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KEY=RIGHTS - HINTON SANTIAGO

They Called Me "King Tiger"

My Struggle for the Land and Our Rights

[Arte Publico Press](#)

The Struggle in Black and Brown

African American and Mexican American Relations During the Civil Rights Era

[U of Nebraska Press](#) *It might seem that African Americans and Mexican Americans would have common cause in matters of civil rights. This volume, which considers relations between blacks and browns during the civil rights era, carefully examines the complex and multifaceted realities that complicate such assumptions—and that revise our view of both the civil rights struggle and black-brown relations in recent history. Unique in its focus, innovative in its methods, and broad in its approach to various locales and time periods, the book provides key perspectives to understanding the development of America's ethnic and sociopolitical landscape. These essays focus chiefly on the Southwest, where Mexican Americans and African Americans have had a long history of civil rights activism. Among the cases the authors take up are the unification of black and Chicano civil rights and labor groups in California; divisions between Mexican Americans and African Americans generated by the War on Poverty; and cultural connections established by black and Chicano musicians during the period. Together these cases present the first truly nuanced picture of the conflict and cooperation, goodwill and animosity, unity and disunity that played a critical role in the history of both black-brown relations and the battle for civil rights. Their insights are especially timely, as black-brown relations occupy an increasingly important role in the nation's public life.*

King Tiger

The Religious Vision of Reies López Tijerina

[UNM Press](#) *The life and vision of the infamous leader of a grassroots land rights group in Northern New Mexico.*

Faith and Power

Latino Religious Politics Since 1945

[NYU Press](#) *"Faith and Power is framed within the larger processes of immigration, refugee policies, deindustrialization, the rise of the religious left and right, the human rights revolution, and the Chicana/o, Puerto Rican, and Immigrant freedom movements. The book explores religion and religious politics as part of the larger ecosystem that has shaped Latina/o communities specifically and American politics in general"--*

The Chicano Generation

Testimonios of the Movement

[Univ of California Press](#) *"This is the story of the historic Chicano Movement in Los Angeles during the late 1960s and 1970s. The Chicano Movement was the largest civil rights and empowerment movement in the history of Mexican Americans in the United States.*

The movement was led by a new generation of political activists calling themselves Chicanos, a countercultural barrio term. This book is the story of three key activists, Raul Ruiz, Gloria Arellanes, and Rosalio Muanoz, who through oral history related their experiences as movement activist to historian Mario T. Garcaia. As first-person autobiographical narratives, these stories put a human face to this profound social movement and provide a life-story perspective as to why these individuals became activists"--Provided by publisher.

Mexicanos, Third Edition

A History of Mexicans in the United States

Indiana University Press Responding to shifts in the political and economic experiences of Mexicans in America, this newly revised and expanded edition of *Mexicanos* provides a relevant and contemporary consideration of this vibrant community. Emerging from the ruins of Aztec civilization and from centuries of Spanish contact with indigenous people, Mexican culture followed the Spanish colonial frontier northward and put its distinctive mark on what became the southwestern United States. Shaped by their Indian and Spanish ancestors, deeply influenced by Catholicism, and often struggling to respond to political and economic precarity, Mexicans play an important role in US society even as the dominant Anglo culture strives to assimilate them. With new maps, updated appendixes, and a new chapter providing an up-to-date consideration of the immigration debate centered on Mexican communities in the US, this new edition of *Mexicanos* provides a thorough and balanced contribution to understanding Mexicans' history and their vital importance to 21st-century America.

Mexicano Political Experience in Occupied Aztlan

Struggles and Change

Rowman Altamira This exciting new volume from Armando Navarro offers the most current and comprehensive political history of the Mexicano experience in the United States. Viewing Mexicanos today as an occupied and colonized people, Navarro calls for the formation of a new movement to reinvigorate the struggle for resistance and change. His book is a valuable resource for social activists and instructors in Latino politics, U.S. race relations, and social movements.

