San Jose State University
SJSU ScholarWorks

Noticias de NACCS

7-1-1999

Noticias de NACCS, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 1999

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/noticias_naccs

Recommended Citation
"Noticias de NACCS, vol. 26, no. 3, Summer 1999" (1999). *Noticias de NACCS*. Paper 25.
http://scholarworks.sjsu.edu/noticias_naccs/25

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by SJSU ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Noticias de NACCS by an authorized administrator of SJSU ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@sjsu.edu.

Noticias de NACCS

National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies

Volume 26 Issue 3 Summer 1999

General Coordinator's corner…

by Julia E. Curry Rodríguez

Dr. Julia E. Curry Rodriguez

It is an honor to greet you as the newly elected General Coordinator of NACCS. It is fitting that I should be involved in NACCS at this juncture of my professional life experience and that I should step into this role in Tejas. I earned my Ph.D. at UT Austin in 1988. The first time I ever came to Tejas was in 1980 to participate in the annual meetings hosted in Houston. Since my introduction to NACS (sic) in the seventies I have been a committed and active member. I cut my academic teeth at the 1980 conference with an action paper on behalf of the workers of Rancho Sespe in Santa Paula, California. I have given a report of my research at nearly every conference since I joined. The exception being 1995--when I went to Paris to speak about Mexican immigrant women and space at the Sorbone. This was a major transition year in my personal and professional life.

In the twenty-something years I have been involved in NACCS, I have held several leadership roles. I have worked on the site committees of five NACCS conferences in various capacities in Texas, California and Mexico City. I was the founding Chair of the Chicana Caucus, and have been a member of four regional FOCOs (Southern California, Tejas, Rocky Mountain and Northern California). I have served in elected and appointed positions on the editorial board (1985), program committees (1993, 1997, 1999), site committees (1984, 1988, 1993, 1997, 1998), and the Chicana Caucus (1984, 1985-90+).

At various points of my life I have distanced myself from NACCS for diverse reasons. Some of these include professional and personal struggles, while others are due to conflict over the structural and organizational culture of NACCS. I confess that more than once I have been distraught over the abuse we levy on ourselves for not quite conforming to whatever ideal we think Chicanas and Chicanos ought to represent in academia. During these times I have felt that progress among us eked along at a painfully slow pace. I struggled with my own impatience at our inability to address our own elitism, sexism, and homophobia. Yet, during these times I felt as though I was missing an important part of my collective self. NACCS is a space that nurtures me as the one academic organization that I truly consider my own. After my interludes, I always come back committed to labor at making NACCS fulfill its promise to us as Chicana and Chicano academics.

I share the leadership of NACCS with three splendid colegas--Dr. Louis Mendoza, ex-officio general coordinator, Dr. Yolanda Chávez-Leyva, Treasurer, and Ms. Elvira Carrizal, Secretary and Newsletter Editor. Our responsibilities in turn are distributed among the FOCO Representatives, the chairs of the Caucuses, and ad-hoc committee chairs. Our work is facilitated by the eons of experience graciously shared with us by those who paved the way in forming NACCS. We are also fortunate to have the wisdom, expertise and commitment of non-CC members such as Velia D. Meyer--accountant, Bobby Favila--membership recruiter, Susana Hinojosa--exhibitor coordinator, and Kathy Blackmer Reyes--volunteer membership data manager among many other tasks.

The Coordinating Committee met starting on Wednesday before the conference opening. At these meetings we entertained a host of issues related to the workings of NACCS. Among these were reports and proposals from the officers, FOCO Reps. and Caucus chairs as well as several of the ad-hoc committees.

We addressed services we wish to provide to our membership. Foremost among these are: a) calling for a proposal to initiate the first NACCS journal; b) finalizing the proposal for the national office; c) implementing the Development Committee recommendations for gifts and donations to establish the NACCS foundation; d) finalizing the update of our by-laws; e) completing the Directory of Chicana and Chicano Studies and Centers, and f) completing the membership handbook. We produced a number of concrete recommendations about how to proceed while working with outdated documents. We also engaged in deep concern about how we treat each other and our recommendations for work in NACCS. Much of the business we conducted led to the agendas, material and reports of the first and second NACCS business meetings.

During the last meeting of the CC, on Sunday after the conference had been officially closed, we met with the new mem-

*See **GC Corner** page 7*

Inside *Noticias de NACCS*

Reflections from the Editor..... 2
NACCS in San Anto 3
NACCS-Business - Balance Sheet..... 4
1999 NACCS Scholars..... 5
Fred A. Cervantes Winners..... 6
Student Perspectives..... 8
Centroamericanas/os in NACCS..... 10
A Barlovento..... 12
FOCO Reports..... 13
1999-2000 NACCS Officers..... 16
Obituaries..... 17&18
Student Caucus Report..... 19
1999 NACCS Resolutions..... 20
Canto Chicano for the New Millenium..... 26

Reflections from the Editor

By Elvira Carrizal

Being NACCS Newsletter Editor and Secretary was something that I never even imagined when I attended my first conference in Sacramento. I wanted to be involved and really do something for this organization because I really believe in it.

I remember my dad's first words when I called him from Sacramento. It was right after we marched to the capitol in protest of Prop. 187 and 209.

"Mi'ja, don't let them brainwash you." I'll never forget those words because it was exactly why I wanted to study Mexican History. I wanted to know what Chicano meant to my dad, so I asked my mom when she got on the phone and she said, *"No le hagas caso a tu papa."*

It wasn't until then that I began to look for the missing pieces of my dad's history. I started by going back to 1955, when my dad was about eighteen, the same age that I was that day that I spoke with him. Instead of graduating from a public high school and enrolling into college, like I was, my dad was graduating from Cathedral High School, an all-boys Catholic school in El Paso, and enrolling into the United States Marine Corp. Yup, my dad was a bulldog. That pretty much answers a lot of my questions.

I remember my dad telling me stories about nuns slapping his hands with rulers in school and the testimonies that I read today, about Mexican kids who were punished for speaking Spanish. I always wondered why my dad always spoke to my brothers and sisters and I in English and why my mom refused to stop speaking Spanish. I think my dad was trying to protect us from the stingy slaps that he endured and my mother was teaching us to be proud of being Mexican.

When it comes to telling us stories about his early years in school and in the Marines, my father mostly talks about his '57 Chevy and his great shooting records that made the other guys in his section envious.

So, what did Chicano mean to my dad when he was eighteen? And how can I begin to explain to him what it means to me today? Coincidentally, about six months ago, my dad was remodeling a house in El Paso. It turns out that the owners of the house were friends of his from grade school. Up until then, my dad would only mention my major in Journalism, leaving out Chicano Studies, to his friends. But it so happens that his friends, Ricardo and Juana Gutiérrez are longtime Chicano activists in California. They were featured in a book titled, "Mexican American Women Activists," written by Mary S. Pardo. My dad couldn't believe it. "Chicano Studies did exist!"

My dad called me in Minnesota right away and the first thing he did was send me a copy of the book and a book that I never knew he had, which was all in Spanish and had Mexican folktales and *dichos*. I was so excited to hear this news from him. He was finally beginning to feel that Chicano Studies was safe for his *hija* to enjoy and continue to study.

Inside, I found a handwritten note from my Tejano dad that said, "Hope you enjoy the book. Ricardo and Juana are my friends since grade school. I want it back, as soon as you're done with it."

From my father's first reaction to NACCS, to my mother's wise advice, *("No le hagas caso a tu papa.")* I bring to you this first issue of ***Noticias*** as Newsletter Editor and Secretary.

Noticias de NACCS

Editor: Elvira Carrizal

Contributors:
Arturo Vega, Noel Calvillo, Franchesca Galindo, Horacio N. Roque Ramirez, Olga Najera-Ramirez, Nephtali De Leon.

Noticias de NACCS. Send submissions to:
Elvira Carrizal
La Raza Student Cultural Center
154 Coffman Memorial Union
Minneapolis, MN 5545

Telephone: (612) 625-2995 (messages)
E-mail: carr0209@tc.umn.edu

Volume 26, Issue 3

Noticias de NACCS is the official newsletter of the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies. Published five times yearly, with a circulation of 1,000, Noticias de NACCS includes current comments on Chicana and Chicano Studies, news of Chicana and Chicano Scholars, Association activities and more. Noticias de NACCS is sent to all NACCS members, outside subscribers, and selected non-subscribers.

Submit to Noticias de NACCS

NACCS is looking for articles, reviews, art, photography and other relevant submissions in English and Spanish.

NACCS 2002 Conference

NACCS invites proposals for the 2002 NACCS Conference.

For more info. contact Dr. Julia Curry Rodriguez
PHONE/FAX: 510-558-7284
EMAIL: cscurry@uclink.berkeley.edu

NACCS 2000

Portland, Oregon
March 22-25, 2000
Portland Hilton Hotel

For more information see back page of Noticias.

NACCS in *'San Anto'* a Success!

By Arturo Vega, Site Committee Co-Chair

The dust is still settling and my office still looks like a warehouse for NACCS T-shirts, posters, proceedings and other paraphernalia. The first week after the convention most of the site committee members either collapsed from sheer physical exhaustion or suffered from post-conference trauma. No lie!

All in all, though, the site committee "enjoyed" the conference and was gratified to see their efforts come to fruition. Working with --some forty-site committee members--was, invigorating and enjoyable. The synergy that made the 26th Annual Meeting of NACCS bodes well for Chicanas and Chicanos in San Antonio and Texas.

I thank my co-chair, María Antonietta Berriozábal, for her support and assistance. María was a leader, a mentor, the conscience of our committee and good friend to all on the committee. María never said "no" to any task or activity in which we needed her help. María participated in the welcoming ceremonies, the San Antonio bus tour and the fabulous Chicana plenary. All these activities and efforts were undertaken at the same time that her elderly parents were ill and making daily trips to the hospital. On behalf of the Texas Foco and the site committee, we thank her for her unselfish efforts, leadership and friendship. We are indebted to María for demonstrating that community service does not just mean making up great plans but, more importantly, actually getting down in the trenches and putting the plans into action.

I also wish to thank the Esperanza Peace and Justice Center and the University of Texas of San Antonio (UTSA) Downtown Campus for being the principal co-sponsors of the conference. Both the Esperanza Center, especially Graciela Sanchez, Executive Director, and the Offices of the Associate Provost, Dr. Jesse Zapata, were critical to the successes of the conference. Graciela Sanchez was principally responsible for the mind melding our thoughts and consciousness in preparing for the conference.

Participants at the NACCS San Antonio Conference.

We also thank the UTSA Downtown Campus' maintenance and physical plant crews and UTSA's Office of Academic Technology and Dr. Alex Ramirez, Director, for their support in preparing for the variety of presentations, plenaries and events that took place during the conference. Their efforts and late hours of work made the site committee look good during the conference. We are indebted.

I personally and publicly thank Louis Mendoza; General Coordinator of the NACCS coordinating committee. The site committee was extremely fortunate to have Professor Mendoza on its committee, he unselfishly gave his time and energy to assist with the program and to act as a fount of knowledge in preparing for the conference. Dr. Mendoza exemplifies the ideals and energy of NACCS and he's only in his third year as an assistant professor. He is a valued colleague, excellent mentor and teacher and a nationally recognized scholar and camarada. It has been my pleasure to learn from him and to be mentored by him throughout this process.

Many other individuals should be singled out for their efforts: Christina Montoya (la mera, mera), co-chair program committee and subcomandante logistics, and Marianne Bueno, co-chair public relations, scribe and conference co-director. Both Montoya and Bueno deserve to have un corrido written about them and we await to see great things from these excellent leaders; Emiliano Compean, our web jefe, also subcomandante logistics and program co-chair; Mono Aguilar for the low rider exhibit and roundtable and student art contest; Anita Cisneros, Mónica Cruz and Alejandro Pérez for the high school youth program; General y professor Juan Rodríguez, program review, co-chair of the panel review committee, registration and volunteer recruiter; Patricia Portales, volunteer coordinator and Laura Castillón, registration.

The conference could not have taken place without the stalwart efforts several people. These are: Vida Mía García, co-chair of the panel review committee, Rose Marie Galindo, site committee accountant; Ramiro Ascebedo, chair of the baile committee and educational rally; Cruz Ortiz, Rina Moreno and Max Castillo, cultural programming co-chairs; Professors Jaime Mejía, Juanito Bretting, Rodolfo Rosales, Yolanda Leyva and Ben Olguín. Finally, the site committee thanks Dina Montes, Steve Nava, Ana de Luna, Marisol Pérez, Richard Arcos and Mario Longoria for

*See **SAN ANTONIO** page 4*

SAN ANTONIO *cont. from page 3*

their energy and efforts.

The Texas Foco Site Committee is extremely proud of our accomplishments. We are pleased that the San Antonio conference succeeded quite well. Initial financial projections are now being reconciled against the realities of the conference. While we expect to remain in the "black," the actual amount in the "black" remains undetermined at this point. Approximately 700 individuals attended the conference. Most participants registered and we thank everyone who was conscientious and respectful of our efforts to go through the registration effort. Of our initial examination, approximately, forty (40) percent of the registrants were administrators or faculty; forty-four (44) percent were graduate or undergraduate students; three (3) percent were high school students and thirteen (13) percent were classified as community members. Forty-seven (47) percent of the participants pre-registered for the conference and the Radisson Hotel, site hotel, was sold out completely.

Regarding the actual panel presentations, only four panels were cancelled and only eight panelists did not present their proposed and accepted papers. Ten sessions, 98 panels, 193 papers and 44 roundtables took place during the XXVI Annual Meeting. By one account, 408 panelists, respondents and chairs participated in the four-day conference. Congratulations to all the panels, papers, presenters, chairs and respondents--now be sure to submit your papers for the proceedings! (see page …for information)

The Gran Baile and the variety of cultural events integrated nuestra cultura with our academic pursuits. Cultural events, I have learned, are not peripheral to a conference but, in the case of NACCS, the foundation of the association which invigorates, energizes and empowers its participants. The community fundraiser, was a huge success. The fundraiser raised approximately $4,000 and was the second largest event to take place at the Esperanza Peace and Justice Center. Proceeds from the fundraiser are to be split between the Esperanza Peace and Justice Center and Fuerza Unida. I thank Graciela Sanchez, Executive Director of the Esperanza Center, Maria Salazar, Jennifer Simmons and Vida Mia Garcia, Esperanza Staff, for their patience and assistance in preparing for the fundraiser. The success of this event lies squarely with the Esperanza Center and their active participation in our preparations for the conference.

In all, I would not wish the rigors of preparing for an annual meeting on anyone. Fortunately, our site committee was a small army that mobilized and came through for the Texas Foco, especially when many of the veteranos simply ran when we mentioned what we were doing and planning. No one individual should receive credit or blame for the successes or failures of our conference. Ultimately, this was a community event.

On a personal note, the year's preparations for the 26th Annual Meeting have restored my faith in NACCS and its mission. Working with the Texas Foco's Site Committee was a learning experience and a privilege. Again, while I would not wish this activity on anyone, I wish future planners las amistades, energy and commitment that this site committee provided for us.

