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noticias de NACCS

Volume 27 No. 2 Summer 2000

National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies

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AUG 10 2000

The Miami Myth Machine

By Rodolfo F. Acuña

Almost every Mexican American, it seems today, had a grandparent or a great-grandparent who rode with Pancho Villa. Few know or admit having ancestors who opposed the Mexican Revolution or supported the dictator Porfirio Díaz. The events surrounding Elián González remind me of this tragic page in Mexican American history, and perhaps it holds out hope that in time the Cuban American exiles, like the Mexican exiles of 1913, will outgrow their dangerous infantilism.

Like the Miami Cuban Americans, many of the Mexican exiles arriving after the 1911 overthrow of Mexican dictator Porfirio Díaz actively pressured the U.S. government to intervene in Mexican affairs and overthrow the revolution that had taken away their land and privilege. The Mexican exilados dreamed of the day that they would return to Mexico and resume their old ways. History, however, took care of the fanaticism of the Mexican elites. Succeeding generations mixed with the followers of Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and other revolutionaries, while others returned to México. Over time most realized that it was not in their interest to announce that their ancestors rode with Porfirio Díaz. Like the many Cuban America leaders today, who claim to be anti-Batistianos, the descendants of many Mexican exiles of 1913, claimed the revolution as their own.

Although the Cuban revolution took place over forty years ago, on the other hand, the Cuban exiles' fervor and dreams of returning to their land and privilege still burns hot. Few Cuban Americans care to remember that Fulgencio Batista y Saldívar came to power as the result of a 1952 coup and that it was Batista's political illegitimacy and the oppressive conditions imposed by the landed elite and owners of industry on most poor Cubans that produced the conditions that made Castro possible. They also choose to forget that it was Batista and other dictators who turned the island into a mafia fiefdom that allowed Cuba to be monopolized by US-based international land companies like the United Fruit Company.

Unable or unwilling to create a revolution from within, the elites continue to pressure Americans to fight a war that they themselves fear to wage. Because of the Cold War and their alliance with the most reactionary sectors of our society, this exile urban elite class, mostly based in Miami and New Jersey, has been much more effective in controlling American foreign policy than Mexican exile elites were in the first part of the 20th century.

The clout of the late Jorge Mas Canosa and groups such as the Cuban American National Foundation, a creature of the Republican Right-wing, lies in the perception that they can control, or at least influence, American foreign policy toward Cuba. Challenges to this hegemony in the past decade have produced a paranoia among these leaders, and it is not surprising that they see the Elián González controversy as a test of this power. Desperate that their shouts no longer move many Americans, they fall back on their habit of myth making. They recite their litany, blaming every calamity on the bearded one, angrily accusing Castro for the abolishment of democracy in Cuba, as if it ever existed. The problem for them is that fewer people take them seriously.

The reality is that the core group of extremists within the Cuban American community is hardly democratic. The recent events in Miami expose the irrational and thuggish tactics encouraged by the exile leadership. Although their leaders whip up old fears, and play on a religious fanaticism that converts Elián into a religious symbol, they appear as pathetic as the Mexican elites who celebrated las fiestás patrias, and reminisced about the days of Porfirio Diaz.

Like México, Cuba has evolved in the past forty years. First, more people can read than in the time of Batista. People who read have a notion of history. They know that Cuba has evolved racially. Forty years ago, privilege in Cuba was in great part based on color. While they have not wiped out all vestiges of that racism, and although the crisis has slowed the narrowing of the economic and social gap between black and white, the government does not condone racism. The bottom-line is that racism is not as ingrained as it was when the older generation of Cuban American elites shared governance on the island.

I do not deny that there is racism among Mexicans. However, the Mexican Revolution changed that society, and in spite of itself, México has changed in the last sixty years. Just in my life time the skin hue of Mexicans in the land of my maternal ancestors, Sonora, for instance, has become much closer to that of the interior of Mexico. Mexico's culture has become less criollo (Spanish) and more, what can I say, Mexican.

When I visited Cuba last July, I witnessed a similar

Continued on page 3

Statement from the NACCS General Coordinator

Yolanda Chávez Leyva, Ph. D.
2000-2001

Over the past twenty-five years, NACCS has played a crucial role in my development as a scholar activist. Because of this, I am honored to serve as the NACCS General Coordinator for 2000-2001. I first attended NACCS as a student and remember the excitement of seeing hundreds of other students and faculty who shared my love of and commitment to Chicana and Chicano Studies. So many years later, now as a faculty member, I continue to feel that same energy and inspiration each time I attend a national NACCS conference. I believe that I share this feeling with many other NACCS members.

Since its founding in 1972, NACCS has continued to mature and to redefine our role in academia and the community. Our members have worked hard to make theory relevant to our community and to translate ideas into action. Over the years we have engaged in heated debates among ourselves and come together to work as one. We have confronted battles on the local, state, and national level. We have never forgotten that we came into being as a result of a battle to open academia to diverse peoples, ideas, questions and methodologies. Nor have we forgotten that we must continue to fight.

Anti-immigrant and anti-poor people campaigns and legislation have undermined previous gains. The dismantling of affirmative actions as well as the legal system's attacks on youth of color threaten our young people. Much of our community continues to live in poverty, working in low waged jobs with no opportunity for advancement. Battles within academia, over tenure, promotions, our very right to exist, are evidence of the ways in which ethnicity, gender, class, and sexuality are used to enforce a hierarchy of power.

In the year 2000 we must remain strong. We must continue to nurture Chicana and Chicano Studies and NACCS. We must "love the struggle" as NACCS Scholar Betita Martinez often says. As we enter the 21st century we must love the struggle if we are to survive.

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Recommendation for Active Participation in the

Community Caucus

The Community Caucus of the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies recommends the following to the general assembly of the organization:

* That representatives from each of the FOCOs communicate regularly, via the internet or some other form, witht he community caucus chairperson;

* That the community will further develop a networking system with other focos;

* That the community caucuses collaborate and share information with other focos that are dealing with the same or similar issues in order to prioritize the national agenda;

* That the community caucus open up a dialogical process in order to define the concept of community organize collectively when appropriate regarding national issues and address the identified concerns with the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies.

Noticias de NACCS

Volume 27, Issue 2

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The Miami Myth Machine

Continued from page 1

process. The contrast that struck me most was the differences between Cubans there and those in the United States. Cuba is a more racially mixed society than the United States, with over two-thirds of the island's population of African ancestry. Almost every African-Cuban intellectual I met expressed to me that he or she would not be a professor, writer or artist if it had not been for the Revolution. In watching the talk shows from Miami on television or the crowds in front of Elián's distant relative, Lázaro González's home, for example, well over 95 percent of the Cuban-Americans of the TV the audiences or the mob are obviously white Hispanics.

A minority but vocal minority in the Cuban American community remains trapped in a cesspool of intransigent nationalism. Extremist groups such as the Cuban American National Foundation have played a determining role in preventing a lessening of tensions and thus contact with the island. They have used the Elián González tragedy to whip up a hysteria to solidify their base, giving the impression that Cuban Americans speak with one voice. According to the Miami Herald, some 50 percent of Cubans even in Miami do not agree with the demonstrations.

Yet, the lack of audible opposition within the Cuban American community presents a major problem for other Latinos. Because of the habit of American society to generalize, they believe that all Latinos are the same. Because the extremist voices from within the Cuban American community drown everyone else out, other Latinos are forced to disassociate themselves from the minority in the Cuban American community's dangerous infantilism. The mob in front of Lázaro González's house perpetuates this myth by flying the Mexican and other Latin American flags.

