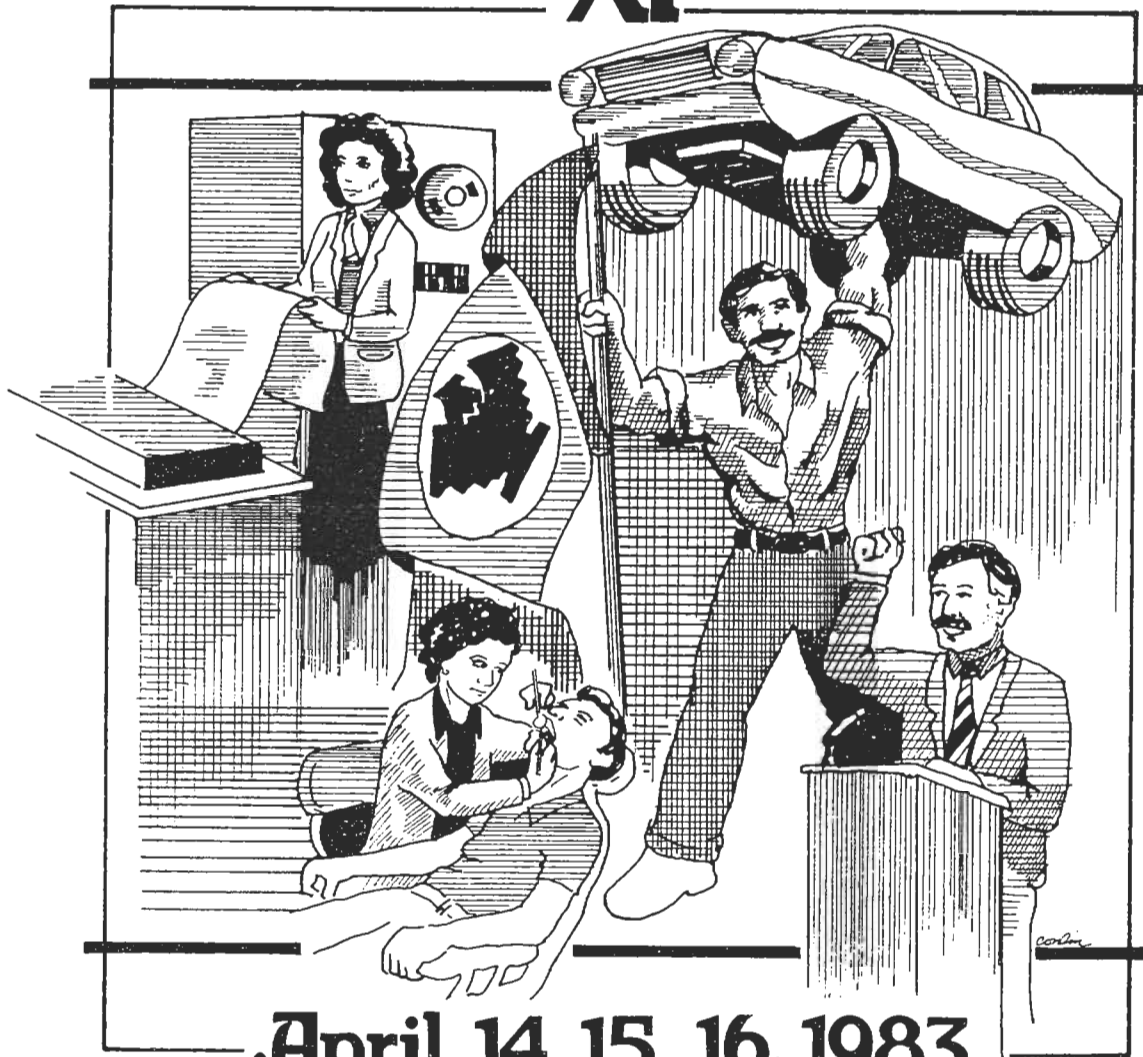


**PROGRAM**  
**National Association**  
**for**  
**Chicano Studies**

**XI**



**April 14, 15, 16, 1983**

**Eastern Michigan University**





JAMES J. BLANCHARD  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
LANSING

February 22, 1983

Conference Participants of the  
National Association for Chicano Studies

GREETINGS:

It gives me great pleasure to join the participants of the National Association for Chicano Studies (NACS) as they meet for their eleventh annual meeting at Eastern Michigan University.

The Chicano culture has been an integral part of American history. It has brought a proud tradition to this nation and to the State of Michigan.

Chicanos have made a significant contribution, not only to Michigan's industries, agriculture and economic structure, but to our educational system, sciences and humanities and arts as well.

Michigan has one of the most developed educational systems in the nation, and is the center of an active and energetic community of Hispanic educators, artists, and filmmakers.

I am pleased that Eastern Michigan University has been selected to host the Eleventh Annual NACS Meeting along with the many other educational and cultural conference activities. Please accept my best wishes for this year's Conference Meetings, Exhibitions, and Film Festival, and for continued success in your endeavors!

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James J. Blanchard".

JAMES J. BLANCHARD  
Governor



EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 24, 1983

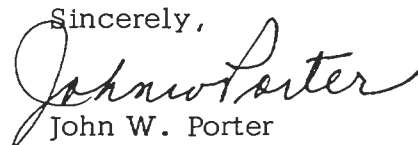
Dear Participants in the National Association  
for Chicano Studies Conference,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to our campus at Eastern Michigan University for the Eleventh Annual Conference of the National Association for Chicano Studies. We believe that it is a signal honor to be your hosts for this event which meets in the Midwest for the first time in its history.

We are particularly pleased that Eastern has been selected as the site for this event inasmuch as Chicano students and scholars have made a very meaningful contribution to our academic and community life here throughout our history. You will find both our Chicano faculty and administrators, as well as our robust Chicano Student Association, to be very active in pursuit of academic and public service goals. For example, our programs in bilingual education (in both the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Technology) are nationally recognized. We even boast a Chicano mural in Ford Hall, perhaps the only one of its kind in a Michigan institution of higher education!

Let me take this opportunity not only to wish you a warm welcome, but to invite you to sample the different facets and attractions of our campus, which many persons recognize as one of the most attractive in this region. I know that the activities of the Conference will cause you to be visiting the Quirk Theatre for Chicano dramatic productions, the Ford Gallery where the National Chicano Art Exhibit is housed, as well as McKenny Union and the Hoyt Conference Center where the scholarly meetings are taking place.

I wish to reaffirm that it is our pleasure to welcome you to Eastern Michigan University and we are committed to making the Eleventh Annual NACS Conference a productive and enjoyable one.

Sincerely,  
  
John W. Porter

# National Association for Chicano Studies

## ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NACS Annual Conference XI  
c/o Gary D. Keller  
Graduate School  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197  
(313) 487-0042

April 14, 15, 16, 1983  
Eastern Michigan University

Bienvenidos:

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you to Eastern Michigan University as you join us in the Eleventh Annual Conference of the National Association for Chicano Studies. The implementation of this national conference represents the hard work of many committed and devoted Midwestern Chicanos and Chicanas. As the program indicates, there are numerous scholarly, cultural and social activities which will take place at the EMU campus during this three day conference. You will note that not very many conference activities will be repeated during the conference period. Thus, we encourage you to carefully study the conference program and plan in advance your conference itinerary. Additionally, your program includes complete information about the many cultural and social events which will also be taking place in conjunction with the NACS Conference. Some of these events require the purchase of an admission ticket. Tickets may be purchased at the Conference Registration Desk.

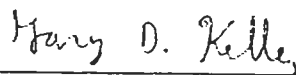
One of the many unique features of this conference is the CHICANO STUDENT MEETING which is being hosted by the Chicano Student Association of Eastern Michigan University. This student meeting is especially significant because it has attracted a historic number of Chicano student conference participants.

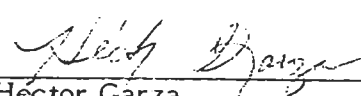
One of the objectives of the CHICANO STUDENT MEETING is to provide students with ample opportunities to meet and dialogue with Chicano(a) scholars, researchers, administrators, artists, publishers, and writers. Thus, we strongly encourage you to actively participate in the STUDENT MEETING presentations and workshops. Once again we extend to you a warm welcome and we sincerely hope that this Eleventh Annual NACS Conference will prove to be an extremely beneficial and rewarding academic experience for you personally.

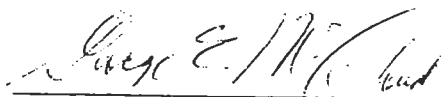
¡Sin más, saludos y disfrute de la conferencia!

Cordialmente,

NACS CONFERENCE COORDINATORS:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gary D. Keller  
Graduate Dean  
Eastern Michigan University

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hector Garza  
Assistant Graduate Dean  
Eastern Michigan University

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
George E. McCloud  
Associate Graduate Dean  
Eastern Michigan University

### Members of the Site Committee

Carl Allsup, *Indiana University, Northwest*; Carlos Arce, *The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*; Maxine Baca-Zinn, *The University of Michigan, Flint*; Marta Díaz, *The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*; Ernestina Eger, *Carthage College, Wisconsin*; Héctor Garza, *Eastern Michigan University*; Ralph Grajeda, *University of Nebraska, Lincoln*; Renato González, *Eastern Michigan University*; Gary D. Keller, *Eastern Michigan University*; Vernon Lattin, *University of Wisconsin Statewide System, Madison*; George McCloud, *Eastern Michigan University*; Armando Ojeda, *Ojeda and Vaquera Associates, Detroit, Michigan*; Henry Peláez, *Eastern Michigan University*; Alberto Perales, *Eastern Michigan University*; Gloria Pérez, *Eastern Michigan University*; Reinaldo Pérez, *Eastern Michigan University*; Roberto Rivera, *Northern Illinois University*; Reynaldo Ruiz, *Eastern Michigan University*; Gumecindo Salas, *Michigan State Board of Education*; Isabel Salas, *Wayne State University*; Mónica Villa, *Eastern Michigan University*

## A LITTLE ABOUT THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CHICANO STUDIES (NACS)

The National Association for Chicano Studies (NACS) is an organization made up primarily of Chicano scholars and researchers who maintain a deep interest in Chicano affairs. The purpose of NACS is to encourage research that can play a key role in the political actualization of the total Chicano community; to promote Chicano study programs in order to better educate the Chicano in his/her heritage; to involve Chicanos in the education field with emphasis in research on Chicano history and culture; and to assist in developing leaders within the Chicano community who will help the community to become active in the legislative process. The Association has six regions: Northern and Southern California, Rocky Mountain, Texas, Colorado and the Midwest (these are called Focos). The chairmanship is changed from region to region each year so that the leadership of the organization will remain balanced.

The objectives of the Association include:

1. to bring together scholars of the Chicano experience who share certain basic assumptions. Among these are:
  - a. that research on the Chicano should be broadly integrative in nature rather than fragmented along existing disciplinary lines;
  - b. that such research should be oriented toward the solution of social problems;
  - c. that the solution to such problems will entail a radical transformation of existing institutions in the United States, and that our research should help prepare the ground for such a transformation;
2. to establish communication among Chicano scholars across geographical and disciplinary boundaries;
3. to facilitate the recruitment of Chicanos to all levels of higher education institutions.

The NACS Membership approximates 400 persons. This number varies because the organization is made up of teachers and researchers actively participating in Chicano study and/or research projects. While student participation in NACS is presently low, the NACS membership is very interested in increasing the number of student participants and is currently engaging in various efforts to attract both undergraduate and graduate students to the organization.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The coordinators of the Eleventh Annual Conference of the National Association for Chicano Studies wish to express their sincere thanks to the individuals and organizations listed below for having enthusiastically supported and contributed toward the development and execution of the Conference. This overwhelming support demonstrates the genuine commitment to Chicano Studies by people at Eastern Michigan University and the entire Midwest.

### **Members of the Site Committee**

Carl Allsup, Indiana University, Northwest; Carlos Arce, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Maxine Baca-Zinn, The University of Michigan, Flint; Marta Díaz, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Ernestina Eger, Carthage College, Wisconsin; Héctor Garza, Eastern Michigan University; Ralph Grajeda, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Renato González, Eastern Michigan University; Gary D. Keller, Eastern Michigan University; Vernon Lattin, University of Wisconsin Statewide System, Madison; George McCloud, Eastern Michigan University; Armando Ojeda, Ojeda and Vaquera Associates, Detroit, Michigan; Henry Peláez, Eastern Michigan University; Alberto Perales, Eastern Michigan University; Gloria Pérez, Eastern Michigan University; Reinaldo Pérez, Eastern Michigan University; Roberto Rivera, Northern Illinois University; Reynaldo Ruíz, Eastern Michigan University; Gumecindo Salas, Michigan State Board of Education; Isabel Salas, Wayne State University; Mónica Villa, Eastern Michigan University

### **Members of the 1982-83 NACS Coordinating Committee**

Miguel A. Carranza, Chair, Univ. of Nebraska; Juan R. García, Univ. of Arizona; Velia García, Center for the Study of Race, Crime and Social Policy, Oakland, California; Gary Keller, Eastern Michigan University; Tatcho Mindiola, Jr., Univ. of Houston; Alfredo Mirandé, University of California, Riverside; Víctor Nelson-Cisneros, The Colorado College; Arturo Rosales, Arizona State University; Guadalupe San Miguel, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara

### **Eastern Michigan University Faculty and Administrative Planners: THE HUMANISTIC ASPECTS OF CHICANO LIFE AND CULTURE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PUBLIC FORUM (Project funded in part by the Michigan Council for the Humanities)**

Lee Boyer, History Department; Louis Gimelli, History Department; Gary Keller, Graduate School; Della Flusche, History Department; William Cline, Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies Department; Ana María McCoy, Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies Department; Renato González, Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies Department; Reynaldo Ruíz, Foreign Languages and Bilingual Studies Department; George McCloud, Graduate School; David Sharp, Art Department. Special thanks also to Victor Sorrell of the National Endowment for the Humanities for his participation in this project.

### **Consultants and Planners for the National Chicano Art Exhibition (Project funded in part by the Michigan Council for the Arts)**

David Sharp, Art Department; Jay Yager, Art Department; John Van Haren, Art Department; Patricia Williams, Art Department; Penny Wise, Art Department; Jan Field, Art Department; Michael Zahratka, Art Department; José Gamaliel González, Mi Raza Arts Consortium, Chicago; Victor Sorrell, National Endowment for the Humanities; Alejandro J. Garza, Vice President, Chicano Student Association.

### **BOARD OF REGENTS**

Richard N. Robb, Chairman and Presiding Officer; Beth Wharton Milford, Vice Chairperson; Warren L. Board; Timothy J. Dyer; Geraldine M. Ellington; Dolroes A. Kinzel; Carleton K. Rush; Robert J. Romkema, Treasurer

## **CHIEF EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATORS**

Dr. John W. Porter, President; Dr. Ronald Collins, Acting Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs; Dr. Suzanne Fleming, Acting Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs

## **CHIEF CONFERENCE COORDINATORS**

Graduate Dean, Gary D. Keller; Associate Graduate Dean, George McCloud; Assistant Graduate Dean, Héctor Garza

## **SPECIAL THANKS**

Mr. Armando Ojeda, Executive Vice President, P R Associates, Detroit, Michigan; Michigan Council for the Humanities; Michigan Council for the Arts; The Collective of El Grito De Mi Raza, WDET, Wayne State University; Ms. Marta Díaz, Editor LA RED/THE NET, National Chicano Research Network, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan

## **STUDENT PLANNERS**

Ms. San Juanita Barajas, Graduate Assistant, Assistant Dean's Office; Ms. Mónica Villa, President, CSA; Ms. Teresa Orozco, Vice President, CSA; Ms. Alejandro J. Garza, Vice President, CSA; Ms. Emma Morales, Secretary, CSA; Ms. Irma Casanova, CSA Newsletter Committee, Chairperson; Mr. Jeff Pedroza, Student Assistant, Assistant Dean's Office; Mr. Amaro San Miguel, Student Monitor Project Coordinator; Mr. Rubén Salinas, Student Meeting Coordinator; Mr. Miguel Rodríguez, Community Project Coordinator; Mr. Margarito Rogelio Casanova, Graduate Assistant, Bilingual Vocational Education; Mr. Alex Oviedo, Alumni Project Coordinator; Ms. Lori Reeg, Student Resource Marketplace Coordinator; Mr. Jesús Solís, CSA Artist and Photographer; Ms. Leticia Chávez, Nuestro Mundo Hispano Radio Program, EMU; Student Government, Eastern Michigan University

## **UNIVERSITY STAFF**

Ms. Rebecca Shreckengost, Graduate School; Ms. Bette Frank, Graduate School; Ms. Esther Williams, Graduate School; Ms. Bonnie Maynard, Media Services; Mr. Andy Chapelle, Information Services

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The National Association for Chicano Studies Annual Conference XI is being sponsored by the Graduate School of Eastern Michigan University.

The various components of the Chicano Cultural festival including the Chicano Art Exhibition, the activities in dance, music, theatre, poetry and literary performances and film festival are made possible with the support of the State of Michigan through funds from the Michigan Council for the Arts. For further information on available services and programs, contact: Michigan Council for the Arts, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Detroit, MI 48226

The Humanistic Aspects of Chicano Life and Culture: An Interdisciplinary Public Forum has been made possible through a grant from the Michigan Council for the Humanities (MCH), an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH).

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OVERVIEW OF NACS CONFERENCE XI:  
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

DAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1983

PLENARY SESSION	9:00 A.M.	Chicano Art Exhibit **** Book Exhibits Information Exchange	9:00 a.m.	5:00 P.M.
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	10:45 A.M.	Chicano Student Meetings	9:30 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
LUNCH BREAK	12:30 P.M.	Zoot-Suit (Lunch)	1:30 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	2:00 P.M.	Readings of Creative Literature	3:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	3:45 P.M.	Chicano Cinema Festival	3:45 p.m.	9:50 p.m.
WORKSHOPS AND DEMONSTRATIONS	5:30 P.M.	Musica (performance by Teatro de la Raparanza)	8:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
DINNER BREAK	6:30 P.M.			
NACS XI RECEPTION AND RECOGNITION OF NACS DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR	8:00 P.M.			
	11:00 P.M.			

OVERVIEW OF NACS CONFERENCE XI:  
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

DAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1983

CONCURRENT SESSIONS	9:00 A.M.	Chicano Art Exhibit **** Book Exhibits Information Exchange **** Chicano Student Meetings 9:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
NACS BUSINESS MEETING	10:45 A.M.	Program for Student Visitors to E.M.U. 10:45 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
LUNCH BREAK	12:30 A.M.		
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	2:00 P.M.	Life of Gregorio Cortez 1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	3:45 P.M.	Chicano Cinema Festival 3:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
PERFORMANCES AND DEMONSTRATIONS	5:30 P.M.		
DINNER BREAK	6:30 P.M.		
CHICANO STUDENT AWARDS CEREMONY AND DANCE	8:00 P.M.		
	11:00 P.M.		
	2:00 A.M.		

La Victoria  
(performance by Teatro de la Esperanza)  
8:00 p.m.  
10:00 p.m.

OVERVIEW OF NACS CONFERENCE XI:

EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

DAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1983

CONCURRENT SESSIONS	9:00 A.M.	Chicano Art Exhibit * * * *. Book Exhibits 9:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.	Chicano Student Meetings 9:00 a.m. 5:45 p.m.	Life of Gregorio Cortez (Lunch) 1:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.	Chicano Cinema Festival 3:45 p.m. 10:00 p.m.	Hijos (performance by Teatro de la Esperanza) 8:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.
CONCURRENT SESSIONS	10:45 A.M.					
LUNCH BREAK	12:30 P.M.					
PLENARY SESSION	2:00 P.M.					
WORKSHOPS DEMONSTRATIONS, SPECIAL EVENTS, ETC. NO. 4	3:45 P.M.					
FOCO MEETINGS	4:45 P.M.					
DINNER BREAK	6:30 P.M.					
	8:00 P.M.					
	11:00 P.M.					

### PROGRAM FOR APRIL 13, 1983

Between 6:30 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. there will be a reception, cash bar, and screening of the film, ZOOT SUIT for those who arrive on this day.

### APRIL 14, 1983 SCHOLARLY EVENTS

From 9:00 to 10:45 a.m.

#### **PLENARY SESSION: CHICANOS IN THE MIDWEST**

ROOM: HOYT A and B (low rise)

- Richard Santos, Univ. of Texas. Chicano Employment: an Economic Perspective  
John García, Univ. of Arizona. Chicanos in the Midwest: Examining Political Culture and Development  
Carlos Arce, Univ. of Michigan. Chicanos Intermarriage in the Midwest: An Inquiry into Cultural Survival  
Miguel Carranza, Univ. of Nebraska. The Role of Language for Chicanos in the Midwest  
Juan García, Univ. of Arizona. Broken Promises: Midwest Colonias, 1900-1929

From 10:45 to 12:30 p.m.

#### **1. MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA: A PERSPECTIVE FOR CHICANOS**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

- Margarita Melville, Univ. of Houston. Chicano Scholars and Central America  
Walter Adams, Michigan State Univ. The Long and Longer Roads North: A Comparison of Central American and Mexican Migration to the U.S.  
José Spielberg Benítez, Michigan State Univ. ¡Juntos pero no revueltos! Central American Migration to the U.S. and its Impact on Chicanos  
Alice Littlefield. Central Michigan Univ. Mexican Policy Toward Central America

#### **2. BILINGUAL EDUCATION, ETHNIC STUDIES, AND CHICANOS**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

- Isabel Salas, Wayne State Univ. The Cultural Identity of Hispanic American Students Enrolled in an Ethnic Studies Curriculum  
John J. Attinasi, Indiana Univ. Northwest. Bilingual Outcomes: The Measure of Success for the Bilingual Program in East Chicago Schools  
Richard Ruíz, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. The Development of Bilingual Education Policy in Wisconsin

#### **3. THE ROAD TO TAMAZUNCHALE AND THE FUTURE OF THE CHICANO NOVEL**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny)

- Vernon E. Lattin, Univ. of Wisconsin System  
Carlos W. de Onis, Univ. of Wisconsin, Whitewater  
Alfonso Rodríguez, Univ. of Northern Colorado

#### **4. ESTELA PORTILLO TRAMBLEY AND ABELARDO DELGADO: INTERVIEW AND SELF-INTERVIEW**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

The above mentioned writers will be interviewed on their work and will answer questions of their own choosing which they feel have been neglected by students of their literature.

From 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

From 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

1. **RESEARCH ON THE CHICANO NOVEL**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Thomas Vallejos, Univ. of Minnesota. Ritual and Family in the Structure of the Chicano Novel

Nuria Bustamante, SUNY, Courtland. Permanencia y cambio en Caras viejas y vino nuevo

Judith Ginsberg, Union College. La verdad sin voz: Elegy and Reparation

Carlos Wm. de Onis, Univ. of Wisconsin, Whitewater. The Antihero and 'el existencialismo' in Ron Arias' The Road to Tamazunchale

2. **ASPECTS OF CHICANO SOCIOLOGY**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Tomás Almaguer, Univ. of California, Berkeley and Carlos Arce, Univ. of Michigan. Chicanos in the U.S. Class Structure: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations

Alfredo Mirandé, Univ. of California, Riverside. Chicano Sociology: A New Paradigm?

Richard Griswold del Castillo, San Diego State Univ. Child Rearing, Discipline, and Sex: La Familia Chicana in the Nineteenth Century (paper will be read by José Cuellar).

Estevan Flores, UCLA. A Decade of Sociological Research on Chicanos

3. **SONGS, LETTERS, AND NEWSPAPERS: AN APPROACH TO CHICANO CULTURAL HISTORY**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Richard Chabrán, UCLA. Chicano Cultural History: A Review of Recent Studies

Guillermo Hernández, UCLA. Culture and History in Chicano Songs

Juan Rodríguez, Texas Lutheran College. Gusanos, crisálidas y mariposas: la metamorfosis de un mexicano, el caso de Julio G. Arce

4. **HISPANIC REAPPORTIONMENT AND POLITICS IN MICHIGAN**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM: (McKenny Union)

Richard Santillán, California State Polytechnic Univ., Pomona

John Estrada, Chairperson, Spanish-Speaking Democrats of Detroit

Jane García, Hispanic Vice-Chairperson of the Michigan Republican State Committee

Jeff Stansbury, Southwest Coalition for Fair Representation

Gloria Rocha, Southwest Coalition for Fair Representaion

5. **CHICANO HISTORY AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

(SPECIAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES)

ROOM: COMMUTER LOUNGE (McKenny Union)

Dennis Valdez, Univ. of Minnesota

Lee Boyer, Eastern Michigan University

Louis Gimelli, Eastern Michigan University

Della Flusche, Eastern Michigan University

Jose Spielberg Benitez, Michigan State University

Julián Samora, Univ. of Notre Dame

Rodolfo F. Acuña, California State Univ., Northridge

From 3:45 to 5:30 p.m.