Conference t-shirts and posters

Still accepting orders at discount rate!

T-shirts (M, L, XL) (includes $2.00 postage)	$7.00
Posters (includes $2.00 postage & $2.60 poster tube for mailing)	$9.60
Commemorative Programs (includes postage)	$2.00
T-shirt & poster	$16.60

Contact: (avega@utsa.edu) for more information or send a check or money-order to "NACCS" in c/o:

Arturo Vega
University of Texas San Antonio
Downtown
501 W. Durango Blvd.
San Antonio, Texas 78207

Include return address; visa or MasterCard number and expiration date for credit card purchases.

NACCS--Business Office - Balance Sheet for the period ending 06/30/99

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	
Checking	$10,060
Certificate of Deposit	$41,688
Money Market	$ 3,370
Total Cash	$55,118
Accounts Receivable	$ 0
Loan Receivable--Texas FOCO	$10,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$65,118
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Lydia Mendoza Fund	$ 1,400
Garcelezo Fund	$ 235
San Antonio FOCO	$ 600
Contribution Funds*	$ 850
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 3,085
NET ASSETS	
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$62,033
*Contribution funds breakdown:	
Development Fund	$ 139
General Student Fund	$ 479
Mexican Student Fund	$ 60
Child Care Fund	$ 172
Total Funds	$ 850

NACCS--Business Office - Income Statement for the period ending 06/30/99

INCOME	
Donations	$ 850
Book Royalties	$ 0
FOCO Conference Income	$ 0
Interest Income	$ 967
Membership Fees	$17,717
Newsletter	$ 1,650
Other Income	$ 2,500
TOTAL INCOME	$23,684
EXPENSE	
Bank Charges	$ 286
Copies	$ 586
Entertainment	$ 0
Mailing, Shipping & Stamps	$ 1,201
NACCS Resolutions	$ 0
NACCS Scholars, Premios & Awards	$ 819
Newsletter	$ 6,388
Office Expense	$ 134
Office Supplies	$ 0
Payroll	$ 0
Professional Fees	$ 0
Program Development	$ 400
Publishing Expense (Non-newsletter)	$ 5,165
Transportation	$ 3,578
Volunteer Development	$ 26
TOTAL EXPENSE	$18,584
INCREASE/DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	$ 5,099
Transferred to San Antonio FOCO	($5,000)
Transferred to NCAL FOCO	($ 963)
NET ASSESTS AT BEGINNING OF QUARTER	$52,897
NET ASSETS AT END OF QUARTER	$52,033

1999 NACCS Scholars

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies names two individuals to share the title of NACCS Scholar. They are awarded jointly in recognition of their shared histories in the development of Chicana and Chicano Studies.

Dr. Mario Barrera and Dr. Carlos Muñoz, Jr. have played an unequivocal role in playing the scholarly and institutional foundation upon which Chicana and Chicano studies has flourished. Both were principal architects of the ad hoc committee called the *National Caucus of Chicano Social Scientists*, which after some difficult years led to the creation of NACCS. Indicative of their commitment to the developments of an organization, which would sustain the new discipline of Chicano studies, both Barrera and Muñoz, along with Geralda Vialpando, edited the first issue of the *National Caucus of Chicano Social Scientists Newsletter*. Since 1972, both scholars have been important contributors to the elaboration of Chicana and Chicano studies with their scholarship, their teaching, and their mentorship.

Dr. Mario Barrera

Born in Mercedes, Texas, in 1939, Barrera earned a Ph.D. in 1970 from the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned an M.A. in 1963. He began his teaching career in 1970 as assistant professor of political science and Chicano studies at the University of California at Riverside. Soon thereafter, he moved to the University of California at San Diego where he taught until 1977, the year he accepted a visiting appointment at the University of California at Berkeley. The following year Barrera was promoted to a tenured position as associate professor of ethnic studies at Berkeley. Ten years later he was promoted to full professor, a position he currently holds. In addition to his successful teaching career, Barrera has taken leadership roles in Chicano studies as director at UC San Diego (1974-76), as coordinator of Chicano Studies at UC Berkeley (1978-79), and finally as chair of the Department of Ethnic Studies from 1979-1981.

Barrera has been the author of thirteen articles ranging in subjects from methodological approaches to regional development, the barrio, politics and Chicanos, colonial labor, and film narratives. In 1976, as the field of Chicano Studies was in its embryonic stage, Barrera won the first annual award from the Western Political Science Association for the best article on Chicano politics. He has published four monographs, edited two books, and written two seminal books in Chicano studies, Race and Class in the Southwest (1979) and Beyond Aztlán: Ethnic Autonomy in Comparative Perspective (1988 and 1990). Barrera is an award-winning filmmaker as well. His film Chicano Park has won the CINE Golden Eagle, the Best of Northern California National Educational Film Festival Award, the Gold Award of the Houston and Chicano International Film Festival.

Dr. Carlos Muñoz, Jr. shares the NACCS Scholar award and is noteworthy in his own right. Born in El Segundo Barrio of El Paso 1939, Muñoz is the quintessential activist scholar. He earned an AA at Los Angeles City College in 1964 after having dropped out of East Los Angeles College in 1959. He earned his B.A. in 1967 at Cal State L.A and his Ph.D. in government at Claremont Graduate University in 1973.

His teaching career began at Cal State L.A., where in 1968 he shared in founding "the first Chicano studies department in the nation." He is a syndicated columnist and has published in various scholarly magazines and journals. Muñoz has authored several chapters in booksl. His book, Youth, Identity, Power: The Chicano Movement, originally published by Verso Press in 1989, went into its seventh printing in 1997 and stands as one of the most important documents of the Chicano student movement.

Dr. Carlos Muñoz

Muñoz has distinguished himself as a professional who involves himself in community struggles. He is the co-founder of many community organizations such as the Institute for Multiracial Justice (1979), Latinos Unidos de Berkeley (1977), and Mobilization for Jobs, Peace & Justice (1984). And of course, Muñoz is no stranger to Chicano national politics.

Note: Professors Barrera and Muñoz will retire their posts at UC Berkeley in 1999 and 2000 respectively.

NACCS Scholar 2000

Submission deadline
October 22, 1999.

See page 7 for
submission guidelines.

Fred A. Cervantes Premio

Best Undergraduate Essay: Annabelle Rodríguez

Annabelle Rodríguez was born and raised in a farmworking family in Sacramento, California. She is the first in her family to attend and graduate from a university. Rodriguez is one of CSU Monterey Bay'' pioneering students. She and her graduating class of '99 are the first group of students at CSUMB. Her major is social and behavioral sciences concentrating in anthropology. During the summer of '97 she and a group of students traveled to a rural community in Conca, Querétaro in México where they conducted an ethnography of a small community and upon returning created a web page of the ethnography along with photographs of this beautiful community. They designed and created one of the first ethnographies posted on the world wide web. For her senior capstone project she studied the vision statement at her university and the services it provided migrant students.

Best Graduate Essay: María Eugenia Cotera

María Eugenia Cotera received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Texas at Austin in 1986. From 1988 to 1992 she worked for the Chicana Research and Learning Center, a non-profit publishing house dedicated to the publication of works by and about women of color, where she worked as a researcher, translator, and editor for the Austin Hispanic Directory, Doña Doormat No Está Aquí, An Assertiveness Training Manual for Chicanas, and Mujeres Celebres: An Encyclopedia of Indo-Hispanic Women. In 1989, she was associate producer, researcher, and writer for Crystal City: A Twenty Year Reflection, a short documentary film about the role of young women in the 1969 student walkouts in Crystal City, Texas. Cotera returned to the University of Texas in 1992 to pursue a Master of Arts degree. From 1992 to 1994 she worked with Dr. José Limón of the English Department, and was a part of a recovery project that uncovered a lost manuscript by Texas folklorist Jovita González de Mireles. Published in 1996 by Texas A&M Press, the manuscript, entitled Caballero: An Historical Novel was edited by Cotera and Limón, and includes a critical epilogue, entitled "Hombres Necios" written by Cotera. Currently, Cotera is pursuing a Ph.D. in the Program of Modern Thought and Literature at Stanford University, where she is teaching and conducting research on gendered narratives by early twentieth century native intellectuals. Her dissertation, entitled Native Speakers: Gender, Race and Nation in Early Twentieth Century Anthropology, offers a comparative analysis of the life and work of Sioux anthropologist Ella Cara Deloria, and Texas folklorist Jovita González de Mireles. Cotera has published an essay titled "Engendering a Dialectics of Our America: Jovita González Pluralist Dialogue as Feminist Testimonio" in the forthcoming book Las Obreras: The Politics of Work and Family, a collection edited by Historian Vicki L. Ruiz.

FRED A. CERVANTES - STUDENT PREMIO, 2000

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies announces its annual Cervantes Student Premio. NACCS seeks submissions from Undergraduate and Graduate scholars. Submissions must contribute to Chicana and Chicano Studies, an interdisciplinary area of study. Papers will be judged on: their contribution to the field of Chicana and Chicano Studies; strength of scholarhip (e.g., how well researched and/or theoretically well-developed they are); and originality. Composition and style will also be considered.

The Premio carries a monetary honorarium of $350.00, the opportunity to submit the paper for publication review in the NACCS proceedings, and the opportunity to present the paper at the annual meetings. Competition Requirements. Participants must be enrolled at an institution of higher education and be members of NACCS. To join the association send in a completed membership form that is located in this newsletter.

FOUR copies of the manuscript must be submitted. One copy should include a cover page with your name, address, telephone number, and institutional affiliation. All copies must indicate UNDERGRADUATE or GRADUATE submission. The remaining copies must only have a cover page with the title and student designation. Authors must follow appropriate writing manual guidelines, e.g. MLA or Chicago Manual of Style. Papers must be fully referenced, typed, double spaced and use a 11 pt. Courier font. Manuscript must not exceed 25 pages. Any submission that are received that do not meet the above specifications will be automatically disqualified. Notification will be issued prior to the conference. Awards will be announced during the NACCS 2000 conference. We encourage students to seek faculty mentorship in preparing their papers. Contact Dr. Roberto Calderon with questions about guidelines. You can reach Dr. Calderon at (909) 787-4577 ext. 1833/1830 or by email: beto@galaxy.ucr.edu.

Submissions *must* be recieved by January 14, 2000. Incomplete packets or papers recieved after submission deadline will be returned. Send FOUR copies of your paper to:

NACCS, ATTN: Cervantes Premio Competition, 2342 Shattuck Avenue # 326, Berkeley, CA 94704

Nominations for NACCS Scholar

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies invites nominations for NACCS Scholar. The Award was established in 1980 to recognize the contributions of scholars to Chicana and Chicano Studies. The guidelines for submissions are found in the NACCS Bylaws.

The general criteria for such recognition includes:

1. A scholar's personal history of involvement in the development of Chicana and Chicano Studies as a discipline; and/or
2. His/her significant contributions to scholarly research and writing on the Mexican population in the United States.

Nominations for such an award should come from FOCOs, Caucuses, and/or the Conference Site Committee. Nominations must include a three to five page letter indicating how the candidate meets the criteria set forth. In addition to the letter of nomination, a complete packet must include supporting materials (i.e. Curriculum Vitae, selected list of publications, and other letters of support).

To insure the special quality of the award, submit nominations only on behalf of those scholars whom the majority of the NACCS membership would readily recognize. The award is presented at the Annual Conference and carries a lifetime membership in NACCS.

Nominations MUST be postmarked by Friday, October 22, 1999. NO faxes nor e-mail.

Send complete packets to:

Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell, Ph.D.
Senior Lecturer, SOE
Chicana & Chicano Studies Program
University of California
Davis, CA 95616-8667

For infomation: asriddell@ucdavis.edu (530) 752-8560.

NACCS Scholar Recipients:
1981 Americo Paredes
1982 Julian Samora
1985 Ernesto Galarza
1985 Tomas Rivera
1988 Luis Leal
1989 Rodolfo Acuña
1989 Adaljiza Sosa Riddell
1990 Juan Gomez Quiñones
1991 Arturo Madrid
1992 Margarita Melville
1996 Yolanda Broyles Gonzalez
1997 Jorge Huerta
1997 Tey Diana Rebolledo
1998 Renato Rosaldo
1998 Salvador Rodriguez del Pino
1999 Mario Barrera & Carlos Muñoz, Jr.

GC Corner *cont. from Front Page*

bers of the CC. Here we elected officers, appointed committee chairs--such as Dr. Roberto Calderón to the Fred A.Cervantes Premio Committee and Dr. Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell as the chair of the NACCS Scholar Award Committee. We expressed our gratitude and farewell to those members of the CC who retired this year--Eric-Christopher García, Norberto Valdéz, and José Calderón. We welcomed the new FOCO Representatives and Caucus Chairs--Michael Hames-García (East Coast) Fernando Gapazín (So. Calif.), Terri Martínez (Rocky Mt.), and Raúl Coronado, Jr. (Joto Caucus). We passed one resolution to nurture all FOCOs. We reinstated the membership rebates as a percentage of membership dues to all FOCOs to serve as an operating budget for development activities at the FOCO level. FOCOs with few members were granted a minimum sum to offset development expenses. We encourage all to update and or become new members.

Other concerns expressed during our meetings fell under the general rubric of member sustenance. Cognizant of the need to develop a sustained manner of supporting our colegas in their promotions, publications, and general academic endeavors, we sought to find ways to make NACCS accountable at this level. During our midyear meetings in October we had already issued a mandate to expand the awards given by NACCS to include best book, article, dissertation and pedagogical contribution, among others. Our colega José Calderón volunteered to work on invigorating the development of on-going mentorship service workshops at NACCS specifically aimed at faculty and other professional colegas. We want to continue working on providing services to students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. On a related issue, a concern was expressed about the need to establish standards for Chicana and Chicano Studies that are useful to programs, departments, and promotions. Another concern expressed was the need to have sustained membership discussion regarding the organizational and governance structure of NACCS.

We invite all members to send us regular recommendations and questions via mail or our listservs. We honor the belief that NACCS is an organization which struggles to be democratic in the very hierarchical setting of higher education. We invite you to volunteer to serve on ad-hoc committees, write submissions for our newsletter, and to develop creative means of engaging in a participatory and active manner in your organization. Join and be active in your FOCOs and Caucuses. . Soon you will receive a NACCS membership survey --please fill it out and return it promptly.

