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Librarians Make Noise about Standards

by Rafaela Castro and Lillian Castillo-Speed

A group of nine academic librarians met at NACCS Tucson to discuss the development of library standards for the establishment and evaluation of Chicano academic library collections. The roundtable was facilitated by Kathy Blackmer Reyes from California State University, Sacramento, and Ninfa Almance Trejo from the University of Arizona. Other librarians attending were: Rafaela Castro, Lillian Castillo-Speed, Susana Hinjosa, Diana Rivera, Margo Gutierrez, Romelia Salinas, and Rhonda Rios-Kravitz. There was consensus among the group that there is a serious need for professional academic standards that may be applied to the development and evaluation of library collections used to support instruction, academic programs, and degrees granted in Chicano Studies departments. The goals of the group are to write the library collection standards and to evaluate existing Chicano Studies library collections.

In order to reach these goals several immediate objectives were established. Before Chicano library collection standards can be written, something never before accomplished, the group felt that certain preliminary tasks had to be completed first. For example, the group needs to conduct some research into existing mission statements of Chicano Studies programs. The research process must also include conferring with Chicano Studies faculty and students and also surveying the work of current librarians and archivists in academic libraries that support Chicano Studies departments. Chicano library collection standards must apply not only to the actual book collections, but they must also establish criteria for evaluating library facilities, materials budgets, professional staffing, archival collections, access services, and a whole arena of academic library concerns. With the explosion of technological services and products, library standards must now take into account the creation of electronic databases, digital library collections, and the training of students and staff in this age of information technology.

The group expects to meet every year at NACCS to continue its work. We welcome all NACCS librarians to join us. Please contact Kathryn Blackmer Reyes if you’d like to help.
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Statement from the NACCS Ex-officio

by Yolanda Chávez Leyva, Ph.D.

I would like to welcome Rhonda Rios Kravitz, Northern California foco representative, as the new general coordinator of NACCS and Carlos Guerrero, Southern California foco representative, as the chair-elect. In addition, I would like to welcome the new CC members: Jaime Garcia of the Tejas foco; Ramona Ortega and Mari Castaneda Paredes of the East Coast foco; Alejandra Elenas of the Rocky Mountain foco; Gloria Montano, Undergraduate Student representative; Heather Hathaway Miranda, Graduate Student representative; and, Jose A. Ibarra-Virgen and Ernesto Javier Martinez of the Joto Caucus.

I look forward to working with them and the other Coordinating Committee members in the coming year.

Following the successful annual conference hosted by the University of Arizona’s Mexican American Studies and Research Center in Tucson, the Coordinating Committee has continued to work on issues of importance to NACCS.

Several items of interest include the following:

1. NACCS and the Chicano Studies Research Center at UCLA have formed a working partnership to make available a Chicana/Chicano Studies directory. The directory will eventually be available on the web pages of both NACCS and CSRC.

2. We are working on both a conference handbook and a membership handbook. These handbooks will allow us to organize and centralize the important information and policies, which have evolved over the years.

3. We continue to move towards a national office, which would handle many of our organizational affairs.

4. Finally, we continue to work on the publication of conference proceedings.

I would like to thank Dr. Adela de la Torre and the Tucson site committee for their hard work on the 2001 conference. Raquel Rubio Goldsmith did an exemplary job as program chair. I heard many compliments during the conference and these compliments reflected the many months of work, which the site committee members dedicated to NACCS.

Lastly, I would like to thank the membership for the opportunity to serve as General Coordinator the previous year. It has been a challenging year and one that I will not forget.

Bibliographers Win Chicano Literary Prize

The 8th Premio Aztlán literary prize has been awarded to César A. González-T. and Phyllis S. Morgan for A Sense of Place: Rudolfo A. Anaya: An Annotated Bio-bibliography, published by the Ethnic Studies Library Publications Unit at the University of California, Berkeley. The 2000 award winner was judged an outstanding work in the field of bibliography. A prize of $1,000 each will be awarded to the authors at a presentation at the Zimmerman Library at the University of New Mexico on March 22, 2001.

The Premio Aztlán, a national literary prize, was established in 1993 to nurture and reward writers from the Chicano/a community. Past winners include Denise Chávez, Pat Mora, Sergio Troncoso, Alicia Gaspar de Alba, Norma Cantú and Wendell Mayo.

César González is Professor Emeritus and founding chair of Chicano Studies at San Diego Mesa College. He is both a scholar and a widely published poet. In 1993 he was the recipient of the César Chávez Social Justice Award. He is an NEA Humanities scholar whose research led to the publication of Rudolfo A. Anaya: Focus on Criticism (1990), a first in the study of critical work on a Chicano author.

Phyllis Morgan is an information specialist, research analyst, reference librarian, and educator. Her major research and writing interest is in the compilation of bibliographies, primarily on subjects related to the American Southwest. Among her works is a well-received bibliography on the works of Fray Angélico Chávez. She holds degrees from Ohio State University, Purdue University, and the University of Arizona.

Both authors were somewhat surprised to hear of the award, especially since the book is not a work of fiction. The Premio Aztlán judges, however, were especially pleased to award this prize for the first time in bibliography. They said that little attention has been paid in the past to those scholars and librarians who work tirelessly to bring attention to Chicano/a writers. González and Morgan have not only added a groundbreaking work to the canon of Chicano/a literature, but they have set a standard for future bibliographies in the field.

The 324-page bibliography is the most complete chronicle of the writings of Rudolfo Anaya, the world's most celebrated Chicano author. It contains almost 1100 fully annotated citations covering Anaya's literary production as well as commentary on it from 1972 to 1997. The book also contains author, title and subject indexes, a chronology of Anaya's career, as well as a lengthy essay by César González on the significance of Anaya's work.
José Ibarra-Virgen,
JOOTO CAUCUS (EXTERNAL CO-CHAIR)

José Ibarra-Virgen received his BA in Community Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz. His interests are primarily to work with Latino Youth, empowering them (by encouraging them to pursue higher education). He was also active with the queer community on campus and did work on how Latinos are sexually glorified in films. José Ibarra-Virgen has been part of NACCS since 1998 (Mexico City) were he also joined the Joto Caucus. At the Portland conference, he became the internal co-chair of the caucus. Starting in Fall 2001, he will be attending San Jose State University, pursuing an MA in Mexican-American Studies.

Ernesto Javier Martínez,
JOOTO CAUCUS (INTERNAL CO-CHAIR)

Ernesto Javier Martínez is a Chicano-riqueño and was born and raised in Oakland, California. He received his B.A. in English literature (with Honors) from Stanford University in 1998. That same year, he was the winner of the Cervantes Premio for Best Undergraduate Paper (awarded in Mexico City) and the Ernesto Galarza Prize for Chicano Research at Stanford University. He is currently a Ph.D. student in English literature at Cornell University, where he is specializing in critical theory, Latina/o literature, and gay and lesbian studies.

Jaime H. García,
TEJAS FOCO REPRESENTATIVE

Jaime H. García is assistant professor in the Curriculum and Instruction at The University of Texas at Brownsville. He teaches courses in educational psychology and diversity issues in education. Dr. García's research include examination of conceptions of race in México and the United States, diversity issues, and cognitive abilities among bilingual persons.

Mari Castañeda Paredes,
EAST COAST FOCO CO-REPRESENTATIVE

Mari Castañeda Paredes is an Assistant Professor in the Communication Department at the University of Massachusetts Amherst. Her areas of interest include political-economy, transnational communication policy, media history, and Mexican/Latin American telecommunications development. Professor Paredes is currently working on a manuscript that includes the history of electronics maquiladoras on the U.S.-Mexico border and their role in the emerging digital media market.

Gloria Montaño,
STUDENT CAUCUS CO-CHAIR

The new Student Caucus Co-Chair is Gloria Montaño, who received her BA in May 2001 in Mexican American Studies and Spanish from the University of Arizona. Originally from Arlington, AZ she plans to pursue an MA in Mexican American Studies and hopes to pursue a Ph.D. in Ethnic Studies or Higher Education.

Heather Ana Hathaway,
GRADUATE STUDENT CAUCUS CHAIR

The new Graduate Student Caucus Representative is Heather Ana Hathaway Miranda, a doctoral student at Michigan State University in the Department of Family and Child Eclogy. A Family Studies major and Chicano/Latino Studies minor with a Masters degree in Child Development from MSU and Bachelors in Spanish from University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, she is originally from the Chicago area. Her areas of research interest include migrant farm-workers, immigrant Latinas/os, Latina/o youth violence and gang participation, and Mexican/Mexican American/Chicana/o families and children.

C. Alejandra Elenes,
ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOCO REPRESENTATIVE

C. Alejandra Elenes is Associate Professor of Women's Studies at Arizona State University West. She maintains an interest in Chicana/o Cultural Studies and Education with special emphasis on borderlands theories and Chicana/Mexican feminist pedagogies. She has published articles in journals such as *Frontiers*, *Educational Theory*, and *Feminist Teacher*. She guest-edited a special issue on Chicana Feminist Pedagogies for the *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*. Additionally, she has contributed chapters to books on Latin American studies, education and poststructuralism, and Chicana cultural studies. Her research has also appeared in the NACCS proceedings *Expanding Raza World Views: Sexuality and Regionalism*. Currently, she is finishing the manuscript for her book *Transforming Borders: Chicana/o Popular Culture and Pedagogy*.