1. **THE SOUTHWEST CHICANO CHALLENGE: THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Roberto Villarreal, Univ. of Texas, El Paso. Moderator

Manuel T. Pacheco, Univ. of Texas, El Paso. An Educational and Institutional Perspective  
Oscar J. Martínez, Univ. of Texas, El Paso. An Historical Perspective  
Pat Mora, Univ. of Texas, El Paso. An Administrative Perspective

2. **ISSUES AFFECTING THE UNITED STATES - MEXICO BORDER**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Mary Romero, Univ. of Wisconsin, Parkside. Impact of Scientific Behavior on Folk Etiology: A Case Study of Lead Poisoning in a Chicano Community  
Oscar J. Martínez, Univ. of Texas, El Paso. The Significance of the U.S.-Mexico Border for Chicanos: An Historical Perspective  
Rosa Elisa Rodríguez Huerta, Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, A.C. Organizatividad socio-política de la comunidad mexicano-estadounidense: características y tendencias hasta 1970

3. **THE FICTION OF RUDOLFO ANAYA**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Lupita Ochoa Thompson, Univ. of Oklahoma. Bless Me, Ultima: The Hum of the Turning Earth  
Cherie Meacham, Mudelein College. Monomyth and Heroic Adventure in Bless Me, Ultima

4. **INCURSIONS FROM THE SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE: IMPACTS ON THE US.**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

Victor Ríos, Jr., Univ. of Redlands. The literature on Labor Migration from Mexico to the United States  
Rodolfo Rocha, Pan American University. The 1915 "Bandit War" in Texas: A Reappraisal

5. **CHICANA LITERATURE**

ROOM: COMMUTER LOUNGE (McKenny Union)

Tey Diana Rebolledo, Univ. of Nevada, Reno. Witches and Midwives. The Shaping of Chicana Poetic Consciousness  
Teresa McKenna, Univ. of Southern California. Triangular Desire: The Stereotyping of the Chicana in Chicano Prose Fiction  
María Herrera-Sobek, Univ. of California, Irvine. La unidad de la mujer y del cosmos: Reafirmación del proceso vital en la obra de Estela Portillo Tranbley  
Yolanda Julia Broyles, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio. Las mujeres del Teatro Campesino

**From 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.**

1. **WORKSHOP. UNDERSTANDING THE LEADERSHIP ROLE: CHICANOS ON CAMPUS**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Oscar Mireles, Focus Communications, Inc., Kansasville, Wisconsin

2. **WORKSHOP: INVISIBLE AND INAUDIBLE: THE CHICANA LESBIAN WRITER**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Gloria Anzaldúa and Cherie Moraga, New York City

3. **DEMONSTRATION. LA PRACTICA: RAZA SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE MODEL**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Amalia González del Valle, San Jose State Univ.

**From 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.**

**ROLANDO HINOJOSA AND JOSE ANTONIO VILLARREAL: INTERVIEW AND SELF-INTERVIEW**  
**ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)**

The above mentioned writers will be interviewed on their work and will answer questions of their own choosing which they feel have been neglected by students of their literature.

**From 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. DINNER BREAK**

**From 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. NACS XI RECEPTION**  
**ROOM: HOYT A AND B (low rise)**

There will be a recognition ceremony for Julián Samora as a NACS distinguished scholar at the reception.

**APRIL 14, 1983 SCHEDULE OF THE SECOND ANNUAL EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
CHICANO FILM EXHIBITION AND FESTIVAL**

**NOTE: All films will be screened in TOWER ROOM (McKenny Union)**

1:00 - 3:00 ZOOT SUIT

3:45 - 4:45 CHULAS FRONTERAS

5:00 - 6:30 ALAMBRISTA

6:35 - 7:00 ANGEL AND BIG JOE

7:15 - 7:45 RIVERA: THE AGE OF STEEL

7:50 - 8:35 EL GRITO DE LAS MADRES DOLOROSAS

8:45 - 9:15 CHICANA

9:20 - 9:50 OVERTURE

**APRIL 14, 1983 READINGS OF CREATIVE LITERATURE**

Between 3:30 - 7:00 p.m. (or until concluded), the following creative writers will be reading their work in the RECEPTION ROOM (McKenny Union) on April 14, 1983:

Justo Alarcón, Tempe Arizona. SILUETAS

Andrea Teresa Arenas, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. CHANGE OF MENU; HOUSE CALLS ON  
15TH ST.; CURVE BALL

Irene Blea, Denver, Colorado. RAMONA: HIJA DE LA MALA SOMBRA; REKINDLED;  
FEMALE LEARNING

Abelardo Delgado, Denver, Colorado. TRAIME UN VASO DE NADA: AY TE GUACHO,  
HUEVO: THE CREED, REVISITED; FOOTBALL IS AMERICA

Antonio R. Flores, Gilroy, California. CHICANO YO; INDIO/MEXICAN AMERICAN/CHICANO;  
FREEDOM

Elvira Meneses, El Paso, Texas. SISTEMA NORTEMERICANO; VARIACIONES

Oscar Mireles, Kansasville, Wisconsin. DON'T LOOK AT MY SISTER, MISTER; EYEWITNESS;  
ON BECOMING CIVILIZED; SMELLS JUST LIKE YESTERDAY

Marisela Norte, East Los Angeles, California. PEEPING TOM-TOM GIRL; CON TITULOS  
EN ESPAÑOL: LAS METROPOLITANAS

Salvador Rodríguez del Pino, Boulder, Colorado. LA TIA PEPITA

Marc Sánchez, Detroit, Michigan. TWO RIVERS; TIME

**APRIL 15, 1983 SCHOLARLY EVENTS**

**From 9:00 to 10:45 a.m.**

**1. A CRITIQUE OF THE LITERATURE ON PATRIARCHY AND GENDER: A CHICANA PERSPECTIVE**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Sylvia Lizárraga, Univ. of California, Berkeley

Gloria Cuadraz, Univ. of California, Berkeley

Beatriz Pesquera, Univ. of California, Berkeley. Evaluating Egalitarianism in the Chicano Family

Denise Segura, Univ. of California, Berkeley. A Critique of The Reproduction of Mothering and Implications for Chicano Research

Emma Pérez, Univ. of California, Los Angeles

**2. THE MEXICAN AMERICAN ELECTORATE**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Robert R. Brischetto, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, San Antonio, Texas. Political Participation and Ideology: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

William C. Velázquez, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, San Antonio, Texas. Issues in Political Empowerment for the 1980's

Rodolfo O. de la Garza, Univ. of Texas at Austin. Information Sources and Policy Orientations of Mexican Americans.

**3. CHICANO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS: SOME UNUSUAL CASES**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Luis Chaparro, El Paso Community College, Texas. Chicanos in the Computer Age

Avelardo Valdez, Univ. of Texas at San Antonio. Used Car Lots in the Barrio

Irene I. Blea, Metropolitan State College, Denver. 9th Street: The Disarmament

of a Chicano Community

Stan Seidner, National College of Education, Chicago. Perceptions of Monolingual English Language Non-Hispanics Toward Hispanics in Select Urban Areas

**4. CHICANO MUSIC AND SONG**

ROOM: COMMUTER LOUNGE (McKenny Union)

José R. Reyna, Univ. of New Mexico. Identifying Chicano Lyrics in South Texas Songs

Jesús Negrete, Univ. of Illinois. Chicano Music: Contestation in Urban Society

Anthony F. Beltramo, Univ. of Montana. Campo 47: A Montana Corrido

**5. NASH CANDELARIA AND JIM SAGEL: INTERVIEW AND SELF-INTERVIEW**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

The above mentioned writers will be interviewed on their work and will answer questions of their own choosing which they feel have been neglected by students of their literature.

**From 10:45 to 12:30 p.m.**

**1. MEXICAN-AMERICAN LABOR AND THE LEFT**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Mario T. García, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara. The Mexican-American Left and the Cold War: La Asociación Nacional México-Americana (ANMA)

David Dinwoodie, Univ. of Alberta. Labor, the Left, and the Great Depression: A Mexican-American Perspective

Douglas Monroy, Colorado College. Esperando la izquierda: Leninists and Mexicans in the United States, 1920-1950



Vicki Ruíz, Univ. of Texas at El Paso. Class, Race, and Gender: Mexican-American Women and Labor Militancy--An Historical Perspective

2. **POLICY AND LEGAL ISSUES AND THE EDUCATION OF CHICANOS**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Arturo Madrid, Washington, D.C. Contra la corriente: Chicanos and Higher Education  
Guadalupe San Miguel, Jr. Univ. of California, Santa Barbara. In The Background:  
The U.S. v Texas Court Case, Chicanos, and the Making of Bilingual Education  
Legislation in Texas

Raymond V. Padilla, Arizona State Univ. Federal Policy Shifts and the Implementation  
of Bilingual Education Programs

3. **POWER AND POWERLESSNESS IN THE CHICANO COMMUNITY: CROSS-DISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Alfredo González and Rodolfo Arévalo, California State Univ., Los Angeles. Social  
Work and the Chicano: A Critical Retrospective

David Castellanos and Elio de Arruda, Northern Illinois University. Liberation or  
Domestication: Community-Based Adult Education--A Critical Observation

Carlos Navarro, California State Univ., Northridge. California Redistricting and  
Representation: L.A. County's Chicano Community

4. **RESEARCH ON CHICANO POETRY**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

Reynaldo Ruíz, Eastern Michigan University. La poesía Angelina, 1850-1900

Julián Olivares, Univ. of Houston. Seeing and Becoming: Evangelina Vigil, Thirty  
an' Seen a Lot

Justo S. Alarcón, Arizona State Univ. Niveles interpretativos de 'Encuentro'  
(de Lupe Cárdenas)

Marcela Aguilar, California State Univ., at Northridge. "Arise, Chicano," "Brindis  
for the Barrio" and "The Final Laugh" by Angela de Hoyos: A Thematic, Stylistic  
and Linguistic Analysis

5. **CHICANO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS, FOLKLORE, AND CREATIVE LITERATURE  
(SPECIAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES)**

ROOM: COMMUTER LOUNGE (McKenny Union)

Gary D. Keller, Eastern Michigan University

William Cline, Eastern Michigan University

Ana María McCoy, Eastern Michigan University

Renato González, Eastern Michigan University

Reynaldo Ruíz, Eastern Michigan University

Fernando Peñalosa, California State Univ., Long Beach

Guadalupe Valdés, New Mexico State University

Alurista, San Diego State University

Rolando Hinojosa, Univ. of Texas, Austin

Estela Portillo Trambley, El Paso, Texas

From 12:30 to 2:00 p.m. LUNCH BREAK

From 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

**PLENARY SESSION: THE STATUS OF CHICANO STUDIES: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE ORIGINS, OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE OF CHICANO STUDIES**

ROOM: HOYT A AND B (low rise)

- Tatcho Mindiola, Jr., Univ. of Houston. Moderator  
Rodolfo Acuña, Univ. of California, Northridge. "What is Chicano Studies?"  
Rodolfo de la Garza, Univ. of Texas, Austin. Chicano Studies: Noble Beginnings--  
Ignoble Ends  
Alfredo Mirandé, Univ. of California, Riverside. Survival of Chicano Studies in the  
80's  
Ray Burrola, Univ. of New Mexico. Alternative Futures for Chicano Studies Education:  
Scenarios for the 1980's  
Lisa Durán, Univ. of California, Riverside. Crisis and Change in Chicano Studies  
Departments: A Student Perspective

From 3:45 to 4:45 pm.

1. **WORKSHOP. STATE RECRUITMENT ASSOCIATIONS FOR HISPANICS:  
STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

José Gurulé, Susana Uballe, Patricia Gutiérrez, Jesse Jiménez

2. **DEMONSTRATION. CHICANO GRANTMANSHIP AND THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF A COLLEGE/COMMUNITY SATELLITE CAMPUS PROGRAM**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

René Diza-Lefebvre, Gavilán Community College, California

3. **WORKSHOP. HIJOS DEL SOL: AN APPROACH TO RAZA MENTAL HEALTH**  
ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Samuel Martínez, Ramón Parada, and María Puente, La Familia Counseling Services,  
Hayward, California

From 4:45 to 6:30 p.m. **FOCO MEETING**

Midwest	Hoyt A (low rise)
Southern California	Hoyt B (low rise)
Northern California	Terrace Room, (10th floor, Hoyt Tower)
Rocky Mountain	Niagra Room (9th floor, Hoyt Tower)
Colorado	Seville (7th Floor Hoyt Tower)
Texas	Sierra (6th Floor, Hoyt Tower)

From 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. **DINNER BREAK**

**APRIL 15, 1983 SCHEDULE OF THE SECOND ANNUAL EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
CHICANO FILM EXHIBITION AND FESTIVAL**

**NOTE: THE LIFE OF GREGORIO CORTEZ will be screened on a television monitor.  
All films will be screened in the TOWER ROOM (McKenny Union).**

1:00 - 3:00	LIFE OF GREGORIO CORTEZ
3:45 - 5:20	SALT OF THE EARTH
5:30 - 6:30	SEGUIN
6:35 - 7:00	CONSUELO: ¿QUIENES SOMOS?
7:10 - 7:40	DEL MERO CORAZON
7:45 - 8:05	EL PACHUCO, FROM ZOOT-SUITS TO LOW RIDERS
9:30 - 10:00	ANGEL AND BIG JOE

**APRIL 16, 1983 SCHOLARLY EVENTS**

From 9:00 to 10:45 a.m.

1. **THE FARMWORKER MOVEMENT IN THE MIDWEST: INTEGRATING ACADEMIC RESEARCH WITH THE COMMUNITY**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Ernesto M. Reza, Farm Labor Organizing Committee, Toledo, Ohio  
John Vandermeer, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
W. K. Barger, Indiana University, Indianapolis  
Baldemar Velázquez, Farm Labor Organizing Committee, Toledo, Ohio  
Jim Terry, Purdue Univ.

2. **POLITICAL ACTION AND THE CHICANO COMMUNITY**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Carl Allsup, Indiana Univ. Northwest. Promises Earned, Commitments Betrayed:  
John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and the Chicano Political Experience  
Benjamín Márquez, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison. ¿Qué pasa cuando los inquilinos  
se levantan? A Report on Political Movements in a Chicano Barrio  
Francisco H. Vázquez, Loyola Marymount Univ., Los Angeles. Continuing Debate  
on the Discourse of Chicanology  
Theresa Córdova, Trinidad, Colorado. Chicano Political Participation and Political  
Consciousness

3. **FOLKLORIC AND POPULAR ASPECTS OF CHICANO CULTURE**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

René Cisneros, Univ. of Minnesota. The Cantinflas Comic Performance in Mexico  
and in Aztlán  
Norma Cantu, Laredo State Univ. Los matachines in Laredo  
Irene I. Blea, Metropolitan State College, Denver. La entrega: The Ethnopoetry  
of Being Given and Taken in Marriage

4. **HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF MEXICANO/CHICANO SOCIETIES**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

Luis Leal, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara. Acoma y Tomóchic: Un paralelo histórico-  
literario  
Arthur D. Martínez, Western New Mexico Univ. The Historical Development of the  
Mexican-American Community of Dodge City, Kansas  
Zaragoza Vargas, Univ. of Michigan. Mexican Automobile Workers at the Ford Motor  
Company, 1918-1933

5. **ALEJANDRO MORALES AND JUSTO ALARCON: INTERVIEW AND SELF-INTERVIEW**

ROOM: RECEPTION ROOM (McKenny Union)

The above mentioned writers will be interviewed on their work and will answer questions  
of their own choosing which they feel have been neglected by students of their literature.

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From 10:45 to 12:30 p.m. **NACS BUSINESS MEETING**

ROOM: HOYT A AND B (low rise)

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From 12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. **LUNCH BREAK**

From 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

1.    **POLITICS AND CHICANO EDUCATION**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Estella Martinez, Michigan State Univ., chair.  
Richard Navarro, Univ. of Houston  
Melba Vázquez, Univ. of Texas at Austin  
Michael Olivas, Univ. of Houston

2.    **THE CHICANO IDENTITY WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE MAINSTREAM:  
CROSS-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Albert L. Pulido, Univ. of Notre Dame. Commitment to Chicanismo: An Overview  
of Problems and Consequences of the Chicano(a) Intellectual  
Yolanda Julia Broyles, Univ. of Texas, San Antonio. What is Mainstreaming?: ZOOT-  
SUIT on Stage and Screen  
Rubén Mendoza, Bakersfield College, California. Le project du Graffiti: Tracking  
the Trappings of Chicano Counterculture  
Aida Hurtado, Pan American University, and Carlos Arce, Univ. of Michigan. Mexicanos,  
Chicanos, Mexican Americans, or Pochos: ¿Qué somos?

3.    **MIDWEST CHICANOS/MEXICANOS IN THE 1920's**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Juan R. García, Univ. of Arizona. Mexicano Newspapers in the Midwest, 1917-1929:  
A Study in Contrasts  
Arturo Rosales, Arizona State Univ. Mexican Immigrants and Crime in the Chicago  
Area During the 1920's  
Carl Allsup, Indiana Univ. Northwest. Discussant  
Dennis Valdez, Univ. of Minnesota. Chicanos Versus the Corporation: The Rise of  
the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, 1960-1982

4.    **THE FICTION OF TOMAS RIVERA; ROLANDO HINOJOSA, AND ORLANDO ROMERO**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

Donaldo Urioste, California Lutheran College. The Child's Process of Alienation  
in Tomás Rivera's ...y no se lo tragó la tierra  
Jorge A. Thomas, New Mexico Highlands Univ. El sentido onírico y lo real-maravilloso  
en Nambé Year One  
Helena Villacres Stanton, California State College, San Bernadino. Death in Belken  
County; Rolando Hinojosa's Perspective

5.    **ORAL TRADITION OF THE SOUTHWEST IN MUSIC: EL CORRIDO**

ROOM: RECEPTION ROOM (McKenny Union)

Salvador Rodríguez del Pino, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder  
Guillermo Villarreal, Scripps College

6.    **HISTORY AND CRITICISM OF CHICANO ART AND FILM**

(SPECIAL PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES)

ROOM: COMMUTER LOUNGE (McKenny Union)

Victor Sorrell, National Endowment for the Humanities  
George McCloud, Eastern Michigan University  
David Sharp, Eastern Michigan University  
José González, Chicago Council on Fine Arts  
Tomás Ybarra-Frausto, Stanford University  
Estela Portillo Trambley, playwright, El Paso, Texas

From 3:45 to 5:30 p.m.

1. **RELIGION IN THE CHICANO COMMUNITY**

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Inés Talamántez, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara  
June Macklin, Connecticut College  
George Ramos, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara  
Michael Pina, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara

2. **CROSS-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TOWARD MIDWEST CHICANOS AND CHICANAS**

ROOM: HOYT B (low rise)

Nancy Barceló, Univ. of Iowa and Irene Campos Carr, Northern Illinois Univ. The  
Midwestern Chicana: A Profile  
Ernestina N. Eger, Carthage College, Wisconsin. "Luego fue a Chicago:" La poesía  
chicana en el medio oeste  
Renato Barahona, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago. Chicano/Mexicano Oral History Perspectives  
in Chicago

3. **ASPECTS OF CHICANO POLITICS**

ROOM: GUILD HALL (McKenny Union)

Mario Barrera, Univ. of California, Berkeley. The Evolution of Chicano Political  
Ideology from the 19th Century to the Second World War  
Christine Marie Sierra, Colorado College. Chicano Politics of the 1960's Re-examined:  
A Research Note  
Henry Flores, Delta College, Michigan. An Inherently Discriminatory Cobweb: Some  
Considerations Concerning the American Political System

4. **ENSAYOS IN PURSUIT OF RAZA SELF-IDENTITY AND FUTURE**

ROOM: RECEPTION ROOM (McKenny Union)

Gilbert R. Cadena, Univ. of California, Riverside. Religion and Chicanos: Two Perspectives  
Victor N. Baptiste, Hofstra Univ., New York. The Survival of Our Whole Hispanic  
Self  
Juan Donaldo Hernández, California State Univ., Sacramento. Indigenous Educational  
Philosophy: A Chicano Model for the Future  
Rigoberto Garnica, Escuela de la Raza Unida, Blythe, California. Educational Autonomy--A  
Key to Our Destiny

5. **ALURISTA AND BEVERLY SILVA: INTERVIEW AND SELF-INTERVIEW**

ROOM: FACULTY ROOM (McKenny Union)

The above mentioned writers will be interviewed on their work and will answer questions  
of their own choosing which they feel have been neglected by students of their literature.

From 5:30 to 6:30 p.m.

1. **PERFORMANCE: THE BALLET FOLKLORICO MICHICANO**

ROOM: AUDITORIUM (ROOSEVELT HALL, 1ST FLOOR)

2. **DEMONSTRATION: DELAYED STRESS AND THE VIETNAM VET**

(A VIDEOTAPE PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS)

ROOM: HOYT A (low rise)

Irene I. Blea, Ramón del Castillo, Andrés Salazar, Metropolitan State College, Denver

From 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.    **DINNER BREAK**

From 8:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

**CHICANO STUDENT RECOGNITION CEREMONY FOLLOWED BY DANCE**  
ROOM: HOYT CONFERENCE CENTER (low rise)

**SPECIAL APRIL 16, 1983 PROGRAM FOR STUDENT VISITORS TO  
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY**  
ROOM: BALLROOM (McKenny Union)

From 10:45 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. (Including Lunch)

1. Session on the Value of Going to College and the Expectations that Colleges have for Students. Participants include:  
    Melba Vázquez, Univ. of Texas at Austin  
    Alfredo González, California State Univ., Los Angeles  
    Esteban Flores, Univ. of Claifornia, Los Angeles
2. Special informational program with members of the Eastern Michigan Univesity Community
3. Luncheon with Chicano and Chicana Scholars and Eastern Michigan University Educators

**APRIL 16, 1983 SCHEDULE OF THE SECOND ANNUAL EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
CHICANO FILM EXHIBITION AND FESTIVAL**

**NOTE: ALL FILMS WILL BE SCREENED IN TOWER ROOM (McKenny Union)**

1:00 - 3:00 LIFE OF GREGORIO CORTEZ  
3:05 - 3:35 DEL MERO CORAZON  
3:45 - 4:30 EL GRITO DE LAS MADRES DOLOROSAS  
4:35 - 5:00 CHICANA  
5:15 - 6:15 CHULAS FRONTERAS  
6:30 - 8:00 LOS OLVIDADOS (THE YOUNG AND THE DAMNED)

**APRIL 16, 1983    READINGS OF CREATIVE LITERATURE**

Between 3:30 - 7:00 p.m. (or until concluded), the following creative writers will be reading their work in the RECEPTION ROOM (McKenny Union) on April 16, 1983

Gloria Anzaldúa, New York City. PERPLEJA; NEVER, MOMMA, TIHUIQUE  
Alurista, San Diego, ABAJO; SIERS, ROBO; SCRATCHING SIX, PLUCKING ONE; MAL VINO EL TANGO  
Rosa María Arenas, Lansing, Michigan. CRYSTAL CITY; YOUNG MEN/HER BROTHERS; ANACUA  
Nash Candelaria, Palo Alto, California. INHERTANCE OF STRANGERS  
Ana Castillo, Chicago. A PARADISE REVISITED; EL CLOOB LATIN PARADISE; SYNDICATED; ANTIHERO  
Carlos Cortez Koyokuikatl, Chicago. MOJAVE, CALIFAS; TWO DECEMBER SONGS FOR 1982; PURIDAD; SOLEDAD, CALIFAS  
Nora F. Kerr Z., Northfield, Minnesota. DONA FLORA: FOR PAIJ  
Pat Mora, El Paso, Texas. SPRING TONIC: LOSS OF CONTROL; LETTING GO; FAMILY TIES; ABUELITA MAGIC  
Alfonso Rodríguez, Greeley, Colorado. EL GRAN BUITRE; MANOS; RENOVACION  
Reynaldo Ruíz, Ypsilanti, Michigan. NIEBLA; UNA CHARLA; EL CAMINO; SIMPLEMENTE HABLANDO  
Helen Viramontes, Irvine, California. THE MOTHS; GROWING

# CHICANO STUDENT MEETING

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Chicano Student Meeting has been designed to provide undergraduate and graduate students with ample opportunities to involve themselves in scholarly activity and to provide them with a forum from which they can begin to develop themselves academically and professionally. Additionally, this initiative should permit them with opportunities to meet and dialogue with Chicano(a) scholars, reserchers, administrators, artists, writers and publishers. These networking opportunities for both students and academic professionals should be extremely valuable. Thus, we strongly encourage the participation of Chicano(a) faculty and other professionals at the Student Meeting. Such active participation may include serving as a presentation participant, facilitator, moderator, reactor, roundtable discussion leader, etc. Should you be interested in serving in any of the aforementioned capacities, please attend the selected student presentation session(s) and inform the presenter(s) of your interest and willingness to academically contribute to their student presentation.

**APRIL 14, 9:00-10:00 Hoyt E**

**Presentation:** The Alienation of Chicano Students at Large Universities: An Examination of the Problem and Suggested Remedies

**Presentors:** Ms. María Torres  
Mr. Oscar San Miguel  
The University of Michigan

There are many obstacles that hinder the Chicano's opportunity to succeed in a traditional educational institution. Both overt and covert racism in the political and the economic spheres are the key reasons. Conservative idealogues often argue that Chicanos are not educationally inclined and do not believe in the delay gratification theory. This is the equivalent to saying that Chicanos are lazy and do not have the cultural mechanisms toward educational strife. Unfortunately, such racist conservative arguments have been very influential in deceiving the public of the true reasons why disadvantaged racial minorities have been unsuccessful in the education, economic and political arenas. Most traditional scholarly research have not adequately studied the psychological deterrent effects of alienation upon the non-traditional Chicano student. Alienation within a predominantly Anglo educational institutuion without concrete supportive service programs is most likely to hinder the academic performance of the Chicano who comes from a barrio. For our presentation we would like to provide a forum by critically analyzing this particular problem and to seek solutions as a student group. Our format is composed of a formal presentation and discussion. We, as a subordinate group, are all experts in alienation. By providing a conducive environment we feel that dialogue among all attendees will generate an analytical examination on the phenomenon of alienation.



**APRIL 14, 10:30-11:30 Hoyt F**

Presentation: Chicano Murals: Cultural Perspective and Social Protest

Presenter: Ms. Enid Zimmerman  
The University of Michigan

Muralismo is an important medium for educating both Chicanos and non-Chicanos about the history and culture of la raza; the mural movement is also an especially effective consciousness-raising technique and expression of social protest. This slide presentation comprises some 100 murals I photographed in Detroit, Chicago, San Antonio and Los Angeles. It first offers a brief overview of Aztec history and artistic motifs. The following group of slides presents murals which document significant historical events in Chicano history. The last group of murals deals with social protest against the socio-political-economic exploitation of Chicanos and their struggle against the discrimination and value structure of the dominant culture. With comments and slide interpretations, the actual presentation lasts for approximately one hour and can easily be reduced or expanded in length.

**APRIL 14, 11:30 - 12:30 Hoyt E**

Presentation: Organizational Development: The formation and Function of a Chicano Student Organization on a University Campus.