Lastly, I wish to remind everyone that for each of us at the forefront, there are a host of hidden contributors to NACCS. My heartfelt appreciation to all of those people who volunteer to make NACCS--the conference, NACCS--the FOCOs, NACCS-- the Caucuses, and NACCS--the bureaucracy work. We left San Antonio on May 1--International Worker's Day, it was just that we stopped to express our appreciation to all of our colegas, friends, and supporters who made the annual conference a fruitful endeavor. !Qué viva NACCS y qué viva la Raza

Personal Theory

By Noel Calvillo

-The effect of belief structures on economic gain and social change

In reading Rosaura Sanchez' Postmodernism and Chicano Literature, I became interested in her notion that, old ways of analysis become outmoded, that the old forms of analysis are inadequate to deal with technological advances and new forms of social interaction. I thought this was wonderful insight and I continued reading in earnest only to recognize that she offered no solutions. And this is the way it is with a lot of these theories. There is a strong consensus that something is wrong but no consensus on what to do about it. Further, it seems that when a theorist offers a solution or a plan it involves the whole community and this is great except for the fact that a whole community is very difficult to organize. Theorist don't agree on much and I'm not here to revamp the way theorist look at their work rather, I want to propose an individualist, economical approach to the Chicana/o situation.

At the end of the day, no one knows your situation better than you do and to that end, you are the best to deal with your situation. The basic definition of Chicana/o here is anybody who perceives themselves to be Chicana/o. Gender is one of the most important factors of this theory because this theory goes no further than the self. Similarly, this theory affected all situations. To be sure, the theory itself is centered on the belief structures of particular individuals. It is a micro, descriptive theory.

The theory is based on the assumption that humans are not necessarily good, nor are they necessarily bad. But they are imperfect. In being imperfect follows the notion that our belief structures are thus imperfect.

Again, Sanchez' article did me a great disservice because it did not provide a solution to the problem or question she posed. Here I will try to offer a solution and not ask too many questions. I will take a lot from Marx and apply it to my ideology, offering a view on how progress can be made.

From Hegel I adopt the dialecta method, the view in which progress results from the conflict of opposing forces. With Marx I agree that this clash of material forces and ideas are products of the material environment in which humans live. Marx argued that capitalism bore the seeds of its destruction and I agree with him. Except I don't believe capitalism has carried out like Marx thought it would. I don't believe we live in a pure capitalist society. I believe capitalism is very much regulated and this has hindered its development and progression to the breaking point. We see this within the Chicana/o community all the time. Chicana/os become complacent with their situation and thus, soften their approach. Look at Antonio Villagrosa, speaker of the California Assembly. Once a union organizer, he recently appointed Ron Unz to a position on an education committee. Conflict for him resulted in progress and complacency and with his situation.

Marx offered a lot of insight that was right for his time and affected a lot of people. I argue that these methods of analysis are outmoded now. Marxism made those with problems believe that it was not their fault they were in the situation they were in but that they were a result of the system. Marx did not foresee the regulation of hours, wages, and working conditions. He never thought there would be unemployment insurance and workmens compensation or organized labor.

I believe Marx was right. Except his view of capitalism never developed. For these reasons I believe that his views can be used to improve the Chicana/o position by approaching the situation in a more pragmatic and less idealist manner. I want to use his views of belief structure of the poor in order to present a pragmatic approach of dealing with capitalism and improving the Chicana/o situation.

I want to touch on the role religion plays. Marx said that religion was the opium of the poor people and, to a large extent, I agree with this analysis. Religion is one of those modes that have become outdated. Religion does too much to make a marginal existence comfortable. It does too much to forward patriarchy. For example, money is a very powerful commodity and religion fails to recognize that. So the first thing Chicana/os need to do is reexamine their belief structures. I'm talking about reexamining what religion teaches as well as what we learn from our parents and in school.

All through life we are taught that there are external factors controlling our lives be it god, our parents, or society. I remember my grandma always saying, Si dios Quiere. It is time Chicana/os need to realize that internal factors are much more powerful than external factors. Chicana/os must realize that we don't live in a totally oppressive society, there are mechanisms for upward mobility available.

Most importantly though, Chicana/os must realize that in order to achieve higher goals for the community as a whole we need to move capital to the areas we want to improve. This is where economic gain is useful. This could mean donating time or money to an organization that helps battered women or spending time tutoring a young Chicana/o kid. It could be setting up a scholarship fund for disadvantaged youth. All these things take money and the only way to make them work is to throw money into these programs and make sure they are managed correctly. This is where the individual comes in. I'm not saying it has to be money, but it could be time or something else such as shelter or books. It has to be some-

See ***STUDENT*** on page 9

thing, though. If more individuals are able to give, the community will benefit. By beginning with the self, the Chicana/o can increase his/her sphere of influence through upward mobility.

I understand this is not easy. That's why it is important that those who do move upward take some time to educate others who are in the process and working toward higher goals. It's a tedious and slow process but I believe that by reexamining our belief structures the process will move a lot faster.

Here, I presented an analysis of the role belief structures have on the situation of the Chicana/o. I believe that the link between belief structures and economic gains discussed here offers some insight on how this theory can be used for social change in the curren capitalist environment.

The Impact of Feminism in Chicana/o Studies

By Franchesca Galindo

The issue of feminism on Chicana/o Studies remains a heated debate even though the nature of the debate has changed over the decades. Historically in the Chicano Movement, gender issues were at first ignored. When the Chicano movement cried injustice of the Chicano community, there seemed to be a unified cry standing up for their rights. Yet, gender issues first surfaced when Chicanas began to challenge the patriarchy of these mass movements. Although they were fighting together, the Chicanas were still placed in a submissive position below the Chicano men.

However, Chicanas did not easily find their place in Womens organizations. These organizations tended to be white and middle class women and did not address racial issues. Chicanas have had to form their own space and organizations.

Of course, Chicanas who subscribe to the belief of feminism are clashing with people on all sides. Feminism has brought new dynamics to Chicano theory but has also brought many more debates. One of the main debates surrounding it is the claim from some that it is splitting and thereby weakening the Chicano movement. Some activists believe that Chicanos, as a united group, must be empowered first. Afterward, the internal problems can be addressed and worked out. This stand coincides with the notion of not hanging out ones dirty laundry. In other words, we must keep a united front, empower the community, and not let others see the internal matters.

Others believe that feminism is a western notion and is therefore a white womens battle. As indigenous people we are supposed to believe in harmony and duality among the sexes. To argue for equality or against gender oppression would be to some an example of how we have been indoctrinated with western ideas. We need to stop looking at our relationships as power struggles and instead as harmonious.

Even within feminism appeals, there are controversies. Chicanas who do believe in addressing gender issues do not agree on the best way to do it. There are currently five identified types of feminists that exemplify these range of stances. The liberals relate to white women. The nationalist wants to upkeep traditional family values and roles but also be strong. The insurgent wants to have power but not be separate. The separatist is the radical and the mestizaje is the unity of all third world women of color. These views represent the dilemma of where must one start to achieve change and how far should they go in order to consider themselves successful.

Feminism has impacted Chicano Studies in that it has expanded the idea of liberation to include women as well. Some Chicanos now look at their contradictions within themselves as they fight for their empowerment on the one hand but silence the voice of the women on the other. Some would also state that feminism has separated the Chicano community but I do not hold this to be a valid statement.

Chicana feminism is possible but it does not have to be defined according to the creators of the word feminism. Women do not have to stay in roles that have historically been assigned to them but they also do not have to work for roles that white women define as liberation. Chicana women can look at their own situation in order to seek empowerment on their own terms.

It is also possible and even necessary, I would argue, for Chicano men to be feminists. Without getting hung up on the terminology, I would say that Chicano men must come to terms with their male privilege and then shed it in order to stop the oppression of Chicanas. Currently, they have not and so gender oppression continues.

NACCS Seeks LOGO

NACCS seeks submissions for official logo. The winning selection will be used on correspondence, banners, and merchandise.

The original design must be recognizable in any size and color, and reflect the intellectual spirit of NACCS as exemplified by our mission statement.

The artist of the winning submission will receive a one-time award of $250.00. NACCS will retain ownership of the design.

Submissions recieved by October 15, 1999.

Dr. Louis Mendoza
Col. of Fine Arts & Humanities
Univ. of Texas at San Antonio
502. W. Durango St.
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Centroamericanas/os in the Nation of NACCS:

Surrogate Land Status and the Specificity of Memory

By Horacio N. Roque Ramírez, U.C. Berkeley

Ever since I can remember, "higher" education has been a question of negotiating insider/ outsider status. This is the rule of thumb for your average "college bound" immigrant. Whether it has involved being one of the few students of color in honors/AP classes, or being flown to a university or college you've never heard of because the institution needs to recruit and invest in diversity (usually to avoid lawsuits), knowing where and why you go has never been transparent. Since many of us folks of color are "marked" by design as we enter overwhelmingly white spaces in education, there's no avoiding a set of common questions: Who are you? What are you doing here? How did you get in?

But, understanding our institutional positions only vis-à-vis a white majority has detrimental effects. Of course, such analysis makes "us" (non-white) folk always "the other," those not part of the norm, the outsiders to the "natural" order of things. That understanding, though necessary, usually lets us forget that we can actually think about our lives in relation to other racial ethnic groups as well, and that there's plenty of complexity and contradiction even within "our own" that need to be explored.

That's what was exciting about the Freshman / Transfer Summer Program at UCLA in 1987, when it still was what it used to be. As a timid freshman, still with only five years of distance from my last ESL classes, the seven weeks of courses and politics around race, class, and gender (and a little sexuality thrown in) helped cleanse me from much of the dominant eurocentric ideology I had to regurgitate through high school. There, in the films and forums and residence halls we lived, I got to meet other racial ethnic students, most not as suburbia-sheltered as me, but all equally hungry to take on the new business of being a student of color. And that's where I too got my first taste of Chicana/Chicano scholarly activism: local brown people writing, thinking, and changing.

But I knew there also that there was no need for me to join MEChA really, not even go to a single meeting, because I knew I was not Chicano. The organization's identity/politics binary kept me and my Centroamericano-ness outside, which was not necessarily a bad thing. From a distance, I knew that MEChA presence on campus was vital; watering it down with "new ethnicities" was not the answer. Besides, that watering down usually goes both ways.

Coming from El Salvador, my politics of inequality and exploitation began with U.S. imperialism and Spanish colonialism, not nationalism, I thought, as contradictory as this may appear. Not even language and cultural traditions were strong enough "to bridge" historical differences among us Latinas/os, I believed, the way some activists simplistically tried to convince me. Dances, carne asadas, and other fundraisers brought us all together occasionally, but no single "Raza" ever materialized. That was to ask for the impossible. What we Latin American immigrant students needed, I argued, was a politics and community based on our experiences and struggles of immigration, one which naturally linked us to our home nations, to our lands, the places which military and capitalist regimes forced us to leave. This was a Latin American internationalism I wanted, one which never quite arrived at UCLA, one which of course had a lot to do with Chicanas and Chicanos, as unaware of it as I was.

Unfortunately, the student information/gossip network we had going at UCLA didn't bring me great news about NACS (sic) either, which was the name I had seen around campus about some national Chicano academic organization. I heard of the parties at the hotels, the fun trips to and from the conference sites, the juicy relajos and academic pleitos, but not too much about what NACS was really about. Since this chisme came to me at a time when I finally decided that academia was going to be it for me, NACS then did not promise the space I needed.

I had vaguely heard of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), but this organization's focus on Latin America didn't quite do it either: where did U.S.-based, transplanted Latin American immigrants end up doing their work, and most importantly, with and for whom?

Eventually, while in graduate school at UC Berkeley in 1995-1996 I found my way to NACCS (under its new and improved name) through Northern California Foco meetings, which says a lot, I believe, about the importance and necessary health of local focos for the future of the organization. What had made the difference this time around that facilitated my entry? Besides the local representatives that took the organization seriously, part of it involved my slow but steady building of my own local memory of racial ethnic membership in the U.S., a process of racialization that usually said "you don't belong." The longer you stayed around this country, the faster you began to feel - not just read about - the myth of democracy.

My own daily interactions with racism within and without the University slowly confirmed what Chicanas/os had been saying all along. NACCS became a pseudo retreat for the scholarly weary brown body. I had already realized that whether it was U.S. history or Latin American history, graduate courses at UCLA and UC Berkeley where overwhelmingly white-focused. In Latin American history courses, something felt weird about studying "my people" with non-natives who I just knew had capitalist, even military ties, to the region. In the U.S. history courses, race and ethnicity where not quite at the forefront of study. And when gender and

*See **CENTRO** page 11*

CENTRO *cont. from page 10*

sexuality entered the discussion, they were usually dressed in white too. Once again, I was looking for an intellectual home with few choices and too many compromises to make. NACCS seemed to have then some of the promise I had found nowhere else.

There is little surprise for me now when I think why I chose to write my first essay on Chicano historiography by examining some of the works of novelist John Rechy. A sexually and racially "hybrid" Tejano, Rechy took me to stories and histories of seemingly contradictory membership - in his case, in being gay and Chicano. Reading his work also made me more comfortable with my own circumspect place in Comparative Ethnic Studies, as one of the new "brown ones" - and maricón at that - in an already charged intellectual space. One more refugee, uno de los blanquitos, would not make a difference.

I was cautious at the beginning during my first NACCS conference in 1996 in Chicago, listening more than talking. This, of course, didn't stop me from contributing my own work on queer Latinas/os in San Francisco nor from being part of the jotería which made its presence that year very forcefully. Working on Latina/o history in San Francisco worked quite well too because San Francisco is a city where the racial/ethnic marker "Latino" has no homogeneous national, racial, or ethnic character. And the political and cultural connections to América Latina have been there for decades.

Still, one thing is to participate and another to belong, to feel an entitlement to the body politic. As a result, I have inadvertently held down to some of those essentialist identity politics which tell you that if you aren't completely like the members of the group, you really don't belong. Should a non-Chicana/o hold on to leadership positions within NACCS? Knowing that Puerto Riqueñas and Puerto Riqueños (and other "non-natives") have been part of the organization in the past didn't quite convince me at a gut-level that NACCS was the place for Centroamericanas/os to contribute. Yet, what do we say about community if we don't continuously rebuild what has existed for us in the first place, whatever that may be?

For Centroamericanas/os in the West and Southwest, racialization usually means becoming part of the mass of brown people seen as foreign, whether it is in graduate school or in established labor organizations, at all levels of society really. We become what many others have already described as "Mexicans from Central America," speaking "Mexican," breathing "Mexican," and yes, being treated like Mexicans. Real Mexicans we aren't, but the police baton or the home loan lender see us all the same. In other regions of the U.S, say, in the East, perhaps we take on similar spaces allocated to Dominicanas/os and Boricuas, and equally struggle for the same rights and privileges as they have.

NACCS, of course, has much to do with creating space: building on a Chicana and Chicano scholarly/activist tradition that supports its own, nurtures its emerging workers and ideas, and helps in the transformation of a broader society. NACCS is about land in that sense, about the place and space taken one and a half centuries ago, about claiming contemporary rights. Centroamericanas/os within such a historical formation are to some extent members of a surrogate land, the most recent arrivals to a place already in struggle for its own survival. We Centroamericanas/os cannot make the same claims to this space based on land rights, but we can indeed make multiple claims to the resources this nation state has amassed since the 19th Century based on imperialism and militarism in our Isthmus. To not recognize these historical connections between the U.S. and Centroamericanas/os globally - in the "diaspora" some of us might want to say - would mean the loss of memory. We have to take our squatter rights along wherever we land, regardless of space and time.