The Mexican American Experience

An Encyclopedia

Greenwood Publishing Group A-to-Z entries covers this erumpent minority's experience from the arts to religion, popular culture, science, technology, business, and government.

In the Spirit of a New People

The Cultural Politics of the Chicano Movement

NYU Press Reexamining the Chicano civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s, *In the Spirit of a New People* brings to light new insights about social activism in the twentieth-century and new lessons for progressive politics in the twenty-first. Randy J. Ontiveros explores the ways in which Chicano/a artists and activists used fiction, poetry, visual arts, theater, and other expressive forms to forge a common purpose and to challenge inequality in America. Focusing on cultural politics, Ontiveros reveals neglected stories about the Chicano movement and its impact: how writers used the street press to push back against the network news; how visual artists such as Santa Barraza used painting, installations, and mixed media to challenge racism in mainstream environmentalism; how *El Teatro Campesino's* innovative "actos," or short skits, sought to embody new, more inclusive forms of citizenship; and how Sandra Cisneros and other Chicana novelists broadened the narrative of the Chicano movement. *In the Spirit of a New People* articulates a fresh understanding of how the Chicano movement contributed to the social and political currents of postwar America, and how the movement remains meaningful today.

Latino History and Culture

An Encyclopedia

Routledge Latinos are the fastest growing population in America today. This two-volume encyclopedia traces the history of Latinos in the United States from colonial times to the present, focusing on their impact on the nation in its historical development and current culture. "Latino History and Culture" covers the myriad ethnic groups that make up the Latino population. It explores issues such as labor, legal and illegal immigration, traditional and immigrant culture, health, education, political activism, art, literature, and family, as well as historical events and developments. A-Z entries cover eras, individuals, organizations and institutions, critical events in U.S. history and the impact of the Latino population, communities and ethnic groups, and key cities and regions. Each entry includes cross references and bibliographic citations, and a comprehensive index and illustrations augment the text.

New Mexico

A Celebration of the Land of Enchantment

Gibbs Smith *In celebration of New Mexico's statehood centennial, Richard Melzer focuses on the various social and political elements that have made the Land of Enchantment what it is today. Filled with images that document the past hundred years, New Mexico is a photographic delight accompanied by brief insightful essays that leave the reader in no doubt of a history that is both imposing and exciting in its scope. This book is also an official product of the state's centennial celebration.*

Hispanics in the American West

ABC-CLIO *This work provides a revealing look at the history of Hispanic peoples in the American West (or, from the Mexican perspective, El Norte) from the period of Spanish colonization through the present day.*

My Demons Were Real

Constitutional Lawyer Joseph Calamia's Journey

Arte Publico Press *Even as a teenager, Joseph Albert Calamia understood the need to live by the rule of law. In high school, a class bullies continual harassment of a skinny Hispanic kid led Joseph to confront him. But he wisely did so with the coach's permission, challenging the boy to a boxing match. The tormentor went down quickly and Calamia settled the score under the jurisdiction of the high school coach. Calamia began his career as a criminal defense attorney in El Paso, Texas, in 1949. He was a crusader for justice, considered by many to be akin to Don Quixote, tilting at windmills. But he disagreed, "The big difference is that my demons were real." His demons were the institutionalized practices that favored expediency over the rights of individuals; he spent his lifetime fighting to ensure peoples rights were not trampled by law makers and enforcers. A World War II veteran, Calamia grew up in El Pasos Segundo Barrio, a few blocks from the Rio Grande River that separated Mexico from the United States. He grew up in a world that expected those of Mexican descent to maintain their inferior status. But he couldn't stand by and let injustice occur without a fight. Over the course of his long career, Calamia successfully challenged a host of attacks against civil liberties, including police undercover tactics and the constitutionality of searches and seizures in drug, immigration, and other cases. Published as part of Hispanic Civil Rights Series, this enlightening book documents the efforts of one man who devoted his life to protecting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.*

