Almost every Mexican American, it seems today, had a grandfather or a great-grandfather who rode with Pancho Villa. Few know or admit having ancestors who opposed the Mexican Revolution or supported the dictator Porfirio Diaz. The events surrounding Elías González reminded 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 1917 overthrow of Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz 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 Mexico. Over time most realized that it was not in their interest to announce that their ancestors rode with Porfirio Diaz. Like the many Cuban America leaders today, who claim to be anti-Batistanos, the descendents 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 or most poor Cubans that precipitated 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 exilute urban elite class, mostly based in Miami and New Jersey, has been much more effective in controlling American foreign policy than Mexican exiles were in the first part of the 20th century. The clout of the late Jorge Max 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 towards 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 Elías 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 everything 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 misguided tactics encouraged by the exile leadership. Although their leaders whip up old fears, and play on a religious fanaticism that converts Elías into a religious symbol, they appear as pathetic as the Mexican exiles who celebrated los fieles patrios, 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 lifetime 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 México, México's culture has become less criollo (Spanish) and more, what can I say, Mexican.

When I visited Cuba last July, I witnessed a similar
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 regional 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 its 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 Bettta 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 FOCCO communities communicate regularly, via the internet or some other form, with the community caucus chairperson;

• That the community will further develop a networking system with other FOCCOs;

• That the community caucuses collaborate and share information with other FOCCOs that deal with the same or similar issues in order to prioritize the national agenda;

• That the community caucuses 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.

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The Miami Myth Machine

Continued from page 1

process. The contrast that struck me most was the differ-
ences between Cubans then and those in the United
States. Cuba is a much more racially mixed society than the
United States, with over two-thirds of the island’s popula-
tion 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 te-
levision or the crowds in front of Elías’s distant relative,
Lázaro González’s home, for example, well over 95 per-
cent 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 determin-
ing role in preventing a lessening of tensions and thus
contact with the island. They have used the Elías
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 gen-
eralize, 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 the myth by flying the Mexican and other
Latin American flags.

The case of Elías 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 com-
munity 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 condem-
nation 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-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, allowing the
few Cubans Americans who do speak out to often be
put at risk or at very least ostracized by the more power-
ful 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 sta-
tistic that is startling when one considers that these areas
how 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 medi-
an 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 pre-
vents 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
politics 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 represen-
tatives 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

SPRING 2000 3
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 multinational, 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.
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 you’re in the reception,  
the delegation, the commision,  
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!
K-12 Caucus Report

By Armando T. Trujillo

It's great! 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 not 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 it 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 curriculum 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/a 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 conferencing 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 Chicano/a materials in their curriculums.

* Website: It was recommended that a repository or clearing house be developed on the 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/o/a 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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atrujillo@tusdi.k12.az.us
stech.tusdi.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 their research.

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. Ramona Omeapa for having done all of this work for the past couple of years - with just a couple doses of CCA 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 NACC 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 we are family. He told the story of an Oregon family with the support from gay and lesbian organizations. In the audience, both queers and heterosexuals alike were pretty startled by his statements. It was a very cool moment.

Dr. Yolanda Leyva has accepted the position of plenary, chair of National NACC for this year. Congratulations!

Horacio Roque Ramirez won the NACC 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 Latino, gay and lesbian organizing in SF among many other things and was quite inspiring.

We also had some great social events: The Mixter del Milenio (with the Joto caucal) - picture piano bar, hot shrimp, Portland city lights 23 floors below, Latino/a queer bod-

We had some great social events: The Mixter del Milenio (with the Joto caucal) - picture piano bar, hot shrimp, Portland city lights 23 floors below, Latino/a queer bod-

Late nights at Estrellas - Latino/a queer bar, at first sight a quincenera, 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, grand-

children (pause and laugh) and now, great grandchildren. We always salute our grand-

parents, where are tradition began. Our family, that's what proposition 22 is all about" - transcribed from a "Yes on Prop. 22" website commercial with violins, twirling brown bananas 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 Latinos/as 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 recentering/educating, 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 NACC 1993.