"We become what many others have already described as 'Mexicans from Central America,' speaking 'Mexican,' breathing 'Mexican,' and yes, being treated like Mexicans. Real Mexicans we aren't, but the police baton or the home loan lender see us all the same."

-Horacio N. Roque Ramirez

This is why I have always been uncomfortable and very frustrated hearing students from Centroamérica argue that they can easily call themselves Chicanas/os if they so desire, whether they were born in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and especially in the U.S. The danger in these assertions, I believe, lies once again in the process of forgetting, of destroying the memories which give roots: where do we come from, when did we arrive, why are we here, what do we want.

For example, we cannot forget all the different home-grown and U.S.-sponsored matanzas or massacres Centro América has lived through; these are all part of the histories leading to the current transnational flows of peoples. The only difference in the last rounds of killings in our nations is that this time the U.S. got to see face to face what the relatives of the assassinated look like and how we talk - in their own land.

As far as I know, none of us has yet come up with the name we will call the new generations born on this side, besides Latinas y Latinos. That works for me, at least for now, since I have eleven years of native informant birth status accumulated in El Salvador. But I bet those terms won't be enough for those who never saw, tasted or smelled their parents' revolutions. The new cultural forms we make will demand new names, a new consciousness perhaps. San Francisco-based D.J. Ruben Mancias has aptly called the emerging Salvadoreño/U.S. lingo "trucho-onics," for example. How do nicas and chapines y catrachos come along similarly in this recreative process, along with los ticos, los de Belize y la gente panameña?

A Salvadoreña/India/jayana filmmaker friend of mine, Veronica Majano, reminds me that our histories and struggles have genders. Her film "Calle Chula," following the story of a Salvadoreña/Ohlone young girl in San

See ***CENTRO*** *page 12*

CENTRO *cont. from page 11*

Francisco, traces the memories of her now urban survival: across borders and histories, within gentrification and white racism, against the corporate noise of a City cleansing its streets of all folks of color.

Veronica also tells me that in the Mission District of City, on 24th street, there's a guy who makes T-shirts with the word "Salvatrucho" firmly emblazoned on the front. She asks him for the "Trucha" version, and we both agree that they would sell like tamalitos de elote tierno, that every member of our nation would just have to have one.

But I doubt these will be part of the uniform for the members of the new Centroamericano Caucus within NACCS. There should be no need for such a caucus, not now, and probably not ever. NACCS must also retain its specificity, its memories, and its focus, without necessarily remaining dogmatically rigid. Changing the name from NACS to NACCS in 1995 - that is, adding on "Chicana" to the name - was simply recognizing what was long overdue.

Centroamericanas/os in the nation of NACCS is something different, and definitely something good. Perhaps when we gente del Istmo achieve some critical mass in the future, our own conferences can occasionally share strategies and tactics with NACCS, from our own positions. But that will not happen until our own academic pipelines get going, from kindergarten to tenure, hopefully without replicating some of the mistakes different racial ethnic organizations have necessarily traversed in their own formations. To that end, my surrogate land status and specific memories come along with me, negotiating this nation of NACCS.

A Barlovento

Una novela de Ricardo Aguilar
por Axel Ramírez

Ricardo Aguilar Melantztón, un canal de "El Chuco", se acaba de aventar una nueva novela: "A Barlovento", que nos llega a mexicles escrita en el idioma de Cervantes, premisa que fué aceptada como resolución en nuestra reunión de San Antonio (Sananato, para los que manejan spanglish), en el sentido de que debemos ser más "bilingües", cosa que no nos queda nada mal, ya que el español fué la lengua que utilizaron los angelitos para comunicarse con Tata Dios.

"A Barlovento" nos llega de una forma muy elegante, como elegante y precisa es la pluma de Ricardo Aguilar, que al decir del periódico "Tierra Nuestra" se presenta con olor a frontera. Coeditado por nimbus ediciones y la Universidad Iberoamericana de La Laguna (1999), Colección Papeles de Familia No. 7, Ricardo nos vuelve a deleitar con ese estilo tan peculiar, quizá con aquella delicadeza que usan los jesuitas, que por cierto todos debieron de haber sido chicanos; ¿si no, por que sacaron tanto cábula?.

Ricardo, que nació en El Paso, radica --misteriosamente-- en En Las Cruces, New Mexico, otorgándonos la benevolencia de señalar que espiritualmente Texas perteneció siempre a New México, aunque Memo Rojas dice que nos corrieron por "borregueros". De cualquier forma, aquí estamos todos juntos celebrando la aparición de "A Barlovento".

En particular, es una obra que a mi me impresionó mucho: "A Barlovento", para nuestra fortuna escrita en español, constituye un gran esfuerzo de Ricardo, aún y su elevado colesterol, porque constituye un fuerte ensayo, lúcido, hilado, rítmico, de algo que en México se conoce muy poco: la frontera norte, ya no digamos de los chicanos a quienes se ha tratado con desdén en este país, tercermundista, globalizado, posmodernizado, tributario y dependiente.

"A Barlovento" es una llamada humana de un chicano que ama a la frontera, pero que no pierde su rectitud frente a lo chicano.

Gran maestro y amigo, Ricardo Aguilar Melantzón debe de ser leido por todos los "carnavales" en español; o acaso no somos : bilingües, biculturales y bisensibles. Eso se discutió en la reunión de NACCS en San Antonio, y aunque mi español no es el más clásico, siento que esto puede ser un buen inicio. Con Ricardo como ejemplo, debemos de intentar escribir en español, leer en español, hablar en español y. por que no, ¡defendernos en español!. Lean por favor "A Barlovento", a todos nos proporcionará una gran lección: de humildad, preparación, chicanidad, mexicanidad y, sobre todo, hermandad; lo que siempre hemos soñado: ¡todos los chicanos unidos por el bien de la humanidad!

Buenas from our members...

Ramon Del Castillo, Colorado State University, a brand new Ph.D.

Alicia Gaspar de Alba got tenure at University of Caifornia, Los Angeles.

Yolanda Chavez Leyva, finished her Ph.D. at the University of Arizona.

Dolores Delgado Bernal and Octavio Villalpando have taken posts at the University of Utah.

Marcos Pizarro, joined the faculty at San Jose State University.

Gilberto Cardenas, a new provost and director IUPLR at Notre Dame.

Catriona Rueda Esquibel is on the faculty of New Mexico State, Las Cruces.

Raquel Marquez, is a new professor at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

Manuel Garica y Griego has moved to the University of Texas at Arlington.

J.V. Brogan and Cordelia Chavez Candelaria., eds. Women poets of the Americas: toward a pan-American gathering. University of Notre Dame Press, c1999.

Alicia Gaspar De Alba. Sor Juana's Second Dream. A Novel. University of New Mexico Press, c1999.

¡Mandenos sus *Noticias*!

FOCO REPORTS

East Coast • Pacific Northwest • Southern California Tejas • Mexico • Midwest • Rocky Mountain • Northern California • Colorado

East Coast FOCO

By Michael Hames-García, Ph.D.

A small group of people met in San Antonio to discuss the project of reconstituting the East Coast FOCO, which has been dormant for the past two years. Those of us in attendance talked about the need to meet as a FOCO and to discuss our work and the unique challenges (and benefits?) of doing Chicana/o studies on the East Coast. We are currently considering dates in late October for an informal encuentro on this topic, to be held in Binghamton, NY. We hope that we might be able to follow up this encuentro with another one in the spring.

Besides preparing for the October encuentro, we identified two priorities for the FOCO. 1) Recruitment of students via campus MEChAs and other Chicana/o student organizations at east coast universities. 2) Establishment of some kind of relationship with the East Coast Chicano Student Forum, an organization founded in 1972.

Interested parties contact me via E-mail: mhamesg@binghamton.edu or by phone at 607-777-2415.

Pacific Northwest FOCO

"NACCS 2000- In Northern Aztlán"

By Gilberto Garcia, Ph.D.

The NACCS Pacific Northwest Regional FOCO founded in 1989, has been busy laying the groundwork for the NACCS 2000 Annual Conference. The 2000 NACCS Conference will be staged in Portland, Oregon at the Hilton Hotel on March 22-25, 2000. The NACCS 2000 Annual Conference theme is "Sabiduría, Lucha y Liberación: Youth, Community, and Culture en el Nuevo Sol". The Portland conference will be the second time that the annual NACCS conference will be staged in the Northwest. Portland has been selected as an effort to further promote Chicana and Chicano Studies in the Northwest region, particularly Oregon. The NW FOCO organized and staged the 1995 NACCS National Conference in Spokane, Washington.

The NACCS Pacific Northwest Regional FOCO is excited about having the opportunity to organize and stage the first NACCS conference of the next millennium. Conference organizing efforts has brought together compañeras and compañeros from throughout the Northwest. The Campuses represented in the organizing group include: Portland State University, Oregon State University, Western Oregon University, Portland Community College, Yakima Valley Community College, Washington State University, Eastern Washington University and community members from the region. The NACCS Pacific Northwest Regional Foco has been meeting monthly at the various colleges mentioned. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in helping to plan and stage the NACCS 2000 Annual Conference. Interested individuals may contact Dr. Carlos Maldonado, NACCS 2000 Conference Coordinator, Tel.: 509-359-6146, E-mail: cmaldonado@ewu.edu.

Southern California FOCO

By José Z. Calderón, Ph.D.

In the last year, the NACCS Southern California foco has met at different colleges in Southern California to organize the annual Foco conference. Cal State University Long Beach, as part of its 39-year Chicano Studies commemoration, offered to host the conference. Luis Arroyo, the Chair Chicano/Latino Studies at Cal State University Long Beach, Irene Vasquez (CSULB and UCLA), and the La Raza Student and Latino Student Associations took the lead in organizing the logistics for the conference.

Donations for the conference came from the UCLA Cesar Chavez Center, Cal State University Northridge Chicana/o Studies and the College of Humanities, Claremont Colleges' Chicana/o Studies, UC Chicano Studies at UC Riverside, and CSULB.

The conference, titled "Chicana and Chicano Studies in Perspective and Practice: Contributions and Building Bridges in the Discipline," brought together leading faculty, students, administrators, and community activists to discuss the development and future of our Chicana and Chicano Studies discipline. The conference was held at a time when Chicana and Chicano Studies, like other ethnic programs throughout the country, has been under attack. It came at a time when University of California Regent Ward Connerly (who wrote the University of California's so-called "race-blind" admissions policies and led the campaign to dismantle California's affirmative action programs) has questioned the continued funding of ethnic studies programs and ethnic-based graduations. Calling them contributors to the "balkanization of our society," Connerly wants to wipe out the use of any university funds for any multicultural programs or ceremonies.

Realizing that Chicana and Chicano Studies is made up of varied perspectives and practices, The Southern California foco organized the conference as a means of developing dialogue on these perspectives and practices to build bridges of unity. The outlook of the conference was to respect each other's views and to find common areas of work on the issues that are impacting our discipline and our communities. At the beginning of the conference, the conference participants took a moment to remember the work of Jeff Garcilazo and Antonio Serrata. It was announced that Jeff had just come out of a coma and that he would soon be back organizing with us. In remembering Antonio Serrata, I said to everyone that, "the

*See **FOCO** page 14*

FOCO cont. from page 13

best way to honor Antonio is to continue the way that we are going today. Antonio was always one that worked to build bridges between people. That is what this conference is all about today. It is in that spirit that we commemorate this conference in his honor."

The morning plenary, titled "Chicana/o Studies in Theory," included: Juan Gomez Quinonez (UCLA) speaking on "Approaching the Millenium: Theoretical Trends in Chicana/o Studies;" Deena Gonzalez (Pomona College) on "Adding Sexuality to the Holy Trinity of Race, Class, and Gender: Some Thoughts...;" Adaljisa Sosa-Ridell (UC Davis) on "Integrating Theory, Ideology, and Practice in Chicana/o Studies Scholarship;" and Fabiola Torres (Cal State University, Northridge) on "Feminism in Chicana/0 Studies." The afternoon plenary, titled "Research and Community: Putting Theory and Methodology into Practice," included: Paul Cruz-Tekash on "Electoral Politics in Chicana/o Studies;" Juan de Lara (UCLA) on "Immigrant Worker Organizing in Chicana/o Studies;" Juana Mora (Cal State University Northridge) on "Community Linkages in Chicana/o Studies;" and Armado Vazquez-Ramos (CSULB) on "21st Paradigms in Chicana/o Studies."

Overall, the conference focused on the idea that the discipline of Chicana and Chicano Studies is in a "new place." The current literature reflects a multiplicity of voices, the coming together of new and old voices. While the vocabulary has shifted, the influence of struggles over land, the oppression of our language, the use of our labor, etc. continue today. Now, added to the trinity of Race, Class and Gender came the call to "think about sexuality ... working with gender ... outside the mainstream (or "malestream," as Deena Gonzalez called it). Some speakers related to El Plan de Santa Barbara and the need to revisit it and write a new plan that is inclusive of gender and sexuality; that does not deny the indigenous past but reaches back to our roots; and that takes theories out of the classroom through the use of publications that have a direct connection with our communities. On this point, Ada Sosa-Ridell related: "This means moving beyond survival. We have a shared history, a shared fate. We have theory but we need several paradigms of theory. We have micro-theories, but we need macro-theories."

On the relationship between theory and practice, it was proposed that there still needs to be more connections made between the political and the ideological, between what is considered academic and the problems in our communities. It was raised that research should be community-based. When grants are written for funding, they should be community-centered and based on the idea of creating social change. In order for this to happen, Chicana and Chicano Studies faculty need to move outside the walls of academia and rebuild trust in our communities, making a commitment to those communities. While we are becoming a majority in many regions throughout the Southwest and we are having the capacity to elect Chicanas and Chicanos to high positions (as in Watsonville, California), this does not mean that those elected officials will necessarily represent the will of our communities. As in our Chicana and Chicano Studies programs, there has to be ccountability and the building of new paradigms for political organizing. The speakers were all in agreement that theory has to be built from practice and with the community, not in the abstract.

Although the media doesn't cover it, there are a lot of organizing efforts going on at the community level. Many Chicana/o students and faculty are doing research that helps in the organizing of immigrants, day laborers, farm workers, gardeners, and service workers. The activist character of students and faculty was one of the basis of El Plan de Santa Barbara that we have to get back to.

The conference ended with good examples presented of how different paradigms are thought about and how theory is being put into practice. There was general agreement that although Chicana/o Studies includes different perspectives and disciplines, we can find common points of unity in response to attacks based on race, class, gender, and sexuality. The call was made to redefine new ways of liberatory teaching, research, and reclaiming space.

Tejas FOCO

By Louis Mendoza, Ph.D.

Due to our work on the 1999 NACCS Conference, the Tejas Foco (resolution regarding name change from Texas Foco to Tejas foco adopted at '99 conference) was unable to meet for Foco meetings throughout the year. We have, however, created and solidified a strong student and community base through our conference site committee. We had productive meetings at the conference, where we adopted a Mission Statement to help us maintain focus throughout the coming year (see below).