Los Protestantes: An Introduction to Latino Protestantism in the United States

An Introduction to Latino Protestantism in the United States

ABC-CLIO *Contradicting the widely held but false belief that all Latinos are Catholic, this book offers a concise one-volume introduction to America's Latino Protestants, the fastest growing segment of U.S. Protestantism today. • A graph charting the various types of Latino identification with Latino culture • A graph showing the implications of this identification for probable church attendance • An extensive bibliography of most published materials on Latino Protestantism since the mid-19th century*

FBI Files on Mexicans and Chicanos, 1940-1980

The Eagle Is Watching

FBI Files on Mexicans and Chicanos, 1940-1980 is a multi-chapter book that examines the FBI files on multiple, well known Mexican and Chicanos, as well as the Texas Farm Workers Union and the American G.I. Forum and, the Zoot Suit police riots in Los Angeles, California during the 1940s.

The Chicano Movement

Perspectives from the Twenty-First Century

Routledge *The largest social movement by people of Mexican descent in the U.S. to date, the Chicano Movement of the 1960s and 70s linked civil rights activism with a new, assertive ethnic identity: Chicano Power! Beginning with the farmworkers' struggle led by César Chávez and Dolores Huerta, the Movement expanded to urban areas throughout the Southwest, Midwest and Pacific Northwest, as a generation of self-proclaimed Chicanos fought to empower their communities. Recently, a new generation of historians has produced*

an explosion of interesting work on the Movement. *The Chicano Movement: Perspectives from the Twenty-First Century* collects the various strands of this research into one readable collection, exploring the contours of the Movement while disputing the idea of it being one monolithic group. Bringing the story up through the 1980s, *The Chicano Movement* introduces students to the impact of the Movement, and enables them to expand their understanding of what it means to be an activist, a Chicano, and an American.

Tierra Y Libertad

Land, Liberty, and Latino Housing

NYU Press One of the quintessential goals of the American Dream is to own land and a home, a place to raise one's family and prove one's prosperity. Particularly for immigrant families, home ownership is a way to assimilate into American culture and community. However, Latinos, who make up the country's largest minority population, have largely been unable to gain this level of inclusion. Instead, they are forced to cling to the fringes of property rights and ownership through overcrowded rentals, transitory living arrangements, and, at best, home acquisitions through subprime lenders. In *Tierra y Libertad*, Steven W. Bender traces the history of Latinos' struggle for adequate housing opportunities, from the nineteenth century to today's anti-immigrant policies and national mortgage crisis. Spanning southwest to northeast, rural to urban, Bender analyzes the legal hurdles that prevent better housing opportunities and offers ways to approach sweeping legal reform. *Tierra y Libertad* combines historical, cultural, legal, and personal perspectives to document the Latino community's ongoing struggle to make America home.

Making Aztlán

Ideology and Culture of the Chicana and Chicano Movement, 1966-1977

UNM Press This book provides a long-needed overview of the Chicana and Chicano movement's social history as it grew, flourished, and then slowly fragmented. The authors examine the movement's origins in the 1960s and 1970s, showing how it evolved from a variety of organizations and activities united in their quest for basic equities for Mexican Americans in U.S. society. Within this matrix of agendas, objectives, strategies, approaches, ideologies, and identities, numerous electrifying moments stitched together the struggle for civil and human rights. Gómez-Quiñones and Vásquez show how these convergences underscored tensions among diverse individuals and organizations at every level. Their narrative offers an assessment of U.S. society and the Mexican American community at a critical time, offering a unique understanding of its civic progress toward a more equitable social order.