In a panel format - we could do a show and then talk about issues of Chicana/o performance, gender, drag, sexuality, etc. There could be a formal panel or a panel 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-Chicana/o using Chicana/o political theory to talk about other non-Chicana/o experiences, and presenting on this at NACC? 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 in projects, they can do organizing around them.

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3/23/00 Chicana Caucus Meeting #1

I. Chair Adalijza 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 coordinating 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 assures 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 Soldateno, 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 midyear meeting, reflecting problems with Site Committee. Olivia Mercado will express concerns at NWFOCO meeting.

IV. The group discussed the role of the Chicana Caucus FOCO Representative. The duties include raising issues to FOCO and vice-versa. All caucuses 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 was glad 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 Leticia Galindo passed away.

IV. Group recommended that topic for 2001 Chicana Plenary focus on the reevaluation/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

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOCO
Letter to ASU re: Leticia Galindo

WHEREAS Dr. Leticia 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 codirected 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 Krakenbuhl 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 Krakenbuhl, Dean
College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Arizona State University—Main
Tempe, Arizona 85287

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOCO
Advocates for our Children and Youth

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,

SOUTH CAROLINA FOCO
Advocates for our Children and Youth

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,

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**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 site 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 ensure 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 evaluates 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, Chicano 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 Quielflex plant in February 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Quielflex workers have requested an NLRB-sanctioned union election; and

WHEREAS, a union could provide the Quielflex 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 Quielflex 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 "Chicano," "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 FOCA 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 form 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
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 in 1990 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 Elías.
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 these epistemologies to develop strategies for overcoming the daily experiences of sexist, racist, and classist institutional and microexpressions.

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 Chicana/o. 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

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.

SPRING 2000 13
Chicana/o Scholarship ft
LESSONS

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

As a Chicana 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 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 1.5 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 listervs 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 email 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 Jiminez

*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 Monterayor

*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

EDUCATIONAL RESISTANCE

These 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. -Marie 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 undocument). 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 proactive agenda for Chicana/o educational empowerment rather than a reactionary one.

We need to give control and ownership of the 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 FOCCO. 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 FOCCOS in their efforts to do so. I do believe that there are innovative and necessary approaches to our work in NACCCS 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 proactive agenda we began to envision in March.
Fred A. Cervantes Student Premio, 2001

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies announces its annual Fred A. Cervantes Student Premio. NACC5 seeks submissions from Undergraduate and Graduate scholars. Submissions must contribute to Chicana and Chicano Studies. Papers will be judged on: their contribution to the field of Chicana and Chicano Studies; strength of scholarship (e.g., thorough research and methodological development); originality, composition and style. The Premio carries a monetary honorarium of $350.00, the opportunity to submit the paper for publication in the NACC5 proceedings, and the opportunity to present the paper at the annual meetings.

Submission Requirements

Participants must be enrolled at an institution of higher education and be members of NACC5. To join the association, send 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. 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 NACC5 2001 conference. We encourage students to seek for mentors in preparing their papers. Please contact Dr. Olivencia if you have any questions about the guidelines or how to seek mentorship in preparing your submissions. She can be reached at olivencia@mail.uwu.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. Nella Olivencia
Latinx Student Program
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
103 McCutchin Hall
Whitewater, WI 52190

ATTN: Cervantes Premio Competition
# PRELIMINARY NACCS 2000 Conference Budget

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NACCS and Farmworkers in Solidarity!
NACCS FOCO Reports

Téjas
Yolanda Chavez Leyva, Foco co-rep and Juan Rodriguez, Foco corep

Members of the Téjas Foco met informally to contin-ue discussions initiated at the 1999 NACCS conference in San Antonio. These discussions included inquiries into universities willing to sponsor the next Foco meet-ing, updating and expanding the Foco web page devel-opment 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 fund-raiser for the Esperanza Peace and Justice Center and Fuerza Unida. The Téjas Foco WebSite is http://csb3.uta.edu/~naccs/index.html, and will be updated soon.