Several concerns were raised with regards to the national body. There was general discontent expressed by students about the raise in membership fees and the fact that this increase was adopted without membership approval. Other members expressed the idea that they would like to see the establishment of a grievance committee composed of NACCS members, one that is independent of, and not appointed by the NACCS CC. Further, due to the changing nature of NACCS, Guadalupe San Miguel stated that he will recommend to the CC that a plenary dealing exclusively with structure of NACCS be sponsored at the Portland Conference.

The goals of the Tejas foco for the coming year include:

· Developing NACCS university or city chapters within Tejas even as we continue to strive for State unity & development of NACCS.

· To facilitate this we will conduct a survey of the status of Chicana and Chicano studies in Tejas

· Establish a Tejas foco scholarship

· Respond to the refusal of St. Mary's university to grant tenure to three Latina/os at St. Mary's university.

· Commit ourselves to developing Chicana/o Studies in K-12

· Create a network syllabi exchange and speaker's bureau composed of Tejas foco scholars to stimulate intercampus exchange and K-12 Chicana/o studies curriculum development.

Below are the **Tejas Foco's Mission Statement** and list of elected representatives. The mission of the Tejas Foco

*See **FOCO** page 15*

FOCO cont. from page 14

of the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies is as follows:
· To facilitate the recruitment and retention of the Chicana/o population into all levels of higher education,
· To develop and institutionalize more Chicana/o Studies' classes, departments, programs, and centers at all levels of education,
· To establish and enhance communications among Chicana/o scholars and students across disciplines and the state of Tejas,
· To promote research that is multidisciplinary, critical, and transformative, and
· To continue the vision of a transformed academy that is rooted in the community's political life, that meets the needs of the community, and that empowers the community.
Mission Statement created in San Antonio, 1999 by Yolanda Leyva, Lupe San Miguel, and Maria C. Gonzalez

1999-2000 Tejas Foco and caucus representatives:
Tejas Foco Co-chairs: Yolanda Leyva/ Juan Rodríguez
Student Caucus: Ramiro Asebedo & Christina Alvear co-chairs
Chicana Caucus: Christina Montoya & Sonia Quirino co-chairs
COMPAS: Maria Berriozábal & Rudolfo Rosales
Lesbian Caucus: Maria Gonzales
Joto Caucus: open
K-12 Caucus: Freddy Porras
Community Caucus: Mario Longoria
1999 Publication Rep: Vida Mía García

Mexico FOCO

By Axel Ramirez M., Ph.D.

The Mexico Foco is organizinig the Meeting: "Chicanos: Past, Present and Future" on May 24-28 at the Centro de Enseñanza para Extranjeros, National Autonomous University of Mexico under the following program:
Monday 24: Dr. Axel Ramírez. "Los chicanos: una historia sin fin".
Tuesday 25: Mtra. Alejandra Sánchez Valencia. "Sociolingüística del habla chicana".
Wednesday 26: Mtra. Ysabel Gracida. "Cine Chicano":
Thursday 27: Mtra. Patricia Casasa"Amores y Desamores/: la mujer Chicano/Latina en los Estados Unidos".
Friday 28: Dr. Axel Ramírez: "¿Hacia una nueva definición?".

Midwest FOCO

By Guillermo Rojas, Ph.D.

The 1999 Midwest FOCO Conference is being hosted by the Michigan State University & Lansing Community College Capitol Area: AztLansing & East AztLansing, Michigan, September 24 - 26, 1999
Theme of the Conference :
" Relocating Aztlan: Chicano Culture and its Authenticity in the Midwest "
Web page address for conference:
www.netmanor.com/aztlan/naccs

At our last FOCO meeting in San Antonio, we elected regional caucus reps. and made nominations for standing committees.

Midwest FOCO reps.:
Chair: Guillermo Rojas, Ph.D.
Co-Chair: Elvira Carrizal
Secretary: Ed Munoz

Regional Caucus reps.:
Chicana Caucus: Maria Beltran
Committee on Action: Raoul Contreras
Student Caucus: Linda Alvarez
Community Caucus: Margaret Villanueva
K-12 Caucus: Cynthia Martinez
Lesbian Caucus: Lupe Castillo

Standing Committee Nominees:
Editorial Committee: Rusty Barcelo
Policy Committee: Lupe Castillo
NACCS Scholar Committee: Elvira Carrizal
Student Premio Committee: Anita Rosso
Awards Committee: Tomas Sanchez

Other issues discussed included NACCS Scholar guidelines. A resolution was written on behalf of our FOCO to insure that guidelines include that the NACCS Scholars should be paid members of NACCS.

Northern California FOCO

By Julia Curry Rodriguez, Ph.D.

The Northern California Regional FOCO held lively discussions during our meetings in the 1998-99 year. Our last FOCO meeting prior to the annual meetings took place on April 10 at the UC Berkeley Ethnic Studies Library. At this meeting we identified some preliminary issues and themes we want to address during our 1999-2000 meetings. In addition to continuing our Proactive Renewal of NACCS Committee, we will focus on two themes over the year: Standards in Chicana and Chicano Studies and Mentoring. Our objective at our first post-conference regional meeting will be to set priorities, goals and a plan of action to meet our issues. We intend to continue with our examination of the proposed draft of the Bylaws so that we can prepare a comprehensive response from our region to the Bylaws Committee and the general membership when the date arrives.

We held two regional Winter Symposia on February 13 and March 13. The February Symposia took place at the campus of California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB). The theme of the symposium was "Looking Ahead: Chicana/o Studies in the 21st Century." Professor Carlos Muñoz, Jr. of UC Berkeley, gave the keynote address. We were also regaled to a wonderful session entitled: "Chicanas Setting the Path in Cultural Studies and the Arts" which featured Professors Amalia Mesa-Baines, CSUMB, Norma Cantú, UCSB visiting scholar, and Laura Pérez, UC Berkeley. The closing panel was composed of three students, Annabelle Rodríguez, Adrian Andrade, and José Arreguin all from Monterey Bay. Their research uses digital methods in conducting oral history. We were absolutely elated by what happens at the grassroots level. Our second symposia took place on March 20 at the UC Davis campus. The Theme of this symposia was " When World Visions Collide." The principal organizer was Professor Ada Sosa-Riddell and student members of the Chicana/Latina Research Center. Speakers at these symposia included Kevin Johnson of the Davis School of Law, Francisca Gonzalez, Elba Rios and Alma Cervantes our very own cyber-Chicanas, and some wonderfully reflective students from UC Davis

To offset the expenses of hosting the symposia, we requested and were awarded $400.00 from the CC. We understand that this is a policy question and we wished to raise the early

*See **FOCO** page 16*

1999-2000 NACCS Officers

Officers

Julia E. Curry Rodriguez, Ph.D.
NACCS General Coordinator
UC-Berkeley
e-mail: cscurry@uclink.berkeley.edu

Louis Mendoza, Ph.D.
Ex-Oficio General Coordinator
University of Texas-San Antonio
e-mail: lmendoza@utsa.edu

Yolanda Chavez Leyva, Ph.D.
Treasurer
University of Texas-San Antonio
e-mail: yleyva@utsa.edu

Elvira Carrizal
Secretary and Newsletter Editor
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
e-mail: carr0209@tc.umn.edu

Regional Foco Representatives

Guillermo Rojas, Ph.D.
Midwest FOCO
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
e-mail: rojas001@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Yolanda Chavez Leyva, Ph.D.
Tejas FOCO co-rep
University of Texas at San Antonio
e-mail: yleyva@utsa.edu

Juan Rodriguez, Ph.D.
Tejas FOCO co-rep
Texas Lutheran University
e-mail: jrodriguez@txlutheran.edu

Teri Martinez, M.A.
Rocky Mountain FOCO
University of AZ
Ph. - (520) 743-0393

Norberto Valdez, Ph.D.
Colorado FOCO
Colorado State University
e-mail: nvaldez@lamar.colostate.edu

Fernando Gapasin, Ph.D.
Southern California FOCO
University of California
e-mail: fgapasin@ucla.edu

Julia E. Curry Rodriguez, Ph.D.
Northern California FOCO
UC-Berkeley
e-mail: cscurry@uclink.berkeley.edu

Gilbert Garcia, Ph.D.
Pacific Northwest FOCO
Eastern Washington University
e-mail: gilbert.garcia@mail.ewu.edu

Axel Ramirez, Ph.D.
Mexico FOCO
Universidad Autónoma de México
e-mail: pcasasa@hotmail.com

Michael Hames-Garcia, Ph.D.
East Coast FOCO
State University of New York at Binghamton
e-mail:
mhamesg@binghamton.edu

Caucus Chairs

Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell, Ph.D. Chicana Caucus Chair
University of California-Davis
asriddell@ucdavis.edu
e-mail: ASosarid@aol.com

Elvira Carrizal
Student Caucus Co-Chair
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
e-mail: carr0209@tc.umn.edu

Tony Jimenez Morfin, BA
Student Caucus Co-Chair
Harvard University
e-mail: tony_jimenez@hotmail.com

Ramona M. Ortega, BA
Lesbian Caucus Chair
e-mail: tetatud@yahoo.com and
Ramona_Ortega@Mdrc.Org

Raul Coronado Jr.
Joto Caucus Co-Chair
Stanford University
e-mail: raulc@leland.stanford.edu

Rebecca D. Fernández
K-12 Caucus Chair
e-mail: siplink@vines.colostate.edu

Ramon Del Castillo, Ph.D.
Community Caucus Chair
e-mail: Rdelca2417@aol.com

Roberto R. Calderón, Ph.D.
COMPAS Caucus Chair
e-mail: beto@galaxy.ucr.edu

NACCS WEB page address:
http://clnet.ucr.edu/research/NACCS

NACCS Business Office
2342 Shattuck Avenue, #326
Berkeley, CA 94704

Velia D. Meyer
NACCS Bookkeeper
2342 SHATTUCK AVENUE, SUITE #326
BERKELEY,94704,CA,USA
Phone: 415.333.4021 EXT. 243 (work)
e-mail: vmeyer@lick.pvt.k12.ca.us

FOCO cont. from page 15

NACCS practice of rebates for local operation based on membership dues.

Besides the motivation with the symposia, our members were affirmed by the response of colleagues to our jointly nominated candidates for NACCS Scholars, Professor Mario Barrera and Professor Carlos Muñoz, Jr. We received endorsement letters of support for both Barrera and Muñoz from their former students and colleagues from various parts of the United States. Given the "life-time" accomplishment basis of the NACCS Scholar award, we felt strongly about our candidates timing. We were particularly committed to the idea of nominating them jointly to celebrate the collective manner in which they have built their careers and commitment to Chicana and Chicano Studies. We proudly celebrated the winners of the Frederick Cervantes Student Premio--who also came from our regions. Annabelle Rodríguez, CSUMB, for best undergraduate paper and Maria Cotera, Stanford, for best graduate student paper. The Cervantes Committee also named Carlos Antonio Cruz, UCSC and Gerardo Ruíz, UC Davis second and third place respectively in the undergraduate competition. In the graduate competition, Carlos Martín, Stanford and Sonia V. González, Stanford won second and third place respectively.

A persistent theme at our FOCO meetings has been acknowledging the importance of meeting at the local level for something other than business. We chose to organize two regional symposia to make the space to listen to the scholars and activists of our own region. As is true in other regions we are struggling to make the FOCO feel local.

During the annual meetings we elected new regional representatives: Francisca Gonzalez is our new rep to the Chicana Caucus. Annabelle Rodríguez and Gerardo Licón are our new Student Caucus Reps. María Ramírez, José Díaz and Rey León are our reps to the Community Caucus. José Martínez Saldaña and Alberto Ledesma represent our region on COMPAS. We have not yet elected a K - 12 Rep. Our Joto

*See **FOCO** page 25*

In Loving Memory of Dr. Américo Paredes

First Recipient of the NACCS Scholar Award
September 15, 1915-May 5, 1999

By Olga Nájera-Ramírez

Born on 'el día del Grito de Dolores,' perhaps it is only fitting that Dr. Américo Paredes—the highly acclaimed Chicano scholar of Folklore and Greater Mexican Studies—passed away on Cinco de Mayo. Dr. Américo Paredes was also an accomplished journalist, poet, ethnographer, musician, and educator. Throughout his life, Dr. Paredes worked relentlessly to better understand, represent, and restore respect for the rights, lives, and cultures of Latinas and Latinos. In recognition of his phenomenal contributions to our community, Dr. Paredes became the first recipient of the NACCS Scholar Award in 1979.

Born and raised in Brownsville, Texas, Américo Paredes literally grew up on the borderlands as a fully bicultural and bilingual individual, "bien educado" in the fullest sense of the word—respectful, knowledgeable, literate and well-mannered. Paredes viewed the border as a site of cultural convergence, conflict, and creativity. Consequently, his scholarship focused on the interplay between culture and power and also engendered a transnational as well as a cross-disciplinary perspective. Literature, history, music and anthropology represent only a few of the disciplines that Paredes embraced. He also advocated a reflexive approach and powerfully demonstrated the possibilities of the "native anthropologist" long before the term had even been coined.

With His Pistol in His Hand, published in 1958, became his first major piece of scholarship, though in fact by that time he had already produced an impressive collection of writings in various genres. Reprinted in 1972, this text became truly inspirational to many Chicano college youths who were actively protesting against inequality and discriminatory practices. His book signaled to minorities that academia was a political battleground in which to address and redress social inequality and that scholarship could be a mighty weapon to open minds and hearts. Importantly, his book indicated that one man could make a difference. For Dr. Paredes, of course, that man was Gregorio Cortez. For many of us, however, that man was Dr. Paredes.

His commitment to making his scholarship accessible to the general public demanded he write in a "jargon-free" manner. His success in doing so earned him the Charles Frankel Prize of the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1989 for his outstanding contributions in giving general audiences a greater understanding of the humanities. In 1990, Dr. Paredes received the Order of the Aztec Eagle—Mexico's highest award to foreigners—for his defense of the human rights of Mexican nationals in the United States. The two other recipients included César Chavez and Julian Samora. Both prizes attest to his visibility as a politically engaged intellectual.

Dr. Olga Nájera-Ramírez with Dr. Américo Paredes

Integrating the artistic, intellectual, social and personal domains, Dr. Américo Paredes provided a model of an alternative approach to academia. Working against the grain, outside the canon, his goal was never to seek approval of the mainstream scholars. Instead he insisted on his right to work alongside them, to participate fully as a scholar in his own right, to target his own audiences, and to set his own agenda, regardless of whether the mainstream acknowledged his goals as important or appropriate. Dr. Paredes had a vision for what scholarship should be about and he never gave in to pressures that tried to force him to do otherwise.

Con su pluma en su mano
corazon de fiel chicano
mexico-americano
muchos cuentos fue a cambiar
con su pluma en su mano
con paciencia y sin temor
escribió muchas verdades
y respeto nos ganó

[From the corrido entitled "Con Su Pluma en Su Mano" written in honor of Dr. Paredes by Tish Hinojosa]

En paz descanse.