Presenter: Héctor Garza  
Assistant Graduate Dean  
Eastern Michigan University

This presentation will focus on the development of an effective Chicano student organization on a university campus. The specific topics on organizational development which will be dealt with include: group formation; organizational objectives and goals; developing and maintaining group cohesion; achieving efficiency and effectiveness through critical self-evaluation; programming for the purpose of achieving the organizational goals; and the role of an organization adviser. This session should serve students and faculty by providing them with the skills necessary to establish and maintain an effective and efficient Chicano student organization on their respective campuses. Conference participants who have already established a Chicano student group at their campus are also invited to attend this session so that they may actively contribute to the foregoing discussion on organizational development and provide the attendees with an account of relevant information pertaining to their specific student organizations.

**APRIL 14, 2:00-3:45 Hoyt F**

General Assembly: Chicano Student Business Meeting

This general assembly session has been scheduled to provide an opportunity for all students who are attending the conference to convene as a student group. Valuable information relevant to students will be delivered at this business meeting. The objectives of the NACS Conference and the Chicano Student Meeting will be discussed. Information about effective networking will be disseminated. Additionally, a very important student proposal in relation to becoming a National Chicano Student Association, possibly within NACS, will be discussed. Attendance at this session is extremely important and all student participants are strongly urged to attend.

**APRIL 14, 4:00-5:00 Hoyt E**

Presentation: A Panel Presentation on Immigration Issues and Concerns

Presentors: Mr. Rafael Villarrueal  
Ms. Irasema Garza  
Ms. Yolanda Torres  
Ms. Gregoria Vega-Byrnes  
The University of Michigan Law School

This panel presentation will delve into several immigration issues. Specifically, the panelists will introduce the Simpson Mazzoli Bill and discuss some of the negative implications which this bill, if passed, would bring for undocumented workers, resident immigrants, and the Chicano community as a whole.

**APRIL 15, 9:00-10:00 Hoyt F**

Presentation: The Development and Purpose(s) of Chicano Students Newsletters/Newspapers

Presentors: Ms. Irma Casanova  
Mr. Jesús M. Solís  
Eastern Michigan University  
  
Ms. Adella Santos  
Temple University  
  
Ms. Marta Díaz  
The University of Michigan

This session has been designed to provide the attendees with information about the conceptualization, design, development and implementation of a Chicano Student Newsletter/Newspaper at a university campus. This presentation will deliver information about the mechanisms necessary to establish and maintain a Chicano student publication within a university system. It will also include an exhibition of sample Chicano student and community newsletters/newspapers which will be available for careful review. This exhibition should prove helpful in gathering ideas for the design and development of similar publications. This presentation workshop and exhibition should be attended especially by students and faculty who do not yet publish a Chicano student newsletter/newspaper on their campus. Moreover, others who already have experience in producing such student publications should also attend this session to share additional relevant information with the attendees.

**APRIL 15, 9:00-10:00 McKenny Union Alumni Room**

Presentation: Organizing a Chicano Club at a Junior College

Presentors: Ms. Angela Rodríguez  
Ms. Teresa Trujillo  
Ms. Dolores Luna  
Mr. Christopher Bera-Booth  
Mott Community College

This presentation has been specifically designed for junior college and high school students. The purpose of this presentation is to provide information about several aspects related to student organizations at a community college. The Hispanic Club at Mott Community College in Flint, Michigan has demonstrated experience in revitalizing a student organization which for some time had been inactive. Thus, one of the topics to be discussed as part of this presentation is Strategies for Revitalizing a Student Group. Additionally, other topics to be covered include: setting up the organization's financial bookkeeping system; effective fundraising and organizational planning.

**APRIL 15, 10:00-11:00 Hoyt E**

Presentation: Counseling Chicanos: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature.

Presenter: Ms. Joan Castillo  
Minority Student Services  
The University of Michigan

This presentation will deal with the field of counseling and how it has inappropriately dealt with the Chicano population. This review will offer some historical background on the ethnic group, give a comprehensive presentation of the literature, compare theoretical issues, and offer some solutions to the problem.

**APRIL 15, 11:00-12:30 Hoyt F**

Presentation: A Historical Review of La Chicana and her Future

Presentors: Ms. Carmen Regalado  
Ms. Mónica Villa  
Ms. San Juanita Barajas  
Ms. Irma Casanova  
Eastern Michigan University

The presentation will focus on the role of the Chicana beginning from the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Civilization to her contemporary role in the United States. We will present several attitudes that were adopted by two dominant societies (Mexico/United States) in terms of, how these two societies perceived the Chicana. Hence, we will demonstrate the impact these two societies had on the Chicana. Additionally, we will investigate the Chicana's role in politics, education, the labor force, religion and traditional family life. In conclusion, the presentation will focus on the Chicana and contemporary issues, as well as speculate about her role in the future in a positive perspective. Suggestion: We encourage participants/attendees to view the film, LA CHICANA, before attending this presentation. This will initiate a more productive discussion. The film, LA CHICANA, will be presented at the NACS conference in the component of the Chicano Film Festival & Exhibition. This film can be viewed in accordance to scheduled times.

**APRIL 15, 2:00-3:00 Hoyt E**

Presentation: The Development and Implementation of Chicano/Latino Radio Programs on University Radio Stations

Presentors: Ms. Guadalupe Lara, Paul Aguilera, Carmen García, Laura Luévanos  
WDET Radio Program, El Grito de Mi Raza  
Wayne State University

Radio is a powerful means of communication. It is therefore very important to first identify the message you wish to convey to a potential audience. Now, do your homework. Listen to every radio station which broadcasts to your area. Pay careful attention to the content of any Chicano/Latino program which is already on the air. Is the message you hope to address already being broadcast? If not, use this information when you approach the campus station. Before you contact the station, listen to their entire program schedule in order to get a feel for the station's philosophy regarding community service programming. Your first contact should be a short phone call to request program proposal guidelines and forms. Once the paperwork is completed, contact the station again, this time to request a meeting. It is at this point that you deliver the proposal and rationale for Chicano/Latino Programming. This meeting shall require a delicate balance of political savvy and salespersonship. This presentation will deliver information relating to the conceptualization, design, development and implementation of Chicano/Latino radio programming.

**APRIL 15, 3:15-4:45 Hoyt F**  
**APRIL 16, 9:30-10:45 McKenny, Alumni Room**

Presentation: Full Time Academic Internships in Washington, D.C.

Presenter: Ms. Claire Guimond  
The Washington Center  
Washington, D.C.

Today it is important that students take advantage of opportunities which help them relate their academic studies to real life situations and increase their chances for employment after graduation. One of the best of these opportunities is to gain professional work experience through internships. In an internship, students can apply theoretical knowledge as well as gain practical skills in the fields of their interests. In Washington, D.C. one such program which places students in full-time internship positions is the Washington Center. It provides supervised work experience and weekly seminars for upper-division undergraduate students. A limited amount of scholarship assistance is also available for minority students through the Center. In this session we will feature a 15 minute documentary film prepared by the Washington Center. It captures some of the experiences and benefits enjoyed by interns. Following the film, detailed information on internship responsibilities, scholarships, housing facilities, fees, support services, and other program features will be presented by the Washington Center staff representative.

**APRIL 15, 4:45-5:45 Hoyt E**

Presentation: Black and Brown and Mis-read All Over: Toward a Theory for Black/Brown Coalitions

Presentors: Matthew C. Stelly  
Miguel Hernández  
Timothy Stelly  
Jeffrey L. Patterson  
University of Nebraska

Our paper, "Black and Brown and Mis-read All Over: Toward a Theory for Black and Brown Coalitions" is an attempt to promote unity -- by way of practice -- between Chicano and Black communities in America. For some time, we have reviewed the literature concerning coalitions between our people, and as we intend to show in our paper and subsequent presentation, such coalitions fail because we have allowed those who do not have our best interests at heart to become part and parcel of any "movement" that we might get underway. Along with our analysis for such movement will come a critique of the more "conservative" brown and black organizations: namely LULAC, the NAACP, the GI Forum and the Urban League. Once the direction of such organizations is headed toward more progressive goals, such groups can provide the types of resources necessary to make the "Brown Black Movement" one that can be a "coalitions model" for the rest of the world. In our presentation, we will provide demographic information on the black/brown situation in Omaha, Nebraska in an attempt to show the world the kinds of divide et impera tactics that are underway in the midwestern city that boasts of "the good life." In addition, we shall provide information on such institutions as The Chicano Awareness Center, the Great Plains Black Museum, the Urban Housing Foundation and the like. Further, we shall discuss in detail some of the many obstacles that are impeding the progress of both black and brown students at the University of Nebraska at Omaha. It is our hope that the information provided can help other communities who might suffer from black/brown rifts, set and fanned by the police, the power structure and our own ignorances of ourselves. We are firm believers in the fact that black/brown unity can prevail, and our presentation will hopefully provide the type of motivation and inspiration needed if we, as a people, are to combat the Reaganomics-orientation of the 1980's.

**APRIL 16, 9:30-10:45 Hoyt E**

**Presentation:** The National Hispanic Student Network

**Presentors:** Mr. Willie Salas  
Ms. María Garciaz  
Univ. of Utah

This presentation will provide insight about the National Hispanic Student Network, a student organization comprized of students from Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Idaho. One of the objectives of the organization is to keep abreast of bills and litigation in Washington, D.C. which relate to, and affect, Hispanics.

**APRIL 16, 10:45-12:30 Hoyt A&B**

**NACS BUSINESS MEETING**

It is expected that the Student representatives will vote to establish themselves as a National Chicano Student Association at the Chicano Student Business Meeting. Should this proposal pass at the student level, the CSA will then propose to the NACS General Assembly that they consider and vote on the adoption/implementation of a student component to the National Association for Chicano Studies. This adoption/implementation of the student group would assure students the development and implementation of Chicano student meetings to be held in conjunction with future meetings/conferences of the National Association of Chicano Studies. Student conference attendees are strongly encouraged to attend the NACS Business Meeting in order to demonstrate their student support. The Chicano Student Association (CSA) of Eastern Michigan University will formally present the student proposal to the NACS General Assembly.

**APRIL 16, 2:00-2:45 Hoyt F**

**PRESENTATION:** Un Saludo a mis Amigos/A Greeting to my friends  
(Poem Recitation)  
No Me Molestes/Do Not Bother Me  
Hay una Mujer, Song by Holly Near  
The Low Road, Song by Marge Piercy

**PRESENTORS:** Beatriz Hernández, Writer/Actress  
Elyse Bryant, Director  
Common Ground Theatre Ensemble, Ann Arbor Michigan

The Common Ground Theatre Ensemble is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to addressing the issues of social change and presenting the writings of women and third world artists.

**APRIL 16, 3:00-4:00 Hoyt E**

The Roundtable Series has been designed to allow students with an opportunity to join roundtable discussion groups which will address specific topics and issues related to higher education and the Chicano student. Conference attendees should select one of the roundtable discussion topics and plan to actively contribute to such. Should any of the listed topics not be of interest to you, there will be opportunities for you to announce a specific topic that you are interested in and attempt to recruit other attendees who share your interest. It is hoped that these roundtable sessions will develop fruitful interactions and that the information delivered will prove helpful. Roundtable Discussion Topics Include:

Chicanismo: Developing Cultural Awareness within Chicano Student Organizations and University Campuses.

The Need for Increased Student Participation on the Recruitment and Retention of Chicano Students

Developing Institutional Scholarships for Chicano Students

Military Registration and Financial Aid Awards: The Implications for Minority Students.

Participation of Non-Chicano Students in Chicano Student Organizations: Their Special Problems and Concerns.

The Relationship Among Black and Chicano University Students: A Need for Improvement

Chicano and Latino University Students: Understanding the Cultural Similarities and Differences

**APRIL 16, 4:00-5:00 Hoyt F**

Presentation: The Need and Importance for Chicano Students to Participate in University Related Activities and Committees

Presentors: Ms. Kathy Gellegos  
Mr. Miguel Rodríguez  
Eastern Michigan University

This presentation will focus on the need for Chicano students to become involved with campus activities and university related issues. The importance of student involvement in student government, university policies committees, university task forces and other university related groups will be emphasized. Additionally, the presenters will provide tips and strategies on becoming an effective Chicano representative on such university committees and will provide information on how to prepare for this role.

## SELECTED CONFERENCE EVENTS

### THE HUMANISTIC ASPECTS OF CHICANO LIFE AND CULTURE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PUBLIC FORUM

A widely interdisciplinary public forum has been established within the NACS Conference focusing on the Chicano culture of the Midwest. Humanists will be interacting with the general public in an exploration of the dimensions of the history, language, folklore and literature, culture and mores, fine and popular arts, and film about Chicanos with an emphasis on the Midwest. The forum runs for 1 hour and 45 minutes each of the three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Details are in the program, including topics, participants, hour and room. The three parts of the meeting are:

1. April 14th. Chicano History and Cultural Anthropology.
2. April 15th. Chicano Language and Linguistics, Folklore, and Creative Literature.
3. April 16th. History and Criticism of Chicano Art and Film.

### MERIENDA FOR EMU ALUMNI

On Saturday, April 16, 1983 from 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m. the Chicano Student Association will be hosting a "Merienda" (coffee hour) for EMU Chicano Alumni at Gallery II (first floor) in McKenny Union. We invite you to make a special effort to attend this function. The purpose of this function is to provide networking opportunities and to discuss the feasibility of establishing a special component of EMU Chicano Alumni within the EMU Alumni Association.

### STUDENT RESOURCE MARKETPLACE

The purpose of this marketplace is to inform student conference participants of the wide variety of fellowships, scholarships, grants, educational loans, research positions, summer employment opportunities and other academic and internship programs that are available for students.

### CSA AWARDS CEREMONY AND DANCE

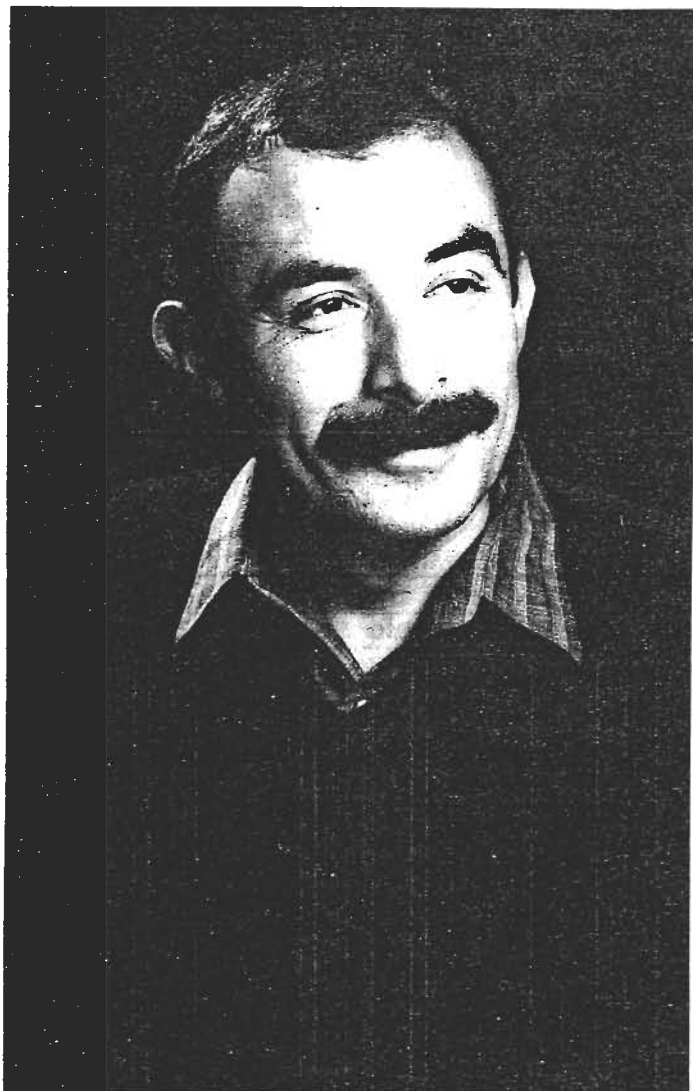
The Twelfth Annual Chicano Student Association Awards Ceremony and NACS Dance will take place at the Hoyt Conference Center at the EMU campus. Music will be provided by La Juventud from 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. on April 16, 1983. A cash bar will be available. A donation of \$4.00 per person will be requested. Tickets are available at the Conference Registration desk.

### EL TEATRO DE LA ESPERANZA

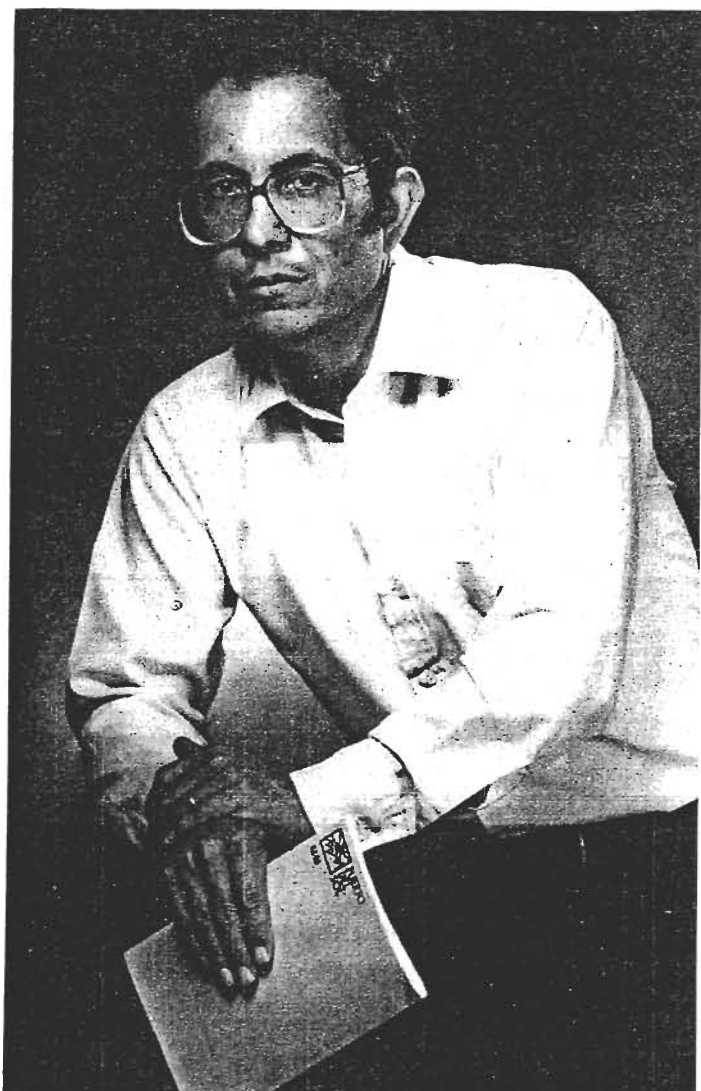
El Teatro De La Esperanza, an internationally recognized professional Chicano theatre troupe from California, will be in residence at Eastern Michigan University during April 14-16, 1983. El Teatro De La Esperanza will perform the following plays: La Víctima, Hijos and Música de las Américas, during the three days of the Conference. Ticket prices for each event is \$7.50 and they will be available at the Conference Registration desk.

## Highlights: Literary Readings and Interviews with Writers

The Site Committee of the National Association for Chicano Studies takes great pleasure in alerting you to the fact that there are numerous opportunities to hear distinguished Chicano and Chicana writers either read their works or be interviewed at the Conference. In addition, a number of very promising newly recognized writers will be reading their works. The program contains the details for the time and room for both the interviews and the literary readings. The following writers will be participating in the interviews: Abelardo Delgado, Estela Portillo-Trambley, Nash Candelaria, Jim Sagel, Alurista, Beverly Silva, Rolando Hinojosa, José Antonio Villarreal, Alejandro Morales, and Justo Alarcón. In addition 22 writers will be reading from their works on either April 14 or April 16.

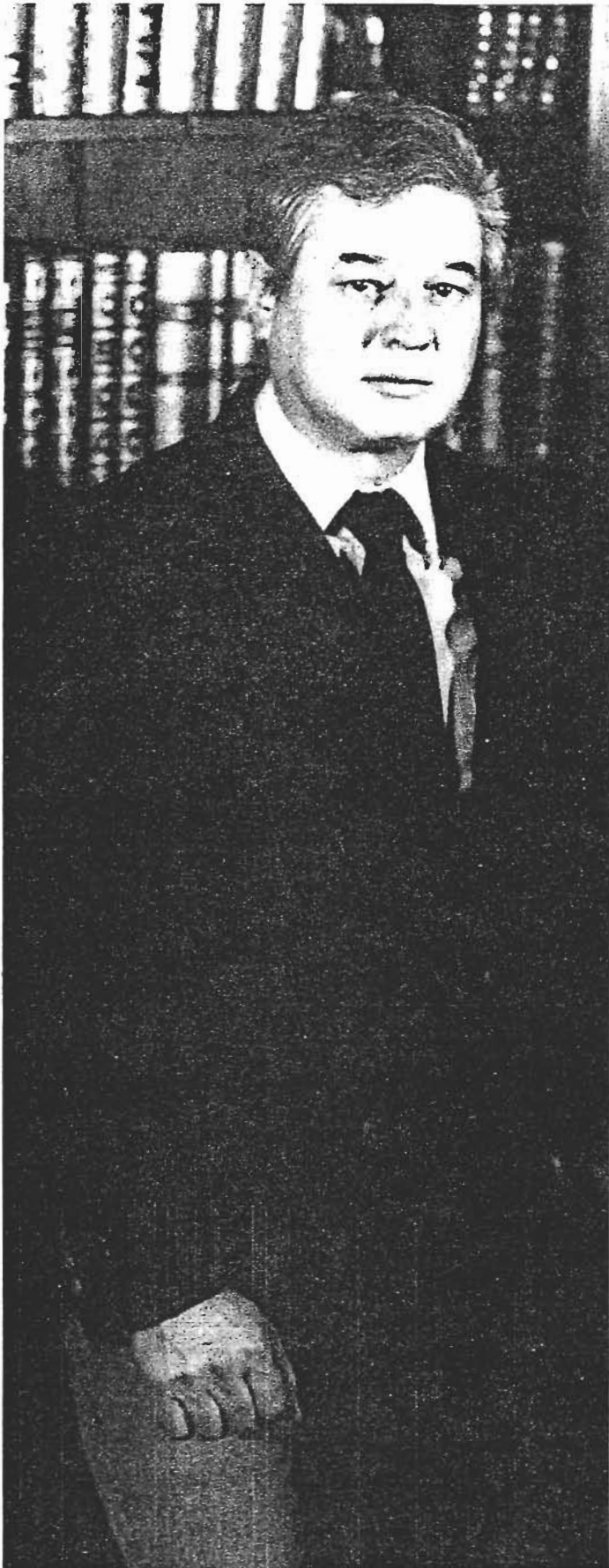


**Alejandro Morales**



**Nash Candelaria**





Salvador Rodríguez del Pino



Alurista



Estela Portillo Trambley

# National Chicano Art Exhibit

The National Chicano Art Exhibit will run between March 28 and April 22, 1983 at Eastern Michigan University's Ford Gallery. The following artists have been accepted into the exhibit:

Guillermo Acevedo, Chicago. Paintings.  
José Antonio Aguirre L., Chicago. Intaglio, Relief prints.  
Teresa Archuleta-Sagel, Española, New Mexico. Textiles.  
Carlos Cortez Koyokuikatl, Chicago. Linocuts.  
Rubén Francisco Flores, Pontiac, Michigan. Pastels.  
Harry Gamboa, Jr., Los Angeles. Photographs.  
José González, Chicago. Paintings and Drawings.  
Lourdes S. Guerrero, Chicago. Wool Tapestries.  
Stephen Sariñana-Lampson, Los Angeles. Photographs  
Mary Louise López, San Antonio. Acrylics on Canvas.  
César Martínez, San Antonio. Linoleum and wood block prints.  
Nora Mendoza, West Bloomfield, Michigan. Paintings.  
Juan Ortega, Lansing, Michigan. Ceramics and Paintings.  
Alejandro Romero, Chicago. Paintings.  
Patricia Rodríguez, San Francisco. Box constructions.  
Torero, Chicago. Paintings.



## The Art of Amado Maurilio Peña, Jr.

The distinguished Chicano artist, Amado Maurilio Peña, Jr., is exhibiting his work at the Ford Gallery at the invitation of Eastern Michigan University. The Art Exhibit Coordinators would like to acknowledge Mr. Peña's contribution of his serigraph, "Santa Clara" which he has made available to produce the poster of the National Chicano Art Exhibit. The following works by Peña are on exhibit:

Hombre de Color (serigraph)  
De Noche (serigraph)  
El Músico (serigraph)  
Hopi (serigraph)  
Santo Domingo (serigraph)  
Santa Clara (serigraph)  
Tres en Plata (lithograph)  
Dos en Rojo (etching)  
Madona del Bisonte (etching)

La Coqueta (serigraph)  
El Espejo (serigraph)  
La Cosecha (serigraph)  
Los Seis (serigraph)  
Cultura (serigraph)  
Estrellitas (serigraph)  
Familia del Sol (etching)  
El Cigarillo (etching)  
Tableta I (etching)



Amado Maurilio Peña, Jr.

# El Teatro de la Esperanza

The internationally recognized Chicano theater troupe, EL TEATRO DE LA ESPERANZA will be in residence at Eastern Michigan University during April 14-16, 1983. Through the sponsorship of the Communications and Theatre Arts Department of Eastern Michigan University, EL TEATRO DE LA ESPERANZA will perform the following plays at Quirk Theater:

Música de las Americas (Music of the Americas), 8:00 p.m., Thursday, April 14, 1983. Cost per ticket: \$7.50

Hijos (Once a Family), 8:00 p.m., Friday, April 15, 1983. Cost per ticket: \$7.50

La Víctima (The Victim), 8:00 p.m., Saturday, April 16, 1983. Cost per ticket: \$7.50



**Música de las Américas**



**La Víctima**





Hijos

**EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY  
SECOND ANNUAL  
CHICANO FILM EXHIBITION AND FESTIVAL**

All films will be screened in **Tower Room (McKenny Union)**.