Vice Chair Ballot Outcome

We received a total of 130 ballots from 453 ballots mailed. For the resolution to pass it needed a 2/3 majority of the ballots received by the June 1, 2001 postmark date.

Yes: 123  No: 1  Unmarked: 2  *Disqualified: 4  
Resolution passes.

*Disqualification of a ballot was due to no postmark and/or received after the postmarked deadline. These ballots were not tabulated.*

4 June 2001
NACCS Honors Cervantes Premio Winners

Graduate Recipient, Elizabeth de la Portilla, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
“La planta es la vida: Plants and Curanderismo on San Antonio’s Westside”

Elizabeth credits her grandmother for her interest in curanderismo and in ethnobotany. As a child she used to follow her around in her garden as she named the different plants and how they were used. The stories she and the other abuelos told of the Revolution and their flight to Tejas came back to her when she began to formulate questions on conflict and identity. Curanderismo is one way to examine the relationship between conflict and identity formation. Curandera/os, in their role as cultural authorities, work to strengthen the ties between individuals, tradition, and community.

Anthropology has given her the tools and language to understand this process and to talk about its deep beauty and complexity. Currently she is in the final stages of doctoral work at the University of Michigan, and writing her dissertation. Though raised in Corpus Christi, San Antonio is her home and where her research is based. Elizabeth will be joining the faculty at UT San Antonio next Fall where she has been offered a joint post in Mexican-American studies and Anthropology.

Undergraduate Recipient, Yvette Saavedra, Pitzer College
“Chicana Schism: The Relationship between Chicana Feminists and Chicana Feminist Lesbians”

Yvette was born into a working-class, traditional family in Huntington Park, California. After graduating from Pomona Catholic High School in 1996, she was admitted to Pitzer College in Claremont. While at Pitzer she received a BA in History and Chicano Studies. Due to the excellent opportunities of the Claremont College Consortium, Yvette was able to work closely with faculty in different facets of Chicano/a Studies. Chicano/a Studies courses presented issues of race, class, and gender in a way she had never studied before. Although these issues were of importance to her, she felt that there was something missing, the component of sexuality. It was this lack of representation of Chicana/Latina lesbians that prompted Yvette to begin researching this area. Her desire to study Chicana lesbians and their relations to Chicano culture stemmed from wanting to learn more about her culture and herself.

“Chicana Schism: The Relationship Between Chicana Feminists and Chicana Feminist Lesbians” was not only Yvette’s senior thesis, but also the foundation for future graduate work she strongly desires to pursue.

NACCS to Assemble Educational Handbooks

by Andrea Romero

NACCS has received funding to put together an educational pipeline handbook and website based on the roundtables that have occurred at the past two national conferences. The handbook should be ready for distribution at the next NACCS conference in 2002. I am working on the handbook along with Julia Curry-Rodriguez and a research assistant here at University of Arizona (he or she has not been hired yet, so I don’t have a name). The funding is for $5,000 and is from the Commission on Ethnic Minority Recruitment and Retention from the American Psychological Association.

If you have any questions please contact me:
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Santa Barbara

The Department of Sociology invites applications for a junior-rank tenure-track position in quantitative methodologies to begin in Fall, 2002. We welcome applicants in any substantive field. We seek candidates for the junior faculty who have demonstrated potential for an outstanding and creative research and teaching career. Ph.D. expected by July 2002.

Applicants must submit a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, 3 letters of reference, and examples of written work.

All applications should be postmarked no later than September 30, 2001.

Send all materials to Search Committee Chair,
Department of Sociology, University of California-Santa Barbara,
Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

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**Caucus Reports**

### Graduate Student Caucus

**by Gerardo Arenas, Outgoing Graduate Student Caucus Chair**

At the NACCS national meeting in Tucson, the Graduate Student Caucus discussed the purpose of the Caucus. Those that had been present in the past years shared what the reasons they felt were important to have a forum at NACCS to address issues affecting grad students. As up-and-coming scholars within NACCS, we would like to have a say in what direction the Association and for that matter Chicana/o Studies is heading. We emphasized that since we are still a new group we need to reach out to other students as well as continue dialogue using the listserv. Finally, we elected a new Chair.

### Lesbian Caucus

**by Karleen Pendleton-Jiménez, Lesbian Caucus Chair**

After a decade of attending NACCS, it is clear to me that Tucson 2001 was the site of the most visible and most vocal lesbian presence ever. Nobody left this desert conference without the smell of night flowers across their skin nor without knowing that lesbians and lesbian scholarship are strong components of NACCS. We were center-stage participants on panels and plenaries, in cultural arts performances, award ceremonies, focos, and caucuses, on the coordinating committee, at the baile, the pool, and in the hallways.

### Chicana Caucus

**by Kathryn Blackmer Reyes, Chicana Caucus Chair**

The Chicana Caucus was scheduled to only meet once on Saturday afternoon, instead of the traditional two times, and the one meeting would have been after the deadline for resolution submissions. So I scheduled an emergency meeting on Wednesday evening to allow those members present to discuss possible resolution ideas. I want to thank all the women that showed up on Wednesday evening to meet. It was a very impromptu meeting and fortunately we got a lot of work done. We discussed several issues that became part of our resolution (see resolutions).

The Chicana Plenary was a success. Paula Moya, Cherrie Moraga, and Yendi Castillo gave magnificent presentations. I want to again thank Karleen and the Lesbian Caucus for their contribution to the plenary. I also thank Deborah Mata who was our caucus representative on the site for her contribution and work.

The awards presentation that same night was also fantastic. The Cervantes recipients were both women. The undergraduate recipient was Yvette Saavedra, Pitzer College, and the graduate recipient was Elizabeth de la Portilla, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. And of course our NACCS Scholars were excellent. Our nominee, Cordelia Candelaria, and Cherrie Moraga had some wonderful comments and are published in the newsletter.

As for our Saturday meeting, we elected our chair-elect, María Beltrán-Vocal from DePaul University, Midwest FOCO, and also our chair-chair-elect, María Soldatenko, Pomona College, Southern California FOCO. The women at the Saturday meeting did not want to turn either one down but a vote was needed to be taken. Fortunately for us María Soldatenko agreed to become the next chair after María Beltrán-Vocal.

As part of the resolution we submitted, next year’s conference theme will be on Chicanas. It is our plan to submit as many panels as possible as the Chicana Caucus. Maria S. and I will be working on this, but Maria S. will take the lead. We also discussed some possible topics and speakers for next year’s plenary. Possible speakers recommended were Ana Juarez, Alma Lopez, and Margaret Montoya. We’re off to a great start.

We usually select an editorial board candidate but no selection for this year’s proceedings will be needed. The 2000 proceedings will be taken care of by Julia Curry Rodriguez, Michael Hames-Garcia, and myself. Raul Coronado, along with Louis Mendoza and Ada, have also been working on changing the format of the publications committee.

Finally, the resolution. The majority of the resolution was passed within the consent agenda. The one item that needed to be passed by the membership was the request for funding a professional staff to staff the safe space. After a brief presentation on my part, no questions or discussion followed and the resolution passed successfully.

Again, my thanks to all you helped me this year. I look forward to another productive year, my last as Chair.

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### Joto Caucus

**by Raúl Coronado, Jr., Outgoing Joto Caucus Representative**

It’s a cool, sunny, summer morning here in San Francisco, and I’ve put my dissertation to the side for the moment in order to focus on my outgoing report as Co-chair of the NACCS Joto Caucus (anything to distract me from that dissertation!). I’ve just completed my tenure as External Co-Chair of the Joto Caucus (the External Co-chair represents the caucus on the NACCS Coordinating Committee).
I’ve been tooling around with this report for quite some time. A draft was written last year and circulated on the Joto Caucus listserv. My intent was to provide some basic history and information on the Joto Caucus. Few of us NACCS members know little about the history or status of many of the NACCS caucuses, so I thought this tidbit of history would be useful to the organization. This isn’t meant to be an exhaustive history. As you’ll be able to tell, it’s very much a history from my perspective. Other Joto Caucus members, I’m sure, will have different versions to tell. Perhaps we could have them submit letters to the NACCS Noticias editor.

I. Who are we? Graduate and undergraduate students have provided the energy and direction to the caucus since its inception. Several graduate students have received their doctorates in recent years and now comprise the small, but growing, number of professors in the Joto Caucus. Most of the members work within the areas of literary and cultural studies, others work in history, library and information science, and art criticism.

II. History. The idea of the Joto Caucus emerged during the 1992 San Antonio conference. I was twenty years old, a member of the feminist and queer-friendly MEChA at UT Austin, and was attending my first NACCS conference. Deborah Vargas (former chair of the Lesbian Caucus) and Sandra K. Soto were then undergraduate Mechistas at UT as well, and had told me of the recently created Lesbian Caucus. Naturally, I was quite excited at the idea of meeting other queer Chicanas/os. But to my disappointment, there was no scheduled meeting for a gay male caucus. Don’t get me wrong. There were many queer Chicanos at that conference. That was also the year that Tomás Almaguer and Ramón Gutiérrez were on a panel on Chicano masculinity.