The case of Elián González has made me and others less tolerant of the Miami zealots. Many of us are unwilling to keep quiet while some in the Cuban American community indulge themselves at the expense of a small six-year-old boy. Many of us have Cuban American friends who we do not want to insult. Still, we realize that they are part of the problem because too often their condemnation is hidden in the crevices of academic journals or relegated to one or two op-ed articles. So we hear so few of them that all we hear are the shrill voices of the Lincoln Diaz-Balarts and Ileana Ros-Lehtinens, allowing the few Cuban Americans who do speak out to often be put at risk or at very least ostracized by the more powerful elements of their community.

The truth is that Cuban Americans do not have an overwhelming presence within the US Latino population. Census 2000 will show some 32 million US Latinos, 21 million of whom are of Mexican origin. Cuban Americans are only some tiny fractions of this total—about 1.4 million, contrasted with about three million Puerto Ricans and three million Central Americans; a statistic that is startling when one considers that these areas have much smaller populations than Cuba. We estimate that the proportion who have left those countries is about 3 to 4 times greater than the number of Cubans who have left their island.

The Census will also show differences between Latinos. Cuban Americans, for example, are of a median age of 40.8 years, whereas Mexican Americans have a median age of 24.3. What the statistics will also show is that while the Cuban American is more prosperous than the others, or at least, the wealth of its elite skews the figures in that direction — most Cubans in the US are not rich. Many just scrape by. The truth is that its leaders are sacrificing working class Cuban Americans for their own purposes. The blind obsession of these leaders with Castro prevents a healthier relationship with not only other Latinos but also African Americans, to evolve better social programs, which would benefit large segments of the Cuban American community. More important it prevents a full and objective assessment of how Cuban American elites have amassed their great wealth, often illicitly, or via various government contracts or outright government handouts.

Both Latinos and African Americans have suffered from the arrogance of this Cuban American elite. Latino politicos and business leaders resent the likes of Cuban Congressional Representatives Lincoln Diaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and their crude efforts to make them tow the line. The two mentioned congressional representatives resigned from the Hispanic Congressional Caucus because Mexican American Congressman Xavier Becerra was elected its chair. Becerra committed the sin of visiting Cuba without their permission.

Continued on page 12

Looking for Chicanos on the internet, we're there.

WWW.NACCS.org

Cervantes Premio Winner

Synopsis

As part of my ongoing dissertation research on queer Latina/Latino community formations in San Francisco, my essay on the Gay Latino Alliance examines the interplay between racial ethnic and gendered/sexual organizing among Latinos. Based primarily on oral history narratives, the essay highlights the emergence of the Alliance, the dynamics between women and men, and its transnational connections in ideology, culture, and politics with Latin American social movements and revolutionary struggles. Additionally, the discussion points out the contributions of GALA to local San Francisco community-based organizations and the multi-national, multi-racial character of "Latino San Francisco." The analysis also foregrounds the place of desire in the making of communities and the negotiation of group membership.



Horacio N. Roque Ramírez

Bio

Horacio N. Roque Ramírez is a Ph.D candidate in Comparative Ethnic Studies at UC Berkeley. He has led creative writing workshops in Spanish for Proyecto ContraSIDA Por Vida in San Francisco, was co-founder/editor of *Revista De Ambiente* in Los Angeles, and was Lecturer in the Social Science Department at San José State University. He has contributed to *Civil Rights in the U.S.*, the anthology *Virgins, Guerrillas & Locas*, and the *Encyclopedia of American Immigration*. As a salvadoreño, he loves Colombia for its cumbias.

NACCS SCHOLAR AWARD 2000

Elizabeth "Betita" Martinez

It was exciting and moving to receive this award and I thank all of you, con todo corazón. To tell the truth, I cannot remember what I said at the time. But here is what I wish I had said, in the form of a poem by Ernesto Cardenal entitled "For these dead, our dead."

When you win the appointment,
the prize, the promotion,
think of those who died.
When your in the reception,
the delegation, the commisiion,
think of those who died.
When you've won the election
and the group congratulates you,
think of those who died.
When they applaud you,
as you climb on the stage with the leaders,
think of those who died.
When they meet you at the airport,
of the great city,
think of those who died.
When you're at the microphone,
in television's focus,
think of those who died.
Look at them, shirtless, dragged along,
bleeding, hooded, shattered,
submerged in tanks, under the cattle prod,
one eye missing,
their throats cut, bullet-riddled,
tossed out by the roadside,
thrown in holes they dug,
in mass graves,
or simply left above ground to fertilize weed
You represent them.
They named you their delegate.
Those who died.



Pues, si, I try to live teaching, remembering, representing them. Gracias!

Caucus

K-12 Caucus Report

By Armando T. Trujillo

!Hola! Thank you all for the support shown for K-12 curriculum studies. Here is the report submitted at the 2000 conference.

Rebecca Fernandez chair, of the K-12 Caucus did not attend the conference. A report of last year's activities could no be submitted. Members of the K-12 Caucus asked Armando T. Trujillo to chair the K-12 Caucus committee.

The Caucus met twice during the conference. The membership was concerned that little had been done to move the interests of the K-12 Caucus forward from the previous year. There were several items that were discussed and proposed during the two days.
The membership agreed to focus on the following areas:

* Pedagogy- It was imperative that a teaching pedagogy be developed to deliver Chicana/o Studies curriculums at the K-12 level. The committee is requesting the NACCS members to look at researching pedagogical practices that will support K-12 instruction of Chicana/o students, to research best practices and communicate them to the membership.
* Plenary- It was recommended that a K-12 plenary be developed and established to support the development of Chicana/o Studies in the K-12 schools. If this is not feasible, the K-12 Caucus

will take the lead in establishing a K-12 strand/presence at each conference that will offer presentations throughout the conferences to support K-12 teachers. It is strongly suggested that a K-12 Plenary be established to further promote the NACCS membership to include more K-12 teachers. The participants believe that there could be a heavy crossover of bilingual teachers who use Chicana/o materials in their curriculums.

* Website- It was recommended that a repository or clearing house be developed on a web site where Chicana/o Studies curriculum units be made available to all K-12 teachers.
* Chat Room- A Chat room be created on the NACCS web site to support classroom teachers interested in finding teaching units on Chicana/o studies.

* A Teacher Training Institute be established where K-12 teachers could further develop their teaching practices. A summer teacher training institute is already in place in Tucson, Arizona.

* A partnership be established with the Community caucus to work towards improving the K-12 curriculums in our communities by changing the leadership on school governing boards.

* A suggestion for the K-12 Caucus to take charge of the student awards responsibility.

The meeting concluded with a further commitment by all members to be actively involved in the development of a stronger K-12 presence and membership. It was suggested that NACCS look at increasing the K-12 membership. If NACCS is to survive, if Chicana/os are to find opportunities in higher education, then students in the K-12 programs must be encouraged by learning about their culture and heritage before they reach the colleges and universities.

Members interested in working with the
K-12 Caucus should send their information forward to:
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atrujill@tusd.k12.az.us
stech.tusd.k12.az.us/hispanic/hispanic.htm

The New Graduate Student Caucus

By Gerardo Arenas

I am excited to write that NACCS Graduate Student Caucus, after two years of ad-hoc status, was passed in Portland, and is now an established Caucus. There was a lot of support from those present at the last business meeting. We thank you for that!