The History of Barrios Unidos: Healing Community Violence

Arte Publico Press This is the compelling story of Barrios Unidos, the Santa Cruz-based organization founded to prevent gang violence amongst inner-city ethnic youth. An evolving grass-roots organization that grew out of the Mexican-American civil rights and anti-war movements of the 1960s and 1970s, Barrios Unidos harnessed the power of culture and spirituality to rescue at-risk young people, provide avenues to quell gang warfare, and offer a promising model for building healthy and vibrant multicultural communities. Co-founder Daniel "Nane" Alejandre spent his childhood following the crops from state to state with his family. His earliest recollection of "home" was a tent in a labor camp. Later, he was drafted in to the Army and sent to Vietnam. "Flying bullets, cries of anguish and being surrounded by death have a way of giving fuel to epiphany. This war made as little sense to me as the war raging on the streets of the barrios back home." He decided that when he returned home, he would dedicate himself to peace. Nane Alejandre's story of personal transformation, from heroin-addicted gang banger to social activist and youth advocate, is closely tied to that of Barrios Unidos. Through interviews, written testimonies, and documents, Frank de Jesus Acosta re-constructs the development of Barrios Unidos—or literally, united neighborhoods—from its early influences and guiding principles to its larger connection to the on-going struggle to achieve civil rights in America. Today, Barrios Unidos chapters exist in several cities around the country, including San Francisco; Venice-Los Angeles; Salinas; San Diego; Washington, DC; Yakima; San Antonio; Phoenix; and Chicago. With a foreword by Luis Rodriguez, former gang member and author of *La Vida Loca: Always Running*, the book also includes historical photos and commentaries by leading civil rights activists Harry Belafonte, Dolores Huerta, Tom Hayden, Manuel Pastor, and Constance Rice. Mandatory reading for anyone interested in peace and social justice, *The History of Barrios Unidos* gives voice to contemporary inter-generational leaders of color and will lead to the continuation of necessary public dialogue about racism, poverty, and violence.

Power to the Poor

Black-Brown Coalition and the Fight for Economic Justice,

1960-1974

UNC Press Books *The Poor People's Campaign of 1968 has long been overshadowed by the assassination of its architect, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and the political turmoil of that year. In a major reinterpretation of civil rights and Chicano movement history, Gordon K. Mantler demonstrates how King's unfinished crusade became the era's most high-profile attempt at multiracial collaboration and sheds light on the interdependent relationship between racial identity and political coalition among African Americans and Mexican Americans. Mantler argues that while the fight against poverty held great potential for black-brown cooperation, such efforts also exposed the complex dynamics between the nation's two largest minority groups. Drawing on oral histories, archives, periodicals, and FBI surveillance files, Mantler paints a rich portrait of the campaign and the larger antipoverty work from which it emerged, including the labor activism of Cesar Chavez, opposition of Black and Chicano Power to state violence in Chicago and Denver, and advocacy for Mexican American land-grant rights in New Mexico. Ultimately, Mantler challenges readers to rethink the multiracial history of the long civil rights movement and the difficulty of sustaining political coalitions.*

Charros

How Mexican Cowboys Are Remapping Race and American Identity

University of California Press *In the American imagination, no figure is more central to national identity and the nation's origin story than the cowboy. Yet the Americans and Europeans who settled the U.S. West learned virtually everything they knew about ranching from the indigenous and Mexican horsemen who already inhabited the region. The charro—a skilled, elite, and landowning horseman—was an especially powerful symbol of Mexican masculinity and nationalism. After the 1930s, Mexican Americans in cities across the U.S. West embraced the figure as a way to challenge their segregation, exploitation, and marginalization from core narratives of American identity. In this definitive history, Laura R. Barraclough shows how Mexican Americans have used the charro in the service of civil rights, cultural citizenship, and place-making. Focusing on a range of U.S. cities, Charros traces the evolution of the “original cowboy” through mixed triumphs and hostile backlashes, revealing him to be a crucial agent in the production of U.S., Mexican, and border cultures, as well as a guiding force for Mexican American identity and social movements.*

Language Rights and the Law in the United States and Its Territories

Rowman & Littlefield *This book analyzes the promulgation of linguistic rights in the constitutions and statutes of the United States and its territories. It addresses the demands for linguistic rights by those who do not speak English as a first language or seek to maintain the use of an indigenous language.*