Recordando a Emma Tenayuca

December 21, 1916 - July 23, 1999

By Julia E. Curry Rodriguez

Emma B. Tenayuca, "la pasionaria," has died. On July 23, 1999 "our Emma" went into eternal rest at the age of 82 in San Antonio, Tejas. Her death is a great loss for NACCS. Emma shared a community service award with her comadre, Manuela Solis Sager, at the 1984 conference of our association. Nominated by our colegas Emilio Zamora and Roberto Calderón, these two women made history in our association--for having their contributions as 1930s labor organizing women recognized as an essential part of our communal history.

The 1984 conference was dedicated to the contributions Chicanas made in various settings of our communities. The theme was "Voces de la Mujer." Emma and Manuela would provide for all of us a renewal of the commitment to organized labor and workers rights in our organization. In a moving account of their lives, Emma told us at UT's Thompson Center about how she learned to be a fighter and about the urgency with which she took up the cause of workers as a very young girl. She told us that her grandfather had heavily influenced her in the conversations he and his friends had at San Antonio's "Plaza del Zacate," where they talked about the need to bring social justice to their people. Her diminutive body, barely taller than 5 feet and not much more than a 100 pounds underscored the power of her words. She was direct and to the point having learned early in life to drive the message home early. She was a champion debater in high school--a skill she used well in her life's vocation. She had a strong character and was a natural leader. Her parents did not always approve of her involvement which in the early years included leafleting, attending numerous meetings, and eventually taking the role of strike leader. She would be jailed many times in the course of her rebellion. Then aged 64 Emma continued to make a body tremble with pride and dedication--she could sign you up in a second flat. One had to fight alongside this woman, who seemed to fear nothing, because she spoke the truth about the need to be involved. Emma Tenayuca lived up to the nickname given to her by the workers, "la pasionaria." She did not mince her words, continuing to speak about injustices and making connections about historical and present day politics and economic disparities. She was a model for all of us in NACCS!

To kick off that conference I had the good fortune to be asked to host a small gathering of mujeres to informally meet these labor leaders who had clearly paved the way for many of us with their own actions. That evening was one of the most momentous occasions of my life. I was a graduate student at the time. I had been involved in labor and feminist struggles myself and knew of Emma as a woman who paved the way by taking the leadership in her community and by becoming a dedicated student of the communist party. As long as I can remember I referred to Emma as "our Emma," in recognition of another Emma--another "red Emma"--who also stirred up the status quo in the far reaches of the East Coast as a very young woman. That of course was Emma Goldman. The latter is more widely known in labor and communist circles. "Our Emma" stands a living example reminding us that the Mexicana/o community has not been passive in the United States when it came to labor organizing and rebellion over justice.

During the evening of our pre-conference gathering Emma and Manuela arrived at my attic apartment to share a meal and experiences with an excited group of women who were about to make history in NACS (sic) themselves. At this gathering I remember mujeres from several parts of the country. There was Ines Talamantes, Cynthia Orozco, Teresa Cordova, Sylvia Benard, Martha Van Haitsma, Adela Flores, Valerie Castillo and many others. In those days my finances were scanty and so our meal was humble. But what took place that night was priceless. Emma sat at the table telling us all about her involvement and her life. She had us captivated with her thick smoker's voice and a strong hand that came pounding every time she wanted to accent a point. She was gracious and determined. Her memories were her own and no one could tell her story! This point was made clear when someone made an effort to challenge what she was saying. "You were not there! You do not know! You are not me!" she pounded loudly. "I know my story."

Emma B. Tenayuca was a community activist, an educator, and a member of the Communist Party. She had deep conviction about human rights and was motivated by her righteous indignation at abuse to act. She believed in justice at the core. She struggled against anyone and anything that stood in the way of her conviction. As an organizer she did not associate with unions, she was critical of them; instead she tried to fight struggles as an independent. The Worker's Alliance was an independent organization with which she worked. The Communist Party considered her their best organizer but eventually saw her as a threat to their goals. Shortly after winning the struggle with the pecan shellers and

*See **Tenayuca** page 25*

Student Caucus Report

By Elvira Carrizal

Gear up and prepare for Portland!

My first year as Student Caucus Chair helped me become more aware of the NACCS structure. Not only did I have the honor of directly working with the other members of the NACCS coordinating committee, but I also had the opportunity to meet and talk with students from all over the country and in Mexico. My co-chair resigned, during our term as co-chairs, due to his academic responsibilities, but communication with your student regional representatives was extremely helpful and supportive.

I had three priorities during my first term. My first priority was to work with the Texas Student Representatives to organize the Student Plenary.

Second, was to work with the COMPAS Caucus Chair, Dr. Roberto Calderón in organizing the first-ever Graduate School Workshop.

Third, I was to work with the graduate students who wrote a resolution, which was passed in Mexico City, to begin the process of forming a Graduate Student Caucus.

I am proud to announce that the Student Plenary in San Antonio was a success. We had a strong panel, which featured our 1999 Student Premio Winners (this newsletter contains brief bio's of the Premio Winners).

The Graduate School Workshops were also a great success. The workshop focused on Graduate School Admissions and is in great benefit to the future scholars of NACCS. We are optimistic that these type of workshops will continue to be a part of all future NACCS conferences.

Lastly, in regards to the Graduate Student Caucus, according to the current NACCS by-laws, the graduate students will be a Graduate Student Ad-Hoc Committee for two years before they can become a caucus. The representatives of the Ad-Hoc Committee are responsible for organizing and locating meetings at the annual conference.

At the end of the two years, the ad-hoc committee must submit a mission statement, activity report, and a membership list of at least ten NACCS paid graduate student members to the NACCS Coordinating Committee. Upon the recommendation of the committee, the Ad-Hoc Committee can then become a permanent caucus or continue as an ad-hoc committee.

At our annual meeting in San Antonio, a special workshop was organized to give graduate students the opportunity to come together and discuss how they wanted to continue. They voted to proceed with the process of becoming a caucus and elected a representative; Gerardo Arenas from California State University at Northridge.

This year, the Student Caucus also endorsed two resolutions in San Antonio. The first resolution, which was passed, written by Pablo Gonzalez from UC-Berkeley, calls for the establishment of a High School Premio Award.

The second resolution was in support of the Ethnic Studies Resolution originally authored by the Northern California FOCO (for details, see the resolution section of this newsletter).

Finally, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the new Student Caucus Co-Chair, Tony Jimenez Morfin who is currently a graduate student at Harvard University. I am honored, to have been re-elected, to serve as your student caucus co-chair.

I look forward to our next Student Caucus Annual meeting in Portland, Oregon. Please start fund-raising now and buy your plane tickets early and don't forget to update your membership.

See you in 2000!

1999-2000 Student Caucus Representatives

Student Caucus Co-Chairs
Elvira Carrizal (Midwest)
U of Minnesota-Twin Cities
Email: carr0209@tc.umn.edu

Tony Jimenez Morfin (East Coast)
Harvard University
e-mail: tony_jimenez@hotmail.com

Pacific Northwest
Ernesto Móntes de Oca
Email: montesdo@yahoo.com

Tejas
Sharon González-Bouvier
TX A&M International University
Email: sharon@tamiu.edu

Steve Nava, UT San Antonio
Email: snava@lonestar.jpl.utsa.edu

Colorado
Robert Muñoz, Jr. , UC-Boulder

Araceli Rascón, UC Boulder
Email: rascon@ucsub.colorado.edu

Midwest
Esmeralda “Ala” Perez, Michigan State
Email: perezesm@pilot.msu.edu

Elvira Carrizal, U. of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Rocky Mountain
Matthew J. Martinez
Email: mateo@ imapu.asu.edu

Southern California
Marciano Flores
UC Santa Barbara
Email: flores6@gte.net

East Coast
Tony Jimenez Morfin

Northern California
Gerardo Licon
UC Santa Cruz
Email: glicon@cats.ucsc.edu

Annabell Rodriguez
UC Santa Cruz

1999 Annual NACCS Conference Resolutions

Rocky Mountain

Author: Teri Martinez
Support 2000 Conference
Result: PASSED

Whereas El Museo Cultural de Santa Fe has produced a proposal to host the 2001 NACCS conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico;

Whereas El Museo Cultural de Santa Fe presented said proposal to the NACCS Coordinating Committee and was re-directed to present it first to the Rocky Mountain Foco; and

Whereas, the Rocky Mountain Foco listened to the presentation of the proposal, had a general discussion on its resources and merits, and then recommended modifications and further development;

Let it be resolved that the Rocky Mountain Foco support the effort of El Museo Cultural de Santa Fe to host the NACCS 2001 Conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico and appeals to Chicana and Chicano scholars at New Mexico's academic institutions to support spiritually, intellectually, and financially the proposal from the Museo, particularly those at New Mexico Highlands University, the University of New Mexico, local community colleges, and private universities

Budget implications: none, except the $ 10,000 loan from NACCS (if the site approved); El Museo Cultural de Santa Fe will raise all needed funds and submit a detailed budget to the CC as part of obtaining final approval to host the 2001 NACCS conference.

Foco vote: unanimous.

Student Caucus

Author: Pablo Gonzalez
High School Premio
Result: PASSED

Whereas, during the NACCS Sacramento 1997 conference a K-12 Caucus was established to include High School Students as part of future conferences.

Whereas, High School outreach and mentorship should be one of the main priorities of NACCS.

Whereas, High School students should be encouraged to proceed and participate in future academic endeavors.

Whereas, the creation of Chicano scholars begins with the motivational and developmental process of High students as future undergraduates.

Whereas, Chicano high school students are participating in academic research projects that will prepare them for the academic rigor of Universities.

Therefore, let it be resolved that the NACCS Award Ad-Hoc committee implement a High School Student Premio, which allows for the inclusion of the academic pursuits of high school Chicanas and Chicanos. We recommend that the coordinating committee and award committee include a scholarship to the winner of this award, determine the award amount and create an opportunity for the winners to present their work at the Annual Conference.

Texas FOCO

Author: Ramiro Asebedo
Foco Name Change
Result: PASSED

Whereas almost all states with the exception of Texas of what is now known as the Southwestern United States retain their Spanish name from the pre-American (U.S.) Conquest period;

Whereas Texas is a state name that often reflects or otherwise signifies a reactionary state chauvinism of Anglo/Euro-Americans, one that often denies the Indio-Mejicano cultural and historical base of the region;

Whereas members of what is now known as the Texas Foco of NACCS would like to strongly proclaim their Mejicanismo and Chicanismo as they conduct NACCS work (Chicana and Chicano studies advancement and advocacy, support affirmative action, make links between university and community, etc.),

Be it Resolved that the Texas Foco becomes the Tejas Foco.

Budget Implications: None

By-Law implications: Name change in future NACCS publications identifying focos.

COMPAS

Author: Jose Calderon
Hunger Strike at the Claremont Colleges
Result: PASSED

Whereas, nine students at the Claremont Colleges in California have been on hunger strike since Monday, April 26, 1999, in support of the colleges' cafeteria workers' right to organize;

Whereas the students and workers have been organizing for over six years to win justice, dignity and a living wage for the college workers;

Whereas ARAMARK Corporation, which operates the cafeterias for the colleges, has engaged in intimidation and firing of active workers;

Whereas over 40 percent of the colleges' students, 225 faculty and 125 workers have created a unique and powerful labor-student-faculty coalition in support of the workers;

Whereas the hunger strikers demand that the five college presidents immediately sign a card check/neutrality agreement to protect the workers' right to organize without intimidation or dismissal by the ARAMARK Corporation, especially over the summer while the students are gone.

Therefore, be it resolved that the NACCS Coordinating Committee on behalf of all NACCS members immediately send a letter to the five college presidents in support of the students and workers demand that the presidents sign the neutrality agreement with a copy to the hunger strikers themselves.

Be it further Resolved that a copy of this letter be sent to all relevant press.

And be it further Resolved that NACCS encourage all its members, affiliates, friends and supporters to send letters in support of the hunger strikers to

*See **RESOLUTION** page 21*

RESOLUTION *cont. from page 20*

the five college presidents and/or call them at:

Claremont-McKenna College
Jack Stalk, President
909-621-8111

Harvey Mudd College
John Strauss, President
909-621-8120

Pitzer College
Marilyn Massey, President
909-621-8198

Pomona College
Peter Stanley, President
909-621-8131

Scripp's College
Nancy Bekevac, President
909-621-8025

COMPAS

Author: Teresa Cordova and Estevan Flores
Faculty Caucus
Result: FAILED

Whereas the problems, issues, and concerns of Chicano/a university and college faculty include:
--tenure and promotion
--discrimination and prejudice
--hiring and retention
--salary
--research development
--publications
--teaching and mentoring of undergraduate and graduates and
--funding;

Whereas 1) the number of NACCS faculty members has been decreasing over the past decade with 2) lack of faculty participation in NACCS resulting. Given numerous reasons explaining the loss of NACCS faculty including arguments on:
--lack of quality presentations at NACCS (watering down)
--lack of adherence to the NACCS Preamble (relationship of research to community)
--lack of timeliness of publications
--lack of professionalism in the association
--lack of relevance to Chicano/a community issues and problems.

Therefore Be It Resolved that NACCS create a FACULTY CAUCUS with membership on the Coordinating Committee.

During Year 1, the Faculty Caucus would examine the issues raised above through the development and administration of a questionaire (sic) to be administered to all NACCS faculty (and to as many "Chicanosaurs" who can be located who are no longer NACCS members).

The Research Findings would be reported to the Association (and published through its Noticias de NACCS). Subsequent years would examine and in solutions to the issues listed above. In other words, the faculty caucus would assist the association in addressing one of the most serious problems confronting the organization.

Fiscal Note: $800 per year: a) questionaire (sic) development, b) xerox-350 copies of Questionaire, c) mailing costs (N=350) to NACCS faculty, current and former members and d) fax and long-distance phone.

Joto Caucus

Author: Eric-Christopher Garcia
Nominations of NACCS Scholar

Result: PASSED

Whereas it was brought to the attention of the NACCS Coordinating Committee this year that Caucus's were not eligible to nominate scholars for the NACCS Scholar,

Whereas, the different caucus's have worked in conjunction with the Coordinating Committee on all official NACCS business and have been full participants in the business of NACCS,

Whereas the various Caucus' have been the vehicle adopted by NACCS to represent the diverse constituencies that make up NACCS

Be it resolved that Caucus's be granted to authority to make nominations for the NACCS Scholar Award from this day forward.

There are no budget implications as this resolution pretends to work within the existing framework of NACCS.

This resolution does have By-laws implications in the sense that caucus' will need to empowered by the By-laws to make resolution.

Author: Eric-Christopher Garcia
Gender Equity in Awards
Result: PASSED

Whereas in the last two years, men have been the recipients of the NACCS Scholar Award,

Whereas, men are not the only producers of scholarship within NACCS,

Be it resolved that the NACCS Coordinating Committee review it's policies and procedures for the ways in which the NACCS Scholar or Scholars are selected with an eye toward gender equity in the awarding of the NACCS Scholar award in the future.