The purpose of the Graduate Student Caucus is to provide space at NACCS where Chicana/o graduate students can convene and discuss issues affecting them within the academy and with theirresearch.

If you have any questions please contact Gerardo Arenas (Graduate Student Caucus Chair) at delante1@worldnet.att.net

Lesbian Caucus Report

By Karleen Pendleton Jimenez

I was nominated to the position as chair of the Lesbian Caucus in Portland, so I will share some meaningful moments from those few days. But first, I would like thank Ramona Ortega for having done all of this work for the past couple of years - with just a couple doses of cc meetings, you really start to get the picture...

Thanks to everyone else for entrusting me with this role for the next two years...and thanks Alicia for the Xena words of encouragement.

Some nice Queer NACCS 2000 moments:

At the general plenary, Ramon Ramirez of Oregon's CAUSA (a statewide immigrant's rights coalition), and a big straight (I'm assuming) guy, talked about fighting the equivalent of prop 187 in Oregon (proposition to deny medical benefits and public schooling for undocumented immigrants). He said that at first he thought to ask organizers in California how to fight it, and then he remembered that we lost in California. So instead, he and his organization decided to form a coalition with queer organizations in Oregon.

He told the audience that these kinds of coalitions are very important, that we need to get over our homophobia and that ultimately they won in Oregon with the support from gay and lesbian organizations. In the audience, both queers and heterosexuals alike were pretty startled about his statements. It was a very cool moment.

Dr. Yolanda Leyva has accepted the position of general coordinator of NACCS for this year. Congratulations!

Horacio Roque Ramirez won the NACCS Cervantes graduate essay award - which meant a very moving awards ceremony and student plenary - his paper was entitled "Gender, Sexuality, and Transnational Community Migrations: The "Local Third World" and San Francisco's Gay Latino Alliance." His work deals with Latinao gay and lesbian organizing in SF among many other things and was quite inspiring.

We also had some great social events:

The Mixer del Milenio (with the Joto caucus) - picture piano bar, hot shrimp, Portland city lights 23 floors below, Latinao queer bodies packed together.

Late nights at Estrellas - Latinao queer bar, at first sight a quincinera, then Frida in beads, then vaquero drag and negro modelo nights.

Plenary and Panel thinking for next year's conference:

"Every year we have a big family celebration to honor grandma and grandpa's anniversary. This year marks their 50th. The family gets bigger and bigger, with children, grandchildren (pause and laugh) and now, great-grandchildren. We always salute our grandparents, where are tradition began. Marriage and family, that's what proposition 22 is all about" — transcribed from a "Yes on Prop. 22" web site commercial with violins, twirling brown babies and a thick accent. Proposition 22, which passed, calls for the prohibition of same sex marriages in California. I was very disturbed that prop 22 advertisers were using Latinaos to sell their proposition. They never even mentioned anything about being gay. We finally get on the TV, showing that we have good families and it's to sell hate.

So next year, in conjunction with the Chicana Caucus, the Chicana Plenary will be devoted to the issue of reconceptualizing, reconstructing, reimagining family. A panel will also be organized to provide more presentation and discussion.

Another idea I have for either a panel or someone else suggested for the cultural night - is to have a drag show next year - I mean all kinds of drag. Drag Kings and Queens and well, for example, one straight Chicana wants to do Tina Turner. Anyway - it would be kind of a follow up to that successful Fashion Show we had in San Jose at NACCS 1993. In a panel format - we could do a show and then talk about issues of Chicanao performance, gender, drag, sexuality, etc. There could be a formal paper involved or facilitators of a big round table. Nothing is set in stone, but anyone interested in being a part of it should let me know.

Another issue we talked about in our caucus meeting was this: What are the politics, or protocol around a non-Chicanao using Chicanao theory to talk about other non-Chicanao experiences, and presenting on this at NACCS?

Finally, I want to make it one of my projects to ensure we have more lesbian panels for next year, so if people want to start sending possible interests, I can start doing some organizing around them.



Chicana Caucus

3/23/00 Chicana Caucus Meeting #1

I. Chair Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell announced her retirement as Chair of the Chicana Caucus and introduced Chair-elect Kathryn Blackmer Reyes.

II. The group discussed the Safe Space room designated by NACCS. The room is on 3rd level, Board Room West, and is now open. The NACCS oordinating Committee did not provide staff. F. Gonzalez sent e-mail for staffing Safe Space, but no one responded. Ada says that room will be open for resting and talking. Ada gave her room number and cell phone number, if anyone wants to contact her. Safe Space is not only for women. The Joto and Lesbian Caucuses also wanted Safe Space. Andrea Romero volunteered to be after hours contact for Safe Space

III. The group discussed the problems in organizing of the Chicana Plenary. The name of the plenary presenters was not printed in the program. The Coordinating Committee never asked who was going to be on panel. There is confusion over who/how Chicana Plenary is chosen. Process for organizing the Chicana Plenary is not institutionalized. NACCS does not make Chicana Plenary a priority like other plenaries. The Site Committee assumes it is the job of the Chicana Caucus to organize the Chicana Plenary but the guidelines say it is the task of the Site Committee Chicana Caucus FOCO Representative to consult with Chicana Caucus Chair to organize Plenary.

This year,s plenary is titled Chicana Feminist Epistemology and Pedagogy, and includes Dolores Delgado Bernal, Alejandra Elenes, Maria Soldatenko, and Francisca Gonzalez. Francisca could not present due to lateness in organizing. There is no lesbian on plenary. Chicana Plenary was not finalized until last Saturday. Dolores proposed that what has happened with Chicana Plenary be brought to attention of the Coordinating Committee. She also proposed that it be discussed at the Business Meeting. Chicana Plenary needs to be institutionalized.

Ada noted that Chicana Plenary was brought up in Midyear meeting, but Site Committee Chicana Caucus Rep never came to mid-year meeting, reflecting problems with Site Committee. Olivia Mercado will express concerns at NW FOCO meeting

IV. The group discussed the role of the Chicana Caucus FOCO Representative. The duties include raising issues to FOCO and vice-versa. All caucus are having problems. They are analyzing what is going wrong. Problems with Chicana Plenary could have been avoided if everyone involved had known and fulfilled their roles. Ada wants everyone to go and look if there is Chicana representation in all plenary workshops, etc. Ada also recommends everyone should think about whom to choose as representative. People can nominate themselves.

V. Meeting adjourned at 1:25 p.m.

3/24/00 Chicana Caucus Meeting #2

I. Meeting chaired by Kathy Blackmer Reyes.

II. Group recommended that Chicana Plenary be organized by the Chair of the Chicana Caucus in consultation with Caucus Regional Reps. This recommendation will be brought to the CC and should be placed in any Conference Planning or Policy Handbook.

III. Chicana Caucus endorsed the resolution brought by the Rocky Mountain representative. The resolution calls upon Arizona State University administration to replace faculty position lost when Letticia Galindo passed away.

IV. Group recommended that topic for 2001 Chicana Plenary focus on the reevaluated/reconstruction of concept of family, since we do not come from the Nuclear Family.

V. Other recommendations for 2001 Site Committee are: Caucuses should all meet at the same time; need for a better program layout; plan better times for meals; have gender equity in Noche de Cultura; promote safe space at the Conference; hold a Midyear meeting for Chicana Caucus Reps; hold social mixers; provide more awards and scholarships; and include Chicana & Women Studies in curriculum workshops.