The Unfinished Agenda of the Selma-Montgomery Voting Rights March

Diverse: Issues In Higher Education *A fascinating account of “Bloody Sunday,” the Selma-to-Montgomery March, and the subsequent passage of the Federal Voting Rights Act in 1965 explores the issues that continue to surround this important piece of civil rights legislation.*

Extinct Lands, Temporal Geographies

Chicana Literature and the Urgency of Space

Duke University Press *DIVExamines how Chicana literature -- its narrative techniques, stylistic conventions, plot dilemmas and resolutions -- interrogate the multiple ways space and social relations constitute each other./div*

A Gringo Manual on How to Handle Mexicans

Arte Publico Press *José Angel Gutiérrez is the firebrand civil rights leader of the 1960s and 70s who succeeded in making a minority-based political party a reality in Texas and various other states. In 1970, Gutiérrez led la Raza Unida Party to stunning victories in Crystal City, Texas, and surrounding communities, with Mexican Americans winning all contested seats on the city council and school board, seats held for decades by Anglos. One of the four great leaders of the Chicano Movement, Gutiérrez, along with César Chávez, Reies López Tijerina, and Rodolfo “Corky” Gonzales, made national calls for militancy and unity, penned nationalist manifestoes, and forced political and educational reform at national and regional levels. Despite Gutiérrez's total commitment to la causa, he found time to write in order to share his political wisdom. Originally self-published during the head of the Chicano Movement, A Gringo Manual on How to Handle Mexicans, now expanded and revised, is a humorous and irreverent manual meant to educate grassroots leaders in*

practical strategies for community organization, leadership, and negotiation. With tongue in cheek, Gutiérrez attacks the authorities and sacred cows that caused Chicanos anxiety for decades. The manual is a classic in Chicano politics and as a political self-help recipe book. It remains as relevant today as when it was originally published in the early 1970s.

Introduction to Latino Politics in the U.S.

Polity Focusing on five Latino groups - Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Salvadorans, and Guatemalans - this book provides students with a comprehensive introduction to Latino participation in US politics. It begins by looking at the migration history of each group and how that experience is affected by US foreign policy and economic interests in each country of origin. The political status of Latinos on arrival in the United States, including their civil rights, employment opportunities, and political incorporation, is then examined. Finally, the analysis follows each group's history of collective mobilization and political activity, exploring the varied ways they have engaged in the U.S. political system. Using the tension between individual agency and structural constraints as its central organizing theme, the discussion situates Latino migrants, and their children, within larger macro economic and geo-political structures that influence their decisions to migrate and their ability to adapt socially, economically, and politically to their new country. It also demonstrates how Latinos continually have shown that through political action they can significantly improve their channels of opportunity. Thus, the book pushes students to think critically about what it means to be a racialized minority group within a majoritarian U.S. political system, and how that position structures Latinos' ability to achieve their social, economic, and political goals. For more information and resources visit the accompanying series website: www.politybooks.com/minoritypol

The Making of a Civil Rights Leader

Arte Publico Press Born in 1944, Jose Angel Gutierrez grew up in a time when Mexicans and Mexican Americans in Texas and the Southwest attended separate schools and avoided public facilities and restaurants that were designated "Whites Only." Despite the limits of segregation and rural culture in Texas, the passion to learn and to educate others, as well as to undo injustice, burned in his belly from an early age. Gutierrez offers portraits of his early influences, from his father's own pursuit of knowledge and political involvement, to his Mexican pre-school teacher's interest in bilingual-bicultural education which did not exist in public schools at that time, and to his mother's courage and persistence, taking up migrant field work to provide for her family after the death of young Gutierrez's father. In this intensely narrated memoir, Gutierrez details his rise from being beaten down by racist political and agricultural interests in South Texas to his leadership role in the Chicano civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Complemented by photos from his personal archives, Gutierrez recalls his struggle for education, his early baptism in grass-roots political organizing, and his success in creating one of history's most successful third party movements, La Raza Unida Party. Along the way, Gutierrez earned college and law degrees, as well as a Ph.D. in Political Science. He was elected or appointed to school boards, commissions, judgeships and party chairmanships, all with the single-minded purpose of extending equality to Mexican Americans and other minorities in the United States. Through his tireless efforts, he crossed paths with African American and Native American civil rights leaders, Mexican presidents, and other international figures.