I didn’t want to miss the opportunity of meeting with other queer Chicanos in a more formal setting. So while no one was looking, I placed a sign on the notice board asking, “Where are all the jotos?” and announced a meeting. Although it was not advertised in the program, about ten men showed up. There were several professors, including Almaguer, Gutiérrez, and the late Salvador del Pino (who always supported the Joto Caucus and attended the caucus meetings on a regular basis). During the meeting, we decided to create a queer/joto caucus and agreed on the acronym NALGAA (National Association of Latino Gay Academics and Activists). Dennis Medina, then at the Smithsonian Institution who was about to enter the graduate History program at UT Austin, suggested NALGAA. The acronym had originally been used by the National Association of Latina/o Gay Activists, which would become National LLEGO (the National Latina/o Lesbian and Gay Organization).

The following year, at the 1993 San Jose conference, a critical number of queer Chicanos attended the conference. This time, however, the group was comprised of primarily graduate students and undergraduates. We developed a resolution to establish NALGAA as the queer caucus; it passed that year. We met as an official caucus during the 1995 conference in Chicago (there was no conference held in 1994). At the 1995 conference the NACCS Coordinating Committee asked us to clarify our acronym (as the National Association of Latino Gay Academics and Activists, they wanted to know if we were an independent organization affiliated with NACCS). To avoid confusion, the caucus decided to change its name to the Joto Caucus.

III. Organizational Structure. From 1995 to about 1998 the caucus focused mostly on developing our organizational structure. We began with an elaborate structure (with historian, co-chairs, etc.) and have found that having two co-chairs works best. Since Mexico City we have streamlined the caucus to two co-chairs: an internal and external co-chair. The internal co-chair is responsible for business within the caucus (generating panels, discussions via the listserv, facilitating meetings during the conference, etc.); the external co-chair represents the Joto Caucus on the Coordinating Committee. They each serve for two years with staggered positions to ensure continuity.

IV. What do we offer? The Joto Caucus is probably the only place where people interested in researching Chicano queer sexuality can come together and not only share our ideas but also develop an intellectual community. This is crucial: considering that all active members joined as undergraduate and graduate students the NACCS Joto Caucus is helping to foster the second generation of queer Chicano scholars (several former graduate students are now assistant professors). Along with organizing roundtables, panels, and being invited to give the keynote speech, members of the Joto Caucus have also co-sponsored official social mixers and roundtables with the Lesbian Caucus.

V. Challenges and Future Goals. The Joto Caucus has been very successful in generating a sense of community and belonging for queer Chicanos in NACCS. I’m curious, however, why tenured professors who once expressed interest in the caucus are no longer members. This, to me, seems to be a major missed opportunity for both established faculty and emerging scholars. This is what the Chicana Caucus and Lesbian Caucus has done rather successfully. Professors are actively involved in those caucuses, which provides student members not only with mentors but with the ability to understand the history of their respective caucuses and of feminist and queer critique within NACCS. Joto Caucus members have had to rely on their own relatively young experiences. Don’t get me wrong, we’ve been quite successful. This relates to another problem: retention and continuity. We have no problem attracting 10-20 men to our meetings. Great ideas are generated, the excitement is palpable, but inevitably the same guys will not return. This is usually because the attendees tend to be from the conference site’s region. Money, time, and career decisions are impediments to the development of a stronger caucus (students don’t have adequate funding to attend the conference every year and most undergraduates graduate and decide to not pursue academia as a career). There are about three to four of us who are actively involved in the Joto Caucus. But many of us have other responsibilities within NACCS (Foco rep, chair of proceedings committee), so this prevents us from focusing all of our energies on the caucus. With time, this will change for the better, I hope. Many of us have received our doctorates, are now professors, and are gaining more experience in the workings of academic organizations. We may be gaining experience as emerging scholars, but, more than anything, the caucus has created a space for us to grow as a community of scholars and as friends.
NACCS Statement of Self-criticism and Apology

by 2000-2001 NACCS CC

There have been times that actions taken from the NACCS Coordinating Committee and the general body membership have caused others frustration and pain. Many, indeed, have left NACCS due to such actions. While the current Coordinating Committee cannot undoe past wrongs or speak to the motivations or presence of absence of remorse on the part of past Coordinating Committees and members, we would like to extend our apologies to those whom NACCS has wronged. We apologize for our contradictions, our sexism, our homophobia, and our lapses of good judgement.

We see this move as an opportunity to bring back some of our members. NACCS is at a turning point, and we realize that many who have left have contributed greatly to the growth of this association.

NACCS has always attempted to correct wrongs. In the early years of the association, women dealt with a sexist environment. In response, the Chicana Caucus was established and the “Sexual Harassment Statement” developed. Finally, in Austin in 1986, the NACCS national meeting focused on Chicanas for the first time. It took almost 14 years for the association to acknowledge the works and contributions of Chicanas. Even though NACCS and our leadership have not totally removed sexism and sexist activity from our association, an important foundation has been established. The inclusion of Chicanas into the center of the association and the challenging of sexism and misogyny should be viewed an ongoing process and an ongoing commitment to which NACCS has dedicated itself.

Furthermore, there have been incidents throughout the history of NACCS in which gay and lesbian members have been attacked and isolated. At the 1990 national meeting in Albuquerque, many of us faced our own homophobia and others made the decision to coming out to support our community and create the Lesbian Caucus. As a result, NACCS lost some but gained many others.

In 1996 the Coordinating Committee accepted the proposals of Sacramento (‘97) and Mexico City (‘98) as national meeting sites. Luis Torres, who at the time sat as the Ex-Officio General Coordinator of NACCS, pointed out that while the NACCS general body and Coordinating Committee chose in 1993 to boycott Colorado as the 1994 site due to the passage of Amendment Two (an anti-gay ballot proposition), the Coordinating Committee and the membership chose to accept the sites of a state and country that had anti-immigrant and anti-gay policies. Later, the 1997-98 Coordinating Committee selected Texas as a national meeting site, despite its anti-sodomy laws.

In 1993, the general body approved a resolution boycotting Colorado and any other community with anti-gay legislation as a possible site for the 1994 NACCS national meeting. The resolution stated, “Be it resolved that NACS opposes any proposal set forth to host the 1994 NACS conference in the state of Colorado and in any other community that has anti-lesbian/gay civil rights legislation.” Amendment Two was struck down by the courts and never went into effect. After the crucial court decision, the NACCS Coordinating Committee was approached again and asked to reconsider Colorado’s proposal. The Coordinating Committee (which consisted of Luis Torres, General Coordinator; Lupe Gallegos, Ex-Officio General Coordinator; Lupe Friaz, Pacific Northwest; Maria Soldatenko, Southern California; Irene Campos Carr, Midwest; Miguel Acosta, Rocky Mountain; Lupe San Miguel, Texas; Juan Manuel Sandoval, Mexico; Juan Diego Montemayor, Northern California; Andres Jimenez, COMPAS; Debbie Vargas, Lesbian Caucus; Ma. Dolores Gonzales Velasquez, Chicana Caucus; Steve Magallan and Jennifer Fresquez, Student Caucus) refused to reconsider the proposal and, since there were no others, the 1994 conference was cancelled.

The 2000-2001 NACCS Coordinating Committee would like to apologize for the refusal by the 1993-1994 Coordinating Committee to not accept Colorado’s proposal after it became clear that the amendment would not go into effect. We also apologize for the resulting double standard as it has applied to boycotts (or lack thereof) of future sites. NACCS has since issued a statement of self-criticism for its lack of clarity regarding the practice of boycotting (see Noticias de NACCS Fall 1998), and we hope that that statement can serve as the basis for a set of guidelines to be voted on by the general membership as an appendix to the NACCS bylaws.

The current statement is issued partly in response to the resolution passed in 2000 at the Portland national meeting: “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 regarding boycotts or other punitive actions to ensure fairness in the consideration of such actions.”

SPECIFICALLY TO ARIZONA AND COLORADO MEMBERS OF NACCS:

The current Coordinating Committee of NACCS recognizes the deep inconsistency of its boycotts of Arizona and Colorado conference sites and regrets the pain and detrimental effects of these boycotts. In part, these actions resulted from the lack of an explicit policy regarding how NACCS should address political issues affecting local conference sites. The current Coordinating Committee considers the boycotts of Arizona and Colorado conference sites to have been mistaken for the following reasons.

First, decisions about how to respond to political issues at the local level (e.g., Colorado’s Amendment Two and Arizona’s decision not to honor Martin Luther King Jr. Day) should be made in consultation with regional FOCOs and conference site committees.

Second, in both of these cases, NACCS passed up opportunities to engage proactively with these issues. By holding confer-
énicas in Arizona and Colorado, NACCS could have drawn attention to the political battles of local communities and could have provided a chance for its membership to learn from the communities struggling in those venues.

Third, while boycotts are an acceptable form of political action, they should not be a course of first resort. We believe that NACCS should seize opportunities to creatively engage with political issues at the local level, turning them into education opportunities for its membership. This would be a proactive, rather than reactive policy for dealing with situations such as those encountered with regard to Arizona and Colorado.
right, even as we never want to lose sight of our intellectual and scholarly goals. It's crucial not to forget that and that we are about producing research based knowledge as we keep our hands and feet in the community. That’s been part of our uniqueness and they go together.