**Wednesday, April 13**

7:30 p.m. Zoot Suit

**Thursday, April 14**

3:45-4:45 Chulas Fronteras  
5:00 - 6:30 Alambrista  
6:35 - 7:00 Angel and Big Joe  
7:15 - 7:45 Rivera: The Age of Steel  
7:50 - 8:35 El Grito de las Madres Dolorosas  
8:45 - 9:15 Chicana  
9:20 - 9:50 Overture


**Friday, April 15**

1:00 p.m. Life of Gregorio Cortez  
3:45 - 5:20 Salt of the Earth  
5:30 - 6:30 Seguíñ  
6:35 - 7:00 Consuelo: ¿Quiénes Somos?  
7:10 - 7:40 Del Mero Corazón  
7:45 - 8:05 I Am Joaquín  
8:15 - 9:15 El Pachuco from Zootsuits to Low Riders  
9:30 - 10:00 Angel and Big Joe

**Saturday, April 16**

1:00 - 3:00 Life of Gregorio Cortez  
3:05 - 3:35 Del Mero Corazón  
3:45 - 4:30 El Grito de las Madres Dolorosas  
4:35 - 5:00 Chicana  
5:15 - 6:15 Chulas Fronteras  
6:30 - 8:00 Los Olvidados (The Young and the Damned)

AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL



A LUIS VALDEZ Film

**ZOOT SUIT**

EDWARD JAMES OLMOs · CHARLES AIDMAN · JOHN ANDERSON  
TYNE DALY · DANIEL VALDEZ as Henry Reyna

Written for the screen by LUIS VALDEZ. Based on his original play. Original music by DANIEL VALDEZ. Associate Producer PHILIP ESPARZA  
Co-Producers RENE DE BRICHER and WILLIAM F. LINDGATE. Executive Producer GORDON DAINOFF. Produced by PETER SURREAL  
Directed by LUIS VALDEZ. A 1983 "AFRICA FORUM" Presentation. A UNIVERSAL PICTURES Production.

Produced on Broadway by the Student Organization. Original Soundtrack on MCA Records and Tapes. **R** Restricted Under 17 Requires Accompanying Parent or Adult Guardian



Del Mero Corazón

# Zoot-Suit

**Director:** Luis Valdez  
**Producer:** Peter Burrell  
120 min.  
Color  
English

## SYNOPSIS:

ZOOT-SUIT marks the first time that a major Hollywood studio (Universal Pictures) presents a facet of the Mexican-American/Chicano experience. It is both a commentary and a chronicle of Americana: it is a story about an immigrant group, which is an experience common to all Americans.

The story is the rise of the "pachuco" in the culture of Los Angeles; how and why it developed out of the Mexican American barrio. The "pachucos" were a distinctive group that sported a certain fashion - the zoot-suit - and even their own "hip" variant of Spanish- "caló." The classic zoot-suit consisted of baggy pleated pants with tight cuffs and a high waist, under the wide-shouldered, loose fitting fingertip coat. A pork-pie hat with a feature and a three-foot watch chain hanging to the ankles completed the outfit.

Luis Valdez, founder of El Teatro Campesino - a decade-old traveling theater group specializing in Latino plays - wrote the play Zoot-Suit. After its huge financial success in 1978-1979 it was considered by several movie studios. Finally, Universal Pictures made the movie, and Luis Valdez himself was the director and writer of the film.

The film uses the original theatre cast. The language is rich, colorful, and highlighted with idioms; the film represents what the jive of the 1950's is to the blacks. (Jack Kroll in Newsweek has called it " a kind of epic impressionist play ...")

The play and the film are loosely based on the famed Sleepy Lagoon Murder Case which took place in 1942. The case involved a fight between two groups of young Mexican Americans in which one youngster was killed. The police staged mass raids throughout the barrio; over 300 young Mexican-Americans were jailed overnight. The Sleepy Lagoon case resulted in the tension that led to the Zoot-Suit Riots (1943), and instigated battles between young Chicanos and Anglo servicemen who invaded the Mexican barrios stripping and beating up anyone wearing a zoot-suit.

Valdez has written and directed a work which deals with the fight for identity of the Mexican-American community. The film's main theme is pride in the Chicano culture and identity.



## Chulas Fronteras

Director: Les Blank

Producer: Chris Strachwitz

16mm Color

58 min.

English and Spanish

### SYNOPSIS:

The first film to document the nortena or conjunto music prevalent in the Texas-Mexican border area and throughout the Southwest. For years, this style of music (adapted from the lively accordion tunes, primarily polkas, of early German settlers in Texas) has been enormously popular with working class Mexican people on both sides of the border; the joys and sorrows of their way of life find collective expression in nortena music, as performed in the film by such leading figures as Los Alegres de Terán, Lidia Mendoza, Narciso Martínez, Santiago and Flaco Jiménez, Rumal Fuentes, Los Pingüinos del Norte, Conjunto Tamaulipas and others.

CHULAS FRONTERAS does not isolate the music from scenes of daily life. In addition to music performed at dances, barbecues, political rallies and in a nortena music recording studio, footage is included of family gatherings, a 50th wedding anniversary, a priest blessing migrant workers' cars, a Río Grande valley onion harvest, a cock fight, vaqueros demonstrating their horsemanship, Lidia Mendoza preparing traditional hogs-head tamales on Christmas Eve, and accordionist Narciso Martínez at his daytime job as a zoo keeper in Brownsville, Texas.

During shooting, the filmmakers were cautioned by a bystander, "Don't leave out the heartache!" And they didn't: disc jockey Willie Lopez plays his composition, a corrido (ballad) about a confrontation between workers and Texas rangers during a 1967 labor dispute, and recalls being denied access to a restaurant to buy food for his traveling family; a father speaks of children who learn to drive a truck before they learn to read. But the overall message is one of irrepressible hope, expressed loud and clear in these songs of life and love along the border.

### Prior Screenings and Awards Earned:

FILMEX

EFLA American Film Festival--Red Ribbon

San Francisco Film Festival--Best of Category

Televised in L.A., NYC and West Germany

## Chicana

Director/Producer: Sylvia Morales

16mm

20 min.

### SYNOPSIS:

A documentary focusing on the contributions of the Chicana to society, from pre-Columbian times to the present. Based on a slide presentation by Ana Nieto Gómez.

## Angel & Big Joe

16 mm  
26 min.

### SYNOPSIS:

This is a delicate and compassionate observation of the deepening bond between two people of quite dissimilar ages and cultures. From this bond comes a painful dilemma that even very young people often face--that of deciding at a given moment whether one's responsibility is to others or to oneself. Angel, a fifteen-year-old Mexican-American migrant worker, meets Big Joe when he insists that the phone repairman leave his other work in the neighborhood and come to fix the pay phone near Angel's temporary home. The picking season is over. Angel's father has gone to Arizona to look for work, and the phone is the only link between the father and the family. The phone gets fixed, and sometime later Angel gets some odd jobs to help out his mother and little brother. He runs into Big Joe again, and is hired to help Big Joe fix up his house.

As their friendship grows, Angel encourages Joe to start growing roses as a business, something Joe has always wanted to do. The business becomes successful and Angel and Joe become even closer. They each seem to fill the need of the other for sharing and communication.

When Angel's father sends for his family, Big Joe proposes that Angel stay and live with him, sharing the business. "What are you gonna do--pick crops the rest of your life?" he asks Angel. He recounts his own adolescence, sacrificed in the coal mines because he believed his family depended on him, and his later realization of his responsibility to himself. After a troubled evening alone, Angel decides painfully that his family needs him at this time and leaves for Arizona.

## Rivera: The Age of Steel

16 mm Color  
28 min.

The Age of Steel is a documentary film about Diego Rivera's murals, which can now be seen in the Detroit Institute of Arts. The subject of the murals is industry as it existed in Detroit around the 1930's. The murals depict pharmaceutical, aeronautical and chemical plants as well as the Detroit auto industry. Moreover, this film features interviews with people who were involved in making the murals a realization. Among these contributors are Jorge Pierrot and other assistants. These murals were commissioned by Edsel Ford as a gift to the Detroit Institute of Arts.

# **El Grito De Las Madres Dolorosas**

**Producer/Director: Rev. Patrick J. Connolly, Jr.**  
**16 mm Color**  
**41 min.**  
**English**

## **SYNOPSIS:**

Youth gangs and violence --- a growing sickness in our cities! "El Grito" tells the story of Brother Modesto León, CMF, who worked for five years in Unincorporated East Los Angeles trying to solve a serious problem --- senseless gang violence. Fifteen Chicano gangs operate in a tiny area: two miles by three miles. Each year more than twenty young men are killed here through gang violence. "El Grito" focuses on the many mothers who have lost sons; hence the title: "The Cry of the Sorrowing Mothers."

Unincorporated East Los Angeles is probably the bloodiest battlefield of gang violence in the country today. But what happens here is happening in many many cities, in varying degrees. "El Grito" paints a picture of pain, suffering, and sorrow. But it also raises the questions: Why gangs? Why gang violence? What can be done to end gang violence?

**Prior Screenings and Awards Earned:**  
Chicano Film Festival, San Antonio, Texas, August, 1981.

# **Alambrista**

**Producers: Michael Hausman and Irwin Young**  
**Director: Robert M. Young**  
**16 mm**  
**2 hours**  
**English and Spanish**

## **SYNOPSIS:**

Roberto Ramírez, a young Mexican, decides he must go to the United States to look for work. He travels to the noisy bordertown of Tijuana, and under cover of darkness, slips across the border into California. The night is shattered by the searching beam of the Border Patrol helicopter that swoops down on a band of "illegals" clambering through the rocky hills. Although the patrol officers catch many, Roberto escapes, and begins his odyssey into the United States.

Roberto soon meets other illegals. They show him how to get work and escape detection by imitating the ways of the "gringo". One of the new friends tells him about a city in northern California where the pay is better. Together they set out for this mysterious place which holds a promise of riches in the lettuce harvest. The hazards of their journey take a dreadful toll, and Roberto arrives there alone, in a state of shock.

In one of the run-down cafés that service migrant workers, he meets a lonely waitress. In the tumult and alienation of this strange new environment, she offers him warmth. Nothing can be enjoyed for long, however. Roberto's momentary security comes to an abrupt end when he is suddenly deported.

So the cycle begins anew: Mexico, the border, the underground existence in the U.S. -- this time in another strange state, Colorado. Roberto goes to work in a melon field, where he finds his long-lost father, but it is too late for them to know each other. In his pain, Roberto realizes his true desires, and resolves the conflicting forces in his life the only way he can.

This film is about people who pick fruits and vegetables we eat, but because they are always moving, they don't have time to ripen themselves. Moving like that gives you the illusion of freedom: you think you are making your own choices, but you're not. The film is also about divisions, like borders. It's about someone trying to live with his heart in one place and his stomach in another. But you can't live like that, separated from your family and your roots.

## Overture

**Producer:** Elaine Sperber

**Writer/Director:** Seth Pinsker

**Distributor:** Learning Corporation of America

16 mm Color

26 min.

### SYNOPSIS:

Young Linh Tran and her family have settled into their first real house since emigrating from Vietnam. Their neighbors are the Aguilers, a Mexican-American family. Linh and José Aguilar become friends when they discover their mutual interest and talent in playing the flute.

### Prior Screenings and Awards Earned:

Red Ribbon Winner at the American Film Festival (1981)

Award Winner at the Rivercity Arts Festival, Jacksonville, Florida (1981)

Birmingham International Educational Film Festival (1981)

San Antonio Film Festival (1980)

## Del Mero Corazón

**Director:** Les Blank

**Producer:** Chris Strachwitz

16mm Color

28 min.

English and Spanish

### SYNOPSIS:

A lyrical journey through the heart of Chicano culture, as reflected in the love songs of the Tex-Mex Norteña music tradition. Love songs are the poetry of daily life - a poetry of passion and death, hurt and humor, pleasures and torn dreams of desire. In the film these songs travel from intimate family gatherings to community dancehalls, from the borderlands to wherever La Raza works, lives, settles down. They are always sung from the heart.

### Prior Screenings and Awards Earned:

London Film Festival--Outstanding Film of the Year

Houston International Film Festival--Gold Medal

EFLA American Film Festival--Finalist

Cine Golden Eagle

## **I Am Joaquín**

**16 mm Color**  
**20 min.**

### **SYNOPSIS:**

Corky Gonzales' historical poem of the Chicano experience. The historical perspective of the Chicano in our society from the glory of Quetzalcoatl in Indian Mexico, society from the pageantry of the Conquest, the spirit and ideals of Independence, the Revolution of 1910 to the Chicano Movement today. Gives the Chicanos a proud sense of their roots in America and their achievements as a people. Produced by El Teatro Campesino, an independent Chicano theater company.

## **Consuelo: Quiénes Somos**

**Director: Adolfo Vargas**  
**Producer: Jeff and Carlos Penichet**  
**16 mm Color**  
**20 min.**  
**Spanish and English**

### **SYNOPSIS:**

This informative and moving film shows the problems of a Spanish-speaking girl who encounters a school that does not initially understand her special needs. Although bright and eager to learn, Consuelo cannot follow her lessons and suffers emotionally and scholastically as a result. Consuelo has a warm relationship with her lovable, understanding grandfather, who tells her a story which illustrates humorously the advantages of bilingualism. Finally, the problem becomes more complicated with a visit to school by Consuelo's mother and grandfather. Since there is a lack of a mutual language, prospects seem poor for a successful resolution of Consuelo's difficulties. However, a bilingual teacher enters the situation, and soon Consuelo is enrolled in the bilingual programs. Consuelo becomes successful at school and learns English quickly while preserving her ethnic identity.

## **Salt of the Earth**

**Director: Herbert J. Biberman**  
**16 mm**  
**94 min.**

### **SYNOPSIS:**

Socially conscious drama about the struggle of Mexican American zinc miners and their wives--the men for equality of working and living conditions with Anglo miners, the women for equality with men. Made during the height of the McCarthy era.

## Seguín

**Director & Writer:** Jesús Treviño

**Producer:** Severo Pérez

**16 mm Color**

**60 min.**

### SYNOPSIS:

Seguín, the story of Juan Seguín, an unsung hero of the Texas war for independence from Mexico, was filmed as the pilot for a projected eight-part Public Broadcasting (PBS) series called "La Historia."

The one-hour movie tells the little-known story of the Mexican defenders of the Alamo--in particular, of the Seguín family, whose patriarch, Don Erasmo, helped Stephen Austin bring the first Anglo settlers to assist in developing Texas, then a Mexican state. After the Anglos actually began to outnumber the Mexicans, the Mexican government became nervous and sent general Santa Anna to try to regain control of the situation. By then, however, it was too late.

## El Pachuco From Zootsuits to Low Riders

**Director/Producer:** Joe R. Camacho

**16mm**

**Distributor:** Island Film Works

### SYNOPSIS:

The early 1940's was an era of conflict and hostility, of Allies and Nazis, of us and them. There was a war going on, a World War. There was also a war on the streets of L.A. While the pages of history point to man's inhumanity to his fellow man, lost between the lines, buried in the back pages, rests the misunderstood and much maligned image of Chicano youth, forties style. Dressed in fingertip coats, gabardine drapes, and turtle shoes, the historical image of the Pachuco as generated by the news media of the times is that of the ethnic gangster, foreign in their appearance, citizenship, and ideology. The image of the Pachuco as seen by the Pachuco, himself is something that is totally different.

Through his poetry and art, José Montoya of the R.C.A.F. presents the other side of the stereotype of the Pachuco. He presents the side of the Pachuco as an alienated youth, as an alienated people, who became victims of circumstance in a desperate world. "El Pachuco: From Zootsuits to Lowriders" is a 50 minute documentary on the image of the Pachuco in his past and present position in the ranks of American folk heroes.

"El Pachuco: From Zootsuits to Lowriders" is an Island Film Works production done in conjunction with the Royal Chicano Air Force. Information on sales of the film should be addressed c/o Island Film Works. 66 Garland St. Oakland, California 94611.

# Los Olvidados/The Young and the Damned

**Director:** Luis Buñuel

**81 min.**

**Spanish with English subtitles**

## SYNOPSIS:

This uncompromising, award-winning social protest film about homeless children in the slums of modern Mexico is almost a documentary in its depiction of violence and poverty. But it also resembles the director's earlier work in which Buñuel created his own nightmarish, disturbing and highly personal world.

# Life of Gregorio Cortez

**Director:** Robert M. Young

**Producer:** Moctezuma Esparza and Michael Hausman

**Screenplay:** Víctor Villaseñor adapted by Robert M. Young

based on the book, **WITH HIS PISTOL IN HIS HAND** by Américo Paredes

(University of Texas Press)

**120 min.**

Film funded with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities

The film is an interpretation of the life of Gregorio Cortez, a Mexican American who is unjustly pursued as the murderer of a Texas sheriff when in fact he has acted in self-defense. Actually Gregorio Cortez is the victim of a cross-cultural semantic misunderstanding. When asked by the sheriff through an interpreter whose Spanish is not completely fluent whether he has traded a horse (caballo) that day he answers that he has not traded a caballo but he has traded a yegua. The interpreter is unable to explain adequately to the sheriff who then implies that Gregorio Cortez is lying. A confrontation ensues which leaves the sheriff dead and Gregorio Cortez is pursued relentlessly by the Anglo authorities, including the Texas Rangers. Nevertheless he is able to elude them by the sheer strength of his wits until finally he is betrayed by someone who wants to collect the reward which has been posted. During Cortez's trial the original misunderstanding comes to light. Nevertheless he is sentenced to prison. Eventually Gregorio Cortez received a pardon from the governor. Shortly after leaving prison he dies.

## ABSTRACTS

Note: The abstracts printed here reflect the submissions given to the NACS conference coordinators. In some cases one overarching abstract was submitted for a whole panel. In other cases abstracts were submitted for each individual paper contained in a session. Abstracts are printed here in alphabetical order.

WALTER RANDOLPH ADAMS, The Long and Longer Roads North: A Comparison of Central American and Mexican Migration to the United States.

There are economic and political causes for emigration. The Mexican case is seen to be economic; the Central American cases (i.e., Guatemalan and Salvadoran), political with economic bases. These two migration systems are compared and contrasted using case studies of migrants. A determination of possible effects of Central American migration on Mexican employment in the United States is then more clear.

JUSTO S. ALARCON, Niveles interpretativos del poema "Encuentro".

El poema "Encuentro" de Lupe Cárdenas se presta a una serie de interpretaciones de varios niveles. Lo que salta de inmediato a la vista es la "forma" externa ovalada del poema, basada en una "estructura" compleja de diálogos y monólogos implícitamente dialogados. Se analizará en detalle esta interesante estructura. También se expondrá en la ponencia el trasfondo histórico de la Conquista y el "encuentro" implícito entre Cortés y la Malinche, bajo las dos grandes figuras del Popocatepetl y de Iztacíhuatl. El tema histórico nos proporcionará otra aproximación al poema: la psicoarquetípica, en donde las figuras y símbolos cilíndricos y cónicos añaden significado a la "forma" del poema y a la "historia" de la Conquista. Por fin, después del análisis de los varios niveles interpretativos, concluiremos nuestra exposición con el posible "mensaje" del mestizaje histórico y un posible "apunte" hacia el futuro del chicano.

CARL ALLSUP, Promises Earned: Commitments Betrayed: John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and the Chicano Political Experience.

The turbulent decade of the 1960's included, among many things, the most dynamic interaction of the federal government and minority groups since Reconstruction. The nature of this involvement is a matter of current debate, particularly in terms of its contemporary structure, its famous protagonists, and its ultimate value. Most of the analysis has focused on Black Americans and the Civil Rights Movement as a culmination of the general post World War II development. However, Mexican Americans initiated and participated in a significant relationship with John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and their administrations. Mexican Americans elected Kennedy President of the United States, and adopted him as a hero; Kennedy, in return, betrayed their trust. Lyndon Johnson acted as the Great Patrón, provided important programs for Mexican Americans; at the same time, he prevented the creation of a viable and long-lasting structural integration.

TOMAS ALMAGUER, Chicanos in the U.S. Class Structure: Theoretical and Methodological Considerations.

This paper explores the utility of a recent neo-Marxist operationalization of class to an analysis of the position of Chicanos in the U.S. class structure. Using as our point of departure Erik Olin Wright's discussion of classes in advanced capitalist societies, we propose ways to refine further a Marxist approach to class analysis in the contemporary United States. In doing so, we rely on data from the 1979 National Chicano Survey to illustrate our conception of the U.S. class structure and indicate the structural position of the Chicano population within it. We conclude with some preliminary observation of the interplay between class and racial stratification systems in the present period.



GLORIA ANZALDUA, Other Participant: Cherrie Moraga, Invisible & Inaudible: The Chicana Lesbian Writer.

In this workshop we will discuss what has largely been taboo in Chicano culture: the existence of and the literature of the Chicana lesbian. We will use our own works and the works of other contemporary lesbian writers to examine the political, psychological, and spiritual implications of the invisibility of the lesbian writer. We will cover such issues as: the Chicana family, female sexuality, indigenous roots, straddling two cultures. We will discuss the role of the Chicana feminist writer in the feminist movement as well as her role in the Chicano community. We will examine the path of the lesbian writer as outspoken seer and catalyst for change.

JOHN J. ATTINASI, Bilingual Outcomes: The Measure of Success for the Bilingual Program in East Chicago Schools.

In the wake of earlier negative evaluations of bilingual education's effectiveness, several studies have emerged from regions throughout the United States demonstrating significant progress by students in Bilingual Education programs. This paper will review such reports, illustrating how the prime complaint of bilingual opponents--the need to learn English--is without foundation. In many evaluations of progress, including that of East Chicago, Indiana, which forms the empirical part of the paper, better preparation in English is frequently the result of bilingual education. The quantitative findings are seen in relation to qualitative descriptions of school, community and the students who have passed through the program, and to theories of underlying proficiency in linguistic development.

RENATO BARAHONA, Chicano/Mexicano Oral History Perspectives in Chicago

This paper will summarize primary research, in the form of interviews, past and present, conducted by students and myself in Chicago since 1975. By presenting the broad outlines of several seminars on Chicano/Mexicano and Hispanic oral history, it is the purpose of this paper to cast light on important aspects of methodology, problems and possibilities in this field.

NANCY BARCELO, Other Participant: Irene Campos Carr, The Midwestern Chicana: A Profile.

The last decade has witnessed the emergence of a new and growing body of literature centering on the Hispanic woman. The studies have focused primarily on the Chicana; however, it has been the Chicana in the West or Southwest. Sociological studies, reports on higher education, essays, history, literature, and interviews with la mujer are being written about and by Texans, New Mexicans and Californians. Our large number of mujeres in the Midwest remain largely ignored. We are an invisible presence. Thus it is time for those of us in the Midwest to begin the task of collecting data on the Midwest Chicana. Our paper proposes to present the results of a series of interviews with a cross-section of Chicanas in Illinois and Iowa. Our study will deal with Chicana intra-familial relationships and the contemporary changes in women's roles.

W. K. BARGER, Other Participants: Ain Haas, Baldemar Velázquez, Ernesto Reza, The Farmworker Movement in the Midwest and the Social Context of Social Change.

The social environment is a major factor in the direction and impact of sociocultural change initiated by ethnic groups. The potentials and limitations of the social environment for the farmworker movement in the Midwest was investigated by a random-sample telephone survey of 385 Indiana residents. Public views concerning Mexican American farmworkers, farmworker rights, and the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) indicate that there is strong latent popular support for the farmworkers' cause, but that this support needs to be mobilized to effect meaningful changes in the farmworkers' living and working conditions.

W. K. BARGER, Other Participant: Ernesto Reza, Community Action and the Farmworker Movement in the Midwest.

Community action as an applied social science can be both intellectually challenging and theoretically and socially relevant. This premise is illustrated in a project to stimulate changes in the Indianapolis public schools to support the farmworker movement in the Midwest. The project focused on encouraging parent-teacher groups not to participate in the Campbell's labels program in honor of a boycott called by farmworkers. Social science perspectives on adaptation of systems theory and social science methods contributed to the project goals and strategy, and a post evaluation reveals that the project achieved significant social changes. The project has several implications for principles of applied social change and for the relationship between scholarship and applied social science.

MARIO BARRERA, The Evolution of Chicano Political Ideology from the Nineteenth Century to the Second World War.

This paper focuses on the political ideologies of various Chicano Political and community organizations from the nineteenth century to the end of the Second World War. It describes the early focus on the political goal of community among such groups as the mutual aid societies. Starting in the 1920's there is a shift to a greater concern with the goal of equality, defined in racial terms. The central argument is that these two goals have been the major concerns of Chicano political organizations, singly or in combination, but the potential conflict between them has rarely been recognized.

ANTHONY F. BELTRAMO, "Campo 47:" A Montana Corrido.

Why are corridos vigorously sung in Montana but not created? The discovery, rare indeed, of a Montana corrido composed in 1921 is the occasion for a search into the factors behind the near absence, in a productive sense, of this tradition. It is one that has remained quite productive throughout the Border states and New Mexico. To seek the same tendency in Montana Chicano communities as large and old as those in Butte and Billings seems natural, but it is nearly in vain. The inquiry may lead to a better understanding of the Chicano situation on the Great Plains.

JOSE SPIELBERG BENITEZ, ¡Juntos, Pero No Revueltos! Central American Migration to the U.S. and its Impact on Chicanos.

Recent political and economic developments in Central America (especially El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala) have resulted in the documented and undocumented movement of these peoples into the United States. Potential future debacles in U.S. Central American policy could greatly expand or accelerate this migration. This presentation will attempt to assess the actual and potential impact of this type of migration on the socio-economic and political development and cultural identity of Chicanos. Special attention will be paid to the increasing reference or orientation to "Hispanics" in official social programs, in general, and its impact on Chicanos, in particular.

IRENE I. BLEA, Other Participants: Ramón Del Castillo, Andrés Salazar, Filigonio Arellano, Norberto Pacheco, Delayed Stress and the Chicano Viet Nam Vet.

This is a video presentation outlining the Chicano experience in Viet Nam and the human consequence of the war. The research team has identified the manifestation of delayed stress in the Chicano community and how it affects the veteran, his family and friends. This presentation goes further than the identification of symptoms and their impact, it proposes a treatment model within a cultural context, and discusses future Chicano military participation. All but one of the researchers are Viet Nam Veterans or Viet Nam Era Veterans.