VI. Meeting adjourned at 1:30 PM

NACCS Resolutions

National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies 2000

NACCS 2000—Resolutions
Submitted March 24, 2000
Portland, Oregon
General Business Meeting #2

Letter to ASU re: Letticia Galindo
Rocky Mountain Foco

Syllabi Exchange and Compilation
Northern California Foco

Census Project
Northern Califronia Foco

Advocates for our Children and Youth
Northern California Foco

Publishing Selected Proceedings
Tejas Foco

Town Hall Meeting in 2001 Conference
Tejas Foco

Tejano Music
Tejas Foco

Support of Quiteflex Workers
Tejas Foco

Petition to the Library of Congress
East Coast Foco

Resolutions with by-laws, budget, and other implications in need of discussion.

Revising Sexual Harrassment Procedures
[Text not included]
Midwest Foco

Student Caucus
Graduate Student Caucus in-formation

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOCO
Letter to ASU re: Letticia Galindo

WHEREAS Dr. Letticia Galindo, a tenured professor at Arizona State University, proved herself a leading scholar in Chicana/o sociolinguistics, with a specialization in Spanish of the Southwest;
WHEREAS she directed over six theses and one doctoral dissertation in the short period of seven years; whereas she coedited the necessary and groundbreaking linguistic anthology Speaking Chicana;
WHEREAS Dr. Galindo was a dedicated and committed NACCS member and presented several research papers over the years at the annual NACCS conference;
WHEREAS she unfortunately died from cancer in 1998 and left over six female graduate students ready to write their master's thesis in Chicana/o linguistics;
WHEREAS the administration at Arizona State University—Main has to date failed to act and hire a senior replacement to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in Chicana/o linguistics and to mentor the several Chicana students in the Master of Arts program in Spanish left behind by Dr. Galindo
BE IT RESOLVED that the Chair of the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies write two letters of concern (one directed to Liberal Arts and Sciences Dean Gary Krahenbuhl and one to Chair of the Department of Languages and Literature Dr. David William Foster at Arizona State University—Main, requesting the position be filled this academic year. The letter needs to be sent to the aforesaid Dean no later than Monday March 27, 2000.

Dr. Gary Krahenbuhl, Dean
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Arizona State University—Main
Tempe, Arizona 85287

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOCO
Advocates for our Children and Youth

1. Syllabi Exchange and Compilation
WHEREAS the purpose of NACCS is to advance the Chicana and Chicano Studies, and
WHEREAS one of the best ways to accomplish this goal is through exchange of pedagogical ideas and materials,

NACCS Resolutions

Continued from page 9

THEREFORE, let it be resolved that NACCS will have a space and permanent standing roundtable at every conference where syllabi and other relevant course materials can be shared and exchanged among instructors of Chicana and Chicano Studies. Duplication information should be made available in that room. Individuals will pay cost of reproduction of these materials.
ALSO BE RESOLVED that NACCS develop a process where these materials be annually distributed through electronic media and provide web links to the job sites on the NACCS webpage.
Author: David J. Leon, CSU Sacramento
Contact Person: Julia E. Curry Rodriguez
Budget Implications: NONE
By-Laws Implications: None

2. Census Project
WHEREAS NACCS seeks to advance the interests and needs of the Chicana/o community, and
WHEREAS , our community is directly affected by the results of the census, and
WHEREAS our community is negatively affected by the black/white paradigm of race,
THEREFORE let it be said that NACCS develop an ad-hoc community to establish an ongoing relationship with the Census Bureau to insure that the diverse racial background of the Chicanas and Chicanos is adequately documented.
Contact Person: Julia E. Curry Rodriguez
Budget Implications: NONE
By-Laws Implications: None

3. Advocates for our Children and Youth
WHEREAS NACCS seeks to advance the interests and needs of the Chicana and Chicano community, and
WHEREAS a high proportion of our community is youthful, and
WHEREAS California passed Proposition 21—The Criminalization of Youth Initiative written by former Republican governor Pete Wilson, and partially supported by the Hilton Hotel—on March 7, 2000.
WHEREAS Proposition 21 and its implementation further attacks our children and youth by: 1) putting them into the adult prison system, 2) threatening the privacy and civil liberties of youth and children, 3) Creates punishment that does not fit the crime, and 4) has no provisions for prevention or intervention ONLY incarceration,
THEREFORE, let it be resolved that NACCS opposes proposition 21 and its resulting implementation plans. We affirm our commitment to our children by taking an advocacy stance on behalf of our youth through nurturing efforts such as:
a) Organizing Permanent Standing Mentorship Roundtables at the NACCS annual conference, b) hosting Youth Summits at the local and national level, and c) establishing a task force to conduct research that will produce an annual Report Card on the state of our children and youth which is distributed widely.
Contact Person: Julia E. Curry Rodriguez
Budget Implications: NONE
By-Laws Implications: None

TEJAS FOCO
March 24, 2000

Yearly Publications of Conference Proceedings
WHEREAS, the discipline of Chicana and Chicano Studies is a rapidly developing field of study; and
WHEREAS, the membership must be kept abreast of those developments,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the Coordinating Committee of the NACCS will yearly publish selected conference-length presentations as proceedings by the following year's conference date.
Contact person: Yolanda Leyva, University of Texas at San Antonio
Budgetary implications: None

Town Hall Meeting on the Strength and Weaknesses of NACCS
WHEREAS, it is essential that an organization periodically evaluate its strengths and weaknesses if it is to remain viable and vital; and
WHEREAS, the NACCS has not recently reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of its organizational infrastructure,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the Policy Committee of the NACCS will organize and hold at next year's national conference a town hall meeting on the strengths and weaknesses of the organization.
Contact person: Yolanda Leyva
Budgetary implications: None

Support for Chicana/o Musicians
WHEREAS, Tejano music is a source of pride for the Chicano community; and
WHEREAS, the music inspires our community and encourages an exploration of our cultural history; and
WHEREAS, the American Federation of Musicians has provided information stating that the labor of Latino musicians across the country created approximately $400 million dollars in Latin music revenue for record companies in 1997, while many of the musicians do not receive fair industry standard compensation for their work; and
WHEREAS, the NACCS supports the right of workers

to unionize and to receive fair treatment wages,
BE IT RESOLVED, that the NACCS endorses the American Federation of Musicians' STAR (Support Tejano Advancement in Recording) Campaign because of our commitment to justice, equality, and the right of all working people to organize.
Contact Person: Yolanda Leyva
Budgetary Implications: None

Support for Chicano Workers to Unionize
WHEREAS, eight-four Latino workers in Houston walked off their jobs in protest of deplorable working conditions at he Quietflex plant in February 2000; and
WHEREAS, the Quietflex workers have requested an NLRB-sanctioned union election; and
WHEREAS, a union could provide the Quietflex workers the means by which to fight effectively for fair wages and acceptable working conditions.
BE IT RESOLVED, that the General Coordinator of the NACCS will write a letter to the NLRB in support of the Quietflex workers' petition for a fair union election.
Contact person: Yolanda Leyva
Budgetary implications: None

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WHEREAS the Library of Congress uses "Mexican-American" and "Hispanic-American" as preferred subject headings,
WHEREAS the Library of Congress does not use "Chicana," "Chicano," "Latina," or "Latino as subject headings,
WHEREAS the Library of Congress's failure to use these terms seriously impairs the ability of researchers to locate relevant materials,
AND WHEREAS Chicanas, Chicanos, Latinas, and Latinos exist,
THEREFORE NACCS shall petition the Library of Congress to add the following subject headings: "Chicana," "Chicano," "Chicana and Chicano," "Latina," "Latino," and "Latina and Latino"; the letter of petition shall be written by members of the East Coast FOCO of NACCS and submitted for approval to the Coordinating Committee of NACCS.
Authored by East Coast FOCO and endorsed by Northern California FOCO.