To those of you who wrote on my behalf, thank you for such a beautiful surprise. I’m very honored to share this with a path-breaking group of other people: Rodolfo Acuña, Luis Leal, Margarita Melville, Américo Paredes, Tey Diana Rebolledo, Ada Sosa Riddell, Julián Samora, and the rest. And of course, to receive it this year along with my colega and inspiration, Cherríe Moraga, means so much to me and is such a testament to the collective will and energy and creativity of Chicana/o studies cultural workers. Thanks as well to my family--husband, son, parents, siblings: todos--without whom it wouldn’t have been possible, or even very fulfilling.

But, I also recall it wasn’t always this way. Because there were exclusionary agendas we had to confront along the way. Tonight I’d like to express some of my gratitude with dos poemas que salieron de diferentes conferencias de NACCS. The first one was written in many ways as my salvation from the stress and depression that resulted from a very heated and lively and animated meeting of the PAC, the Political Action Committee. Anybody here remember those PAC meetings? Anyway, this first poem is called "Raíces Misteriosas" and describes one stage of my working out some of the PAC ideological and identity debates. The second poem was written a few years later. Taken together, they’re sort of a document of my association with the Association, a kind of “portrait of the profesora as a MEChista on the NAC(C)S continuum.” They try to capture the stress, conflict, uncertainty, and the sacredness of that process. Allow me some poetic license, colegas. Con su permiso. (reads poem Raíces Misteriosas - see below). The second poem has an interesting history in that it was first published in Germany by Dieter Herm, some of you remember Dieter and his important effort to raise consciousness in Europe about our work. So I’ll give credit to Die zeitgenossische Literatur de Chicanos. As bad as my German is, you can probably appreciate how interesting it was to help Dieter translate this into German. Written in the form of a conversation with my little sister who represents all the "little" sisters and brothers, including myself, because we all start out inocentes. And, of course, there’s a pun on `manita because, as some of you know, soy manita de Nuevo Mexico (poem on following page). Thank you.

---

Raíces Misteriosas by Cordelia Candelaria

[Sing:  alla en el rancho grande, alla nunca vivía, ni conocía, ni entendía]

It was just a song of the past
Of that past before youth
Herencia de mis abuelos
Y de los d'ellos.

A time, they say, of romance
When golondrinas winged through open sky
And freedom lived unfettered in the soul.

[Sing: en la tierra morena, cielito lindo, vienen bajando, un par d'ojetos negros, cielito lindo, et ceterrrraaaahhhhahaan]

Pero otros dicen "Mentiras!"
It was a time of work and dust
And chains that held the mind and spirit
Ignorant, esclavos del pinche patron.

[Sing: borachita me voy, para la ca -pital---]

So here I am:
Pulled by the strains of music
And my past, unsure of any of it
Yet forced to sing

[Sing: como una paloma por su cu cu ru cu cu---]

Aver que dejo a mis hijos:
Canciones
Lagrimas
Ambos.

[From Cordelia Candelaria, Arroyos to the Heart (Santa Monica, CA; SantaMonica College & Lalo Press, 1993);
"Raíces Misteriosas" 1st published in Riversedge (1981).]

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Can't wait for the next newsletter?!
For the latest info go to NACCS.ORG!
On Being Asked to Explain AZTLÁN to a `Manita by Cordelia Candelaria

In the beginning, `manita, God ended the chaos y ¡milagro! gave us the earth and Aztlán.

"`Mana, que es `que es'?"
What do you mean, "What is what is?"

"What you said, `God ended the `que es'--?"
Oh, no! "Que es" no es "chaos"--o, possibly, sí es.
But let me explain:
you asked about that word on the wall at your school:


AZTLÁN

you said.

Pues, in the beginning algunos hablaban de "Uno," de nomas Un Fundamental. But isn't there more? Like.....

Aztlán is Logos

like in the beginning was the word
the Word made flesh among us--
flesh, `manita, como carne--spiritual meat
of our faith en La Virgen, nuestra Guadalupe,
and the blessed fruit de su vientre, Jesus.

Or, is that really only a paradoxical fauna,
or even fungus, of faith grown heavy among us,
a weary global Church of martyred mujeres,
heavy as Vatican gold in the martyred padre's altar
in El Salvador, Guatemala, or Ubiquita.

Sí Aztlán es Locus

like that place where our ancestors,
los primeros jefecitos y abuelitas came from long ago.
That locus "al norte, cerca al sol."
No, `hita, not "loco" but locus:
s un lugar, como barrio o campo,
como pueblo o hogar--all--anyplace We are.

Pero parece tambien que Aztlán is Logic, `manita, logic--
that distant source of law now hidden from it.
The logic of how well you can define the geographical axis
relative to the ideological axioms
to arrive at an historical determinism
that intersects time/space with race/class/and/gender.

Sí, gender, para un feminismo bien hecho.
A feminism that revives the power of nosotros, `manita,
our thought, feeling, and action,
that revives the truth of peace and justice para todos,
peace and justice for all--for a change.

The ALL that finally includes la mamá, la abuela, la criada,
la obrera, la santa y tambien la puta who got her reputación
from centuries of men who never lost theirs.
Only such a revival can guarantee a survival worth sharing.
Feminismo, sister, the only liberation movement
that sees the folly and fallacy of absolute phallicism!
Hey! that's cl-a-a-a-s-s-s-s-s-y, `manita!
Well, maybe, too classy.

Because what we really need is classlessness.
You know, `manita, the classless-US that defines
those "y que?" words:
E-quiet / E-quality and even E-equilibrium--
that classless state of consciousness
that is both nation and notion
both inner and outer

both you/me, s/he/we
that state of mind that becomes a state of being
a state of freeing us from class.

Yes, that's it! Aztlán is a model not a metaphysics.
It's a model for the masses--
no, `manita, not "misa,"
for that mass is sometimes a chimera
and can even be a crime.
I mean Aztlán is a model for mass movements--
no, not like "mass media"--
that's mostly a cult of public sedation
that obstructs real human relations--
mass marketing's a prison not our paradigm.

Aztlán is the paradigm.
The paradigm that looks at power
through the oldest ojos of all, sister,
the radical revolutionary's eyes.

Why oldest?
Porque todo--todo--¡TODO es revo lucion ario!
like the revolving globe
like day and night revolutionize time and space everyday
like "night and day you are the one"
is love and revolutionary power
like life fertilized by death.

Why oldest?
Because all--All--ALL is rad i cal!
De las raíces de abajo
from the seed underneath, kid,
the seed beneath the pyramid of elite power
to be overturned so the seed of our power,
NOSOTROS, el pueblo, can lead a new way.

See, `manita, how your pretty graffiti at school
led us to discover what we need to recover?
Aztlán es un buen mestizaje
of identity
of idea
of ideology
And if we work it together con el Borinquen de los barrios
with urban factories and border maquilas
with tribal rez's and campos de pizca de todo
y con TODO las razas del rainbow
en un mezclamiento natural--
then from Nicaragua to Namibia
from El Paso to el norte
de Los Angeles a los rincones mas allá
y tambien adentro las casitas y por
la causa femenista--
hacemos un nuevo renacimiento.

And all around our U--N--I--T--Y will turn things
N W O D E I S P U
'Manita: that's the RIGHT SIDE UP!
with the same cosmic >>>>>> F O R C E >>>>>>
that warms the earth
[at NACCS in Tucson, Arizona, on April 6, 2001]
Then we'll know --then we'll be --

AZTLÁN

NACCS Scholars, 2001 continued
Gracias. Well I think it’s befitting that Jorge introduced me in this context. All the words that were read were really beautiful. One of those things about being an artist or being a writer is contingent on feeling very loca, most of the time. It’s necessary, if you don’t feel loca when you’re doing it, you’re doing something wrong. And, I mean it quite sincerely so it requires you to be alone a lot. And, in the places where you’re not alone there is no guarantee that anybody’s listening. What I want to thank you for is listening. I don’t say thank you, I thank you just for listening to me. I thank you for listening to us. I always have felt that whether to love the good fortune or privilege I was able to speak, and to write. But certainly it wasn’t about having books at home. It’s not about having a library book.

I was very glad that I was born in 1952. Because when I came of age I came to age, I think, in my opinion at one of the best possible times. Which is to come of age at a time in which you believe that the future meant progressive politics. Because, everybody was doing progressive politics, Chicanos, Blacks, Queers, Feminists, all of these. And one was rolling into the next, and into the next, into the next. So I am grateful that I came of age at that time because if I had not come of age at that time I personally, and I say that with all the “we’s” behind me that have had a similar experience, I personally would never have written a line. Because, I wrote in the context of a movement. And those movements were multifaceted. Those movements, for me, were places of rejection and acceptance, rejection and acceptance, rejection and acceptance. But it was always in the context of a movement that I felt that I had the right to write. Outside of that we would still be writing trying to imitate the white man.

It’s very significant that, in fact, also that I am sharing this stage, this honor, with Cordelia and that Jorge introduced me. Because I have to credit the two of them for being two of the people I remember quite distinctly for having the guts to speak favorably and critically in a good way, intelligently, and take Chicana lesbians seriously. This was in 1986 that I believe that Jorge wrote this review of Giving Up the Ghost. And also around the same time Cordelia had invited me, to speak at the University of Colorado, in Boulder. And I can’t tell you, I remember getting Jorge’s review. I went “Damn, a Chicano wrote this!” I mean this, this was an amazing moment in history. You don’t know that, but it was somebody who had the willingness to look at a play by a Chicana lesbian as a love story. And a line I remember so much from this was he wrote something like “It would be a shame if people just thought of this work as…” you know, like those categories, Chicana plays, Lesbian plays, all of the great categories to be in. But he was saying it was art. He was saying it was art. That made a world of difference to me. So whenever you sort of wonder about the relationship sometimes between criticism and art, those are those beautiful moments that have a potential of happening.