IRENE I. BLEA, La Entriega de Novios: The Ethnopoetry of Being Given and Taken in Marriage.

This ethnolinguistic approach focuses upon La Entriega de Novios as a means to analyze the structure and function of linguistic symbols in the marriage ceremony in Chicano culture. La Entriega is a dying art form found in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. It is both a song and a ceremony conducted in the oral tradition and composed in the process of delivery. This tradition was a subject funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend held at the University of Texas-Austin in 1982.

IRENE I. BLEA, 9th Street: The Disarmament of a Chicano Community.

The 9th Street Oral History Project sought to document the lives of individuals who formerly resided in what has become Ninth Street Historic Park in downtown Denver, Colorado. The park consists of renovated homes cited for their historical significance. No mention has ever been made relevant to the Chicano community which the Park and its accompanying elaborate three-college-campus complex displaced. The 9th Street Oral History Project has not only recorded the lives of former residents on the site, but has documented a series of economic and political tactics by which urban renewal was imposed on an unsuspecting community. These tactics are currently being employed in other large urban centers. The slide presentation promotes a critical analysis of "reviving the downtown area."

ROBERT R. BRISCHETTO, Other Participants: William C. Velásquez, Rodolfo O. del la Garza, The Mexican American Electorate.

If elected officials are to adequately represent the interests of the Chicano constituents, it is essential that they be informed about the political opinions and values of the Mexican American people. If community organizers are to develop the most effective means of mobilizing the Chicano electorate to hold public officials accountable, they too must be informed about the attitudes and behavior of Chicano voters. To these ends, the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP) conducted surveys of 903 voting age Chicanos in San Antonio, Texas, and East Los Angeles, California, from November, 1981 to January, 1982. The findings are discussed in this panel of papers presented by the authors and the publishers.

YOLANDA JULIA BROYLES, What is Mainstreaming?: ZOOT SUIT on Stage and Screen.

Much controversy has surrounded the play and film ZOOT SUIT due to its entry into the commercial world of Broadway theater and the Hollywood film industry. In this paper I will explore the relationship between a dramatic work and the institutions through which it is transmitted to the public. Specifically, I will analyze the transformative process of the play ZOOT SUIT as it passes from a non-profit cultural project into a commercial project within mainstream institutions. An attempt will be made to assess the possibilities and/or limitations of minority art which enters the mainstream.

NURIA BUSTAMANTE, Permanencia Y Cambio En Caras Viejas y Vino Nuevo.

En la novela Caras viejas y vino nuevo de Alejandro Morales, el autor crea un mundo ficticio deforme, confuso y caótico. En el presente estudio se explora la naturaleza de este mundo alucinado y se examinan los elementos que lo integran, según aparecen en la interacción de dos generaciones: una culturalmente desarraigada de su México nativo, y otra, descendiente de la anterior, con un patrimonio cultural de difícil adaptación en su suelo nativo norteamericano. Se enfocan principalmente las varias manifestaciones de los elementos de permanencia y cambio: a) como configuradores del conflicto social representado (en actitudes ante las convenciones sociales, el trabajo, la religión); b) como técnica literaria generadora de la tensión y dinámica internas de la obra.

Religion as part of culture plays an integral role within the Chicano people. Chicano literature that has concentrated on Chicano liberation, the Chicano Movement, or future strategies have neglected the significance of the Catholic Church and its impact on Chicanos, whether progressive or regressive. The purpose of the paper is to develop strategies toward a progressive Chicano Movement of the future that takes into account the Church. Two models will be examined and compared in this paper: (1) the internal colonial model and (2) the Marxist model. My intention is to analyze religion (Roman Catholic Church) as part of ideology in its relationship to the political and economic structures of society. In using the internal colonial model, the history of the Church is analyzed within that framework. The question of decolonization is discussed by taking control of the Southwest Catholic Church. The Church (like the Black Church) should become vocal and active in exposing and fighting the mechanisms of racism and be part of the many forces within the Chicano Movement. Within the Marxist framework, it is analyzed using a "liberation theology" approach from Latin America. In the U.S., the "Liberationist Church" would be critical of capitalism and Chicano Christians must confront class exploitation in coordination with the U.S. working class. In addition, problems and weaknesses of both approaches are highlighted. The conclusion argues that if Chicanos continue to be Catholic, Chicanos need to take control over the Southwest Catholic Church, align with the growing Liberationist Church of the U.S. and Liberationist Church of the Third World, and actively participate in revolutionary change.

NORMA CANTU, The Matachines in Laredo.

**A Historical View:** The local matachín groups hail from various geographical centers in Mexico and south Texas. My discussion focuses on one group--de la Santa Cruz--which came from Mexico to South Texas and only arrived in Laredo in the early forties. **A Literary View:** In their "juegos" the matachines are in effect relating stories. The narrative structure parallels oral storytelling and song as it incorporates ritualistic elements. The semiotic value of the complex festival revealed in the main symbols used--the heart, the rose, --weighs depending on the dance in favor of a historical or present symbolic structure that the community of dancers share.

DAVID CASTELLANOS, Other Participant: Elio de Arruda, Liberation or Domestication: Community-Based Adult Education.

Following the success of empowerment programs based on liberatory education in Third World countries (Freire, 1971, 1978), a number of community-based programs have developed educational programs for Latinos applying empowerment principles in an industrial society. This application has focused on teacher training and curriculum. However, the administration of these programs tends to follow uncritically, patterns consistent with the dominant culture and antithetical to the philosophy of empowerment education. Therefore, the problem to be investigated focuses on the the local administrator and administrative arrangements within these program and their relationship to power. Power is defined as the ability of one group to prevail over another and to keep that group from acting in its own self-interest. Power is seen as having three dimensions: first, force is used by one group to control another; second, one group is excluded from the decision making process by denying it needs and and wants access to the social agenda; third, the groups , both in power and out of power, are socialized into believing that the existing power relationships are inevitable, i.e. one group is to control and the other to comply. It is the concept of power in this third dimension which serves as a conceptual base for investigating the problem. Schooling and acculturation of minorities and the values of the dominant culture are seen as historically the devises used to develop and maintain these third dimension power relationships. It was hypothesized that the inability of administrators of empowerment programs to critically develop processes consistent with empowerment philosophy arises from (a) their experiences in traditional schooling and (b) their acculturation into majority culture values (Bernstein, 1977; Greeley, 1974). The investigation utilizes the case study method whereby five Latino Data were collected on the attitudes and behaviors of local administrators relative to the dominant culture's (a) leaders, (b) values, and (c) acculturation through schooling.

COLLEGE RECRUITMENT ASSOCIATION FOR HISPANICS, State Recruitment for Hispanics: Structure and Function.

The purpose of the workshop the College Recruitment Association for Hispanics, CRAH, proposes is to share the concept of a state-wide recruitment association for the recruitment of Hispanics into higher education. A panel of four members of CRAH will present elements of this concept, and the particular needs of audience members interested in establishing a similar group will be explored.

RICARDO GRISWOLD DEL CASTILLO, "Child Rearing, Discipline and Sex: La Familia Chicana in the Nineteenth Century"

This paper treats the affective dimensions of family life among Mexican Americans living in urban areas in the American Southwest in the nineteenth century. It is based on primary archival resources and quantitative data drawn from the manuscript census returns for San Antonio, Los Angeles, Tucson and Santa Fe. The basic thesis of the paper is that elements of modern family life were present in some of the families of Mexican Americans prior to the twentieth century. Generally, depending on generation and class, Chicano families of the last century had a more liberated view of sex and its role in family life than Anglo-Americans. The age-old institution of barraganía or concubinage was a significant social reality. Attitudes towards sexual relations were molded within the family. Child rearing and the discipline of children focused mostly on formalistic religious teachings as well as the inculcation of folk customs and traditions. There were significant class differences in child socialization and this was reflected in differential attitudes towards sex and marriage. The paper concludes by challenging the widely accepted notion that the Mexican American family was "traditional" and pre-modern in its essential characteristics.

RICHARD CHABRAN, Chicano Cultural History: A Review of Recent Studies.

Recent works that treat Chicano cultural history are a positive indication of the work which is currently underway. As an introduction to this panel I will briefly give a descriptive overview of current studies in the area of cultural history and provide a selective sampling of the documentation available to scholars.

LUIS CHAPARRO, Chicanos in the Computer Age.

This paper outlines the impact computers are making as the United States shifts from an industrial to an information society. These changes affect not only the economic, political and social aspects of modern life, but are also destined to become an integral part of domestic life. The author analyzes the status of the Chicano population in this post-industrial/information society and discusses the impact computers will have on areas of special interest to Chicanos such as education and access to information. Finally, the paper outlines some of the strategies available to Chicanos to enable them to have access to computers and computer-generated information, thus becoming not only computer literate but also active users of computers. In the course of achieving computer-user status, Chicanos will also become aware of how computer technology is affecting their personal and professional lives.

RENE CISNEROS, The Cantinflas Comic Performance in Mexico and in Aztlán.

This paper discusses the Cantinflas comic performance as a contribution to verbal art and in its relation to the communicative competence of audiences both in Mexico and in Aztlán. The Cantinflas comic performance is analyzed in the spirit of verbal art as performance and communicative competence (Richard Bauman, 1975), the framing of "play" (Gregory Bateson, 1974), and the function of "keying" devices (Irving Goffman, 1974) as means which integrate the performance. "Keying" devices included in the analysis of the Cantinflas humor include stylistic manipulation of lexical constraints, speech acts, and nonverbal communication as conventionalized in both Mexican society in Mexico and Chicano/Latino society in Aztlán.

RENE DIAZ-LEFEBVRE, Chicano Grantsmanship and the Implementation of a College/Community Satellite Campus Program.

This demonstration shall provide the participant with the opportunity to become familiar with the tools and skills necessary for the following: 1) The development and implementation of a college satellite campus located in the indigenous Chicano community, specifically geared toward the non-traditional Chicano learner such as the Chola/Cholo, the campesino, the seasonal worker, the older ESL person, the single parent, the high school dropout; and 2) The procurement of potential and existing financial support necessary in order to initiate, develop and implement a model-pilot program.

LISA DURAN, Crisis and in Chicano Studies Departments: a Student Perspective.

Tension has always existed between mainstream academia and Chicano Studies as a discipline. In some places, this tension has reached crisis proportions. "Mainstream" elements in the university are actively working to disestablish or weaken Chicano Studies programs nationwide. Exacerbating this problem are those Chicano Studies departments or programs which have shirked their political responsibility to maintain quality programs with strong links to the community. This paper will deal with the tension between political commitment (in the department) and academic survival in the university. The University of California, Riverside provides an empirical example for the observations in this paper. In this time of crisis, departments can re-evaluate their positions academically within the university, and also in relation to surrounding communities to make positive changes in response to self-criticism. Related questions that are addressed in this paper are: whether or not departments should work in university academic structure; faculty's lack of response to students, community or the programs; how much departments should be involved in the community; whether the department is producing at an acceptable academic level; in an interdisciplinary department, how large a role the faculty should play; the roles of graduate and undergraduate students in the department; tokenism in the university; co-optation and sellout of Chicano faculty, staff and administrators. The future of Chicano Studies as a discipline rests on the ability of departments to respond to current challenges. Recognizing that conflict is inherent in the university's treatment of Chicano Studies will allow for realistic assessments and strategies. In response to the crisis, it is necessary to strengthen the discipline both on an academic and political level.

ERNESTINA N. EGER, "Luego fue a Chicago": La poesía chicana en el Medio Oeste.

La investigación de la poesía chicana en el medio oeste revela una riqueza de personalidades y obras, escondidas por el abandono académico. La culpa de este olvido se ha de echar en parte a un inadecuado control bibliográfico, a la escasez de grandes casas editoras chicanas por estas partes, y a la indefinición del concepto de poeta chicano en el medio oeste. En este ensayo comentamos estas cuestiones, tanto como la actividad y producción literarias en la región y la temática, imágenes, y rasgos típicos de la poesía del medio oeste. Proponemos un tentativo esquema generacional. Examinamos brevemente los nueve poemarios publicados por Carlos Morton, Mario Garza, Ricardo Mario Amezcua, Ana Castillo, Ricardo Sánchez, Sandra Cisneros, Rina Rocha, y Robert Villegas, Jr. y los poemas sueltos de tales otros poetas significativos como Carlos Cortez U., Alfredo M. González, Antonia Qunitana Pigno, y Marcela Trujillo.

HENRY FLORES, An Inherently Discriminatory Cobweb: Some Considerations Concerning the American Political System.

The Chicano movement of the late 1960's and early 1970's, the brokerage politics of the 1980's, and an assortment of social, educational and economic development programs have failed to raise the social and economic conditions of the Mexicano/Chicano community much higher than when the activism began. The principle reason for the seemingly fragmented strategies pursued by the community's leadership is a failure to grasp the intricacy of the American political system. This paper is an attempt at differentiating and defining the various pillars of the American political superstructure and how they have, and will continue to do so in the future, to maintain the Chicano/Mexican community in a social, economic and politically subordinated position.



JOHN GARCIA, Chicanos in the Midwest: Examining Political Culture and Development.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the sociopolitical experiences of Chicanos in the Midwest, and suggest some research directions. Despite a longstanding presence in this region, social scientists have neglected the political experiences of "these" Chicanos. Both demographic and economic profiles of Chicanos in the Midwest suggest a relatively better educated and better paid group than their Southwestern counterparts. Yet similar problems of educational performance, poor housing, occupational stratifications, and discrimination link Chicanos in the Midwest with their *carnales* to the West. Utilizing the concepts of political culture and political development, I attempt to characterize the distinct structural and geographic factors that affects the political development of the Chicano community. By political culture, I am referring to the system of beliefs about the patterns of political interactions and political institutions. The political culture will color people's expectations about the realities of politics, as well as instilling some shared ideals as to what their public life might be. For Chicanos, the avenues and resources for political development will be shaped, to a large extent, as to the political culture of the region and its economic structure. Midwestern Chicanos have their family roots in the Southwest, but must cope with the political realities of an economically declining region, smaller numerical concentration than southwestern Chicanos, and more intense inter-minority competitions. Therefore, the discussion of political development focuses on the infrastructure building aspects of expending political resources. Finally, these identified factors will be inter-related in order to present some critical research questions and topics that will more comprehensively cover the Chicano experience in the U.S.

JUAN R. GARCIA, Midwest Mexicanos in the Twenties.

The paper will focus on the cultural history of Mexicanos in the Midwest during the 1920's. I plan to discuss the various and sundry forms of organizations established by Chicanos (i.e. mutual aid societies and church auxiliaries) to deal with the vicissitudes they encountered in their new surroundings. I shall also examine intra- and inter-group relationships as they pertained to these organizations. The role of the church, local newspapers, and the Mexican consulates will also be included in this discussion.

MARIO T. GARCIA, Other Participants: David Dinwoodie, Douglas Monroy, Vicki Ruíz, Mexican-American Labor and the Left.

This session will concentrate on the intriguing and important relationship between the growth of a specific Mexican -American working class in the U.S. and the rise and influence of the Left in the Southwest, especially the role of the Communist Party. This panel will explore this little known relationship.

RIGOBERTO GARNICA, Educational Autonomy--a Key to our Destiny.

Chicanos cannot afford to wait for the mythical "Sleeping Giant" to come to our rescue in this society. There is no "Sleeping Giant." The United States has not been a generous nation and if we, as an ethnic people, want to take control of our own destiny then we must play the game by what we have been taught. We must develop and foster a free and independent spirit and concentrate on our *barrios* for solutions to our problems. One answer to our chronic problems is to take the reigns of educating our children away from the system. We must share, in a direct and practical way, a major portion in the education of our children. The system can be blamed so much--it is in big trouble already. Our public institutions do not belong to anyone in particular, much the less to the Chicano. Presently, Chicano studies is in danger of being abolished. The system cannot afford to cultivate our own ethnicity within the system itself. A remedy to this threat is to create our own educational institutions, free of government restraints and interference. We cannot have colonized minds, they must be free and independent minds. We must pay a price for self-determination. We cannot rely on the "Giant." What we need is a few people with vision, creativity, and with fortitude. We must be willing to sacrifice a life-time for the benefit of our future generations.

JUDITH GINSBERG, La verdad sin voz: Elegy and preparation

In Alejandro Morales' second novel, the Chicano Profe Morenito, a frustrated, outcast, academic and writer discovers and completes his artistic mission--an elegy to his martyred friend, Michael Logan, an anglo doctor in a Texas barrio. The result is La verdad sin voz, a text whose form, a "shattered" narrative, mirrors the author's attempt to unify a series of desperate and even conflicting elements into an enduring and richer vision of reality that only the artist can give. La verdad sin voz is also interpreted as the Profe Morenito's response to the sterile, theoretical, uncommitted literary criticism his departmental colleagues use to ostracize him and devalue his creativity. Further, the novel must be seen as the means by which its implied author attempts to overcome his rage at the injustice of his friend's death and his own guilt at not having more fully shared in Logan's heroism.

JOSE GAMALIEL GONZALEZ, On Chicano Art: A Midwest Perspective.

"Instead of continuing to explain through their art the existing conditions and how to change them, as a result of these powerful institutions Chicano artists are competing among themselves for the diminutive funds made available." These words, written by los compañeros Malaquías Montoya and Leslie Salkowitz-Montoya in their article "A Critical Perspective on the State of Chicano Art," have raised a number of considerations with written responses from both Shifra M. Goldman of Los Angeles and Pedro Rodríguez of Austin, Texas. There are a number of viewpoints taken by all three of these writers which merit consideration. But, rather than add another opinion on the present state of Chicano art, I would like to present/explore the contributions by Chicano artists from across the country. Whether or not there are any similarities and what have been some of those cultural exchanges and influences from the Southwest to the Midwest is something we must explore and nurture. In reflecting on Chicano art, we, too often, neglect to recognize that a number of Chicanos/Chicanas have emerged in its production here in the Midwest. I do agree that many of our artists have been motivated and influenced by the movimiento in the far West and the Southwest. However, on the other hand, a number of Mexican artists that have migrated to this area have been sensitized to Chicano art and many of our artists have moved to the Southwest in gaining new experiences. These exchanges are necessary and important if we are to further its growth and cause any significant change. In Ms. Goldman's words: "It is not technology, style, or even the art structure that is at fault... but... the philosophies and practices that inform them."

GUILLERMO HERNANDEZ, Culture and History in Chicano Songs.

This study calls attention to the presence of significant thematic patterns found in the traditional and popular songs of Chicanos during the twentieth century. In the lyrics of many of the songs are reflected some vital concerns of Chicanos during the period. Among the genres examined are corridos, décimas, and coplas, as well as diverse verse compositions of commercial origin. Some of the themes include: the role of males and females, within society and with each other; important historical events and their effect on Chicanos; and critical issues in the lives of people of Mexican origin living in the U.S. such as immigration, injustices, conflict with the law, linguistic and cultural change, and rural-urban shifts. The evidence presented suggests a continuity of Chicano experiences and attitudes which acquire a sharper definition during the 1960's with the advent of Chicano Studies.

JUAN DONALDO HERNANDEZ, Indigenous Educational Philosophy: A Chicano Model for the Future.

The ancient culture of the Mexican is enduring because it integrated a powerful constellation of human values that permeated the way of life of the people through its institutions. Fusing religion and education in a way that made life clearly feminine and masculine -- separately and synthesized -- the Mexican forged a philosophy providing a special status for women, a status not encountered elsewhere in the world of cultures. This culture of equality is explored through an analysis of the philosophy in descriptive terms about religion-education in Pre-Columbian society.



AIDA HURTADO, Mexicanos, Chicanos, Mexican Americans, or Pochos...Qué somos? The impact of language and nativity on ethnic labeling.

In the social sciences there has always been a preoccupation with defining the Mexican descent population; residing in the United States with a single ethnic label. Are they Chicanos, Mexicanos, or Mexican American? In trying to apply one single ethnic label that describes the population, the heterogeneity of the group has been ignored. The present paper proposes that language spoken (English/Spanish) and nativity (Mexico/United States) are critical variables in the self-ethnic labeling process. Furthermore, self-ethnic labeling by people of Mexican descent varies according to social context. The data to examine these hypotheses comes from the 1979 Chicano Survey conducted at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

VERNON E. LATTIN, Other Participants: Alfonso Rodríguez, Carlos W. de Onís, The Road to Tamazunchale and the Future of the Chicano Novel.

THE ROAD TO TAMAZUNCHALE will be examined as a novel that explores new realities and offers new directions for the Chicano novel. Presentors will discuss THE ROAD TO TAMAZUNCHALE in relation to other Chicano novels and in relation to the various critical theories about the nature of the Chicano novel. The directions this novel offers to future novelists will also be discussed. An attempt will be made to see what the future may look like for both novelists and critics of the novel.

ALICE LITTLEFIELD, Mexican Policy Toward Central America.

Mexico's political and economic influence in the hemisphere in general and in Central America in particular grew during the 1970's, but is now being undercut by financial and economic crisis. The autonomy of Mexico's foreign policy vis-à-vis United States' objectives in the region is likely to diminish as the crisis deepens. These developments are examined in the context of the international movements of capital and labor.

MANUEL MARIANO LOPEZ, Attitudes Toward Bilingual Education, 1982: Comparing Anglo and Mexican American Responses in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Using an instrument modeled on the Gallup organization's annual poll on the public's attitudes toward the public schools, three South Texas border counties were surveyed. A usable sample of 481 (total sample was 497 but some respondents were Black or Other) is analyzed with regard to local attitudes toward court-ordered bilingual education. The analysis focuses on ethnic differentials while employing standard socio-demographic variables to further elaborate the disparities. While there are relatively few differences between Anglo and Mexican American respondents with regard to a general evaluation of the quality of education or teachers in the local schools, there are significant differences on the issue of bilingual education. In addition to the ethnic division there exists somewhat less salient, but nonetheless significant, class-based differentials in outlook.

BENJAMIN MARQUEZ, ¿Qué Pasa Cuando Los Inquilinos Se Levantan? A Report on Political Movements in a Chicano Barrio.

How does an ethnic minority challenge a white power structure and what problems might they encounter in attempting to initiate change? This study is an attempt to answer that question by looking at South El Paso, the oldest Chicano neighborhood in the City, to see how the residents of the area have contended with the issue of deteriorating housing. This study will concern itself with the politics of mobilization and change in the Barrio. I will look at the ebb and flow of attempts by southside political groups to improve housing conditions in the area, the successes they have had, and the failures they have faced.

ARTHUR D. MARTINEZ, The Historical Development of the Mexican-American Community of Dodge City, Kansas.

The objective is to profile a singular mid-western community, in order to study and subsequently report the contemporary conditions, status, views and expectations of its Chicano populace. This has been done, within the limitations one would generally expect to encounter on a research project of this type.

ESTELLA MARTINEZ, Other Participants: Richard Navarro, Melba Vásquez, Michael Olivas, Politics and Chicano Education.

This symposium will include political analysis of three important aspects of Chicano education: bilingual education, access for Chicanas, and higher education. Dr. Navarro will review the growth of bilingual education interest groups, and will analyze the political and theoretical implications of this phenomenon. Dr. Vásquez will review higher education access, and will concentrate upon legislative and legal developments that have shaped this situation. Ms. Martínez will chair the session and coordinate audience participation.

OSCAR J. MARTINEZ, The Significance of the U.S.-Mexico Border for Chicanos: A Historical Perspective.

This paper examines the meaning of the border for Chicanos in terms of: (1) physical relocation, (2) ethnic conflict, and (3) economic displacement. Some of the themes addressed include repatriations, changes in the course of the Rio Grande and resulting disruption of local communities, resistance to Anglo oppression, and economic destabilization caused by the creation and maintenance of the boundary. Emphasis is placed on the period 1848-1920.

SAMUEL MARTINEZ, Hijos Del Sol: An approach to Raza Mental Health.

This workshop is for all human service workers desiring to nurture the esteem and power to advance health. Participants are provided with the key concepts utilized by the Hijos del Sol Youth Program. The focus of this program is to utilize a cultural approach to resolving problems within a preventive and interventive framework. To address those forces that limit total health and well-being the program has developed a methodology drawing on the Raza experience. This approach incorporates a mutual community learning process that validates and supports these experiences. A review of the program philosophy, methodology, research evaluation process, methods and techniques are presented. The workshop utilizes a presentation, discussion and experiential format to allow for active participation. In addition the first in a series of three monographs, and a second submitted for publication, based on the unique program methodology, will be available for participants.

CHERIE MEACHAM, Monomyth and Heroic Adventure in BLESS ME, ULTIMA.

In this classic study, THE HERO WITH A THOUSAND FACES, Joseph Campbell defends the existence of a "monomyth," or a universal structure that shapes "the millenium adventure of the soul." While critics have observed the rite of passage that is experienced by the protagonist of Anaya's novel, a more profound pattern of meaning emerges upon consideration of Campbell's thesis. Through a breakdown of the structure of "monomyth," Antonio is seen as the hero who ventures forth from a world of common day into a realm of supernatural wonder. Fabulous forces are discovered and victories are won before the hero returns with the necessary capacity to save a society perhaps on the brink of disaster. Such a journey of death, rebirth, and regeneration presents a marked contrast to the main-stream American literature of radical alienation with its broken, crazed, or criminal anti-heroes. It is an expression of the vitality of a minority culture that answers the contemporary sense of disillusion and absurdity with a fresh message of hope.

MARGARITA B. MELVILLE, Chicano Scholars and Central America.

Chicano scholars have rightly concentrated on researching issues and conditions affecting the Mexican American population in the United States. Their potential role in investigating events in other Spanish-speaking regions of the Americas is discussed. An update on events and conditions in Central America focuses on the need for research by Chicano scholars.

RUBEN MENDOZA, Le Project Du Graffiti: Tracking the Trappings of the Chicano Counterculture.

In attempting to identify the trappings of street-based countercultures, anthropologists have taken to the study of the material aspects of the American counterculture. As of late, anthropologists have studied everything from graffiti to drug paraphernalia in pursuit of the clues that distinguish cultures from countercultures. In this particular line of research, this report will illustrate the way in which anthropology, and the study of material culture, can contribute to an understanding of the Mexican American/Chicano counterculture of the American Southwest. Accordingly, this paper will illustrate the variety of information that can be derived from the study of countercultural street emblems, insignia, murals, graffiti, and tattoos. Ultimately, it will be shown that the study of non-traditional elements of an ethnic counterculture can reveal much in the way of sociological and cultural information on street-life in the urban milieu.