STUDENT CAUCUS
Graduate Student Caucus In-formation

WHEREAS , one of the purposes of NACCS is to recruit Chicanas and Chicanos into graduate levels of education;
WHEREAS , one of the purposes of NACCS is to serve as a vehicle of communication for graduate students;
WHEREAS , NACCS membership consist of 160 graduate students;
WHEREAS , meeting requirements established by Pro 2000 by-laws have been met for the two year ad-hoc status;
WHEREAS , a resolution was passed at the 1998 NACCS Conference to form a graduate student ad-hoc committee which would explore the formation of a Graduate Student Caucus. The Southern California contingent of the ad-hoc committee has taken the initiative to continue networking among graduate students via e-mail, quarterly forums, symposiums, and during the 1999 NACCS Conference in order to continue dialogue and garner support for the implementation of the Graduate Student Caucus;
WHEREAS , the needs and interests of undergraduate and graduate students are distinctly different and require equal but individual attention;
THEREBY, be it resolved that Chicana and Chicano graduate students will for ma a separate Caucus from the already established Student Caucus;
THEREBY, budget cost would consist of graduate student attending the mid year Coordinating Committee Meeting at the proposed site conference;

Thereby, be it resolved that the following modifications be made to Article VIII, Section 2, #3 Student Caucus: The Student Caucus consists of high school ***and*** undergraduate, ~~**and graduate students**~~. The Caucus is concerned with equity for students and the needs and interests of students. Unlike Other caucuses two students are selected as Chairs of this caucus, one male and one female student. ~~**If possible a graduate student and an undergraduate student shall be represented.**~~ Both of these students serve for a one-year term.;
THEREBY , be it resolved that the following text be added to Article VIII, Section 2, #8: The Graduate Student Caucus consists of graduate students, as well as prospective graduate students. The Caucus is concerned with providing a network for students, promoting communication between undergraduate and graduate students, promotion of progressive research, and addressing issues affecting our communities. The Caucus consists of one student representative. The student serves for a one-year term.
Contact person: Gerardo Arenas
Budgetary implications: CC member's travel to midyear meeting

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
ETHNIC STUDIES DEPARTMENT

VISITING PROFESSOR:
The Ethnic Studies Department is recruiting for a one-year Visiting Professor position in Chicano Studies to be effective July 1, 2000. A Ph.D. is desired. Appointment level and salary negotiable. Candidates in History, preferably those with a professional focus on the Southwestern United States, Border Studies, Labor Issues, and/or Immigration are encouraged to apply. A tenure-track Assistant Professor position is slated in this area to be filled by July 1, 2001. Please submit a letter of application, curriculum vita, three letters of recommendation and/or teaching evaluations to: Dr. Carolyn B. Murray, Recruitment Committee Chair, Ethnic Studies Department, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. Deadline for receipt of completed application is June 15, 2000. AA/EOE.

TENURE-TRACK ASSISTANT PROFESSOR:
The Ethnic Studies Department is recruiting for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Chicano Studies effective July 1, 2001. A Ph.D. is required. Candidates in History, preferably those with a professional focus on the Southwestern United States, Border Studies, Labor Issues, and/or Immigration are encouraged to apply. The candidate should be a scholar of unusual promise, with a strong commitment to research, teaching excellence and community service. Please submit a letter of application, curriculum vita, supporting documents, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Carolyn B. Murray, Recruitment Committee Chair, Ethnic Studies Department, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. Deadline for receipt of completed application is November 15, 2000. AA/EOE.

The Miami Myth Machine

Continued from page 3

The pages of the Miami Herald are replete with examples of African American resentment to being bullied by extremist elements in the Cuban American community. Especially galling to African Americans and many of us who experienced the civil rights movement is the appeal of these elites to the moral authority of the civil rights movement. History shows that during the 1960s Cuban American exile leaders, sought to advance their interventionist politics by crawling in bed with almost every reactionary group and leader, working and supporting the Republican party against the best interests of other Latinos and the working poor within the Cuban American community.

Let history also show that less than a decade ago the failure of Miami in1990 to honor Nelson Mandela resulted in boycotts in that city, and an ideological conflict between Cubans and blacks. We must remember that when the Cuban American cabal demanded that Mandela, as a former political prisoner should condemn Castro, he reminded them how staunchly Fidel and the Revolution had supported the anti-colonial, anti-apartheid struggle, asking them, "Where were you?" Many of us believe that Mandela earned an answer to his question! We should also demand to know why they are making a political pawn out of Elián.

CENTER FOR LATINO POLICY RESEARCH



Center for Latino Policy Research
Institute for the Study of Social Change
University of California, Berkeley
2420 Bowditch Street #5670
Berkeley, CA 94720-5670

Phone: (510) 642-6903
Fax: (510) 643-8844

Http://clpr.berkeley.edu/
Email: clpr@uclink4.berkeley.edu

The Center for Latino Policy Research (CLPR) was established in 1989 as a research center dedicated to developing top caliber policy research on issues related to the Latino community. CLPR is committed to providing the academic community, government officials, and advocacy organizations with important research and support through the following areas:

- Publications and research dissemination
- Public service & community outreach: conference, symposia and colloquia planning
- Mini-grant Program for UC Berkeley faculty and students
- Extramural research
- Post-doctoral and internship opportunities

The Chicana Plenary

Chicana Feminist Epistemologies and Pedagogies

Presenters in the Chicana Plenary articulated a Chicana feminist epistemological perspective by both drawing on interdisciplinary theoretical work of Chicana scholars and by providing examples from their own research and experiences. The three feminist scholars articulated their vision that Chicana feminist epistemologies and pedagogies are based on the everyday teaching and learning strategies of Chicanas and Mexicanas, and that they use those epistemologies to develop strategies for overcoming the daily experiences of sexist, racist, and classist institutional and microagressions.



C. Alejandra Elenes Ph.D

C. Alejandra Elenes is Associate Professor of Women's Studies at Arizona State University West. She has been studying the relationship between culture, education and pedagogy, with a particular interest in understanding Chicana/o popular culture as pedagogical. Currently she is working on a book manuscript *Transforming Borders: A Study of Chicana/o Popular Culture and Education.* Her articles have appeared in journals such as *Educational Theory, Frontiers,* and *Feminist Teacher* and in various anthologies including the NACCS proceedings *Expanding Raza Worldviews.*

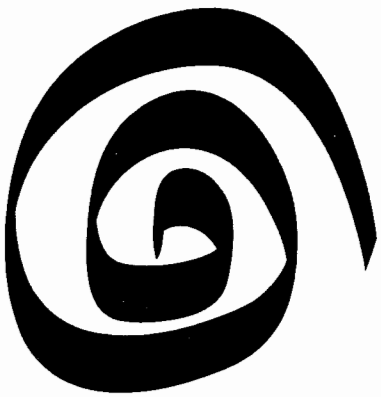


Dolores Delgado Bernal Ph.D

Dolores Delgado Bernal is a former elementary school teacher and community educator. She earned her Ph.D. and B/CLAD teaching credential from UCLA and is currently on a Ford Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Center for Latino Policy Research at University of California, Berkeley. She is an assistant professor at the University of Utah in the Department of Educational Studies and the Ethnic Studies Program and has taught at California State University, Monterey Bay and University of California, Davis. Her research and teaching draw from critical race theory and Chicana feminist theories to examine and improve the educational experiences of Chicanas/os. She has presented her work at numerous national conferences and is author *of Using a Chicana Feminist Epistemology in Educational Research.* (1998). Harvard Educational Review, 68(4).