There are no budget implications.

Lesbian Caucus

Author: Ramona Ortega
Representation on Site Committee
Result: PASSED

Whereas the Mexican Chicana and Lesbian caucus representatives withdrew from the on-site committee in protest of the misogyny and homophobic climate created by the on-site committee in Mexico City

Whereas the lack of representation and participation of the Lesbian and Chicana caucuses contributed to the environment of harassment and homophobia during the 25th NACCS Conference

Therefore be it resolved that the NACCS and the CC take all measures to ensure proper representation of the Lesbian and Chicana caucuses on the site committees in a commitment to providing a non-homophobic and non-harassment environment

And be it resolved that the CC enforce all NACCS by-laws addressing power inequities in gender and sexuality.

Lesbian Caucus and Chicana Caucus

Author: Deena Gonzalez
Gender Equity in Awards
Result: PASSED

Whereas to be in compliance with the Chicana Caucus resolution of the XVII Annual NACS Conference 3/29/89 - 4/1/89,

Whereas NACCS has traditionally been a site of a strong Chicana presence,

*See **RESOLUTION** page 22*

RESOLUTION *cont. from page 21*

Whereas Chicanas have in a formal sense contributed to and formulated Chicana/o scholarship for the past three decades and longer,

Whereas Chicanas are central to the formation and sharing of information about Chicanas/os,

We do hereby recommend that equity by gender and sex become part of the regular and established practice of NACCS in the selection of NACCS Scholars and the NACCS Scholar award

Be it resolved that, every year in which a NACCS scholar award is given there shall always be equal gender representation in the awards granted. If only a single scholar is chosen, then the following year the award should be given to a scholar of the opposite sex.

If such equity fails, we recommend that NACCS suspend the award for that year.

Community Caucus

Author: Dr. Ramon Del Castillo
Multiple Subjects
Result: PASSED

Whereas, the community caucus wants to reaffirm the importance of connecting theory and practice and its importance within the structure of NACCS;

Whereas, there have been general communication problems between and among NACCS community caucus members;

Be it resolved that the National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies support the following resolution/s:

· Development of a centralized system where the group can exchange ideas and information that is occurring in different regions. This can also be used as a teaching tool wherein modeling success can be shared within particular regions.

· Exchange of email, faxes etc. and the development of a listserv in order for various regions to communicate.

· Writing articles in the NACCS newsletter and/or the development of a community newsletter.

· Community presentations at the NACCS conferences.

· Connecting students through service learning programs.

· Having each Foco designate a person who can communicate with the rest of the committee.

· Develop web page and/or interconnect with NACCS web page.

No budget implications.

Chicana Caucus

Author: Lilia-Esther C. Garcia, Citlali Sosa-Riddell, Marisol Cardenas
Sexual Harassment/Assault Training
Result: PASSED

Whereas, Chicanas represent a significant percentage of NACCS membership, and

Whereas, at the 1998 NACCS Conference, a UCLA student was assaulted during the conference and was unprepared to deal with that crisis, and

Whereas, no action has been taken against the alleged perpetrator who continuously attempts to interact with NACCS members who are aware of the situation, and

Whereas, throughout the existence of NACCS there has been several assaults on women participants, and

Whereas, a participant from San Jose State University expressed the need to have some type of assistance/training from the Caucus at the 1999 Chicana Caucus meeting, and

Whereas, the Caucus has not received any formal training in dealing with such crisis, and therefore, has no direct service to offer it's membership, and

Whereas, the individual campus resources such as, the Women's Resource Center, do not identify with nor understand Chicana/o culture, Chicanas have not found refuge in such services.

Therefore, be it resolved that NACCS, with the coordination of the FOCOs, will provide sexual harassment/assault training for members of the Chicana Caucus so to empower women at individual campus sites to respond when necessary.

Therefore, be it resolved that regional training would be provided by NACCS in coordination with FOCO meetings within the next six months. Sexual Harassment/Assault Teams will be regional and respond to requests in such a manner.

Budget Implications:
-Training expense
-Travel expenses
-Printing expenses (manual, flyers)
-(*Monies will be lobbied from individual campus' to assist in this project.)

Colorado FOCO

Author: Norberto Valdez
BOYCOTTS
Result: PASSED

Whereas, there are no guidelines to inform NACCS actions regarding the calling of boycotts or other actions by states or countries against la comunidad Chicana / Mexicana;

Whereas, there have been previous boycotts of Colorado and Arizona as conference sites due to repressive state-wide actions, and no boycotts of other sites such as California, Texas, or Mexico, despite their actions against gays and lesbians, workers, students, immigrants, and indigenous people;

Whereas, there are evident double standards in the calling and exercise of boycotts;

Whereas, the unresolved problem has affected the participation of the membership of NACCS;

Whereas NACCS coordinating committee has failed to acknowledge the problem and move toward resolution of this problem;

Whereas, such resolution will be in the interest of fairness in the process of calling boycotts and healing existing divisions within the organization;

Whereas, political actions such as boycotts have been an important tactic in the struggles of Chicano and other oppressed people and are critical in future struggles;

Therefore, be it resolved that: NACCS coordinating committee, on behalf of the organization, will undertake to bring closure to the issue of double standards by writing a letter to the focos of Colorado and Arizona acknowledging past injustices and apologizing for such practices;

NACCS will publish this letter in the NACCS Noticias;

NACCS will establish guidelines to inform future actions of the organization

See ***RESOLUTION*** *page 23*

RESOLUTION *cont. from page 22*

regarding boycotts or other punitive actions to ensure fairness in the consideration of such actions.

Mexico FOCO

Author: Axel Ramirez
Bilingual Newsletter
Result: PASSED

Whereas, the Mexico Foco is a full member of NACCS,

Whereas, the Mexico Foco promotes the development of Chicana and Chicano Studies in Mexico,

Whereas, it is our goal to establish a wide relationship with all Mexican and Latin American students,

Whereas, our membership is overwhelmingly Spanish-speaking

Therefore let it be resolved that NACCS shall strive to include Spanish language articles and publish a more bilingual edition of Noticias de NACCS and develop a policy to insure its distribution in the main countries of Latin America and in Mexico.

Monetary Implications: The cost of distribution efforts similar to those done in the United States.

Northern California FOCO and Student Caucus

Author: Jose Palafox, Felicia Martinez, Jason Ferreira
Ethnic Studies
Result: PASSED with amendment

Whereas, on April 29, 1999 six students at the University of California-Berkeley initiated a hunger strike due to the administration's failure to effectively respond to the six demands issued by students on April 15, 1999, and

Whereas, NACCS has historically expressed its support for Chicana/o Student and Community Movements, and was formed out of such a movement, and

Whereas, this year NACCS recognized the contribution of activist-Scholars Mario Barrera and Carlos Munoz, Jr., from the University of California-Berkeley with the NACCS Scholar Award, and

Whereas, 1999 is the thirtieth anniversary of the Third World Strike at the university of California_Berkeley, and

Whereas,Ethnic Studies and Chicano/a Studies programs are under attack nationwide, and

Whereas, recent politics in California (ranging from policy debates on immigration, affirmative action, and bilingual education) have served as a bellweather for other similar initiatives nationwide, and

Whereas, the current crisis at the University of California Berkeley is an exemplar of the nationwide crisis in the movement for the creation and preservation of Ethnic Studies and and Chicana/o Studies programs,

Therefore, be it resolved that NACCS strongly support the student activists at the University of California at Berkeley with the following actions:

· Write a formal letter strongly supporting the revitalization and expansion of Ethnic Studies at the University of California-Berkeley through the implementation of student activists' demands.

· Forward copies of the letter to the Honorable Governor Gray Davis, the Honorable Lt. Governor Cruz Bustaments, and the Honorable Speaker of the Assembly Antonio Villaraigoza, members of the Regents of the University of California, University of California President Richard Atkinson, Chancellor Robert Berdahl, and Vice-Chancellor and Provost Carol Christ.

· Immediately issue a special edition of the NACCS Newsletter containing the document prepared by Professor L.Ling-Chi Wang, a restatement of the letter in favor of the students' demands, and information regarding the appropriate actions that NACCS members can take to support the struggle to defend the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California Berkeley.

· Establish an investigative committee to investigate the crisis facing the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of California at Berkeley. This committee will be empowered to meet with the above mentioned university administrators, state officials, and faculty and student representatives in order to evaluate and propose solutions to the current crisis.

Budget Implications:
Cost of printing for newsletter
Cost of postage for mailouts
Cost of travel and accommodations for investigative task force.

Midwest FOCO

Author: Dr. Dennis N. Valdes
NACCS Name Change
Result: FAILED

Whereas, Chicana and Chicano Studies is being used and developed in other countries other than the United States,

Whereas, the Mexico FOCO is part of the NACCS structure,

Therefore, let it be resolved that NACCS change its name to the International Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies using the acronym: **INACCS**.

Northern California FOCO and Chicana Caucus

Author: Julia Curry Rodriguez
Prop. 187
Result: PASSED

Whereas, California's Prop. 187, would have eliminated access to public health services and the right to a K-12 education for undocumented immigrants,

Whereas, this proposition was declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court,

Whereas, the State of California, despite protests from Chicano/latino groups throughout the state, submitted the Proposition for mediation,

Whereas, many of the racist and devastating components regarding health care have been implemented in federal legislation,

Therefore be it resolved, that NACCS strongly protest the action of Gov. Gray Davis to take this proposition to mediation by acting on the following:

-Writing a letter of protest to Gov. Gray Davis;

-Writing a letter of suppoprt to Cruz Bustamante, CA Lieutenant Gov., supporting his stance against this racist proposition;

-NACCS make a financial contribution to the Amicus Brief being filed by Cruz Bustamante's Office.

Budget Implications: CC would make financial contribution determination.

*See **RESOLUTION** page 24*

RESOLUTION *cont. from page 23*

Southern California FOCO

Author: Yolanda Marquez
NACCS Support of Conference
Result: PASSED

Whereas it has been 30 years since El Plan de Santa Barbara was written in Santa Barbara California

Whereas the Department of Chicano Studies and the Center for Chicano Studies and Coleccion Tloque Nahuaque will also be celebrating the 30th anniversary of its origins at the University of California Santa Barbara

Whereas a conference will be held at University of California Santa Barbara on May 2 1 and May 22nd, 1999 in celebration of this historical anniversary

Be it resolved that the National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies write a letter of support for the conference to be held in Santa Barbara on May 21st and May 22nd 1969-1999: POWER, RESISTANCE & SOCIAL CHANGE to recognize this historic event.

There are no budgetary implications

Chicana Caucus

Author: Rusty Barcelo, Frances Reyes & Elvia Ramirez
Safe Space
Result: PASSED

Incidents of sexual harassment continue in our college campuses and at NACCS conferences. There for be it resolved, that NACCS provide a 24-hour space, on site at the annual conference for Chicanas, and other individuals who experience acts of sexual harassment/violence, to gather to discuss and process such incidents. This space would be staffed by individuals selected by the Chicana Caucus
Contact: Frances Reyes

Northern California FOCO

Author: Jose Martinez-Saldaña
NACCS Team to CSUMB
Result: PASSED

Whereas: California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) was created with a Vision Statement that makes a commitment to serve the low-income and historically under-educated people of California;

Whereas: CSUMB, as a public state university was charged with serving the tri-county areas of Santa Cruz, San Benito and Monterey Counties, where the Chicana/o and Latina/o population among school aged children constitutes the majority of any ethnic/racial group;

Whereas: CSUMB has been designated an Hispanic Serving Institution, and received membership in HACU, as a result of the large number of Chicana/o students attending the university;

Whereas: CSUMB has a four-year history of mistreatment of Chicana/os, beginning with the unconscionable reassignment and demotion of founding Provost Steve Arvizu (11/95) and continuing to the more recent reassignment and demotion of Executive Assistant to the President, Cecilia Burciaga and the resignation in protest by Dr. Octavio Villalpando, Director of University Planning & Assesment and Sr. Research Scholar (3/99);

Whereas: CSUMB has failed to take the initiative to establish programs to support the success of Chicana/o, Latina/o and migrant students;

Whereas: The on-going negative atmosphere for hiring and retention of Chicana/o and Latina/o faculty and administrators has become well-known throughout the Chicana/o and Latina/o higher education community accross the country, resulting in a decline of interest for employment at CSUMB by Chicana/o and Latina/o educators and enrollment by Chicana/o and Latina/o students.

Whereas: The California Legislature, especially the Latino Caucus, supported, and in fact championed the initial funding for CSUMB because of its unique Vision Statement;

*See **RESOLUTION** page 25*

Call for NACCS Conference Proceedings 1997/1998, and 1999

The Editiorial Boards for the 1997 (Sacramento), 1998 (Mexico City), and 1999 (San Antonio), invites submissions from presenters at these conferences. To submit a manuscript, send three copies and a one page abstract by December 3, 1999. Complete submission must include a copy of the paper on disk (indicate format) and two self-addressed stamped envelopes.

1997 and 1998 submissions mail to: NACCS, ATTN: (1997/1998) Conference Proceedings, 2342 Shattuck Avenue, #326, Berkeley, CA, 94704.

1999 submission, mail to: Louis Mendoza, ATTN: 1999 Conference Proceedings, UTSA, Div. of English, Classics, Philosophy & Communication. 6900 N. Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX, 78249.

Tenayuca *cont. from page 18*

cigar workers, Emma would leave Texas--in exile--because she had been blacklisted. She went to California where activist people in the Los Angeles area did not take to her as she had been accustomed. She went on to San Francisco where she pursued an education at San Francisco College. When she returned to San Antonio she did so as a teacher of reading. She would always keep true to her passion against injustice.

Throughout her life Emma was an avid reader of popular literature and political news. She had a sharp analytical mind. Calderón affirms this by stating, "Emma wrote me a note which said, 'there's a world of information also in the writings of modern Central and South American writers.' …at her home, she showed me a hardbound copy of the first English translation of some of Sor Juan Inez de la Cruz's work, stating how she had saved to buy the volume (1982)." Emma needed to nurture her mind, just as much as she needed to raise her voice for justice.

Years after our meeting I kept in touch with Emma. I would send her copies of books that reminded me of her. I would ask that she please write her memoir so that no one would ever forget her. I felt urgency about her life being recorded in her own words and with her own interpretation. I knew her gentleness and her passion. Shortly after the pre-conference dinner I received a neatly wrapped brown package addressed by her old manual typewriter. In it I found the first of many letters we would exchange. She always addressed me as Ms. Curry, and I had to reply as Ms. Tenayuca--until I begged not to. The box held a lovely gift--a tin box filled with sweet-smelling potpourri. Gracious beyond words, she sent this token to thank me for my hospitality--when for many years to come, it would be I who thanked her for her life, for her visit, and for her strength. "Our Emma" has gone on to eternity, but she will always be a firebrand in the actions and the words she left for us. Our community joins her family in their grief. Hers was one strong "voz de la mujer!"