GUADALUPE SAN MIGUEL, JR., In the Background: Chicanos, the U.S. v. Texas Court Case, and the Making of Bilingual Education Legislation in Texas.

From 1975 until 1980, Chicanos in Texas fought to extend the scope of the existing bill which mandated bilingual education for grades kindergarten through third; but to no avail. During the 1981 legislative session, the nature of political opposition to bilingual education changed dramatically as the result of the U.S. v. Texas court case. This study is aimed at trying to answer the questions of what happened, how did it happen, and what role was played by Mexican American organizations and individuals. More specifically, this study is aimed at gaining an understanding of the processes and pressures which led to the most recent change in the Texas bilingual education legislation as one component of educational policy and on the role special interest groups, especially Mexican American organizations and individuals, played in this process.

TATCHO MINDIOLA, JR., Other Participants: Rodolfo Acuña, Rodolfo de la Garza, Alfredo Mirandé, Ray Burrola, Plenary Session: The Status of Chicano Studies.

A critical examination of the origins, objectives, development and future of Chicano Studies.

ALFREDO MIRANDE, Other Participants: Diana Bustamante, Gilbert Cadena, Alfonso Chávez, Debra Chávez, Chicano Sociology: A New Paradigm?

In the late 60's and early 70's a number of Chicano scholars called for the rejection of prevailing social science paradigms and perspectives. This paper presents a critical theoretical analysis of the field of Chicano Sociology. The basic issue addressed is whether Chicano Sociology today can be identified as a distinctive and unique paradigm with its own exemplars, image of the subject matter, theories, and methods. Specifically, eight questions relative to Chicano Sociology are formulated and discussed. Sociological literature on Chicanos since 1968 is used to assess the extent to which it fits within a new emergent field or within existing social science paradigms or theoretical frameworks.

OSCAR MIRELES, Understanding the Leadership Role: Chicanos on Campus.

This workshop will present six (6) distinctly different fictional Hispanic students and places them in common situations of conflict that could occur on any campus of higher learning. The focus of the workshop is to have the participants "predict" how each character would respond to a given adverse situation, totally based upon knowledge of the character's background. After some discussion in small groups, the participants are asked to present their responses to the entire group. At this time, I delineate the importance of being a good listener, and realizing that different opinions can often lead to more options to consider. The saying "walk a mile, in someone else's huarache's" can best be experienced in an experiential setting such as this.

CARLOS NAVARRO, California Redistricting and Representation: Los Angeles County's Chicano Community.

The Los Angeles Latino community (2,065,727 in 1980) traditionally has been either unrepresented or underrepresented in the state legislature and Congress. This work will analyze some of the reasons for this problem and present exploratory findings which would be useful to policy makers, researchers, reporters and others who are interested in the issue of representation of the Latino community. This study will explain why and how the state legislature's redistricting has weakened or hampered the opportunities for increased political representation and influence for L.A.'s Latino community. A prototype of Chicano voter turnout level will be offered within the framework of an analysis of a model district general election which is safely Democratic, and has equal numbers of Anglo and Latino Democratic voters. The purpose of this exploratory analysis is to ascertain the minimum Latino population needed for a Latino candidate to be elected in the County.

JESUS NEGRETE, Chicano Folkmusic as a Source of Historical Interpretation of the Mexican-American Experience.

This paper attempts to examine the social history of Mexican workers in the United States using the folksongs of this population as a source of interpretation. Two basic themes shall be examined. One is the theme of migration, that is, the movement of Mexican people into the United States over time, especially during and after the early part of the 1900's. A seemingly related theme is the social subordinate status of this group and its gradually emerging history of struggle against these conditions and their cause. The central idea of this paper is that a great deal of Mexican music, upon analysis, is a response to the subordinate status of this group within the context of structure of domination that can be found on both sides of the border.

JULIAN OLIVARES, Thirty an' Seen a Lot

THIRTY AN' SEEN A LOT (1982) expresses Vigil's search for purpose, self and social. What the reader witnesses is not the current theme of self-alienation, but rather an alienation from those things that constitute the self and against the background of which the self is played out. The experience of change, the confrontation with diverse realities and the exploration of the past are perceived through the senses--smelling, touching, seeing--and through the experience and vision of others. Yet, seeing a lot is the experience relived through poetry. The reflection is the seeing, the experience and the revelation. Through the evocation of the past--the lives of older generations, Chicano culture and folklore--Vigil searches for a pattern, a matrix that will inform existence. Ultimately, Vigil discovers that the discovery of the self lies in its very abnegation. The self unites with the other, not only with la raza but with the universal pueblo. A universal carnalismo binds together the barrio and the Central American pueblo. This personal-social dialectic is reflected in the linguistic structure of the poetry. English and Spanish create an interlingual tension based on a flux between "alone" (despair) and "solos" (felicity). These concepts establish the poles of a trajectory of self and social awareness. Vigil takes advantage of her bicultural and bilingual resources in order to express a process of psychological and spiritual formation.

CARLOS WM.DE ONIS, The Antihero and 'el existencialismo' in Ron Arias' THE ROAD TO TAMAZUNCHALE.

The paper will revolve around a discussion of the phenomenon of the antihero in the Hispanic world in relationship to the extent that Cantinflas is held as a hero in Mexican society. There is a considerable difference in perception of the human circumstance between the Anglo-Saxon world where there is allowance only for progress for the individual and, our own, where there exists the struggle of types such as the pícaro, found in Mexico, Sevilla and Lima, who has been imbued with the wisdom and values of the society. There is virtually no room for the existence and transcendence of this type of individual in U.S. culture. Much in the same vain as the much maligned figure of Don Quijote, many Chicano readers, acculturated by the U.S., have misunderstood the wisdom of THE ROAD TO TAMAZUNCHALE.

CYNTHIA OROZCO, "No dejaré de escribir": Mexican Women's Letters in 19th Century Alta California.

Personal letters are a crucial source of the study of Chicano life. Unfortunately, neither historians or literary scholars have utilized these sources. This paper seeks to analyze Mexican women's letters in 19th century Alta California. Both the form and content of the letters will be discussed. The social context under which the letters were produced will be examined. Literacy, schools, and the particular situation of Mexican women will be highlighted. Styles used by these elite women will also receive attention. Of major concern is methodology, that is, how can historians and those in literature use these letters. Finally, what can they tell us about life in the 19th century, especially women's lives.

RAYMOND V. PADILLA, Federal Policy Shifts and the Implementation of Bilingual Education Programs.

The paper will trace important shifts in federal policy on bilingual education beginning with the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 and continuing with subsequent amendments. Particular attention is focused on the 1968 and 1974 acts because these represent notable shifts in federal policy. In addition, the influence of federal policy shifts on the implementation of bilingual education programs also will be discussed in detail. Finally, the paper will include a discussion of the implications for evaluation of bilingual programs derived from the "level of implementation" variable.

BEATRIZ M. PESQUERA, Evaluating Egalitarianism in the Chicano Family.

The need to refute the Chicano family as authoritarian and male dominated has led scholars to undertake studies whose explicit or implicit intent is to 'prove' that Chicano families are in fact 'fairly egalitarian.' These studies, while contributing tremendously to our knowledge of Chicano families, have nevertheless, not adequately dealt with issues of gender inequality. Gender inequality has been alluded to but not taken as a central focus of concern. Patriarchal relations, if they exist, are reported to be due to the structures of oppression imposed by an Anglo society. An alternative conceptual framework is proposed which takes into account inequality in relations of production and reproduction. Men and women have different and unequal access to resources and power both in the 'public' world of market relations and in the 'private' world of familial relations. This perspective assumes both the division and the interconnectedness of the 'public' and 'private' spheres and suggests an approach that incorporates the impact of women's work on family life and, of familial constraints on women's employment. Case studies from dissertation data is utilized to illustrate the relationship between theoretical orientation, methodology, and analysis of data.

BEATRIZ PESQUERA, Other Participants: Sylvia Lizárraga, Gloria Cuadraz, Denise Segura, Emma Pérez, A Critique of the Literature on Patriarchy and Gender: A Chicano Perspective.

This panel will evaluate the applicability of diverse theories of gender inequality and patriarchy to the Chicano/a experience. Basic themes to be explored include the following: conceptions of patriarchy; gender and personality development, gender inequality in the Chicano family, the development of Mexican feminism. The purpose of this panel is to further advance our understanding of gender inequality and its relationship to race and class.

ALBERTO L. PULIDO, Commitment to Chicanismo: An Overview of Problems and Consequences of the Chicano(a) Intellectual.

According to Meier and Rivera, (1981) "Chicanismo" is a concept based on an individual's self awareness of their Chicano and Mexican heritage. For the Chicano(a) educators who confront their respective institutions with such an orientation, i.e. using the education institution as a platform from which to implement their personal commitment to Chicanismo--by raising the consciousness of Raza; can such a perspective survive within the

Anglo institution of education? Can the Chicano legacy of an individual stand strong and be respected--not only in the eyes of fellow colleagues, but also within the Chicano community? Or must the "Chicano survival kit" consist of political formulas and safe institutional rhetoric from which to view Chicano reality? (Hernández; 1975, Davis/Watson; 1982). The purpose of this essay is to explore the problems and consequences of this "Chicano dilemma" aforementioned. Is it possible for the Chicano(a) scholar to operate within the regulations of the objectified Anglo institution, while not losing sight of the Chicano community? (Fishman; 1980)

JOSE R. REYNA, Identifying Chicano Lyrics in South Texas Songs.

Chicano (Tejano) music has begun to receive more attention among scholars in recent years, and the principal distinctive characteristics of that genre have been identified. Lyrics, however, have not been studied. Since many Texas Chicano groups perform songs of Mexican provenance, this paper attempts to offer some clues for identifying lyrics which are the creation of Chicano composers.

ERNESTO M. REZA, The Farmworker Movement in the Midwest: Integrating Academic Research with the Community.

The farmworker movement in the Midwestern United States, and academic research designed to enhance the movement will be the focus of this symposium. Research papers will address: 1) The social structure of Midwestern agricultural production; 2) The controversial role of the agricultural research establishment as it pertains to mechanization; 3) Implications for applied social science research derived from a case study of a systemic social change effort (implementation of a boycott of Campbell's products) in the Indiana Public School System; and survey of 385 Indian residents. A synthesis of the research and its applications for the farmworker movement will be provided by the president of the Farm Labor Organizing Committee, Baldemar Velásquez.

VICTOR RIOS, JR., The Literature on Labor Migration from Mexico to the United States.

Research in the area of Mexican immigration to the United States has run the gamut from racist, stereotypical, propagandistic works to more recent works that question the whole system of social relations that has produced this phenomenon. In between there have been descriptive accounts, demographic accounts, restrictionist views, biological views, legal views, in-house or status quo reports, casual analyses, policy analyses, and empirical studies. Recently, quantitative approaches have used multiple regression techniques in an attempt to explain the causes and consequences of Mexican migration. However, little or no work has been done to investigate and identify these different approaches theoretically. Rochin's (1977) work, in which he postulates three emergent theories (push/pull, institutionalized, dual labor market), stands alone in dealing with theories of undocumented labor migration. This review, which focuses on undocumented Mexican labor migration to the United States, investigates the orientations and perspectives (theories) utilized in the study of labor migration for the purpose of critical analysis and of contributing to the development of alternative interpretive schemes.

RODOLFO ROCHA, The 1915 "Bandit War" in Texas: A Reappraisal.

The Mexican Revolution, an element of hope to Mexicans, became the catalyst which moved Mexican Americans in South Texas to challenge the Anglo Americans who had displaced Mexicanos from their lands. Mexicano "social bandits" launched 73 raids in South Texas. The raids, disturbed, but did not destroy Anglo American control in South Texas. The uprising had been gathering momentum for generations. While it is popular to regard the forays as the implementation of the Plan de San Diego, a Carrancista plot, or German intrigue, it may not be historically accurate to do so. The 1915 raiders should be viewed as men who struggled for an oppressed people to assert themselves and defend what they felt was rightfully theirs. The law cannot differentiate between a criminal and a "social bandit." Historians, however, can. The raiders became social bandits, peasant outlaws, regarded by the state as criminals, but championed by the peasantry who suffered excessive poverty and oppression. Mexicanos used banditry as a form of social protest.



JUAN RODRIGUEZ, Gusanos, Crisálidas Y Mariposas: La Metamorfosis de Un Mexicano, El Caso de Julio G. Arce.

Julio G. Arce, prolífico autor de piezas cortas literarias e implacable vocero de los intereses de los inmigrantes mexicanos en San Francisco a principios de este siglo, fue redactor y dueño de 1916 a 1926 de uno de los periódicos más populares que en San Francisco jamás se ha publicado en español. Desde las columnas tanto editoriales como literarias de HISPANOAMERICA Arce fue marcando su paso político y su compromiso social a la vez que pasaba de exiliado político a residente permanente en Estados Unidos. Pasó de ciego defensor de Porfirio Díaz y de intereses estrictamente clasistas a vocero liberal de intereses étnico-culturales. Este trabajo se propone elucidar este proceso.

ROSA ELISA RODRIGUEZ HUERTA, Organizatividad socio-política de la comunidad mexicano-estadounidense: características y tendencias hasta 1970.

The purpose of the paper is two-fold: 1) to show that the political activity developed by the Mexican-Americans in the 1848-1970 period was directed to effect their "subordinate" status; 2) to demonstrate that the different forms and expressions of the Chicano political activism during the entire 1848-1970 period conformed to one widely phascetic Social Movement; The Chicano Movement. In order to test the above hypotheses, the paper includes a review of the social movements theory and the main Chicano politics classifications as well as a critical analysis of the most representative Chicano organizations' performance.

SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ DEL PINO, Oral Tradition of the Southwest in Music: El Corrido.

Much of the Southwest oral history and tradition is preserved in music. Poetic creativity and musical tradition has made the corrido the musical genre par excellence to hand over from generation to generation a legacy of cultural heritage and oral tradition that is still vibrant and alive wherever Hispanics meet in the Southwest. Now, extensive research has been made on the oral tradition set to music in the Southwest. The Mexican musical genre of the corrido has been adapted by the Hispanics of the Southwest to preserve happenings, legends and historical events through music. These corridos are still sung in fiestas, weddings and even wakes to recount the exploits or social events of the Hispanics. The corrido will be treated in this session as an expository part of our presentation. Guillermo Villarreal, one of our presenters, has extensive background in music. He especially teaches the corrido as part of his curriculum in Chicano Studies at Scripps College. The corridos will be played and sung by Dr. Villarreal explaining their beginnings, themes and importance within the historico-folklore tradition of the Southwest.

MARY ROMERO, Impact of Scientific Behavior on Folk Etiology: A Case Study of lead Poisoning in a Chicano Community.

Cases of lead poisoning were found in a Chicano community known as Smelertown during the city of El Paso suit against the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) charging the smelter with violation of the 1967 Air Safety Code. Debates over the long term effects of low level lead exposure became a central issue in determining damages to the Smelertown residents. Studies funded by the International Lead and Zinc Research Organization, to which ASARCO is a contributor, discovered "no evidence of gross or subtle injury;" whereas, research undertaken in conjunction with the Center of Disease Control and El Paso Public Health Department found impairment in the children's fine motor skills, nonverbal cognitive and perceptual motor skills. Court proceedings records, newspapers, journal publications and taped interviews were analyzed to identify the differences between the Smelertown problems and solutions as they were defined by experts and officials and the definition forwarded by Smelertown resident themselves, and to assess the relationship between the physicians', researchers' and public officials' behavior towards the Smelertown children with lead content found in their blood and the community's understanding of the disease.

F. ARTURO ROSALES, Mexican Immigrants and Crime in the Chicago Area During the 1920's.

The Chicago area in the 1920's experienced the emergence of new Mexican immigrant neighborhoods. The colonias were comprised primarily of newly arrived young and male workers from West Central Mexico. Chicago, at this point, was achieving a notoriety for spectacular crime, a reputation which had basis in fact, owing to the city's position as a major consumer of bootleg liquor. This atmosphere drew many of the city's immigrant population into illicit activity and corrupted civil officials and the police force. My study of Mexican crime in the Chicago area is framed within this context. As the newest arrival, Mexicans lived in the heart of high crime areas, such as the South Chicago, East Chicago and Gary regions which were dotted with speakeasies and houses of prostitution. In their initial struggle to adapt they were influenced by their environment which was characterized by violence. My study then focuses on the treatment of Mexican offenders at the hands of the justice system. Although preliminary in nature, my research indicates that Mexican immigrants were systematically denied due process and as a result developed an attitude toward the law and authorities akin to what Eric Hobsbawm has described in his theories on social banditry in pre-industrial societies.

REYNALDO RUIZ, La Poesía Angelina 1850-1900.

Esta ponencia tratará de realizar las siguientes metas: a) sacar a la luz, un muestrario representativo de la poesía angelina (de Los Angeles, California) que se manifestó en los periódicos (impresos en español) durante los años 1850-1900; b) discusión sobre la poesía con respecto a su variedad, temática, estilo y otras características propicias.

RICHARD RUIZ, The Development of Bilingual Education Policy in Wisconsin.

In this paper, I place the development of the bilingual education law in Wisconsin (1975) in the historical context of language policy formulation in that state. I suggest that, rather than the 1975 law being a departure from school language policies of the past, the law accomplishes what all prior laws sought to effect: eventual language shift in the minority population of Wisconsin, and the mainstreaming of non-English-speaking students into "regular" classrooms. The continuity of language laws, starting with the Law of 1849, through the well-known Bennett Law (1889), culminating in the Bilingual Education statute, is demonstrated through an analysis of archival materials, legal histories, DPI reports, and transcripts of hearings, as well as interviews with the 1975 principals. I will try to show the impact of the law as it is now formulated on Spanish-speaking students. Some of the peculiarities of the law, among them is the virtual exclusion of students from American Indian communities as eligible program participants, are highlighted.

ISABEL SALAS, The Cultural Identity of Hispanic American Students Enrolled in an Ethnic Studies Curriculum.

The cultural identity levels of Hispanic American college students before and after entry to an ethnic studies program were examined. A sample of 66 persistors and 60 non-persistors responded to a survey questionnaire. Survey and documentary data were analyzed by using student  $t$  tests, and descriptive analysis of variables based on frequency and percentage distributions. Pre-entry data indicate no significant group difference, but the post-entry data suggest that the impact of the curriculum was greater on the persistors. The findings indicate a possible relationship between cultural identity and achievement.

RICHARD SANTILLAN, Other Participants: John Estrada, Jane García, Jeff Stansbury, Gloria Rocha, Hispanic Reapportionment and Politics in Michigan.

The last ten years has witnessed the growing political sophistication and visibility of Hispanics in American politics. In Michigan, Hispanics are involved with various political issues including the census, redistricting, voter registration, computer technology and structural integration within both major parties. This panel will examine the present political status of Hispanics in Michigan and provide possible strategies and issues for the future.



DENISE SEGURA, A Critique of the Reproduction of Mothering and Implications for Chicano Research.

The persistent inequality of gender in our society is a topic of concern and controversy. Is inequality between men and women a function of biology, the social structure, or the process of individuation? Nancy Chodorow, in The Reproduction of Mothering, views gender inequality as the result of a complex process of personality development that is linked to biology and the larger social structure. Utilizing the basic Freudian units of analysis, Chodorow critiques Freud while describing the process wherein girls and boys develop gender-specific behaviors and motivations. This paper takes Chodorow's model as a point of departure to begin a tentative analysis of the "reproduction of mothering" that occurs within Chicano families. The structure of the Chicano family is briefly discussed. Key differences emerge between Chicano families and the white middle-class families of Chodorow's analysis. An extended kin network, little socioeconomic mobility, and race, are factors which affect personality development of infants within Chicano families.

CHRISTINE MARIE SIERRA, Chicano Politics of the 1960's Re-Examined: A Research Note.

Militant activism in the 1960's profoundly affected Chicano political development and consequently drew much attention from Chicano scholars and activists alike. Produced in the 1970's, the first decade of Chicano Studies scholarship, were numerous works examining the militant movements across the Southwest. Works by Muñoz, Navarro, Santillán, etc. presented case studies or overview essays of such activity. At the same time that the so-called militant movements were evolving, more moderate, traditional, or "mainstream" political movements were likewise persisting. However, these "mainstream" movements did not receive much more than a cursory examination in Chicano politics literature, perhaps largely due to the fact that Chicano activists both within and outside academia viewed such activity very critically, as too accommodationist. Drawing from primary research materials, this paper will re-examine the moderate activism or the "inconspicuous politics" of the 1960's in an effort to offer a more complete picture of the complexity of Chicano political development during the era of the "Chicano Movement." More specifically, the paper will present an overview of pressure group politics as undertaken by more moderate groups, such as the Mexican American Political Association (MAPA) and the Southwest Council of La Raza (predecessor to the National Council of La Raza in Washington, D.C.). Outlined will be the underlying commonalities of such moderate organizational endeavors, including an assessment of their goals, strategies, memberships, and underlying ideologies. The paper will also raise questions for further research concerning previously unexamined problems in Chicano politics: for example, the nature of political linkages between the Chicano community and national actors such as the Ford Foundation and the federal government; the political interaction between Chicanos and Blacks; and the question of women's involvement in these movements.

HELENA VILLACRES STANTON, Death in Belken County; Rolando Hinojosa's Perspective.

Rolando Hinojosa's preoccupation with death is evident throughout his work. Presented sometimes comically, and sometimes dejectedly, she pervades as a motive in the life of Belken County. This paper will study the manner in which the author's view of death reflects his reality as a Mexican, on the one hand, and as a twentieth century Western man, on the other. It will demonstrate how the contradictory perspectives with respect to death espoused by the two philosophies are synthesized in Hinojosa. He makes us laugh at death to relieve the anguish suffered by her presence. Estampas del Valle and Generaciones y Semblanzas will serve as content focus.

INES TALAMANTEZ, Other Participants: June Macklin, Michael Pina, George Ramos, Symposium: Religion in the Chicao Community.

This symposium, or more accurately panel discussion, will consider Religion in the Chicano Community. Most prominently absent from the critical investigation of the religious experience in America is the study of the manifestations of Chicano religious behavior. The basic methodological and epistemological questions need to be asked and answered within a

comparative framework. What is a religious reality? What do we mean by religious experience? How is religion expressed in Chicano communities? In examining human ritual, we are examining the ideas, language and society of a people. This panel is designed to illustrate that today there is still a lack of understanding between perceptions of the majority population and of Chicano peoples. Any study of this intricate relationship must recognize the importance of religion as an influential force in shaping Chicano communities and in helping some people to cope with rapid social change, loss of self esteem and the perceived gap between aspiration and achievement.

JAMES L. TERRY, The Social Structure of Midwestern Agricultural Production and the Midwestern Farmworker Movement.

This paper will focus on the social structure within which migrant farm labor in the Midwest is embedded and which the farmworker movement (vis-à-vis the Farm Labor Organizing Committee) attempts to change. The structural features which both inhibit as well as provide opportunities for farmworker organization will be analyzed. The relationship between the movement and the oppositional structure will be conceptualized as a dialectical process whereby both the social structure and the movement organization have changed over time.

JORGE A. THOMAS, El sentido onírico y lo real-maravilloso en Nambé Year One.

La esencia de esta investigación radica en la examinación de ciertos recursos literarios que emplea el autor, Orlando Romero, para darle a su novela un ambiente "irreal" y maravilloso. Observamos que mediante el uso de ciertos sueños del protagonista y de escenas fantasmagóricas el autor logra someternos a un ambiente clandestino donde los personajes y los acontecimientos perfilan lo inefable de la vida cotidiana. En particular, son cuatro los recursos literarios que examinamos en este papel: el cuento interpolado, el sueño, la fantasmagoría y el agüero. A lo largo de nuestro estudio tratamos de comprobar que en efecto el uso de estos recursos respaldan la estructuración de lo "real-maravilloso" mezclado con lo onírico para producir efectos literarios que se ubican fuera de la tradición novelesca chicana.

LUPITA OCHOA THOMPSON, Bless Me, Ultima: The Hum of the Turning Earth.

Throughout the body of mythology recreated by Anaya in BLESS ME, ULTIMA there appear several basic elements of a fairy tale, including the four prerequisites necessary to a good one pronounced by Tolkien: fantasy, recovery, escape and consolation. Bruno Bettelheim would add to this enumeration the element of a threat to the hero/ine's physical existence or her/his moral existence. This study explores this body of mythology and its elements of a fairy tale.

DONALD URIOSTE, The Child's Process of Alienation in Tomás Rivera's "... y no se lo tragó la tierra."

Although the explicit objective of Tomás Rivera is to focus on plight and collective social experience of migrant workers, "... tierra" may also be perceived as a bildungsroman or apprenticeship novel. When approaching the work in this way, our attention is focused on the child protagonist first introduced in "El año perdido," the opening narrative unit of the novel. We then follow him through time observing his social and intellectual conflicts and constraints, his relationships, his ambitions and desires and other experiences that work to alter the direction of growing mind and eventually influence his character and/or maturity. In the paper we propose to examine some of the more salient experiences from which our protagonist acquires knowledge, and demonstrate the alienating impact of this ever increasing awareness on his character and intellectual development. Our focus is on his economic, social and religious alienation.

AMALIA GONZALEZ DEL VALLE, La Práctica: Raza Social Work Practice.

La Práctica is a Raza social work practice model that has adapted Razalogía, a learning/working process, to service delivery and professional education. This model has evolved from Raza experience of practitioners, students, and community activists engaged in the promotion of social change and the well being of our Raza.

THOMAS VALLEJOS, Ritual and Family in the Structure of the Chicano Novel.

My proposed presentation at the 11th Annual Conference of N.A.C.S. is an analysis of ritual as a structural component in three Chicano novels: José Antonio Villareal's Pocho, Rudolfo Anaya's Bless Me, Ultima and Tomás Rivera's Y no se lo tragó la tierra. In this paper I will explore the relationship of puberty and shamanic rites of passage to the novel's structures. This will be analyzed in terms of how this aspect of the novel's structures is linked thematically to the traditional Chicano family and U.S. societal threats to the maintenance of traditional Chicano family's structure. In so doing, I will illustrate the correlation between the culmination of the ritual process and the resolution of intra-family conflict in each novel.