* Living, Learning & Researching Within a Chicana Feminist Epistemology

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Maria Soldatenko Ph.D

Maria Soldatenko earned her Ph.D. in Sociology at UCLA in 1992.

She has been awarded the Chicana Dissertation Fellowship at UC Santa Barbara and the Institute of American Cultures Post Doctoral fellowship at UCLA.

She held positions at Cal State Northridge, Arizona State University at Tempe, and at the present time she is an assistant professor in Gender Feminist Studies and Chicano Studies at Pitzer College in Claremont, California.

Her research focuses on Latina garment workers in Los Angeles, Latinos and Labor Organizing and Feminist Epistemology.

Chicana/o Scholarship fo
LESSONS

By Marcos Pizarro
San José State University
pizarro@email.sjsu.edu

As a Chicano and a scholar I have been frustrated for a long time. I have been frustrated by our inability to use our educational advancement as a means of empowering Chicana/o communities. Rudy Acuña's recent book, *Sometimes There is No Other Side*, confirmed my own analysis of the forces that prevent us from making these changes. Acuña makes a powerful case as to the degree to which "the American paradigm" within the university demands conformity. He describes how Chicana/o scholars often fall victim to these hegemonic forces just as readily as do our mainstream counterparts. For me, the conclusion Acuña supports is that while Chicana/o scholars now exist within academia, we have done little to concretely change the structure or function of the academy and our presence often works to further legitimize traditional academic approaches and beliefs.

In recent years, I felt that even NACCS itself was doing very little to confront and address these issues. In the conferences I attended, I found that we were engaged in traditional academic ritual to a large extent. We came to the conferences to have our 15 minutes on stage, and did little work as an organization to address the issues laid out by Acuña.

Because of these concerns, I organized a panel for the conference in Portland that was a working session. I described my concerns and interests in an e-mail that I distributed to colleagues and listservs to identify people who would like to engage in an effort to develop a framework and network for engaging in educational transformation.

Six people eventually committed to the panel and we used e-mail to discuss these issues in the months prior to the conference. The morning of our panel we all met for breakfast and began an intense discussion that continued in the panel session. In our session, each panelist spent about 3 minutes describing their own work and critical insights and then we began a dialogue with each other and the audience. At the end, I highlighted some of the key ideas and made some suggestions. Since then, I have written up a summary of our panel and shared it with the panelists and audience members. It was suggested that this summary might be useful to NACCS members in general. I hope it is. Below are some of the highlights. I have summarized key ideas that the panelists presented. The summaries are mine;.as their ideas are much more complex.

*As a Chicana/o community we need to push for greater accountability from educational institutions through advocacy work (meeting with those in power and seeing them as potential allies, but also dealing with them with directness and honesty) and organizing (using protest to deal with those who won't relinquish power). One objective must be to demand that Chicana/o Studies immerse itself in communities.–Raquel Jimenez

*We also need to ground our lives and resistance in spiritual wholeness. That is, we have to build our work on core values grounded in social justice. This seems like a critical component to our work that is often overlooked-Juan Diego Montemayor

*We need to take control of our own educational destinies and seek self-determination. This is a simple idea but critical to our work. It's a goal we must pursue without fear. -Rey Leon

a New Millennium
:OM EDUCATIONAL RESISTANCE

*There are resources and strengths that exist within the community that we can build on. Community organizations have developed networks of resistance based on inclusivity that can teach us important lessons for our work. -Alejandro Covarrubias

*Related, we need to base our work within educational institutions on strong and continuous ties with the community. We need to expose and be conscious of the way in which tradition, disciplines, and the American paradigm limit our activism. -Maria Cuevas

*Also related, we need to see the strength and lessons in the lives and stories of our community members and especially those who struggle against the most blatant forms of oppression (such as the undocumented). We also need to look at our work in a more holistic way so that we do not approach it only as social scientists, but also as humanists. -Alberto Ledesma

These points were then taken in new directions as the audience began participating. Unfortunately, I was not able to get audience members names to go along with the comments for this summary, but many of the ideas were developed by several people. Again, here are some of the highlights:

*We need to develop our own "institutions," in addition to including our own values of social justice within current institutions.

*We need to consider and confront the constraints we face related to funding opportunities.

*We need to ground our efforts in a strong sense of history and focus on the lessons of our past in fighting the battles in which we still find ourselves.

*We need to define our own terms in the struggle for empowerment. We need to move beyond resistance and prevention and the constraints placed upon us by those in power. In short, we need to develop a pro-active agenda for Chicana/o educational empowerment rather than a reactionary one.

*We need to give control and ownership of this struggle to the youth, which might serve as the foundation for the pedagogical revolution we need.

For me, in the end, our struggle is one of education, both in terms of formal schooling and consciousness raising. For this reason, one direction that we are taking this work is the development of a Chicana/o Studies pedagogy. Given that our communities create and pass on knowledge in ways that are not understood by traditional teaching models, and given that those traditional models are failing large numbers of our youth, I hope that we can build strategies for empowering significant portions of our youth. We are now planning the development of an Institute for Teachers through the Northern California FOCO. This Institute will provide opportunities for the development and sharing of content, pedagogy, and strategies for dealing with resistance from others. In addition, Leyda Garcia (a local teacher) suggested that this Institute should not only be for teachers in the formal school system, but for anyone interested in and participating in the education of our youth (parents, community workers, etc.).

I hope that others who are interested in doing this type of work will use the FOCOS in their efforts to do so. I do believe that there are innovative and necessary approaches to our work in NACCS and Chicana/o Studies that we have yet to consider. Next year, I hope that the panelists who convened in March will come back together and lead the next phase of the discussion we began in Portland. Now we need to develop a specific plan for creating the pro-active agenda we began to envision in March!

Introducing roundtable charlas

By Andrea J. Romero, Ph.D.
Project Director
Youth Studies Group
Stanford Center for Research in Disease Prevention
Stanford University School of Medicine

The NACCS 2000 annual conference offered roundtable charlas for the first time. Organized by Julia Curry Rodriguez, Horacio Roque Ramirez & Andrea Romero, the charlas were indeed very successful They created an important space at the conference that had been missing. They created a structured space where conference attendees from different backgrounds could come together and discuss relevant topics and share ideas and experiences. Often this happens at conferences only in small groups and with individuals who already know each other. These roundtable charlas provided a necessary ***safe*** space for individuals to come together and learn from each other. This was evident in the honest discussions that occurred in the "School of Hard Knocks" and the "Dealing with Discrimination" sessions.