FOCO *cont. from page 16*

Caucus Rep. is Dr. Richard Rodríguez. Our Lesbian Caucus Rep continues to be Deborah Vargas. We chose to have multiple reps to each caucus so that we can have a cadre of individuals addressing each of the actions of the caucuses. We submitted three resolutions to the CC. One addressed the attacks on ethnic studies in northern California--specifically addressing UC Berkeley's Ethnic Studies, Sacramento State and UC Davis. The second resolution proposed that we provide support to Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante in regards to dropping further appeals for Proposition 187. In collaboration with COMPAS we also submitted a resolution on behalf of our colleagues at CSU Monterey Bay whose campus Chicanas and Chicanos are facing grave difficulties.

Many of our regional members presented papers and panels at the annual meetings. A special recognition was given to Raúl Coronado, Jr., Stanford, and Maylei Blackwell, UCSC, who as graduate students were tapped to speak at the NACCS Thematic Plenary and the Chicana Caucus Plenary.

We set our post-conference Foco Meeting for May 29 in the Berkeley area. In closing our conference Foco meetings we called for a revitalization of our involvement at the regional level. We expressed our appreciation to Kathy Blackmer for our regional listserv-an invaluable tool in our continued communication!

RESOLUTION *cont. from page 22*

Therefore, be it resolved that the Northern California FOCO of the National Assocation of Chicana and Chicano Studies must take care of it's members and thus request that a delegation from NACCS visit the CSUMB campus no later than August 1, 1999, to meet with the president and provost in order to request:

A. A formal written plan of implementation to the letter sent to CSUMB in Fall of 1998 by the NACCS Coordinator and the COMPAS Chair proposing the creation of a Chicana/o Studies and Latina/o Faculty and Staff Assocation (CLFSA) in debeloping campus programs, policies, and practices that will enhance the success of Chicana/o studens, faculty, and staff, and

B. An explanation of how the campus plans to respond to the history of forced resignations, demotions, and non-retion of Chicana/o faculty, staff, and administration. In particular, the president and provost will be asked to explain the reasons behind the recent "re-assignment" to a yet-undetermined position of Cecilia Burciaga, Executive Assistant to the President since 1994, and the subsequent resignation submitted in protest by Dr. Octavio Villalpando, Director of Univ. Planning & Assesment and Sr. Research Scholar since 1996.

The N. Cal FOCO requests that the NACCS delegation to:

1. Prepare a written report of their findings, within three weeks of their visit,
2. Share it with the NACCS-CC,
3. Publish it in Noticias de NACCS,
4. Publish an open letter in the Chronicle of Higher Education, and
5. Distribute it to the California Latino Legislative Caucus and the CSU Board of Trustees.

Budget Implicaton:

	Travel	Meals	Lodging
Coordinator	$400	$ 30	$100
COMPAS Chair	400	30	100
N. Cal FOCO Rep	100	30	0
S. Cal FOCO Rep	100	30	0
TOTAL:			$1,320

Canto Chicano for the New Millenium

NACCS Conference (Con el Foco Prendido)
April 28, 1999, San Antonio, Texas, UTSA Downtown
By Nephtalí De Leon

and they gathered at Teotihuacan
the great ones, where people became Gods.
"Who shall jump into the
fire to become the sun?
A proud vain God said, I'm the one,
but he failed
and a poor and sickly one cried out,
can I try?

Like NACCS who gathered
in downtown San Antonio West Side
like the poor God they gathered
from the sick and sweaty streets
from the legacy of field work in Aztlán
from the molcajete pobre where their memories
were ground into bilingual european dust
after 500 years of colonizing chains they gathered
in the dust and the ashes where their history burned
their books and their knowledge and their
trampled streets, sacred rites and songs,
poetry and philosophy gone, they gathered

Who shall jump into the fire to become the sun?

a dead chicharrón was the fifth sun and everyone longed
to usher in the new year 2000 with a new sexto sol
and a canto Chicano for the new millennium
un canto enamorado de La Raza...

but history raged upon these folks
Amerindian gypsies, mestizo galore
traveling, tripping, changing, learning and discovering
from those who taught them to survive torment
and even thrive when love and life were spent…!

like a phoenix they rose from the ashes of hurt
and the centuries of pain
only this time they arose
like a mighty brave eagle de Aztlán
it pulled out the nails from the cross
sharp beak and mighty talons which ripped
500 years of missionary lies
and bore high on its wings
the vision and the dream of us all
la Raza Cósmíca de Aztlán...

Who shall jump into the fire and be the sun?

I will said the MEChista
Whose parents had both burned under the sun
In the migrant fields of Aztlán…
I will said the academic prof
who had worked two jobs for his PhD
while his wife and children worked their jobs
and packed his daily lunch de bean and cheese,
I will said the Chicano dude
who lost a brother in Vietnam,
I will said the lesbian
who had been thrown out in the dark
for holding hands in the park,
I will said the serious scholar
more concerned about tomorrow's light
and unconfused by the American dollar,
I will said the lady PhD
who burned so many candles at both ends
she glowed like an eternal lamp...

and people were amazed
at the many so ready to self sacrifice
to self immolate, todos con el foco prendido
with at least 400 watts each one!
it was clear that the sexto sol was near
and that they who spoke like an eagle
were about to be amazed
an apparition was indeed taking place
on the freeways del west side
La Virgen de Guadaliberty appeared
on an urban Tepeyac hill
affirmative love on a freedom quest
to reclaim liberty tribes wandering far and wide
and bless their strides, huérfanos de los paises,
abandoned by two sides, pochos or wets,
but strong with a new-born pride.

and the barrio found out
that the children of Aztlán
lowriding cruising academic pools
were not just there for the intellectual jive
they were ready to live and to die
for the new sexto sol
the light of the new millennium
for a free and sovereign Aztlán
free from missionary impositions
taking on a new position -- que la Raza's cup
was full of the blood and the body of Aztlán
de-mythified and de-crucified
un-nailed from the cross of 500 years plus
and their banner said it all
the unfulfilled promise of liberty was claimed
by Tonantzín who never failed but transformed,
including e-mail and all,
injustice -- into justice for all...

y todos los de NACCS con su foco de mil watts
joined hands and burned upon the sacrificial stone
to rise high like a phoenix of love
beyond cognitive lore NACCS rose
as if in ancient mythic dreams
to lead the way as the great sexto sol
-- burst into the universe
brilliant in Aztlán, like a lighthouse storm
and no one could ever doubt
that Aztlán was reborn!

University of California, Irvine

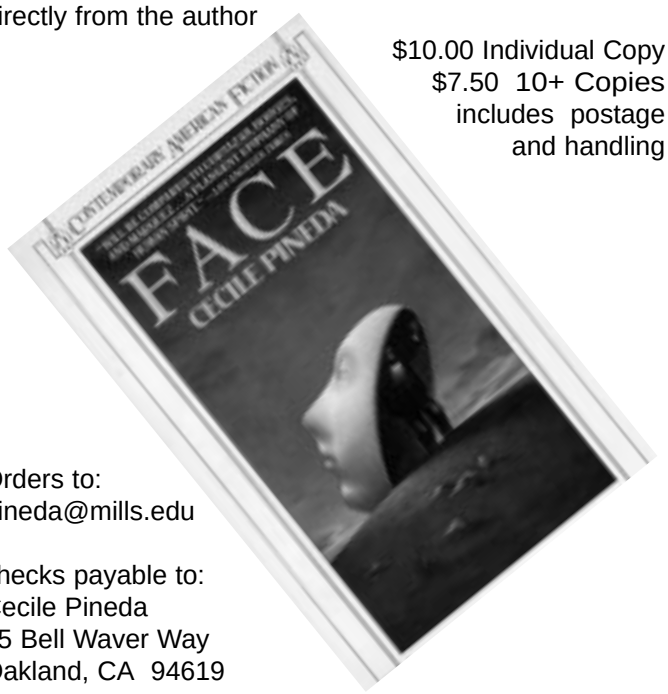
Latino/Latina Politics

The Department of Political Science and the Interdisciplinary Program in Chicano/Latino Studies at the University of California, Irvine invite applications for an experienced Assistant Professor or junior Associate Professor position. This tenure track or tenured position will be a joint appointment between the Department and the Program. Candidates should have strong research and teaching interests in Latino/Latina politics, preferably with substantial experience with empirically grounded research. There is preference for scholars investigating the Latino/Latina experience in California and the southwestern United States. Specific topics are open but include gender issues, democratization and political inclusion, political participation, organization and leadership, immigration and other public policy issues. A comparative approach to inquiry is highly desirable. The successful applicant will be expected to be actively involved in the research activities of the Center for the Study of Latinos in a Global Society. Ph. D. is required. Applications should be received by October 15, 1999. The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer and particularly welcomes the applications of minorities and women. Interested applicants should send a cover letter, vitae, and for junior appointments, three letters of reference to: Chair, Chicano/Latino Studies Search Committee, Department of Political Science, 3151 Social Science Plaza, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-5100. E-mail: akirkens@uci.edu

NOW AVAILABLE

Copies
directly from the author

$10.00 Individual Copy
$7.50 10+ Copies
includes postage
and handling



Orders to:
pineda@mills.edu

checks payable to:
Cecile Pineda
15 Bell Waver Way
Oakland, CA 94619

MOST AWARDED NOVEL* by a Chicana Writer
*Gold Medal, Commonwealth Club National Book Award finalist First Fiction Am Inst. Arts & Letters

Director - UC MEXUS

University of California Institute
for Mexico and the United States

The University of California system seeks a distinguished scholar and visionary director for its multi-campus, interdisciplinary research unit responsible for UC-Mexico programs. The selected candidate will be expected to direct and promote the expansion of UC MEXUS programs by leading the development of new California-Mexico initiatives in higher education and research. The director will assist University faculty and administration in defining and expanding the University's relationships with Mexican institutions and agencies through the planning, organization and implementation of new and continuing inter-institutional and inter-governmental programs. In addition, the director will design, secure funding for, and administer programs that support and advance collaborative research activities between individual UC and Mexican scholars and scientists. The Director of UC MEXUS reports to the President of the University through the Chancellor of the Riverside campus, where the Institute is headquartered.

Established in 1980, UC MEXUS's mission is to develop and sustain a coordinated, Universitywide approach to Mexico-related studies by promoting and supporting research, education, public service, and other scholarly activities in four principal areas: Mexico studies, United States-Mexico relations, Chicano studies, and collaborative research between U.S. and Mexican scientists and scholars in all disciplines. The director is expected to promote cohesive relationships among the campuses with respect to Mexico-related activities, and to draw from the full range of faculty strengths in order to focus UC resources and expertise on specific topics or themes of importance to the U.S.-Mexico relationship. In addition, the director is responsible for a separate program for the development and support of specific UC Riverside collaborative programs with Mexican institutions.

Candidates must have a record of distinguished scholarly achievement in an area pertinent to the objectives of UC MEXUS and must be eligible for a tenured faculty appointment at the University of California, Riverside. In addition, candidates must possess a successful record of administrative experience in an academic setting and experience in obtaining grants, raising funds, and developing programs. The ability to interact effectively with a wide variety of faculty, administrative, agency, corporate and foundation personnel is critical, as is commitment to the advancement of the scholarly work of others. Fluency in both Spanish and English and direct knowledge and experience of Mexico and its institutions are essential.

Submit application and curriculum vitae to:
Chair, UC MEXUS Search Committee
c/o Vice Provost for Research, Office of the President
University of California
1111 Franklin Street, 11th Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200.

Review of applications will begin on November 15, 1999.
The search will remain open until the position is filled
The University of California is an Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

University of California, Santa Cruz

Assistant Professor--URBAN/ETHNIC POLITICS

The Politics Department at the University of California, Santa Cruz, invites applications for a full-time tenure-track assistant professor position in U.S. urban and ethnic politics. The department has an interest in candidates with demonstrated expertise in ethnic and racial politics, social movements, and urban policy. Candidates should be prepared to teach courses consistent with the Politics Department's programs and the candidate's areas of specialization, and to participate in the development of the Department's Graduate Program. RANK: Assistant Professor. SALARY: $43,100 - $48,800, commensurate with qualifications and experience. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. or equivalent in Political Science or related field is preferred by July 2000; must be in hand no later than June 30, 2001. Candidates will be judged with respect to their performance and promise in teaching, research, and/or other creative work. POSITION AVAILABLE: July 1, 2000. APPLY TO: Applicants should submit a letter of application which describes their research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae or placement dossier, three letters of recommendation (all letters will betreated as confidential), samples of current research and written work, copies of teaching evaluations and course syllabi to: Department of Politics , Urban/Ethnic Politics Search Committee, 23 Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. CLOSING DATE: All materials must be postmarked by NOVEMBER 5, 1999. UCSC IS AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER WOMEN AND MINORITIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY. Inquiries regarding the University's equal employment opportunity policies may be directed to: Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Acting Director Robin Santos, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064; (831) 459-3676. Under Federal Law, the University of California may employ only individuals who are legally eligible to work in the UnitedStates as established by providing documents as specified in the Immigration Reform Control Act of 1986. If you need assistance due to a disability please contact the Academic Human Resources Office at 350 McHenry Library (831) 459-4300. This position description is available in alternate formats, which may be requested from Academic Human Resources at (831) 459-4300. In accordance with Federal Law, UCSC makes available to prospective employees a brochure containing crime statistics, prevention programs/services, and related campus policies and procedures. To obtain a copy contact Campus Police (831) 459-2231 or Academic Human Resources (831) 459-4300.

R U Y2K ready? NACCS IS...

NACCS 2K

"Sabiduría, Lucha y Liberación:
Youth, Community and Culture en El Nuevo Sol"

Portland, Oregon
March 22-25, 2000
Portland Hilton Hotel

Deadline For Paper Submissions: October 10, 1999 (postmarked)

For conference information visit the NACCS webpage at:

http://clnet.ucr.edu/research/NACCS/conference.html

Los Niños de Aztlán *--Dr. Ramón Del Castillo*

Los Niños de Head Start
Son los niños de Aztlán.
They are like flocks of doves
roaming the urban sky
in search of a thermos bottle full
of knowledge. They come
from barrios where cultural pride
fills the air like a sand storm
before a rainy day. They are being prepared
for a journey through life, waiting
for drops of knowledge to fall
from el cielo
to fill parched souls
dry from urban decay.
Son los ninos de Aztlán,
chavalitos, the pac-man champions
of the twenty first century,
chavalitas con trencitas
whose antepasados
were once the rulers
of their own destiny
in a place called Aztlán. They are knocking
on the doors of Head Start
seeking educational justice
at a time when the
thermos bottle, once full
of the sweet taste of education
has become as dry as a well.
Son los niños de Aztlán.
Viviendo en una cultura
whose destiny
is tied
to una gente humilde
which has yet to reach its peak.
Son los niños de Aztlán.

RC07
Noticias de NACCS
ISSC: Chicano/Latino Policy Project
2420 Bowditch Street #5670
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-5670

NON-PROFIT
ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE
PAID
University of California
Berkeley