JOHN VANDERMEER, Agricultural Research and Social Conflict in the Midwestern Tomato Industry.

The effect of research and development in mechanical harvesting of tomatoes is examined in terms of its effect on migrant farmworkers in the Midwest. The Farm Labor Organizing Committee, representing migrant Chicano workers, has been on strike against Campbell's and Libby's processing companies since 1978. The companies have responded to the strike by trying to mechanize their harvest. The role of the agricultural research establishment in this controversy is examined.

ZARAGOZA VARGAS, Mexican Automobile Workers at the Ford Motor Company, 1918-1933. The Use of Quantitative Methods to Reconstruct Chicano History.

At the end of the 1920's, 10,000-15,000 Mexicans lived in Detroit; nearly 40% worked in the automobile industry. Growth of Detroit's Mexican community coincided with the expansion of the automobile industry and its need for unskilled labor. My study utilizes vital statistical data and employment histories of 2766 Mexican auto workers employed by the Ford Motor Company during 1918-1933. Using quantitative historical methods, my paper analyzes and discusses descriptive characteristics of these auto workers and their relationship to the automobile industry, specifically how they adjusted to the efficient organization and strict discipline of mass production work.

AVELARDO VALDEZ, The Role of Used-Car Dealers in the Barrio.

The interest of this study is to illustrate the role of used-car businesses in Chicano barrios. This research examines used-car dealers and their intermediate role between barrio residents, the community, and the larger economy. The study concentrates on describing the hierarchy of used-car dealers, how profit is made in these settings, business alternatives of barrio dealers, and interracial and ethnic relations between various actors. By focusing on the social organization and roles associated with actors in the used car business, I intend to demonstrate how larger societal issues limit organizational response and social behavior. What I hope to support in this study is how the barrio has become a dumping ground for disregarded merchandise of the larger society, thus giving support to one aspect of the Chicano community as an internal colony. Data for this study was gathered through qualitative research methods including the use of participant observation, interviews and life histories. The social setting for the research was a series of used car dealers located in a Chicano barrio of a major urban area of the Southwest.

FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ, Continuing Debate on the Discourse of Chicanology: Strategies for Counter-Hegemonic Action.

This presentation will consist of three parts. It will include 1) a brief introduction to the theory and practice of deconstruction, that is an extension and radical critique of structuralist thought; 2) an equally brief description of the symbiotic relationship between Chicanology and the political economy of the United States which maintains the Chicano population in a subservient status through the manipulation of knowledge, specifically history and language and 3) a discussion of strategies for counter-hegemonic action.

ROBERTO E. VILLARREAL, Other Participants: Manuel T. Pacheco, Oscar J. Martínez, Pat Mora, The Southwestern Chicano Challenge: The Demographic Impact on Higher Education.

The panel of participants will examine the changing demographic factors of Chicanos from a southwestern border perspective and the impact of these changes on higher education. Population growth (high fertility rate and Mexican migration) is a prime example. In most urban and rural communities of this region, the Chicano population is increasing rather rapidly. Demographically, Chicanos are changing from minorities to majorities. The enormous growth in population, a more educated and assertive Chicano community, a higher level of occupational and social stratification, a more sophisticated and interdependent Chicano political leadership, and a consistent growth of student population in institutions of higher learning (49% of U.T. El Paso students are Hispanos), are all significant factors that denote fundamental changes in this region. Yet, the enormity of these changes, its level of gradualism, and the constant desire for sweeping social change often obscures the perceptive orientation of leaders. An evaluation and refocusing of demographic changes are musts to consider by leaders in higher education. The panel will address the consequences of these changes, line the impact of the demographic changes to institutional realities, and project possible outcome of events. The participants will address these factors from an educational, historical, administrative, and political perspective.

#### ADDENDUM

STAN SEIDNER, Perceptions of Monolingual English Language non Hispanics toward Hispanics in Select Suburban Areas.

The paper focuses upon the attitudes of target monolingual English speakers of other than Hispanic background toward Hispanics. The sample population was randomly selected from suburban settings and administered a questionnaire. Initial returns have been quantified by rank order correlations, with some initial inferences and predictions drawn, contrasting results with existing data from other sources. A number of research questions which were addressed include the following: Would the speaking of a language other than English influence attitudes of individual respondents toward the target group? How would individuals who spoke Spanish view Hispanic groups? To what degree would individual's self rating of proficiency affect their attitudes? How would cultural contact influence perceptions? To what degree would educational, social, and economic levels of individual respondents reflect particular categories of responses? Some data will be analyzed in view of current societal occurrences on socio-economic and political spectra.

## READINGS OF CREATIVE LITERATURE

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OR STATEMENTS OF WORKS PUBLISHED RECEIVED BY PARTICIPATING CREATIVE WRITERS

JUSTO S. ALARCON, Tempe, Arizona; Nació en Málaga, España. Cursó estudios de filosofía en su país natal. Obtuvo diplomas de estudios superiores en sociología en la Universidad de Québec, Canadá, y de literatura en las Universidades de Arizona, en Tempe y en Tucson. Durante los últimos quince años está dictando cursos de literatura hispana, incluyendo literatura chicana, en la Universidad Estatal de Arizona. Además de la enseñanza, le interesa la crítica y la labor creativa. Ha colaborado en varias revistas, como La Revista Bilingüe, Revista Chicano-Riqueña, Mester, Explicación de textos literarios, De Colores, Minority Voices y Semana de Bellas Artes, entre otras. Escribió una colección de cuentos titulada Chulifeas fronteras (Pajarito, 1981) y una novela Crisol (Editorial Helios, Madrid, 1982). Edita también una revista, La Palabra, en su cuarto año de existencia.

ALURISTA, San Diego; is one of the most significant and widely known Chicano poets. Born in 1947 in Mexico City, he came to the United States at the age of thirteen. He is the author of six published volumes of poetry, Floriscanto en Aztlán (1971), Nationchild Plumaraja (1972), Timespace Huracán (1976), A'nque (1979), Spik in Glyph? (1981), and Return: Poems Collected and New. He is the editor of many other books, as well as the journal Maize. In addition, Alurista has been published in a wide variety of journals, newspapers, and anthologies and has appeared in several films and on radio and television. He has given over one hundred lectures and recitals at numerous colleges, universities, and other institutions, both in the United States and abroad.

GLORIA ANZALDUA, New York City; was born and raised in ranch and farm country in south Texas near the Mexican border and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1977, she joined the staff of the Ethnic Studies Department at the University of Texas and taught courses on Chicano culture and Chicana women. She began writing poetry and fiction and helped edit Tejidos, a Chicano literary quarterly. In September 1977, she moved to San Francisco where she became active in a national feminist writing organization and where she taught Feminist Journal Writing at San Francisco, State University. She also coordinated a poetry reading series, "El Mundo Zurdo," featuring the works of gay and Third World people. In October, 1980, she and Cherrie Moraga completed editing This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color, published by Persephone Press in 1981. She is now writing a novel, Andrea, as well as a poetic-prose book of self-portraits, La Serpiente Que Se Come Su Cola: Deaths and Other Rites of Passage of a Chicana Lesbian.

ANDREA TERESA ARENAS, Milwaukee; has co-edited Alpha and La Guardia in Milwaukee and she has been involved in broadcasting, communications and multi-media experiences and community advocacy work.

ROSA MARIA ARENAS, Lansing; As an undergraduate at Michigan State University, I worked as an editor on The Red Cedar Review and Display Magazine. I am currently Managing Editor for Labyris, a women's literary arts journal, and a poetry instructor for the East Lansing Arts Workshop. In 1979, I received a scholarship to attend the Cranbrook Writer's Conference (Bloomfield Hills, MI). In 1980 I received an honorarium as a featured poet at the Michigan Poetry Festival sponsored by the poetry Resource Center of Michigan. My poems have appeared in The Green River Reviews, Passages North, Planet Detroit Poems, 13th Moon, and The Little Magazine, among others. In 1981, Fallen Angel Press issued my first collection of poems entitled She Said Yes. My most recent project is setting my poems to music of my own composition. I play electric guitar, bass and flute.

IRENE I. BLEA, Denver; is a product of the northern New Mexico - southern Colorado cultural region. Her heritage is one of Penitentes, Curanderismo and Brujería. It is this heritage that sustained her as she raised her only daughter, Regina, by herself for sixteen years. She is no stranger to welfare and food stamps, financial aid, grants, scholarships and fellowships; this is how she made her way through the educational system and into the ranks of leading scholarships at the national level. She has not published much poetry. She likes to write and read; publishing takes too much time. This does not mean that she does not want to be published, it only means that she does not have the time to seek out persons who will publish her work.

NASH CANDELARIA, Palo Alto, California; is a descendant of one of the pioneer families that founded Albuquerque, New Mexico. Although born in California, he considers himself a Nuevo Mejicano by heritage and sympathy. A graduate of the University of California, Los Angeles, he has been a science writer, editor, and advertising executive. His short stories have appeared in The Bilingual Review/La Revista Bilingüe, De Colores, Puerto Del Sol, Revista Chicano-Riqueña, and Riversedge. Published novels include the highly acclaimed Memories of the Alhambra and the recent Not by the Sword, set during the Mexican War when Nuevo Mejicanos became Americans by conquest.

ANA CASTILLO, Chicago; my formal education includes a master's degree from the University of Chicago in Latin American and Caribbean Studies. I have four books of poetry: Otro Canto, Alternative Publications, Chicago; 1977, The Invitation, privately published with a grant from the Playboy Foundation, Chicago; 1979, a chapbook of poetry in Spanish, Pájaros Engañosos, Cross-Cultural Communications, NY, on publication for 1983 and Women are not Roses, Arte Publico Press, Houston; on publication for 1983. Premiere of Poetic musical, The Invitation, SoHo Art Festival, Sept., 1982. Several publications in major anthologies, mostly related to ethnic American writers and women. I write full time at home and occasionally read my work and lecture.

CARLOS CORTEZ KOYOKUIKATL, Chicago; I have been writing poetry and other forms of creative writing for a quarter of a century. The bulk of my writing has been for the Industrial Worker, poetry, reviews, essays, etc. along with graphics. I have been reprinted and published in numerous other periodicals including Rivista Chicano Riqueña, Caracol, Transient Press, The Smith, Akwesasne Notes and many smaller publications, some of which have been translated into other languages. My poetry has appeared in anthologies published by University of Michigan Press, International Publishers, and Tonatiuh International.

ABELARDO (LALO) B. DELGADO, Denver; is one of the few individuals credited with starting the Chicano Literature movement back in the fifties. He is one of the most anthologized Chicano writers and a previous winner of the Quinto Sol prize for literature with his novel, LETTERS TO LOUISE. He also has six books of prose and poetry to his credit. Lalo has over thirty years of organizing work and is a much sought lecturer and key noter for various Chicano events. Lately he has been championing the rights of undocumented workers and farmworkers.

NORA F. KERR Z., Northfield, Minnesota; I am Assistant Director of Third World Affairs and Student Academic Support Programs at Carleton, and therefore involved in minority programming for our students. As a creative writer, I have been published in a number of literary magazines. I am a member of the Northfield Women's Poetry Group, and have done readings with the group at St. Olaf College, the Northfield Arts Guild, and Carleton College.

ELVIRA MENESES, El Paso, Texas; was born in El Paso, Texas, in 1958. She majored in Spanish at the University of Texas at El Paso. In July, 1979 she attended El Colegio de México in Mexico City, studying under Becas Para Aztlán Summer Program.

OSCAR MIRELES, Kansasville, Wisconsin; is a native of Racine, Wisconsin, and has 11 brothers and sisters. He attended the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and is completing his undergraduate degree in sociology. He was selected the 1980 Man of the Year in Wisconsin for L.U.L.A.C. He is a member of ALPHA KAPPA DELTA, the National Honor Society for



Sociology majors. Mr. Mireles will be published in the upcoming edition of the Colorlines Magazine, printed in the Milwaukee area. The poems "New Shoes" and "Mexican" will appear in the literary publication. Mr. Mireles has been writing for the past two years, and has been working with a close friend, Pedro Villarreal, in an effort to further develop his artistic craft.

PAT MORA, El Paso, Texas; there are a number of Pat Moras. There is Pat Mora, Assistant to the Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of Texas at El Paso. She's an organized, administrative type with a special interest in minority issues. There is also Pat Mora, mother of three children. And there is Pat Mora, a writer striving to write better. She has been published in Revista Chicano-Riqueña, Puerto del Sol, Women Artists and Writers of the Southwest, Hispanics in the United States, The Pawn Review. Why does poetry fascinate me? Why do I find myself writing about ranchos, viejitas, brujas? A mystery. I write and submit. Occasionally my words trap a song.

MARISELA NORTE, East Los Angeles, California; published in La Opinión, Corazón De Aztlán, New Voices in American Poetry and 201: A Bicentennial Literary Anthology. She is currently working on a series of literary portraits, one-of-a-kind post cards and live performances.

SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ DEL PINO, Boulder, Colorado; is a critic and a creative writer. As a critic, his book LA NOVELA CHICANA: CINCO AUTORES COMPROMETIDOS was published by the Bilingual Press in 1982. As a creative writer, his poems and short stories have been published in Mexico and in the U.S. He writes both in English and Spanish. The excerpt from his novel CUENTOS DE LA COSTA GRANDE has just won first honorable mention at the University of Texas, El Paso Convocation for Spanish Narrative of the Southwest in Spanish. Other short stories have been published by Xalmán, El Gallo Ilustrado (Mexico) and the Denver Quarterly. He is presently Chairman of Latin American Studies at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

ALFONSO RODRIGUEZ, Greeley, Colorado; has published in Hispanics in the U.S.: An Anthology of Creative Literature, Revista Río Bravo, and in La Palabra.

JIM SAGEL, Española, New Mexico; lives in Española, New Mexico with his wife, weaver Teresa Archuleta-Sagel. He works as a Fiction Writer in Residence for the New Mexico Arts Division Literature in the Schools Program. He is also a Language and Literature instructor at Northern New Mexico Community College, as well as a cultural correspondent for the Albuquerque Journal North and Hispanic Link. His bilingual poetry and fiction have appeared in magazines and anthologies in the U.S. and Latin America. He has published three books of bilingual poetry: Hablando de brujas (y la gente de antes), Foreplay and French Fries, and Small Bones and Little Eyes. In 1981, his collection of spanish short stories, Tunomás Honey, won the Premio Casa de las Americas (cuento) in Cuba. A bilingual edition of Tunomás Honey will be published this year by the Bilingual Press, Eastern Michigan University.

MARC SANCHEZ, Detroit; was born and raised in Detroit. He has spent all his life there except for two years spent as a student at the University of Michigan and a few summers in his youth in Harlingen, Texas. He discovered writing at the U of M when he began to read Hemingway, Joyce, Borges, and others. His first story was published in Nuestro (Oct-79) when he was 19. His other literary achievements include winning the 1980 Tompkins Literary Award from Wayne State University (which he graduated from in 1981) and another story published in the New York Review (Fall 1980).

HELEN MARIA VIRAMONTES, Irvine, California; has published in Statement Magazine, The University of California: Irvine Chicano Literary Contest, Xhismearte Magazine, 201: Homenaje a la Ciudad de Los Angeles, Cuentos: Short Stories by Latinas, and Maize: Notebooks of Xicano Art & Literature.

## NATIONAL CHICANO ART EXHIBIT

### BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENTS OR CREDITS RECEIVED FROM PARTICIPATING ARTISTS

JOSE ANTONIO AGUIRRE LOPEZ, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Aguirre's experiences include: 1981, Painted the mural "Contemporary Vision of Aztlán" for Latino Youth Alternative H.S. in Chicago Illinois; 1980, Part of group exhibit at Chicago State University, "Hispanic-American Art in Chicago"; 1979, Consultant and assistant in the video documentary "Raíces y visiones/Roots and Visions", sponsored by the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago; 1979, Exhibited work and designed poster for the show "Hispanic Festival of the Arts" at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago; 1978, Painted the mural "Recycling" for H. Kramer and Co. in Chicago.

TERESA ARCHULETA-SAGEL, Española, New Mexico; was born and raised in New Mexico. Her great grandfather, Juan Manuel Velásquez, was a weaver, a link that Teresa re-established when she started weaving in 1972. As well as teaching weaving at the Santa Clara, San Juan and San Ildefonso Indian Pueblos, she has had exhibits across the nation, including the American Museum of Natural History, the Art Institute of Chicago, Joslyn Art Museum, the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, and the New Mexico Fine Arts Museum. Teresa's award winning work has also been shown and catalogued by the International Folk Art Museum, the Millicent Rogers Museum, the Albuquerque Museum and the Institute of American Indian Art. Her work is in the following permanent collections: the Folk Art Foundation, the International Folk Art Museum, the Millicent Rogers Museum, the Spanish Colonial Arts Society, and the Newark Museum, as well as numerous private collections.

RUBEN FRANCISCO FLORES, Pontiac, Michigan; graduated from Lakeland High School in 1980. His work has been exhibited at Eastern Michigan University, La Voz de Michigan Conference (Lansing), Lakeland High School, exhibition by Michigan Hispanic Artists (Holland, Michigan). In addition, he has completed six (6) murals: two (2) for the Azteca Boxing Team of Pontiac; two (2) for C.E.R.C.A. Center of Flint; one (1) for Lakeland High School; and, his most recent one for the Jazz Band Festival. He is currently working on a series of murals for the Azteca Boxing Team.

HARRY GAMBOA, JR., Los Angeles, California; is a writer/photographer and interprets contemporary urban Chicano culture in Los Angeles. He is a member of the ASCO art group in East L.A. His photographic works have appeared in international group exhibitions in Mexico City at the Museo del Arte Moderno (1978) and at the Palacio de Bellas Artes (1980). In 1978 he received a documentary photography survey grant from MALDEF. In 1980 he was awarded a National Endowment for the Arts Visual Arts Fellowship in conceptual-performance art. He is a frequent contributor to the Spanish language newspaper LA OPINION.

JOSE GAMALIEL GONZALEZ, Chicago, Illinois; is the President and Founder of MIRA (MI Raza Arts Consortium) and the publication's MIRATE, Editor and Director. He has also been the Founder of MARCH (Movimiento Artístico Chicano) and the publication, ABRAZO. Currently, he is still serving as Art Director for both the Revista Chicano-Riqueña and Arte Público Press out of the University of Houston. He has exhibited and organized/curated exhibits at the University of Notre Dame, the Museum of Science & Industry, the Montgomery Ward Gallery of Chicago Circle Campus, and the Museum of Contemporary Art in Chicago. He has also served on the Hispanic Task Force for the National Endowment for the Arts, has served on a number of advisory panels for the Illinois Arts Council, the Chicano Art Curriculum out of the University of San Antonio, the Chicano Art Project (NEH) out of Seattle, WA, and was a Mayoral Appointee to the Chicago Council on Fine Arts.



LOURDES S. GUERRERO, Chicago, Illinois; Mythic imaginings--that is the best description of my artistic activity. Most of my work centers around Irish mythology, largely because I've lived in Ireland and was fascinated by the legends I was exposed to there. But I'm also drawn to Native American and Aztec images, and my current work emerges from any one of those three areas. My slides can be seen in three prominent Midwestern registries, my work (tapestries and wearable art) is exhibited on a rotating basis at various galleries, and I'm currently negotiating three additional exhibition opportunities. Why do images drawn from Irish mythology intrigue me as they do? Because Irish legends emerged from a time when, as W.B. Yeats put it, "People were in love with a story, and gave themselves up to imagination as if to a lover."

CARLOS CORTEZ KOYOKUIKATL, Chicago, Illinois; Ever since my childhood I do not remember when I was not engaged in some form of artistic creation. While I do paint, my main mode of expression is through the medium of the Linocut and the Woodcut, which has become my most proficient discipline. It is also my favorite as the possibilities of multiples are infinite, which is consistent with my World-view as I believe art is primarily communication. My works have been reproduced in numerous publications and periodicals and have been exhibited not only on this continent but in Europe as well, in particular, two of my graphics are on permanent exhibition at the Joe Hillsgarden Museum in Sweden. At present I am engaged in coordinating art exhibitions in Chicago while pursuing my creative inclinations, both of which I have sufficient time and energy now that I am unemployed.

MARY LOUISE LOPEZ, San Antonio, Texas; was born and has lived most of her life in San Antonio. A self-taught artist, she has enjoyed art since childhood and decided to make art her career over twelve years ago.

A versatile artist, she works in many media: acrylic, stone and wood sculpture, batik, oils, watercolor, graphics, pen and ink, conte, weaving, and stained glass. In every media her forms are forceful and dynamic works depicting the humanity and humble dignity of peasants at everyday tasks.

Miss López's Zeal for perfection has won her numerous art exhibit awards and an ever-growing number of collectors from all over the world. Her first poster was published in October, 1982 in conjunction with her one-woman at Dagen Bela Galeria in San Antonio, Texas.

CESAR AUGUSTO MARTINEZ, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Martínez' exhibitions include: October 15 - November 10, 1976, "Tejano Artists, An Exhibit of Mexican-American Art," La Lomita Museum of Fine Arts, Mission, Texas; May-June, 1977, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Tucson Museum of Art, Tucson, Arizona; July 9-August 2, 1977, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Catalogue, National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; October 16, 1977, "Dale Gas," Catalogue, Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, Texas; December, 1977-January, 1978, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Museum of Albuquerque, Albuquerque, New Mexico; February-March, 1978, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," El Paso Museum of Art, El Paso, Texas; February 16-April 15, 1979, "Fire-One-hundred Texas Artists," Catalogue, Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, Texas; February 17-April 1, 1979, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse, New York; May 1 - June 15, 1979, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Catalogue, color poster of "Bato Con Sunglasses," Witte Museum, San Antonio Museum Association, San Antonio, Texas; August 18-October 28, 1979, "Ancient Roots/New Visions," Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, Illinois; October 9, 1980-February, 1981, "Raíces Antiguas/Visiones Nuevas," Catalogue, Palacio de Minería, México D.F., México; May 15-August 19, 1981, Quinta Bienal del Grabado Latinoamericano, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Catalogue; February 9-28, 1982 Expo San Antonio en México Contemporary Art Exhibit, Polyforum Cultural David Alfaro Siqueiros, México D.F., México, San Antonio artists group exhibit.

NORA MENDOZA, West Bloomfield, Michigan; Ms. Mendoza's exhibits include: 1982, The Heddy Walter Center for Contemporary Arts, Lahaina Maui, Hawaii; Wayne State University, Detroit, MI; Ann Arbor Art Show, Ann Arbor, MI; Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, IL; 1981, Detroit Repertory Theater, Detroit, MI; 1980, Pontiac Art Center, Pontiac, MI; Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI; Richards Gallery, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN ORTEGA, Lansing, Michigan; Mr. Ortega's exhibitions include: 1983, Oakland County Cultural Center Invitational, Pontiac Michigan; 1982, Cinco de Mayo Invitational, Mexican Museum, San Francisco, California; 1982, One Man Show, Partners' Gallery, Okemos, Michigan; 1981, One Man Show, Pittman Galleries, Detroit, Michigan; 1980, One Man Show, María Hughes, Houston, Texas; 1979, 80, 81, Festival of the Masters, Lake Buena Vista, Florida, Awards; 1979, Two Man Show, Lansing Art Gallery, Lansing, Michigan; 1978, Focus Detroit, Detroit Focus Gallery, Detroit, Michigan; 1977, Albion College Invitational, Albion College Art Gallery, Albion, Michigan; 1976, Silver Medalist Exhibition, Scarab Club, Detroit, Michigan; 1972, Painting and Sculpture Invitational, South Texas Museum of Art, Corpus Christi, Texas, Awards.

ALEJANDRO ROMERO, Chicago, Illinois; As an expressionist painter my work is a cathartic expressive response to the pageant of life around me. I am continually influenced by my present time and locale, my Mexican heritage, and a wide variety of artistic masters (Bruegel, Goya, El Greco, Siqueiros, etc.) For the last several years I have been based in Chicago. My formal training includes four years at the School of Fine Arts of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, both the David Alfaro Siqueiros and Juan O'Gorman Muralism Workshops, plus courses of study at the School of Vicentes in Paris, the Artists Collective in Taos, and the School of the Art Institute in Chicago.

## SELECTED CONFERENCE EVENTS

### THE HUMANISTIC ASPECTS OF CHICANO LIFE AND CULTURE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PUBLIC FORUM

A widely interdisciplinary public forum has been established within the NACS Conference focusing on the Chicano culture of the Midwest. Humanists will be interacting with the general public in an exploration of the dimensions of the history, language, folklore and literature, culture and mores, fine and popular arts, and film about Chicanos with an emphasis on the Midwest. The forum runs for 1 hour and 45 minutes each of the three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Details are in the program, including topics, participants, hour and room. The three parts of the meeting are:

1. April 14th. Chicano History and Cultural Anthropology.
2. April 15th. Chicano Language and Linguistics, Folklore, and Creative Literature.
3. April 16th. History and Criticism of Chicano Art and Film.

### MERIENDA FOR EMU ALUMNI

On Saturday, April 16, 1983 from 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m. the Chicano Student Association will be hosting a "Merienda" (coffee hour) for EMU Chicano Alumni at Gallery II (first floor) in McKenny Union. We invite you to make a special effort to attend this function. The purpose of this function is to provide networking opportunities and to discuss the feasibility of establishing a special component of EMU Chicano Alumni within the EMU Alumni Association.

### STUDENT RESOURCE MARKETPLACE

The purpose of this marketplace is to inform student conference participants of the wide variety of fellowships, scholarships, grants, educational loans, research positions, summer employment opportunities and other academic and internship programs that are available for students.

### CSA AWARDS CEREMONY AND DANCE

The Twelfth Annual Chicano Student Association Awards Ceremony and NACS Dance will take place at the Hoyt Conference Center at the EMU campus. Music will be provided by La Juventud from 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. on April 16, 1983. A cash bar will be available. A donation of \$4.00 per person will be requested. Tickets are available at the Conference Registration desk.