East Coast
Michael Hanes-Garcia, 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 Chicano/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 confer-ence. 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 Rodriguez, 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-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 reps to the caucuses, 2000-2001: Student: Elias Ramirez-Loney College, and Gabby Rojas, UC Berkeley (P), Carla Martinez (P), Maria Ramirez-Olhere College, Jose Diaz-UC Berkeley, and Rey Leon-Office of the President based in Fresno, Lesbian: Deb Vargas, UOC, Chicano: Susan Marie Green, Chico State, COMPSA: Ada Susan Kiddell-UC Davis, and Roberto Hernandez (P), K-12: Adolfo Reyes-Hollister and Marcos Fizarro-SJSU.

NACCS Roundtable Charles 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 Martinez (UC Berkeley) did several repeated sessions. Other partici-pants were: Karleen Ferraldt-Jimenez (Toronto, Canada), Ed Muñoz (Iowa), Maria González-Téjas, Kathy Blackmer Reyes (UCSC), Tony Jiménez (Harvard), Gerardo Licona (UCSC), Rhonda Rios Kravitz (CSU Sacramento), Susana Hinjosa (UC Berkeley), Lily Castillo-Speed (UC Berkeley), Lupe Gallegos-Diaz (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 resolu-tion 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 conference). 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 are working on.

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

NACCSS Awards: Plenary Speakers from our region: Betia Martinez, the NACCSS 2000 scholar, gave a wonderful presentation in the thematic plenary and included the largest of the plenary audiences. She addressed Proposition 21: using 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 NACCSS. Lisa and Fabi, among others helped to pass out the yellow informational flyers we wanted to put in the registration packets to inform everyone about the role of the Hilton in supporting Prop. 21. Horacio Roque Ramirez, 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: Clair, Chicanas Casusas: Kathy Blackmer Reyes, UCSC, McHenry Library; Chair, Community Caucus: Cristobal Rables, UCSC, Chair, Latino Caucus, Raul Coronado, Stanford University, ex officio General Coordinator: Julia E. Curry Rodriguez cscurry@clink4.berkeley.edu.

Keep in touch with the CC and the new NACCSS officers: General Coordinator, Yolanda Leyva yleyva@fasa.edu, Treasurer, Teri M. Martinez mtrive@arizona.edu, Secretary/Newsletter Editor: Michael Humes-Garcia mhamesg1@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 NACCSS activities.

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

Discussion continued on the possibilities of hosting the NACCSS 2001 Conference in Tucson. Various individuals will speak with 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 with 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 Chicanas 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 Chicanas Studies programs as such in Mexico, we have found individuals in many disciplines working outside of formal networks. NACCSS 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 NACCSS 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 Chicano/a faculty have taken place. Another hot topic of discussion is furthering the development of Chicano/a 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 Maria 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 hereafter 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 locale 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 locale 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
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 NACC5 Scholar

Deadline October 13, 2000

The National Association for Chicana and Chicano Studies invites nominations for the 2001 NACC5 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 NACC5 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 FOCO's, 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 NACC5 membership would readily recognize.

The award is presented at the Annual Conference and carries a lifetime membership in NACC5.

Nominations MUST be postmarked by Friday, October 13, 2000. NO Faxes or Email, 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, NACC5
Division of Behavioral and Cultural Sciences
University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78249

NACC5 Scholar Recipients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Americo Paredes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Julian Samora</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Ernesto Galarza</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Tomas Rivera</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Luis Loal</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Rodolfo Acuna</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Adaliza Sosa Riddell</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Juan Gomez Quinones</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Arturo Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Margarita Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Yolanda Broyles Gonzalez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Jorge Huerta</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Tey Diana Rebolledo</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Renato Rosaldo</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Salvador Rodríguez del Pino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Mario Barrera &amp; Carlos Muñoz, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Elizabeth “Petita” Martinez</td>
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</tbody>
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