Mythohistorical Interventions

The Chicano Movement and Its Legacies

U of Minnesota Press The importance of myth, symbol, and image in the Chicano movement and beyond.

Chicano Manual on How to Handle Gringos

Arte Publico Press Literary Nonfiction. Latino/Latina Studies. This manual penned by the founder of the only successful Hispanic political party, La Raza Unida, brings together an impressive breadth of models to either follow or avoid. Quite often, Gutierrez's voice is not only the seasoned voice of reason, but also that of humor, wry wit and satire. If nothing else, A CHICANO MANUAL ON HOW TO HANDLE GRINGOS is a wonderful survey of the Chicano and Latino community on the move in all spheres of life in the United States on the very eve of its demographic and cultural ascendancy.

Teaching through Culture: Strategies for Reading and Responding to Young Adult Literature

Arte Publico Press In an increasingly multicultural global community, teachers are striving to bring more culturally responsive materials to their classrooms. In this trailblazing text, Joan Parker Webster provides instructors with the basic tools to teach young adults Hispanic literature using selected texts and tailored methods for implementation in classes made up of culturally diverse students. She has chosen exemplary narrative works from some of the most respected authors of Latino literature. Teaching through Culture introduces teachers to key texts while providing ancillary information and methods to make teaching and reading experiences effective. A culturally responsive teacher builds on students' prior knowledge and employs appropriate styles of communication and interaction to engage students in learning. Parker Webster affirms that the use of texts that provide cultural connections is the most successful way to actively engage diverse learners and improve their comprehension. When students can see themselves in the stories they read, they encounter familiar ideas and situations, which lessen an often overwhelming and intimidating school environment. In each chapter, Joan Parker Webster provides the historical and cultural context for each text and applies strategies for understanding and teaching the text in the classroom. Each chapter is divided into the following sections: Synopsis of the Story,

Background before You Read, Reading and Responding to the Story, Working with Words and Connecting across the Curriculum. Webster presents the works of such authors as Anilí Bernardo, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, Judith Ortiz Cofer, Ofelia Dumas Lachtman, Floyd Martónez, and Tomàs Rivera.

A Land Apart

The Southwest and the Nation in the Twentieth Century

University of Arizona Press "A new kind of history of the Southwest (mainly New Mexico and Arizona) that foregrounds the stories of Latino and Indigenous peoples who made the Southwest matter to the nation in the twentieth century"--Provided by publisher.

In the Midst of Radicalism

Mexican American Moderates During the Chicano Movement, 1960–1978

University of Oklahoma Press The Chicano Movement of the 1960s and '70s, like so much of the period's politics, is best known for its radicalism: militancy, distrust of mainstream institutions, demands for rapid change. Less understood, yet no less significant in its aims, actions, and impact, was the movement's moderate elements. In the Midst of Radicalism presents the first full account of these more mainstream liberal activists—those who rejected the politics of protest and worked within the system to promote social change for the Mexican American community. The radicalism of the Chicano Movement marked a sharp break from the previous generation of Mexican Americans. Even so, historian Guadalupe San Miguel Jr. contends, the first-generation agenda of moderate social change persisted. His book reveals how, even in the ferment of the '60s and '70s, Mexican American moderates used conventional methods to expand access to education, electoral politics, jobs, and mainstream institutions. Believing in the existing social structure, though not the status quo, they fought in the courts, at school board meetings, as lobbyists and advocates, and at the ballot box. They did not mount demonstrations, but in their own deliberate way, they chipped away at the barriers to their communities' social acceptance and economic mobility. Were these men and women pawns of mainstream political leaders, or were they true to the Mexican American community, representing its diverse interests as part of the establishment? San Miguel explores how they contributed to the struggle for social justice and equality during the years of radical activism. His book assesses their impact and how it fit within the historic struggle for civil rights waged by others since the early 1900s. In the Midst of Radicalism for the first time shows us these moderate Mexican American activists as they were—playing a critical role in the Chicano Movement while maintaining a long-standing tradition of pursuing social justice for their community.