Additionally, the roundtables on "Applying to graduate school" and "Completing your thesis/dissertation" were well attended. These roundtables provided a much needed opportunity for individuals to seek out mentoring and guidance in how to succeed in higher education. I believe this is part of the fundamental reasons why students attend and participate in NACCS, and I hope that the charlas are continued and can reach more people next year. In order for the roundtables to continue to be a successful part of NACCS in the future we will need more assistance in organizing the sessions and individuals who can be facilitators. Facilitators for this first time were Karleen Pendelton Jimenez, Ed Muñoz, Kathy Blackmer Reyes, Susana Hinojosa, Norma Corral, Rhonda Rios-Kravitz, Lillian Castillo-Speed, María González, Emilio Zamora, Tony Jiménez Morfín, Gerardo Licón, Horacio Roque Ramírez, and Andrea Romero.

We plan to organize the information discussed in the NACCS 2000 sessions into an Educational Pipeline Handbook that can be distributed through NACCS in the future. This Handbook will include practical information along with other consejos for Chicanos in higher education. Thank you to all who helped organize and facilitate the sessions, and especially thank you to all the participants who were so honest and willing to participate and share their experiences.

Fred A. Cervantes Student Premio, 2001

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies announces its annual Fred A. 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 10 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 2001 conference. We encourage students to seek faculty mentorship in preparing their papers. Please contact Dr. Olivencia if you have any questions about the guidelines or how to seek mentorship in perparing your submissions. She can be reached at olivencn@mail.uww.edu.

Submissions must be postmarked by January 13, 2001. Papers postmarked after this date will be returned.

Send FOUR copies of your paper to:
Dr. Nelia Olivencia
Latino Student Programs
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
105 McCutchan Hall
Whitewater, WI 53190
ATTN: Cervantes Premio Competition

PRELIMENARY NACCS 2000 Conference Budget

	Income	Amounts	Sub-Totals
Pre-Registration			
Registration Fee	9,022.00	9,022.00	
NACCS 10K Seed Money	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Sponsors	8,000.00	8,000.00	
In Kind			
Reception-Portland State University	2,000.00		
Video Equipment	1,500.00		
Conference Programs	3,000.00		
Conference Administrative Center	2,000.00		
Income			
Exhibitors	9,075.00		
Program Advertisements	450.00	9,525.00	
TOTAL			36,547.00
On Site Registration			
Registration Fees	5,736.00		
Expenditures on Site	(106.88)		
Petty Cash	(200.00)		
Dance	1,370.00		
Reg. Fees after conference	192.00		
	7,019.00	7,019.00	
Total Revenue			43,566.00
Expenses			
Columbia Arts and Drafting-Mural	200.00		
Federal Distrbuting Co. -Mural	349.59		
Exact Engenier Co. Program Cover	206.52		
National Rent A Computer	303.00		
Pioner Court House	27.75		
City of Portland - PA System	94.75		
Gales Creek Insurance Co. - March/Rally	165.00		
Copeland Supplies - Mural	175.00		
City of Portland - Street use permit	63.00		
Pioneer Court House Square use permit	730.75		
Staples-Office Supplies	367.83		
Hilton Portland	6,525.45		
Wee Ba Bee Child Care	859.00		
Crystal Vision Awards	540.00		
Noche de Cultura	6,050.00		
TOTAL EXPENSES			16,657.64
PROFIT		26,908.36	
In Kind		8,500.00	

FOR CHICANA AND CHICANO STUDIES



NACCS and Farmworkers in Solidarity!

NACCS FOCO Reports

Téjas

Yolanda Chavez Leyva, Foco co-rep and Juan Rodríguez, Foco co-rep

Members of the Téjas Foco met informally to continue discussions initiated at the 1999 NACCS conference in San Antonio. These discussions included inquiries into universities willing to sponsor the next Foco meeting, updating and expanding the Foco web page development of a Téjas Foco scholarship. Many members of the Téjas Foco also served on the 1999 conference site committee and were involved in wrapping up the final tasks of the conference. We are proud of the 1999 conference in San Antonio and thank the members of NACCS for helping us raise over $4,000 as the fundraiser for the Ezperanza Peace and Justice Center and Fuerza Unida.

The Téjas Foco WebSite is http://csb3.utsa.edu/naccs index.html, and will be updated soon.

East Coast

Michael Hanes-García, FOCO Representative

Member of the East Coast FOCO have spent the summer recruiting new members and planning the first East Coast Regional Meeting, to be held in Binghamton, New York, on October 22-24. Our priorities for this meeting were discussing the concept of Chicana/o Studies on the East Coast and reaching out to Chicano undergraduate organizations at East Coast universities.

Pacific Northwest

Gilbert García, Northwest Foco Rep

I do not have a Northwest Region report since as a region we are organizing and preparing the Portland Conference. The site organizing committee has been meeting in different universities and colleges in Oregon. I understand Carlos will be preparing a newsletter or special report/announcement on the Portland conference. Also, we are finalizing the WebSite for the NACCS conference in Portland. The site will include information on the hotel, airport, shuttle and conference information. I will see you in Oregon.

Northern California

Julia E. Curry Rodríguez, FOCO Representative

I am writing to you to inform you about changes on the Northern California Foco representatives and to give you a brief update on what we accomplished at the NACCS annual meetings.

First, I wish to express my gratitude to all of you for a wonderful term. I have grown a great deal during this time. Your belief in me helped me to deal with post-tenure denial trauma. It's nice to know NACCS is still home, if not Chicano Studies. I will continue to be involved, as long as I am in the region. I look forward to many more years in NACCS.

Congratulations to our new regional representative and representatives to the caucuses!

Regional Representative 2000-2002: Rhonda Ríos-Kravitz, CSU Sacramento.

Regional reps to the caucuses, 2000-2001: Student: Elias Ramirez–Laney College, and Gabby Rojas, UC Berkeley (?), Community: Maria Ramirez–Ohlone College, Jose Diaz–UC Berkeley, and Rey Leon–Office of the President based in Fresno, Lesbian: Deb Vargas, UCSC, Chicana: Susan Marie Green, Chico State, COMPAS: Ada Sosa-Riddell–UC Davis, and Roberto Hernandez (?), K-12: Adolfo Reyes–Hollister and Marcos Pizarro–SJSU.

NACCS Roundtable Charlas and NACCS for Beginners: Thanks to the initiative, energy, and dedication of Andrea Romero (Stanford) NACCS held 10 roundtables–which will help to develop the membership handbook. Andrea and Horacio Roque Ramírez (UC Berkeley) did several repeated sessions. Other participants were: Karleen Pendleton Jiménez (Toronto, Canada), Ed Muñoz (Iowa), Maria González (Tejas), Kathy Blackmer Reyes (UCSC), Tony Jiménez (Harvard), Gerardo Licón (UCSC), Rhonda Ríos Kravitz (CSU Sacramento), Susana Hinojosa (UC Berkeley), Lily Castillo-Speed (UC Berkeley), Lupe Gallegos-Díaz (UC Berkeley) and I.

Foco Meetings at NACCS: More than 26 people attend our FOCO meetings. Thanks to Rafael for taking notes. Thanks to Mario Galvan, Anita Hernandez and Alberto Ledesma for helping prepare the resolutions from our region. David Leon and I submitted a resolution about organizing syllabus exchanges at the NACCS annual meetings. Thanks to Susan for the tea that saved me through the first business meeting!