And it was right around the same time that I came to campus over there in Colorado, but then I started, I got this notion that possibly there was a community there. I’m not going to read the chapter opener, but what I wanted to talk about was as Cordelia had first said in her discourse of being a veterana de tres guerras you know, of going through what it was she knew as Chicano studies. This was not the war I fought. I did not be, I have not been active in NACCS. I have come a few times, but this has not been my battleground. And I really want to honor and respect particularly in all of those women like the women’s
caucus and all of those organizers from the lesbian caucus. All those women, when I use to hear the names Emma and Deena. You know its like, you’d hear these names, but I wasn’t doing work here. I heard about the formation of these caucuses for the first time trying to raise specifics about gender politics and lesbian/gay politics. So I honor and credit them tonight.

But it was a war to get here. And, the battle that I remember that, I’m holding this book Loving in the War Years because this is a new edition that came out 20 years after some of the first poems in here. Some of the first poems were written in 1977. When I wrote this book I was living in New York City. When I finished the book in 1983 it came out and it was after This Bridge Called My Back, and I finished the book, I gave it to my publisher and Rudy Anaya had written a thing about the “Tenements of New York.” It was a very beautiful little blurb and I thought there was some possibility here, the godfather of Chicano literature could write about a dyke. It was a good piece of work.

Again, those things are very important to me. But, I was terrified. I though even though I was living at New York at the time it was almost the distance of New York that allowed me publish the book. I published the book and New York was not far enough. I had to leave the country. I needed to go to México. So, I went to México, and I remember being in a little hotel in the D.F. And, my girlfriend at the time went ahead and sent me Loving in the War Years any way. And, I was trying to get away from it. And, quite honestly I have to confess I was terrified. I was terrified because I had never read the words lesbian and Chicana in the same line unless somebody was putting us down.

I remember that early work of La Chicana. That old book La Chicana by Mirandé. And, it hurt me so much, I read that thing about calling us witches and, you know, white women and witches and, you know, trivializing it. It hurt me to my core. Again, it didn’t hurt just me it hurt us. And, it doesn’t make me proud to talk about dehumanization. I think being a victim is really unpleasant and I don’t get anything off about it.

So when I put those words down I was really frightened and the people I was frightened of was you all. It was, it was you all. I mean, it was you all 20 years ago. Because it doesn’t matter what white people say about me. It hurts you the most when your family rejects you. And so I went to México and the book came anyway and I read it and I was terrified. And, what I realized, is that it was around and the book came out in ’83 and there was a just little bit of a lag time but suddenly there was a readership. There were some people reading it, the book, the work, you know. Later it became Gloria Anzaldúa’s work. But more importantly later there came bodies, students, you all.

I think one of the greatest privileges for me has been to teach Chicano, gay, lesbian, all Mexicans. Not only Chicanos, but the queer ones, even the ones that you know before they do. It’s a privilege to teach them. What I really respect and what I still really believe is that we have to learn from queer Chicanos and Latinos. We are forced to reckon with our bodies. Our bodies remain the sight of our desire, and our oppression. And so that’s why all the heterosexual feminists have learned so much from lesbians. Because, we were forced to define what sexuality period meant. Because my sexuality is so much formed by heterosexuality, my mother’s like a high fem. I understand heterosexuality. My job is to try to figure out how to be a lesbian in that, in Chicano heterosexuality. So we taught heterosexual women an enormous amount about themselves.

I would advise the men, the heterosexual men in the audience, start listening to the young gay men. They really aren’t interested in you in that way. But they have an enormous amount to teach you about masculinity. And about what it means to be a man because they go to bed with you. The men they go to bed with are not different than you. So my little brothers taught me a lot because your generation didn’t have the courage to look at it. Your generation of men do not have the courage to look at how you desire. And your inability to do that has hurt you as much as its hurts me. You know feminism is just about the all of us getting free. Its about healing our family and those little brothers are doing it. And I’m pointing them out specifically because my generation of queer men couldn’t do it, didn’t do it. But AIDS changed those boys. They had to do it, because they weren’t going live if they didn’t figure out what their bodies were doing and why they’re doing it.

So I would encourage you to follow them as these young generations of young men to learn that because I have an enormous amount of faith in our capacity as men and women to build out families. And I don’t care what your gender is or what your, who you want to be with. None of that matters except to the degree ‘til we understand were all in this spectrum together. And I am steadfast committed to healing our families.

I want to thank you so much for helping me and us feel a little less loca. I am filled with hope and a great depth of gratitude to all of you. This is a very important moment for me to be able to stand in front of you and say these words today, my thoughts for probably about 20 years. Thank you so much.
So the data provided below is incomplete. I’ll work at correcting this other information on our membership also was difference locations. The unfortunate part is that we did see a increase in membership. Last year by October we had 359 mem-

In order to increase the ease with which researchers might locate relevant materials, we hope that the Library of Congress will consider adding “see also” entries cross-referencing the new subject headings with the older ones we seek to replace.

Finally, we seek the creation of a few additional subject headings. In particular, there is an existing inconsistency with regard to how the Library of Congress classifies Chicana and Chicano texts by language. In light of the nature of most Chicana and Chicano literature, we seek the creation of the following subject headings: Mixed Genre; Hybrid Text; Multilingual; Spanglish; and Caló. Moreover, Mexican American Lesbians currently exists as a preferred search term and Mexican American Gay Men does not. We petition the Library of Congress to replace Mexican American Lesbians as a preferred search term with Chicana Lesbians and to introduce the subject heading Chicano Gay Men.

The use of outdated terms in classifying research materials negatively affects research results and can cause materials to be inaccessible or irretrievable by people who conduct searches using contemporary terms. As the oldest and largest association devoted to the study of Chicanas and Chicanos, the National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies (NACCS) would like to draw attention to the out-moded terms used to classify work by and about Chicanas and Chicanos and Latinas and Latinos and to petition the Library of Congress to revise its subject headings. While the current system of subject headings prefers Hispanic American and Mexican American as search terms, we ask that the Library of Congress consider introducing the following subject headings and using them as preferred search terms: Chicana; Chicano; Chicana and Chicano; Latina (United States); Latino (United States); and Latina and Latino (United States).

The headings proposed in this petition should not be considered mutually exclusive, insofar as texts might logically be cross-listed, for example, as Chicana and Chicano, Latina and Latino (United States), Chicana, and Latina (United States). However, we feel the need to make clear the relationship between the terms Chicana, Chicano, and Chicana and Chicano and the terms Latina (United States), Latino (United States), and Latina and Latino (United States). Insofar as Chicanas and Chicanos may be considered a subset of Latinas and Latinos, not all Latina and Latino works should be listed as Chicana, Chicano, or Chicana and Chicano. The terms Latina (United States), Latino (United States), and Latina and Latino (United States) might be defined broadly as referring to people of Latin American, Mexican and Central American, Chicana and Chicano, or Spanish-speaking Caribbean descent in the United States. The distinction between Chicana and Latina (United States), on the one hand, and Chicano and Latino (United States), on the other, is one of gender, such that works by or primarily about women would be classified with the former terms and works by or primarily about men would be classified with the latter ones. The compound terms Chicana and Chicano and Latina and Latino (United States) would be reserved for those works that substantively focus on both men and women in these communities.

Our reasons for specifying Latina and Latino (United States) is so as to avoid confusion between the use of the proposed subject heading and the already existing subject heading Latin American. We feel that the current subject heading Hispanic American invites confusion with Latin American, occluding the specificity of popula-

The 2001 annual conference provided the association with an increase in membership. Last year by October we had 359 members. The change this year was that the conference registration form included not only registration but also membership. Prior to this conference the process of registering for the conference and becoming a member required two separate forms, sent to two difference locations. The unfortunate part is that we did see a decrease of caucus dues since the form lacked this category. In addition to this other information on our membership also was not gathered like gender, date of birth, category, and discipline. So the data provided below is incomplete. I'll work at correcting this for next year. Total Membership: 462*, 258=F

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*Data as of 6/4/2001

by Kathryn Blackmer Reyes

The 2001 NACCS Membership Report by Kathryn Blackmer Reyes
Minutes from the NACCS Business Meetings in Tucson

by Michael Hames-Garcia, Outgoing NACCS Secretary

Business Meeting #1

No minutes taken. Reports were given by: FOCO Reps, Caucus Chairs, Membership, and General Coordinator.

Business Meeting #2

Called to order: 6:07 p.m. by General Coordinator

CC Present: Yolanda, Michael, Nelia, Julia, Teri, Rhonda, Armando, Barbara, Lisa, Carlos, Karleen, Kathy, Heather (for the Graduate Caucus), & Rose. CC Absent: Raul

Site committee report (Raquel Rubio Goldsmith): Site committee wanted to be a bridge between higher education and local schools. It was not as successful in attracting teachers as it had hoped; partly because of a failure of communication to local schools that registration would only have been $20 for the day. The Site Committee was more successful with connecting to community. A third goal was to represent interactions with indigenous peoples. This was just a first step in building a long-term relationship.