Enriqueta Vasquez and the Chicano Movement

Writings from El Grito Del Norte

Arte Publico Press Gathers columns from the Chicano newspaper "El Grito del Norte," where the author's fierce but hopeful voice of protest combined anger and humor to stir her fellow Chicanos to action as she drew upon her own experiences as a Chicana.

Tracking King Tiger

Reies López Tijerina and the FBI

MSU Press Reies López Tijerina, one of the Four Horsemen of the Chicano Movement, led the land grant struggle by Hispanos in the 1960s to recover the lands granted to their ancestors by Spain and Mexico and then guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In his struggle, Tijerina became the target of local and state law enforcement officials in New Mexico and the FBI nationwide. José Angel Gutiérrez meticulously examines thousands of pages of FBI documents, interview transcripts, newspaper reports, and other written accounts on Tijerina and the Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libres, the organization of land grant claimants led by Tijerina in New Mexico. The primary source materials that document the U.S. government's attempts to destroy Tijerina, his family, and his followers complement the secondary literature on Tijerina and his efforts as the premier leader of the land grant recovery movement. Threaded through the volume are glimpses into the special personal relationship between Tijerina and the author.

Brown-eyed Children of the Sun

Lessons from the Chicano Movement, 1965-1975

UNM Press Brown-Eyed Children of the Sun is a new study of the Chicano/a movement, El Movimiento, and its multiple ideologies from a broad cultural perspective. The late 1960s marked the first time U.S. society witnessed Americans of Mexican descent on a national stage as self-determined individuals and collective actors rather than second-class citizens. George Mariscal's book examines the Chicano movement's quest for equal rights and economic justice in the context of the Viet Nam War era. Mariscal outlines the social

and political conditions that made *El Movimiento* possible, especially the Cold War, U.S. military interventions, the Black Civil Rights movement, and anti-colonial struggles in the so-called Third World. This context paved the way for U.S. minority groups to politicize their cultural production and elaborate radical identities. Mariscal analyzes many issues that scholars have heretofore ignored when studying *El Movimiento*. Mariscal argues convincingly that the term "nationalism" fails to adequately describe the complexity of the movement and shows how Chicano/a internationalism arose in response to the Cuban Revolution of 1959. He traces the ideological uses of the image of Cesar Chavez as a touchstone for debate within *El Movimiento* and explains how some activists such as Reies López Tijerina formed alliances across ethnic boundaries, specifically with African American militants. The final chapters look at attempts to democratize higher education in California and suggest ways in which the legacy of the movement might be relevant to contemporary political projects. "George Mariscal gave us that extraordinary book *Aztlán and Viet Nam*. Here he turns his attention to a thoughtful analysis and description of the Chicano Movement of the Sixties and Seventies, in all its complexity, excitement, and promise. He finds fascinating connections between "el Movimiento" and certain historical figures like Che Guevara and Cesar Chavez. This book is a rich tapestry of provocative ideas and untold history." --Howard Zinn, author, *A People's History of the United States*