We submitted three resolutions that were passed as part of the consent agenda by the general membership during the second business meeting. These were: 1) Syllabi Exchange and Compilation (to promote the exchange of pedagogical tools during the conferences), 2) Advocates for Children and Youth (a proactive plan for our children and youth), and 3) Census Project (to address the lack of diversity in representing our racial ancestries). We endorsed a resolution of the East Coast Foco that will petition the Library of Congress to include the terms Chicana and Chicano, Latina and Latino as subject categories. Check out the text of the resolutions in this newsletter. Resolution 2–children and youth

advocacy–are drawn from our yearlong work in our Foco. We decided that this area would be our thematic concern for the year 2000-2001. Come to the FOCO meetings to be part of the action plan for the various projects we proposed at our regional meetings.

We nominated Dr. Alberto Ledesma to be considered for the editorial board of the NACCS 2000 proceedings.

NACCS Awards-Plenary Speakers from our region: Betita Martinez, the NACCS 2000 scholar, gave a wonderful presentation in the thematic plenary and had the largest of the plenary audiences. She addressed Proposition 21 couching it as a global struggle that our people are involved in. Her speech was wonderful. Regrettably it was not video-recorded as has been the practice of NACCS. Luis and Fabi, among others helped to pass out the yellow informational flyer we wanted to put in the registration packets to inform everyone about the role of the Hilton in supporting Prop. 21.

Horacio Roque Ramírez, UC Berkeley, Comparative Ethnic Studies, won the graduate student Cervantes premio for his paper: "Gender, Sexuality, and Transnational Community Migrations: The 'Local Third World' and San Francisco's Gay Latino Alliance." Horacio presented this paper on Friday during the Student Plenary. He gave a superb presentation.

CC Members in our region: Chair, Chicana Caucus: Kathy Blackmer Reyes, UCSC, McHenry Library; Chair, Community Caucus: Cristóbal Robles, UCSC, Chair, Joto Caucus, Raul Coronado, Stanford University, ex-officio General Coordinator: Julia E. Curry Rodríguez cscurry@uclink4.berkeley.edu.

Keep in touch with the CC and the new NACCS officers: General Coordinator: Yolanda Leyva yleyva@utsa.edu, Treasurer: Teri M. Martinez mtm@u.arizona.edu, Secretary/Newsletter Editor: Michael Hames-Garcia mhamesg@binghamton.edu,

Rocky Mountain

By Teri Martinez

The Rocky Mountain Foco discussion consisted of establishing a stronger network of communication. The Foco members insist on staying in communication about all the NACCS activities.

We agreed and voted on meeeting at ASU in 9/2000. We will have a regional conference then. Soon we will be requesting submission of proposals for paper presentations.

Discussion continued on the possibilities of hosting the NACCS 2001 Conference in Tucson. Various individuals will speak w/ Mexican American Studies and Research Center to see if this can be arranged. Various points of view were heard.

It was decided that anyone interested in participating in the writing of the proposal for said conference should collaborate w/ those involved and submit to the CC by 4/25/00.

Mexico

By Barbara Driscoll

Upon returning to Mexico after participating in the Portland conference, the small but dedicated membership of the Mexico FOCO is now identifying those active in the area of Chicano Studies. We would like to locate not only those students and professors in Mexico City but in the states as well with the possibility of organizing a conference late in 2000. Although there are very few Chicano Studies programs as such in Mexico, we have found individuals in many disciplines working outside of formal networks. NACCS can serve not only as a network to circulate information but help generate additional courses and research.

Southern California

Prepared by Irene Vasquez
Presented by Carlos R. Guerrero

The Southern California Foco has been actively working on a number of issues throughout the past several months.

The Foco wrote a letter of support for the tenure review case of Dr. Roberto Calderon at the University of California, Riverside. Dr. Calderon is appealing his case at the Tenure and Privilege Committee level. We support his struggle.

The Foco has been working on a call for a NACCS journal site and national office. Discussions on these calls will take place at the mid-year and national meetings.

During the past few meetings critical discussions on developing recommendations for supporting Chicana/o faculty have taken place. Another hot topic of discussion is furthering the development of Chicana/o Studies as a field. This will form the theme for the regional conference held in February.

During the past year, the Foco has discussed the notion of creating an accreditation body in order to establish a way to support, to create, and to maintain Chicana/o Studies Programs at the various institutions, K-12, community college, and universities. Dr. Juana Mora and Dr. William Flores continue to work towards establishing working guidelines. In order to move beyond the current preliminary phase, funding is required.

NACCS Selects New Logo

By Louis Mendoza

We are happy to announce the selection of Andres Barajas (Pacific Northwest Region) as the winning artist of the NACCS Logo. If you attended the NACCS 2000 conference in Portland you were treated to many uses of Barajas' artwork. Most prominent was the use of the Logo for the conference program and auxiliary conference materials. This Logo now becomes the official Logo of NACCS and shall be used hereforth with every official NACCS communication.



CALL FOR A NACCS JOURNAL SITE

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies is seeking a Chicana/Chicano Studies Program to house and manage a NACCS Journal. This journal will publish articles reviewed by editors and receive the status of a referred journal. Funding for this journal will be negotiated between the journal site and NACCS. In order to facilitate efficiency, the journal will have an editor and managing editor working together from the same foco or region for the first three years. The editor and managing editor, after working out a structure for the journal in the first three years, will be elected for subsequent three year terms by the NACCS coordinating committee. They will also not have to be from the same foco or region, but can collaborate electronically. An editorial board will consist of scholars from Chicana and Chicano Studies programs throughout the nation. The editor and managing editor will be responsible for soliciting, gathering, and sending out manuscripts for review. The NACCS editorial board, in consultation with the editor and managing editor, will establish editorial policies, the journal design, promotion and advertising, statements of editorial procedure, a style sheet, and mailing lists.

Send proposals to:
NACCS
PMB #326
2342 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704
ATTN: JOURNAL

Criteria for selection:
Mission and goals
Institutional support
- staff, space, budget, etc.

Clear production plan
Promise for success and financial feasibility

Final decision will be made in a manner determined by the NACCS Coordinating Committee at the midyear meeting.

Deadline for submission: September 15, 2000

Nominations for NACCS Scholar

Deadline October 13, 2000

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies invites nominations for the 2001 NACCS Scholar Award. The Award was established in 1981 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 13, 2000. NO Faxes or E-mail, please. Questions can be directed to Dr. Yolanda Leyva at yleyva@utsa.edu or contact your FOCO Representative or Caucus Chair.

Please send your packet to:

Dr. Yolanda Chavez Leyva
General Coordinator, NACCS
Division of Behavioral and Cultural Sciences
University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78249

NACCS Scholar Recipients:

1981	Americo Paredes
1982	Julian Samora
1985	Ernesto Galarza
1985	Tomas Rivera
1988	Luis Leal
1989	Rodolfo Acuna
1989	Adaljiza Sosa Riddell
1990	Juan Gomez Quinones
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.
2000	Elizabeth "Betita" Martinez

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHICANA AND CHICANO STUDIES

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NACCS WebPage: www.naccs.org

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2342 Shattuck Avenue, PMB 326
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NACCS RETURNS TO ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOCO!!!
MARK YOUR CALENDARS, NOW!!!!

National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies
2001 National Conference

Marriott University Park Hotel
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
April 4-8, 2001

Site Committee Chair: Dr. Adela de la Torre
Contact Person: Lydia R Otero: lotero@U.Arizona.EDU
Mexican American Studies & Research Center: (520) 621-7551

For further conference information and/or updates, visit our website at http://www.naccs.org.

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