### EL TEATRO DE LA ESPERANZA

El Teatro De La Esperanza, an internationally recognized professional Chicano theatre troupe from California, will be in residence at Eastern Michigan University during April 14-16, 1983. El Teatro De La Esperanza will perform the following plays: La Víctima, Hijos and Música de las Américas, during the three days of the Conference. Ticket prices for each event is \$7.50 and they will be available at the Conference Registration desk.

### STATEWIDE CHICANO ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATORS LUNCHEON MEETING

The STATEWIDE CHICANO ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATORS LUNCHEON MEETING has been designed to include a keynote address and to provide Michigan academic administrators with an opportunity to meet (and eat lunch) with their counterparts at other Michigan academic institutions. It is hoped that roundtable discussions with their colleagues from other Michigan academic institutions (which hold similar academic/administrative positions) will prove to be extremely beneficial. This increased networking should become extremely beneficial especially during these times of financial constraints.

## TARDEADA CON JESUS "CHUY" NEGRETE AND THE MENUDO BROTHERS

5:45 - 7:00 p.m., Friday, April 15, 1983  
Hoyt F, Donation: \$5.00

The Mexican or Chicano race--la raza--is an ancient and proud one with roots predating the Spanish conquistadores and the American settlers. Four hundred fifty years of Chicano history is uniquely narrated in song by Chicano artist Jesús "Chuy" Negrete. Negrete's message, given on the guitar and with harmonica by the artist, is that Mexico's history is one of revolution against oppression, followed by repression, followed by more revolution. He castigates the United States for its roles in putting down Mexican efforts at independence for what is now the states of Texas and Mexico. Heroes in song to Negrete includes many of the revolutionaries whose feats have become folk legend among the people of Mexico. He sings the praises of California's César Chávez and his movement to unite the mostly Mexican-American farm laborers. Negrete tells of growing up in Chicago and speaks of going to a school where the officials changed his name from Jesús to "Jesse. He tells how all his Chicano friends also got new names at the American school. Negrete's message is poignant yet biting in the "consciousness-raising" style of many modern-day political activists. His music rings of the Mexican cantina, and indeed, he urges people to participate by clapping and, if they feel like it, making music with him. For more information contact: Diversified Latino Management, Inc., 9125 So. Houston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60617; phone (312) 731-2920.

## BALLET FOLKLORICO MICHICANO

The Ballet Folklórico Michicano is a composite group consisting of Ballet Folklórico López from Lansing, Michigan, under the direction of Mr. Larry López; Corktown Dancers, from Detroit, Michigan, directed by Ms. Gloria Renteria-Hall; and the Ballet Folklórico Estudiantil from Flint, Michigan directed by Ms. Susana Quintanilla. They will be performing at the NACS Conference on Saturday, April 16, 1983 at the Roosevelt Hall Auditorium, 1st floor, from 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. The performance will include dances from the Mexican states of Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Michoacán and del norte.

## MESSAGE BOARD

A message board has been set up next to the Registration desk for the purpose of posting messages, job announcements, business cards, announcements of associated organization meetings, foco meetings, etc. Please consult this message board throughout the conference period.

## SEMINAR ROOMS

Seminar/Meeting rooms have been reserved for use by individuals who have a need to convene as a group. Sessions which exceed the allotted time may wish to reconvene in one of these reserved rooms. Following is a list of the available meeting rooms:

### MCKENNY UNION

Huron Room, 2nd floor, 30 people  
Founders Room, 2nd floor, 40 people

### HOYT TOWER

Terrace Room, 10th floor, 40 people  
Templar Room, 10th floor, 20 people  
Nile Room, 9th floor, 20 people  
Niagra Room, 9th floor, 50 people  
Seville Room, 7th floor, 50 people  
Seneca Room, 7th floor, 20 people  
Sierra Room, 6th floor, 40 people  
Silver Room, 6th floor, 20 people

## CONFERENCE EXHIBITORS

Chicano Student Association, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI 48197

Univ. of Arizona Press, 1615 E. Speedway, Tucson, AZ 95719; Elizabeth Swain  
(606) 626-4662

Bantam Books, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10103; Ms. Laurel Bernard  
(212) 765-6500

Bilingual Education Services, 1607 Hope Street, South Pasadena, CA 91030; Joann Baker  
(213) 682-3456

Bilingual Review/Press, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti,  
MI 48197; Gary D. Keller (313) 487-0042

Univ. of California Press, Sales and Promotion Dept., 22223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720;  
Marta B. Gasoi (415) 642-1649

College Recruitment Association for Hispanics, 1031 College of Pharmacy, Univ. of Michigan,  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109; Susan Uballe (313) 764-8375/7312

The Colorado College, Admission Office, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903;  
Donald J. Torres, Asst. Director of Admission (303) 473-2233 ext. 348

Congressional Education Associates, Washington, D.C.; Gloria Barajas (202) 547-9000

Eastern Michigan University, Office of Undergraduate Admissions, 214 Pierce Hall;  
Alberto Perales (313) 487-3060

University of Georgia Press, Terrell Hall, Athens, GA 30302; Jean Sue Johnson  
(404) 542-2830

G. K. Hall and Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111; Sarah Fufeld (617) 423-3990

GMI, Flint, Michigan

University of Michigan, Office of Undergraduate Admissions, 1220 Student Activities 366,  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109 Eduardo B. Torres (313) 764-7433

University of New Mexico, Office of Graduate Studies, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131;  
Antonio Gómez (505) 277-2711

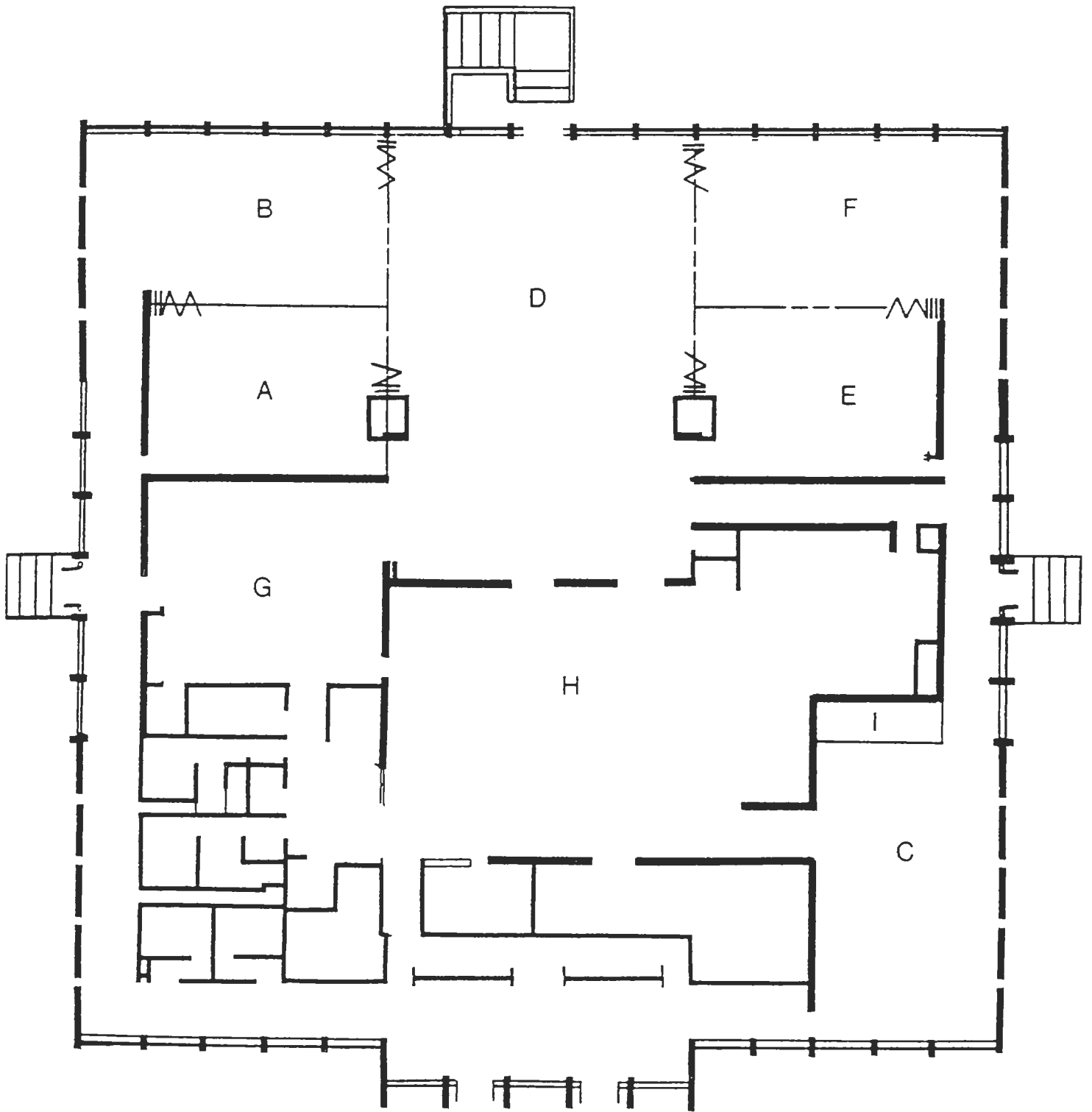
Relámpago Books, Austin Texas; Juan Rodríguez (512) 282-7658

Revista Chicano-Riqueña, Univ. of Houston, Houston, TX 77004; Julian Olivares  
(713) 749-4768

University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819 Austin, TX 78712; Della Sprager (512) 471-4032

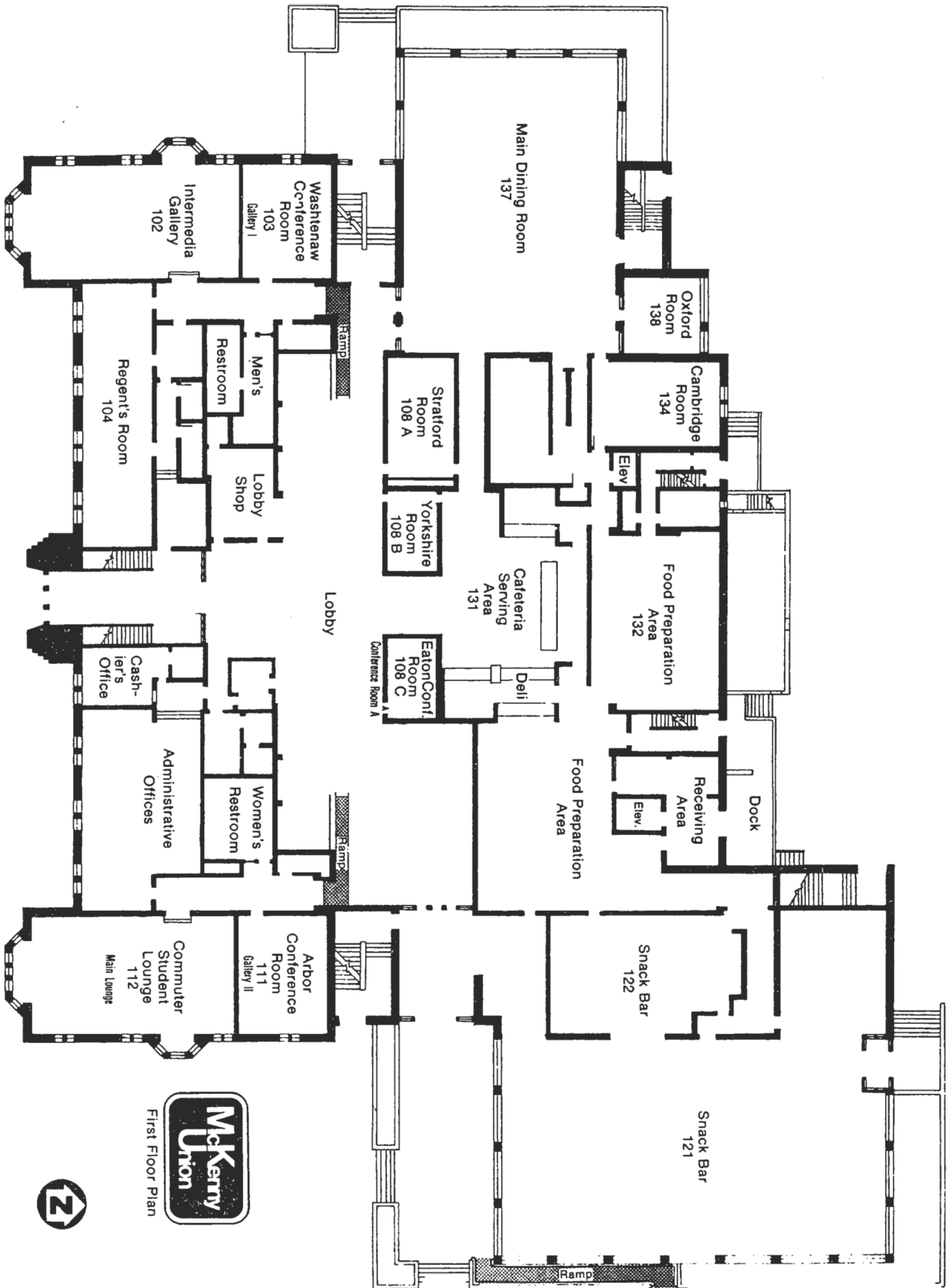
Trinity University Press, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284; Virginia Cabello  
(512) 736-7619

Yale University Press, 92A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520; Debra Marr Bozzi  
(203) 432-4969



- A. Van Buren Room 30' x 42'
- B. Buchanan Room 26' x 52'
- C. Roosevelt Room 30' x 60'
- D. Hoover Room 42' x 48'
- E. Grant Room 26' x 40'
- F. Hayes Room 26' x 52'
- G. Serving Area
- H. Kitchen
- I. Stage

## Hoyt Center



Main Dining Room  
137

Oxford Room  
138

Cambridge Room  
134

Stratford Room  
108 A

Yorkshire Room  
108 B

EatonConf. Room  
108 C

Regent's Room  
104

Washlenaw Conference Room  
103

Intermedia Gallery  
102

Cashier's Office

Administrative Offices

Arbor Conference Room  
111

Commuter Student Lounge  
112

Main Lounge

Food Preparation Area  
132

Receiving Area

Food Preparation Area

Snack Bar  
122

Snack Bar  
121

Cafeteria Serving Area  
131

Deli

Men's Restroom

Lobby Shop

Women's Restroom

Gallery II

Lobby

Ramp

Ramp

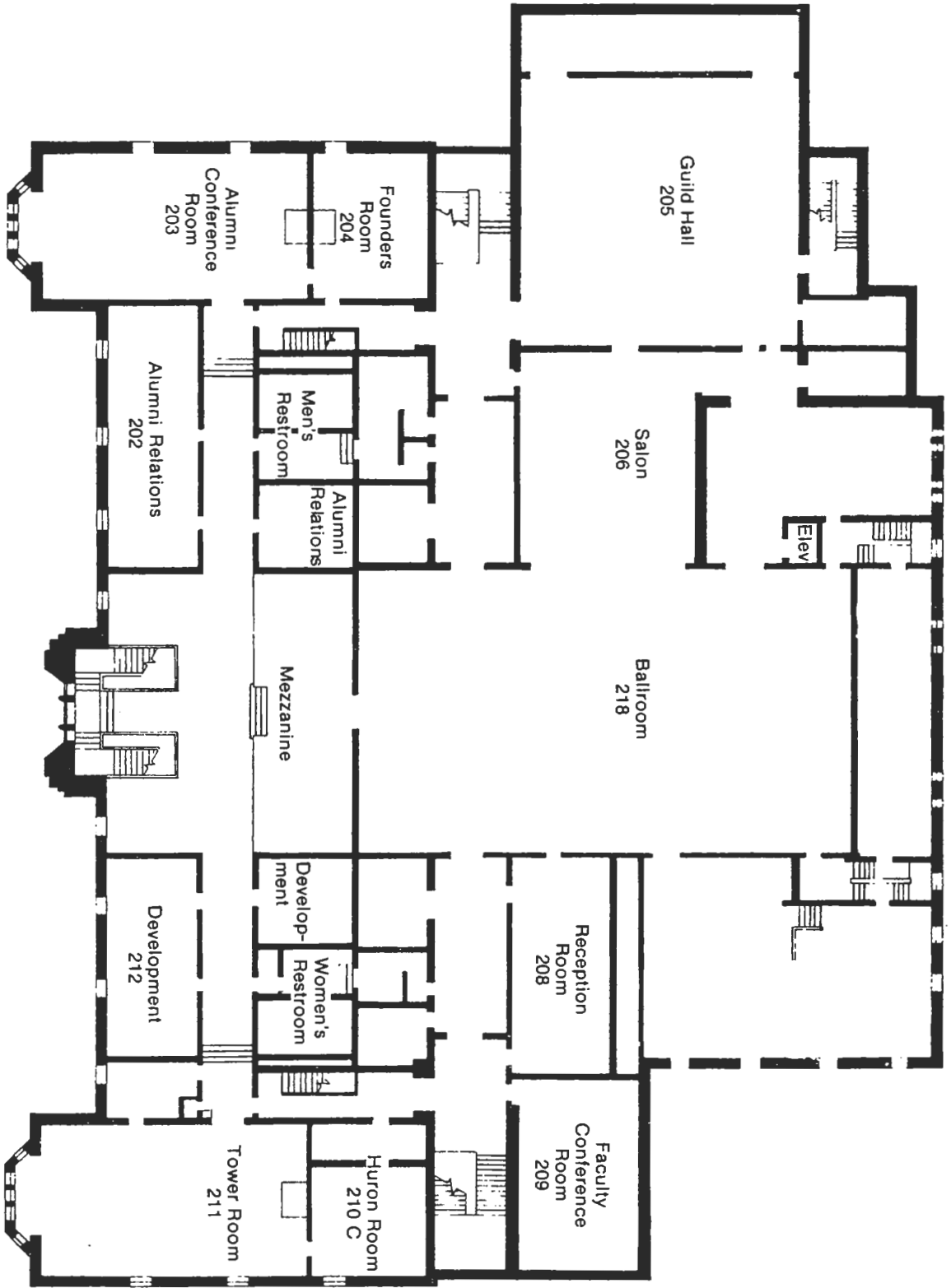
Ramp

Dock



First Floor Plan





Second Floor Plan





## TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE AIRPORT

If you use a commercial airline to come to the conference your destination should be Detroit Metropolitan Airport which is only about 30 minutes from the Eastern Michigan University Campus. Upon arrival at the airport proceed to the Airport Limo Service. It is on the same floor as the baggage claim area of the airport. The cost of limo to either the Hoyt Conference Center or McKenny Union is \$6.90 per person. The cost is \$8.30 per person to one of the motels listed on the registration coupon. IF YOU ARE STAYING AT HOYT, TELL YOUR DRIVER TO LEAVE YOU PRECISELY AT THAT BUILDING SINCE IT IS ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE MCKENNY STUDENT UNION.

Time Schedule: From Airport to McKenny/Hoyt, Eastern Michigan Univ.

5:30 a.m. until 11:30 a.m. A limo leaves from the airport to Ypsilanti/Ann Arbor area (where motels are located) every hour on the half hour. Example: 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, etc. Between noon and midnight, a limo leaves the airport every hour on the hour. Example: 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, etc.

How to get from Hoyt Conference Center or Motels to Airport

It is on a RESERVATION BASIS ONLY!! Call their toll free number at 1-800-522-3700. Inform them of flight departure time and they will tell you when they'll pick you up. They do pick people up directly at the Hoyt Conference Center, McKenny Union or the motels.

### BUS SERVICE

There is the Shortway Busline which is housed in the same building as the limousine service. The bus will bring you to the Ypsilanti bus station which is approximately three (3) blocks away from the Eastern Michigan University campus and about one mile from the Hoyt Conference Center (one-half mile from McKenny Union).

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

About the National Association for Chicano Studies Conference, lodging, additional activities such as film festival, art exhibition, literary readings and so on--Gary Keller, Dean Graduate Schol, Eastern Michigan University, 107 Pierce Hall, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197 (313) 487-0042

About the Chicano Student Association Conference--Hector Garza, Assistant Graduate Dean, Eastern Michigan University, 116 Pierce Hall, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197 (313) 487-0048

About Undergraduate Admissions--Alberto Perales, EMU Undergraduate Admissions Office (313) 487-3060

About financial aid--Henry Peláez, EMU Office of Financial Aid, (313) 487-0455

To contact EMU's Chicano Student Association--Mónica Villa, President, (313) 487-3174

WHILE VISITING OUR CAMPUS, PLEASE STOP BY TO SPEAK WITH SOME OF THE EMU HISPANIC PROFESSIONAL STAFF. EMU OFFERS UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE ACADEMIC PROGRAMS.

## PEOPLE AND PLACES TO CONTACT

Academic Services Center  
Reinaldo Pérez  
229 Pierce Hall, (313) 487-2170  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Undergraduate Admissions Office  
Alberto Perales, (313) 487-1286  
214 Pierce Hall, (313) 487-3060  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Bilingual Bicultural Teacher Education Program  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

CSA Office  
CSA President  
423 Goodison Hall, (313) 487-3174  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

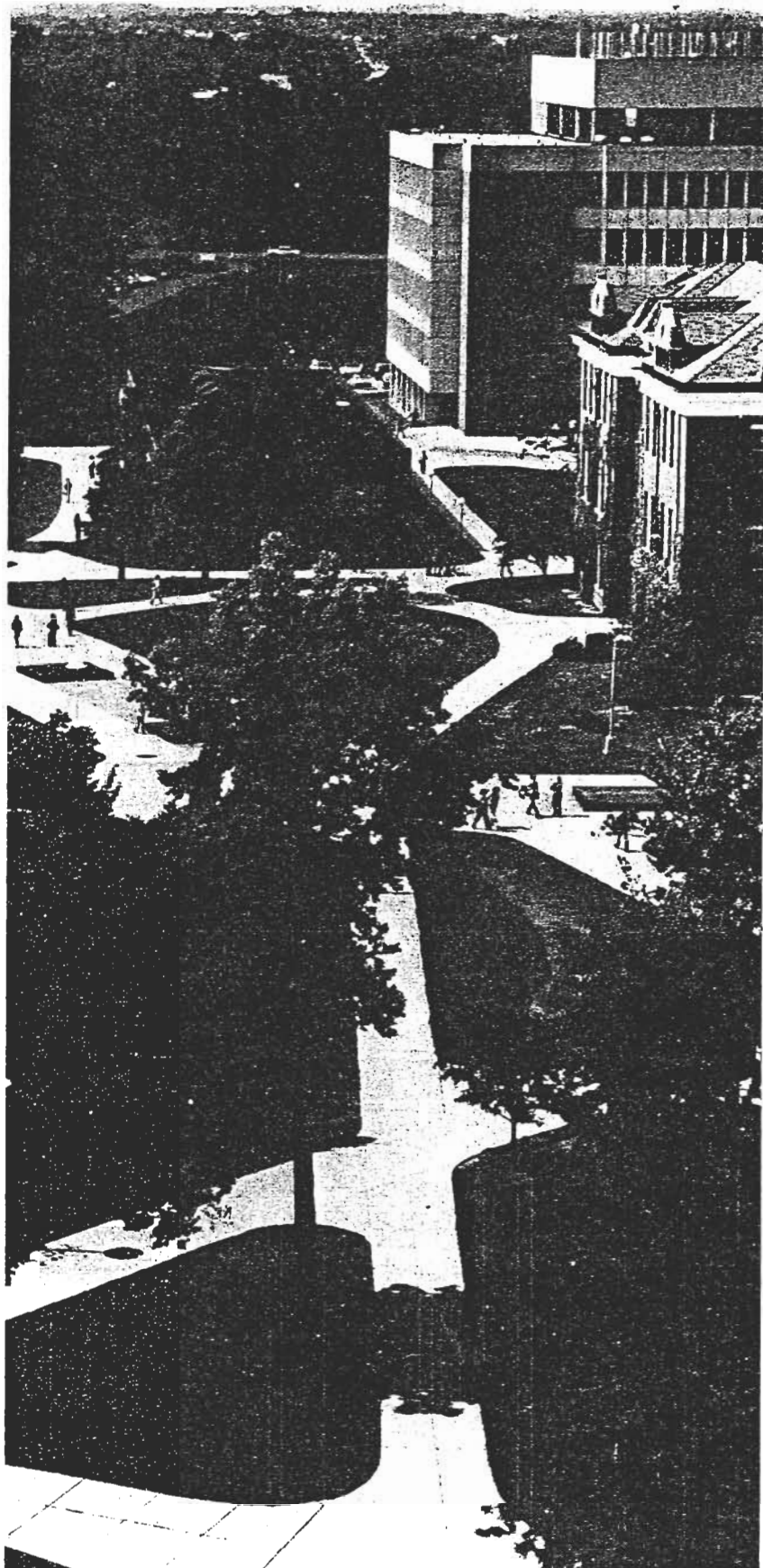
Financial Aid Office  
Henry Pelaez, (313) 487-1170  
203 Pierce Hall (313) 487-0455  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Graduate School  
Gary D. Keller (313) 487-0042  
Graduate Dean  
107 Pierce Hall  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Graduate School  
Hector Garza, Assistant Graduate Dean  
Graduate School and CSA Advisor  
(313) 487-1307  
116 Pierce Hall, (313) 487-3400  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Housing Office  
Lower Level D.C. #1  
(313) 487-1300  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197

Office of Minority Affairs  
224-226 Goodison Hall  
(313) 487-3116  
Eastern Michigan University  
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197





The above picture demonstrates the mural which was painted by Martin Moreno, an experienced Chicano muralist and sculptor from Adrian, Michigan. This mural exists on an interior wall of Ford Hall, adjacent to the offices of the Bilingual-Bicultural Teacher Education Programs at Eastern Michigan University (EMU). The objective of this mural project was to promote Latino artists in Michigan and as a way of sharing Chicano culture with the EMU campus and its surrounding communities. The mural has proved to be of enormous educational value, specifically in promoting awareness of the multicultural heritage of the arts. While visiting our campus, we invite you to stop by Ford Hall to appreciate our mural.