(Adela De La Torre): Conference cost about $30,000, not including money supplied by NACCS. Liability insurance is a big expense for NACCS. The conference, however, was successful and made a profit. (In response to a question from the floor): about twenty-five percent of registrants were faculty.

General Coordinator’s Report (Yolanda): Bank credit is difficult to obtain because of the rapid turnover of National Officers. One way that we are trying to deal with this is by establishing a Chair Elect position. This person would sit on the CC for a total of 3 years. We are hoping this will provide us with the stability that the banks desire. To begin this process we have suspended the bylaws to allow for the election of a chair elect. Introduction of new officers: Rhonda Rios Kravitz, Coordinator; Carlos Guerrero, Chair elect; Lisa, Treasurer; Barbara, Secretary.

Financial report (Teri): $81,673.00 ending amount.

Resolutions: (refer to list of resolutions) Correction to consent agenda: first, third, fourth, and fifth “therefore” from Resolution 10 (Chicana Caucus) moved to consent agenda. (see page 16 for list of resolutions).

Yolanda: Any resolutions to be pulled?

From the floor: Numbers 5, 2, 6, and 3

With no other resolutions pulled, Yolanda asks for a motion to accept the consent agenda. Lupe San Miguel moves and Marianne Bueno seconds. Passed by acclamation.

Number 2: Question from the floor: What are we being asked to do exactly?

Yolanda: to write a letter of support and continue networking. Motion for acceptance, seconded. For: 48. Opposed: 0. Abstentions: 0.

Number 3: Some discussion. Motion to accept from floor. Seconded. For: 49. Opposed: 0. Abstentions: 0.

Number 4: Question from floor: What is being asked for in the resolution? Carlos: We are asking for more information on the history of the site to be provided as part of the conference, pointing out historically important places worth visiting. Question: Isn’t that done in the newsletter? Carlos: We want to do that more than we already are. Susana de Leon: The idea of descriptive tours seems like too much of a burden to place on the site committee, although it is a great idea. Carlos: Hosting committee shouldn’t have to create tours, but just highlight places people should visit on their own. David Rodriguez: There are logistical difficulties, but the host committee should have a responsibility to provide information in newsletter, etc. so that we can understand what is going on locally and has gone on locally. Teri: Site committee worked very hard, but we didn’t provide a descriptive map. Eden Torres: would this be in the bylaws? Carlos: no, just printed as part of the conference policy handbook. From the floor: Why isn’t this just a recommendation to the policy handbook, rather than a resolution? Carlos: Because it is important. From the floor: Not sure what is expected; where will descriptive tour guide be published? Carlos: What do we change in the resolution? Susana: How would the site committee have handled things differently if they had this in their hands? Andrea Romero: We might have made that happen. Rose: Motion, strike “tour guide” and insert “narrative map.” Seconded. Adaljiza Sosa-Riddell: That doesn’t answer specifically enough. Maria Beltran-Vocal: This would be better in a handbook than as a resolution. Rhonda: It is important to collect our histories, and the site committees doing this would help that process. Lupe: sounds like a workshop or something for NACCSS for Beginners. Sounds like a lot. Lupe: Narrative of political struggle to print in newsletter. Point of clarification: are we discussing the amendment? Yolanda: Yes. Friendly amendment to strike all of second “resolved.” Rose: Yes. Vote on motion. Yes: 45. Abs: 3: No: 0. Moved and seconded to accept resolution. Yes: 40 No: 4. Abs 4.

Number 6: David Rodriguez: As an organization, NACCS does not have a formal relationship with either state caucus leadership or national Hispanic congressional congress. The goal is not to subordinate ourselves to them, but rather to create ties with them. Raul Contreras: We shouldn’t support people because they are Latino. We should elaborate some kind of guidelines for political issues, not just creating relationships. David: We often move without clear guidelines, and we need to move when we have opportunities, as when contacted by political officials. Eden Torres: NACCSS needs to impact policy. Floor: NACCS is a resource for policy, but will this affect our nonprofit status. Floor: In favor, resolution doesn’t say support, only resolution. Ada: Something should be added to indicate that we don’t want to support legislators. Susana: Could we reach out to these officials to meet with us? David: Support for other points, but we must be general, just to establish a formal relationship, organizational relationships. Motion to vote on resolution (Karleen). Seconded by Kathy. Question called. There is an objection to calling the question. Some discussion. Vote is taken to the call of the question: 38: No: 14: Abs: 1. Vote is now taken on the resolution: Yes: 18. No: 22. Abs: 5.

Number 10: Kathy: This resolution was pulled for monetary implications. Last year, there were difficulties staffing the safe space room. This year as well, there were difficulties, but there were several women who complained about sexual harassment early in the conference (some were volunteers). There is a need for someone with profession counseling experience to handle this on site. Motion to accept. Second. Yes: 51. No: 0. Abs.: 0.

New reps introduced.

Motion to empower CC to enter negotiations with Midwest FOCO for next conference. Yes: 46 No: 0 Abs.: 1

Meeting adjourned.
Items for the consent Agenda:
1. Alma López Art
2. UNAM Expansion of M.S. Program
3. Bracero Savings
4. Letter of support for Chicana/o students at UTSA
5. Sociopolitical and Historical Narrative
6. Political Advocacy
7. Undocumented Students
8. Harassment Policy

Additional Resolution:
10. Chicana Issues

1. Rocky Mountain FOCO: Resolution regarding Alma López Art (PASSED BY ACCLAMATION)
Whereas:
1. Some citizens of New Mexico have requested the removal of a digital print by Chicana artist Alma Lopez, “Our Lady,.., from the exhibit “CyberArte: Where Tradition Meets Technology,” at the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe, New Mexico and the firing of the Museum Director and the curator of the show;
2. The show consists of four Chicana artists and the curator is a Chicana;
3. The print is an attempt to render the Virgen de Guadalupe as a strong and competent woman;
4. The removal of the print impinges on the First Amendment and the right of free speech and the freedom of expression;
5. The museum is a public space open to citizens of all beliefs and opinions, and the removal of the piece would constitute censorship;
6. And we recognize the right of the citizens to protest, but we do not believe that they should prevent others from seeing the piece and making up their own minds;

Be it resolved that the National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies affirms support of the “CyberArte: Where Tradition Meets Technology” exhibit at the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe, New Mexico and requests that the digital print of “Our Lady” by Chicana artist Alma López not be removed from the show. We also affirm support of the curator of the show and the director of the museum.

2. Mexico FOCO: UNAM Expansion of M.S. Program (PASSED 48-0-0)
Whereas:
1. The few courses in public universities in México that address immigration and the Mexican-origin community in the United States are in danger of being eliminated;
2. The Maestria de Estudios México-Estados Unidos in the Escuela Nacional y Estudios Profesionales in Acatlán (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), as a pioneer in United States Studies in Mexico, has provided an academic space for students and faculty to develop courses regarding immigration and the Mexican-origin community of the United States;
3. And whereas this important program is now presently being phased out;
4. Mexico FOCO: Bracero Savings (PASSED 49-0-0)
Whereas the agricultural and railroad braceros who were employed in the United States from 1942 to 1949 contributed substantially to the prosecution of World War II;
And whereas the binational agreements governing the programs during that time provided for a 10% deduction to be deposited in a bank in Mexico to be retrieved upon the braceros’ return to Mexico;
Be it resolved that both the United States and Mexican governments should fully and fairly investigate the allegations presented by groups of braceros in both countries that the savings funds were never returned. Such an investigation would demonstrate the good faith of both governments in finding an equitable solution and, further, would pave the way for further bilateral agreements regarding the migration of Mexican workers to the United States.

3. Tejas FOCO: Chicana/o Students at UTSA (PASSED BY ACCLAMATION)
Whereas MASizo is a Registered Student Organization housed at the University of Texas at San Antonio, which represents the philosophy and academic goals of the Mexican American Studies Program;
Whereas the primary goal for the University of Texas at San Antonio, Downtown Campus is to promote higher education in a predominantly Mexican American community;
Whereas presently there is no physical space designated for students to meet, congregate, or develop study sessions and tutoring programs designed to enhance and promote academic and cultural awareness;
And whereas securing a physical location at the University of Texas at San Antonio, Downtown Campus would accomplish one of MASizo’s seven goals to promote the Mexican American Studies Program;
Therefore be it resolved that the National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies send a letter of support of this endeavor to the appropriate administrators (UT San Antonio).
5. Southern California FOCO: Sociopolitical and Historical Narrative of Hosting Site (PASSED 40-4-4)

Whereas the hosting site committee plans for the annual conference;
And whereas, the hosting site committee prepares information on the site;
Therefore be it resolved that a sociopolitical and historical narrative be written about the hosting site. Be it further resolved that the hosting site committee provide a descriptive tour guide of the site and that the information gathered be printed in the NACCS newsletter prior to the conference.

6. Southern California FOCO: Political Advocacy (FAILED 18-22-5)

Whereas there is a need to build relationships with Chican@/Latin@ elected officials;
Whereas many of the Chican@/Latin@ officials are part of state or national legislative caucuses;
Therefore be it resolved that NACCS create the conditions to build relationships with state and national Latino legislative caucuses in order to foment political advocacy.