Latinas in the United States, set

A Historical Encyclopedia

[Indiana University Press](#) *Latinas in the United States: A Historical Encyclopedia* records the contribution of women of Latin American birth or heritage to the economic and cultural development of the United States. The encyclopedia, edited by Vicki L. Ruiz and Virginia Sánchez-Korrol, is the first comprehensive gathering of scholarship on Latinas. This encyclopedia will serve as an essential reference for decades to come. In more than 580 entries, the historical and cultural narratives of Latinas come to life. From mestizo settlement, pioneer life, and diasporic communities, the encyclopedia details the contributions of women as settlers, comadres, and landowners, as organizers and nuns. More than 200 scholars explore the experiences of Latinas during and after EuroAmerican colonization and conquest; the early-19th-century migration of Puerto Ricans and Cubans; 20th-century issues of migration, cultural tradition, labor, gender roles, community organization, and politics; and much more. Individual biographical entries profile women who have left their mark on the historical and cultural landscape. With more than 300 photographs, *Latinas in the United States* offers a mosaic of historical experiences, detailing how Latinas have shaped their own lives, cultures, and communities through mutual assistance and collective action, while confronting the pressures of colonialism, racism, discrimination, sexism, and poverty. "Meant for scholars and general readers, this is a great resource on Latinas and historical topics connected with them." -- curledup.com

Mexicanos

A History of Mexicans in the United States

[Indiana University Press](#) Newly revised and updated, *Mexicanos* tells the rich and vibrant story of Mexicans in the United States. Emerging from the ruins of Aztec civilization and from centuries of Spanish contact with indigenous people, Mexican culture followed the Spanish colonial frontier northward and put its distinctive mark on what became the south-western United States. Shaped by their Indian and Spanish ancestors, deeply influenced by Catholicism, and tempered by an often difficult existence, Mexicans continue to play an important role in U.S. society, even as the dominant Anglo culture strives to assimilate them. Thorough and balanced, *Mexicanos* makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of the Mexican population of the United States—a growing minority who are a vital presence in 21st-century America.

Documents of the Chicano Movement

[ABC-CLIO](#) This book provides a variety of original source documents—from first-hand accounts to media responses to legislative texts—regarding the Chicano movement of the 1960s through 1970s that enable readers to better comprehend the key events, individuals, and developments of *La Causa*: Chicanos uniting to free themselves of liberation from exploitation, oppression, and racism. • Provides readers with original source documents that trace the origins and accomplishments of the Chicano movement—a national effort of a minority group to gain civil rights, to strive for political and social advancement, and to establish and take pride in their unique cultural identity • Presents compelling insights into how numerous Chicano individuals during the turbulent era of the 1960s–1970s were inspired to stand up and fight against the social, cultural, and legal injustices suffered by Latinos in the United States for generations • Offers historical documentation of how political activism and organization can not only challenge entrenched interests but sometimes succeed

REFORMA Newsletter

The Struggle for the Health and Legal Protection of Farm Workers

El Cortito

Arte Publico Press One of Maurice "Mo" Jourdane's greatest contributions to the advancement of farm workers in the fields of California was his relentless--and ultimately successful--effort to end agricultural employers' required use of the short-handled hoe by laborers in the state's lucrative lettuce, celery, sugar beet, and strawberry industries. The short hoe, known by Hispanic farm workers as el cortito (the short one), was the cause of severe and permanent crippling of hundreds of thousands of field laborers. It required workers to spend as many as ten to twelve hours each day, often in more than 90 degree heat, stooped over in a back-breaking posture, thinning and weeding plants for agribusiness employers who profited immensely from the workers' low cost labor. The text and eight pages of photos from the period chronicle Jourdane's decade-long struggle to research and advocate for a state ban of the short hoe and his efforts to protect other civil and human rights of California field workers. Parading through the pages of El Cortito are most of the principal players in the struggle for the rights of farm workers, from Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta to Governors Jerry Brown and Ronald Reagan. This document is critical for an understanding of continuing injustices that plague contemporary Latino (and other immigrant/minority) labor struggles in the garment, service, and heavy production industries of the nation. Jourdane's historical summation of the farm workers' struggle for justice emphasizes that despite real gains that California farm laborers achieved in the 1960s and 1970s, today much more work remains to ensure safe and decent working conditions.