Further be it resolved that the regional FOCOs and the COMPAS Caucus make attempts to create and foster these relationship for political advocacy.

7. Northern California FOCO: Undocumented Students and Instate Fees (PASSED BY ACCLAMATION)

Whereas undocumented immigrant students have the same right to attend public schools through grades K-12 as do citizens and permanent residents, but are unable to pay in-state fees for attending publicly funded colleges and universities;
Whereas many undocumented students are children of parents who have been granted amnesty by the federal government and are awaiting their own application for citizenship to be accepted by the Immigration & Naturalization Service (INS);
Whereas a student who qualifies as a California resident pays $1506 in tuition fees and non-residents pay $9,523 at the California State University system, and at the University of California residents pay $3,609 in tuition fees and nonresidents pay $14,547;
Whereas undocumented students who have lived in California for more than one year must pay out-of-state fees;

And whereas without access to higher education students cannot pursue their dreams or professional career objectives;
Therefore be it resolved that NACCS supports the assembly bill by Marco Antonio Firebaugh to grant undocumented students who have lived in California three years and graduated from a California high school the right to pay in-state fees with a formal letter to Assemblyman Firebaugh and Governor Gray Davis.

8. Midwest FOCO: Harassment Policy (PASSED BY ACCLAMATION)

Whereas NACCS approved a five-point harassment policy;
Therefore be it resolved that the policy be implemented in a timely fashion before the next national NACCS conference and that a space and counselor be assigned to deal with sexual harassment and with individuals who have sexual harassment concerns.

9. Midwest: Conference Handbook (PASSED BY ACCLAMATION)

Whereas NACCS is committed to preparing a conference handbook;
Therefore be it resolved that the Midwest FOCO encourages the completion of the conference handbook in an expedient manner to avoid future misunderstandings and miscommunications in the preparation and implementation of future NACCS conferences.

10. Chicana Caucus: Chicana Issues (PASSED 46-0-1)

Whereas the 1988 Chicana Caucus resolution contributed the 10 points to gender equity in the association’s practice at the annual meeting and also for the last 13 years the Chicana Plenary has been scheduled on Saturday to place Chicana issues in the forefront at the annual meeting;
Whereas the Chicana Caucus and the Chicana Plenary have had continued difficulties due to site committees not adhering to these practices;
Whereas the NACCS membership committed to Chicana issues and Chicana studies by including “Chicana,” in the Association’s name in 1995;
Whereas sexism and sexual harassment continue to be problems at every conference regardless of the “Sexual Harassment Statement,”
And whereas a national meeting has not focused on Chicanas as the primary theme since the 1984 conference;
Therefore be it resolved that the theme for the next annual meeting be on Chicanas;
Be it further resolved that the Chicana Caucus Chair in coordination with the site committee will identify a professional staff who will receive a stipend up to $1000 + room to staff the “safe space” during the annual meeting;
Be it further resolved that a workshop on sexual harassment be part of the annual meetings and that a newsletter focus on sexual harassment issues,
Be it further resolved the NACCS CC produce a draft of the conference handbook within 30 days of the end of the annual meetings;
And be it further resolved that the Chicana Plenary be formally scheduled on Saturday of the annual conference.
Minutes from the NACCS Coordinating Committee Meetings in Tucson

by Kathryn Blackmer Reyes, with the assistance of Carlos Guerrero, unless otherwise identified

NACCS Coordinating Committee Meeting, #1, Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Present: Julia Curry Rodriguez, Rhonda Rios Kravitz, Yolanda Leyva, Armando Trujillo, Lisa Flores, and Kathryn Blackmer Reyes. Late arrival: Carlos Guerrero, Michael Hames-Garcia, Raul Coronado.

CC meetings at NACCS. Yolanda. Two to three CC members are on panels at each session. Discussion of how we will conduct business if too many members are occupied at panels follows. Julia re-raises Yolanda’s questions during the midyear of accountability. Armando asks about doing evening meetings.

Letterhead. Kathy presents background and proposal for letterhead. CC agrees to the Inkwork proposal.

Membership Report. Kathy presents report. Caucuses lost membership due to the registration form layout that did not include all of the membership info. But membership did increase. Other discussion follows. Armando asks for a K-12 box under the member breakdown. Carlos says we should. A K-12 Education box will be added to the membership form.

FOCO Rebates. Each FOCO receives $5 per members. FOCOs that have less than a certain number (unsure of the number) get $200.

Webpage. Kathy will follow up with Elba Rios regarding an update of the webpage.

Chicana/Chicano Studies directory. Yolanda has been working with the Chicano Studies Research Center at UCLA. The CSRC is drawing up a contract for NACCS and UCLA for the directory. No date yet of release. The directory will be available on the webpage of UCLA and NACCS. Chicano Studies programs will be listed.

Conference handbook. Yolanda. Louis Mendoza collected different materials together, but the person who was asked to type it up has not responded to Yolanda. The materials that we do have are not much. Handbook is need for our next meeting. Plenary commentary. Possibly make room for some changes in the conference in order to be more inclusive of the varied constituents. Move to featured presentations possible. The plenary was a way to bring everyone together to focus on specific issues. The idea of addressing the issues of k-12. The FOCOs need to provide a channel to extend its reach to the k-12 membership. As an organization, we are moving in a direction that it will grow.

A committee needs to work on the handbook. Address certain demands that are guided by the bylaws. Examine the schedule that will make it user friendly for the larger membership. Start today, to see what we want to happen. Discussion about handbook during the conference and discuss at the end of the conference.


NACCS for beginners: Julia, Lisa, and Carlos will conduct workshop.

National Office: Moving towards a location for the national office. The organization would need a place where membership could receive their benefits.

Executive director 1/2 time and an office manager – full time. Julia has drawn up a proposal on the how-to on hosting an office. How do we keep what we have now and how to we move the material from one place to another. NACCS material scattered. The proposal needs to be reworked in order to reflect the current changes. If temporary, current arrangement needs to be funded in order to make the organization work efficiently. The association needs to create a permanent location in order to create continuity. For now, we need to develop a budget in order to look at work. A budget for an office about $11,000 budget for the year. Budget has been approved. Kathy please send the bills.

Editorial committee. Conference proceedings, working with Ada and Luis, Raul briefly mentioned that they drew up new resolution about the editorial committee.

Meeting adjourned.

CC meeting #2, Thursday, April 5, 2001, 9 p.m.


Continuation of FOCO and Caucus reports not given yesterday. Will focus only on action items. East Coast: Michael review the LC petition. Julia moves to approve, Barbara seconds. Approved by the CC. Free-Trade agreement between Canada and the U.S. Since there is a need to inform the membership it was recommended that the East Coast write an action story for the listservs and in the newsletter.

Mexico: Barbara is preparing the wording for the resolution on collecting the Bracero wages since 1940. Mexico is asking for NACCS’s support. Rocky Mountain: Teri reviews the resolution that will be submitted regarding the artwork currently being discussed in New Mexico. Lesbian Caucus: Karleen presents the discussion of the NACCS Scholar packet and qualifications. The caucus should make written recommendations. Midwest: Nelia reviews resolutions from FOCO. 2002 conference proposal or 2003 if Colorado did submit a proposal for 2002. Regional conference at Iowa State.

Letter of Self-Criticism: Michael wrote the letter with a draft from a letter that Kathy wrote and he added the discussion of Arizona and Colorado. Julia moves to accept the letter. Carlos seconds. CC approves. Michael will make corrections and additions to the letter for the CC to review Saturday to distribute to the body.

NACCS Restructuring: Rhonda and Carlos. Resolution to create a vice-chair. Discussion of timeline and structure. Kathy presents the idea of opening election of a coordinator and vice-coordinator to the membership. FOCO reps use to be elected for one year and later changed to two years. And they began a staggered election. Suspend the bylaws for the next Coordinator to sit for two years. Will the chair-elect idea help us in our financial stability? The chair-elect, the coordinator, and the ex-officio will sit for a total for three years. Do we need a business manager to take on some of the responsibilities? Some of this discussion is also regarding the development of the national office. Two proposals for the vice chair have been presented. It is clear that we need a chair-elect. Set up practice and policy of when there might be conflict of interests. Michael moves to accept the resolution and increase the CC by one. Karleen seconds. One abstention.

Meeting adjourned at 10:50 p.m.
CC Meeting #3, April 6, 2001. 10-11:30 a.m.


Vice Chair discussion. Rewrite of resolution. One minor change from FOCO on “Chair”, and “Representative...”

No report from Joto and Graduate Student Caucus.

Non Participating Reps and Chairs. Replacing FOCO Reps and Caucus Chairs not participating in the CC. Julia wrote a resolution that the computer can’t open. The essence is that the GC would help with the FOCO or Caucus to select a new rep or chair if the rep or chair is not acting.

Vice Chair. Discussion moves to doing a vote via the membership. The establishment of a nomination committee would be needed to make a slate. FOCO and Caucus could nominate names. It would move to restructuring the CC of NACCS. Perhaps one set up could make the CC as the nominating committee. The need is to move the elections prior to the annual so that new reps and chairs can go through a new members orientation. There is a need to move to a voter mailing ballot to the members for the NACCS officers. During the midyear meeting we would have to begin to discuss the slate. We would need the nominations by the midyear. Mail ballot of reps and chairs by Jan 30th. Nominations would be in by the midyear meeting. The October newsletter would have the candidates and the ballot out in December. The officers would come at large, increasing the CC by 3. Nominations would come from FOCOs and Caucuses. We could move to select from the CC. Further discussion follows regarding different possible structures and procedures.

Meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

CC meeting #4, Friday, April 6, 2001. 2:00 p.m.


Resolutions - Discussion of process and submission. Resolutions need to be in on disk and hardcopy by 5:00. CC must pick up the packet awards ceremony at the front desk. Monetary and bylaws implications must be pulled.

Vice-Chair - Discussion continues. Possible structures for officers: 1. Chair-elect within the CC (temporary 2001) 2. Chair-elect at large (Jan. 2002) – nominations committee from CC 3. All officers at large (Jan. 2002) – nominations committee from CC for vice-chair, chair, secretary, treasurer. It seems that the FOCOs that have met like #2. Calling the vote to approve #2 and integrate #1. The resolution must be mailed to the general body for approval. The voting must be done by mail. Rhonda provided the changes for the resolution.

Meeting adjourned 3:30 p.m.

CC meeting #5, Saturday morning, April 7, 2001. 3:00 p.m.

Resolutions - discussion of received resolutions and setting business meeting agenda. Pull 7, 8, and 9. Resolution #13 and 15 are removed from the resolution packet. And #11 is a letter of intent and should be removed. #8 will be omitted to do a member mail ballot.

We will present it to the body as a CC report of activity only. The other two CC resolutions that will be included in this mailing will be the proceedings process and the vacant FOCO reps and Caucus Chairs. A special mailing will be arranged for ballots be returned by May 15th. Kathy with the General Coordinator will prepare the mailing packet. Executive Sec. #7. Monetary implications. Timeframe needed. Add “on National Office,” will be included. Need a budget. Would work with the General Coordinator and will hire them. Discussion continues and it is determined that this is not a resolution and will be omitted by the CC. Julia will volunteer and a budget will be created for support the works need. The time is a one year based on the national office. Resolution #9 needs the who, how and how much on the professional staff to the safe space.

CC meeting #6, Saturday afternoon, April 7, 2001.

Note: The following minutes are reconstructed. No minutes were taken at the actual meeting time.

Present: Yolanda, Lisa, Rhonda, Carlos, Armando, Raul, Teri, Karleen, Barbara, Nelia, Kathy, Michael, Julia, Gerardo, Rose, and Velia Meyer.

Financial Report: Velia provides a fiscal report. Teri will present report to body at business meeting.

Proceedings: Raul is not doing proceedings for 2000 but rather for 2001. Deborah, Jamie, Raquel, and Raul did meet to discuss the 2001 proceedings. Raquel is not interested in chairing the proceedings committee. Michael, Julia, and Kathy will do the 2000 proceedings. The submissions that Raul has collected will be sent to Michael and Kathy will review the 2000 program to contact other individuals. Other proceedings: Julia provided a list of the submissions for 1997 and 1998. Kathy will send Barbara the Mexico program so that she can contact the Mexico participants for the publication. The 1999 proceedings (San Antonio) a committee no longer exists. Julia, Kathy and Michael (I think) will incorporate the ‘99 papers into one of the publications (‘97-’98 or ‘99-2000). Yolanda is to send Julia the submissions that were sent to SA.

Member handbook: Yolanda will continue to work on the Member handbook along with Teri.

Conference Handbook: Kathy to work on this along with Julia. Kathy will collect the materials from Louis - Yolanda to help collect materials and send to Kathy.

Ballots: Rhonda and Kathy will prepare the ballot for the Chair-Elect, the absent CC members, and the publications committee. Voting deadline will be late May or early June, as long as we give members 4 weeks to vote.

Apology Letter: Michael has completed corrections to the letter. Kathy and Michael will go to Kinko's to print and copy for distribution at business meeting.

Correction to 1995 Proceedings: CC agreed to amend the editorial credits to include the entire Editorial Board.

NACCS Historian: CC appointed Lupe San Miguel as the interim NACCS Historian.

Selection of new officers: Coordinator: Rhonda; Chair Elect: Carlos; Treasurer: Lisa; and Secretary: Barbara. Midyear meeting is scheduled for the last weekend of October. Date will be October 26-28, 2001. No Sunday morning meeting needed.
### NACCS Conference Chronological Development

Compiled by Dr. Julia Curry-Rodriguez and updated by Lupe Gallegos-Diaz and Kathryn Blackmer Reyes, April 3, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
<td>National Caucus of Chicano Social Scientist (NCCSS) formed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>May 18-20</td>
<td>New Mexico Highlands University</td>
<td>First formation meeting of NCCSS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>May 10-13</td>
<td>University of California, Irvine, California</td>
<td>First Annual meeting of NCCSS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>April 4-5, 6, (11, 12?)</td>
<td>Austin, Texas.</td>
<td>Second meeting of NCCSS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>April 23-25</td>
<td>El Paso Texas.</td>
<td>Third meeting of NCCSS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>March 16-18</td>
<td>Claremont, California</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Changing Perspectives on Chicano Experience.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>April 17-19</td>
<td>Houston, Texas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>April 2-4</td>
<td>University of California, Riverside, California</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Reflections of the Chicano Experience: The Seventies, Directions for the Eighties.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>March 25-27</td>
<td>Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona</td>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>April 14-16</td>
<td>Ypsilanti, Michigan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>March 8-10</td>
<td>Austin, Texas. Theme: &quot; Voces de la Mujer.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>April 9-11</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah.</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Chicano Renaissance? Can Chicanos Survive Their Decade?,&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>March 29-April 1</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California.</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Community Empowerment and Chicano Scholarship.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>April 25-27</td>
<td>Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Los Dos Mexicanos.&quot; First NACS held in Mexico. Student Caucus formally incorporated into NACS structure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>March 25-28</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas. Theme: &quot;Twenty Years of NACS Scholarship: 500 Years of Struggle and Change.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
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<td>No conference held due to NACS boycott of Colorado's anti-Gay rights amendment to state constitution.</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>March 29-April 1</td>
<td>Spokane, Washington.</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Expanding Raza World Views: Sexuality and Regionalism.&quot;</td>
<td>NACS adopts name change to: National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies (NACCS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>June 24-27</td>
<td>Mexico City, Mexico. Theme: &quot;Chicanas/Chicanos y Mexicanas/Mexicanos: Dos Comunidades, Un Mismo Pueblo.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>April 28 - May 1</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas.</td>
<td>Theme: &quot;Missionary Position: Post Colonialism to Pre-Sexto Sol.&quot;</td>
<td>Graduate Student Caucus formally incorporated into the NACCS structure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>April 4-8</td>
<td>Tucson, Arizona. Theme: &quot;I-uan g ceksan, Tuchá Aria Wa Frontierapó, Borrando Fronteras, Erasing Borders: La Educación, Salud, e Historia del Pueblo.,&quot;</td>
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MALCS Summer Institute

The MALCS Summer Institute will be held at California State University, Northridge, August 2-4, 2001. Please see our website (malcs2001.org) for all the information.

CHICANA/O STUDIES
Assistant Professor – Tenure Track  August 2002
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY MONTEREY BAY
Human Communication/ Humanities

Qualifications: Earned doctorate or equivalent in appropriate interdisciplinary field or discipline. Primary expertise in Chicana/o Studies and one or more of the following: cross-border studies; ethnic and critical race studies; cultural studies, and gender and sexuality. Preferred background in history, anthropology, communication, sociology or other related discipline. Ability to: develop and teach interdisciplinary courses across the humanities and allied social sciences; sustain innovative scholarship and apply it to teaching and program development; advise and mentor students of Chicano/Mexicano heritage, who comprise 25% of the student body; and, further reciprocal community relations. Desirable: Teach in the context of the border and the Americas; experience/interest in cross-cultural, experiential and assets-based pedagogy and innovative learning/assessment models.


Graduate Study in Philosophy, Interpretation, and Culture at Binghamton University

Binghamton University’s studies in Philosophy, Interpretation, and Culture (PIC) address the ways in which cultural forms of knowledge and expression shape and are shaped by human practices and experience. Of particular importance are recent developments in history, theory, and practice that promise to stretch the boundaries of philosophy and transform the discipline: post-critical continental philosophy; coloniality critique, postcolonial theory, and philosophy of colonialism; feminist philosophy; gay, lesbian, and queer studies; multicultural studies and critical race theory; critical social theory; and cultural critique, including aesthetic, representational, and ecological practices. The program explores relations between philosophy and other disciplines and critically examines disciplinary boundaries, historical and institutional. It seeks to foster discussions not confined by disciplinary boundaries concerning intelligibility, legitimacy, and disciplinariness.

PIC faculty are drawn from departments and programs throughout the university: Africana studies, art history, comparative literature, English, history, philosophy, sociology; Asian and Asian American studies, environmental studies, the Fernand Braudel Center, the institute for global cultural studies (IGCS), the program in Latin American and Caribbean area studies (LACAS), the program in philosophy, literature, and the theory of criticism (PLC), the translation research and instruction program (TRIP), and women studies.

http://pic.binghamton.edu
2001-2002 COORDINATING COMMITTEE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHICANA AND CHICANO STUDIES

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