



# EL BUQUI



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## ASLA ROUNDTABLE ON SERVICES TO THE SPANISH SPEAKING

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EDITORIAL

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### EL MOVIMIENTO

Throughout California, the Southwest, and in places far away such as Kansas and Illinois, a cleansing wind of pride swept through the barrio.

Viva la Raza! Que Viva!  
Viva Cesar Chavez! Que Viva!  
Viva Reies Tijerina! Que Viva!  
Viva Mexico! Que Viva!

During those times many events took place that blew away Chicano attitudes of complacency and resignation and changed the Anglo world's perception of La Raza; the thirty day fast by Cesar Chavez affirming the non-violent aspect of the Grape Boycott, the courthouse raid by Reies Tijerina, the school blowouts in Los Angeles, the taking of political control in Crystal City, Texas, the L.A. Chicano Moratorium and its aftermath, the publication of Corky Gonzales' "Yo soy Joaquin."

These were dramatic times and they ushered in colorful and charismatic figures to play prominent roles. Historians and other scholars are just beginning to tap the richness of this era but it won't be long before the realization comes that for the Chicano it was the single most important time period since the Mexican War.

There are very few first hand accounts of the singular events in the movimiento or of the people prominent in them and nothing at all that is comprehensive of the period. Therefore anything which is published is of great use in piecing together what went on. A recent publication,

Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs and Prison in the Barrios of Los Angeles tells some of the story of the involvement of the Chicano prisoner in the movimiento.

The book was co-authored by Joan Moore, who has already completed several good research project in the barrio, a group of Chicano ex-cons and a group of students. In some respects this collaboration is characteristic of cooperative ventures that took place during the heyday of the movimiento, as people from different walks of life tried to work together for social change. The book reflects the difficulties involved in bringing into focus the different groups in the absence of strong leadership and well defined goals. In spite of the fact that the book seems pieced together there are many good chapters especially those that focus specifically on the knowledge & experience of the pintos with drugs and gang territories.

One does wish that there was more said and in greater detail of the involvement of the pinto in the movimiento for they were at times the best organized and certainly by far the most colorful.

Any way the challenge is out-- we need a comprehensive history of the movimiento. Are there any takers?

Moore, Joan W. Homeboys: Gangs, Drugs and Prison in the Barrios of Los Angeles. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. \$15.00 239 pages.

Antonio Gomez

WHEN the first part of this bibliography appeared, there was no reason to anticipate the new immigration from Cuba. While there is no way of knowing how many of these prospective Americans practice the lucumí religion, it is a safe assumption that many of them do.

The materials listed below can help the rest of us understand something about the religion and those who practice it. Unlike the books described in Part 1, which were mainly concerned with the African roots and Caribbean origins of santería, the magazine articles deal mainly with current practices in the U. S. Since some of these, notably animal sacrifice, have begun to draw unfavorable public attention, these usually sympathetic accounts are doubly welcome.

Not every bibliography offers something for those who would prefer a less academic approach, but this one does. Quite possibly, the most meaningful introduction to santería is musical rather than literary. Further, it is an introduction that is somehow familiar to most Americans whether their background is Anglo- or Hispanic-American. The influence of Afro-Cuban religious music on the secular music of Cuba, and through this on the popular music of the U. S. and other countries, has been profound. For this reason, a small sample of recordings has been included to give some indication of the pervasive impact of santería on the music of the Americas -- and indeed, of the world.

#### ARTICLES:

Arciniegas, Germán. "La hoja de las siete potencias espirituales y la transformación por arte mágico de negros pobres." HOY, No. 767 (1951): 16-17.

A fascinating, but also frustrating, sketch of some aspects of santería as seen by an astute observer in New York close to 30 years ago. As author of El mar Caribe, Arciniegas was well-qualified to describe a religion which began in that part of the world, but readers are left with far more questions than answers.

Bascom, William R. "The focus of Cuban santería." SOUTHWESTERN JOURNAL OF ANTHROPOLOGY 6 (1950): 64-68.

This is a provocative discussion by the anthropologist whose studies of Yoruba culture have already been cited. Here he presents the hypothesis that while believers outwardly accept Catholicism, they inwardly reject it. But even if this were true in Cuba in the 1940s, it would not necessarily be true in Cuba or the U. S. today.

Borrello, Mary Ann, & Elizabeth Mathias. "Botánicas: Puerto Rican folk pharmacies." NATURAL HISTORY, August 1977: 64-73, 116-117.

Stores called botánicas, which sell herbs, candles, pictures, and other religious articles, are an important means for the maintenance and diffusion of santería belief and practice in Puerto Rican and Cuban barrios in U. S. cities. This article points up the close relationships between these stores and ritual practitioners.

Casal, Lourdes. "Memories of a black Cuban childhood." NUESTRO, April 1978: 61-62.

The author, now a professor of psychology in the U. S., tells how "a well-educated descendent of a petty bourgeois, very proper mestizo

Havana family" came to be initiated into the lucumí religion, and explains how this contributes to her sense of being unalterably Cuban.

Tivnan, Edward. "The voodoo that New Yorkers do." NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, December 2, 1979: 182+.

According to this very perceptive account, santería has found an English name: it is, simply, The Religion. The author accepts the claim that there may be well over 100,000 worshippers in New York alone, if all forms of Caribbean religion are lumped together as aspects of a more general phenomenon of African origin. Thus, while he talks most about santería, the practice of voodoo by Haitians is also considered.

Zalamea, Luis. "The modern spirit of santería." NUESTRO, March 1978: 61-65.

This vivid description of the Religion as practiced in Miami tells how a skeptical but troubled businessman goes to a santera with a difficult problem. Thanks to divination by coconut and the sacrifice of a red chicken, his problem was successfully resolved.

#### RECORDS:

Barreto, Justi. SANTERÍA AFRICANA/SANTA BÁRBARA AFRICANA : TOQUES Y CANTOS SANTEROS LUCUMÍ. Santero LP-531, n.d.: El Niño de Atoche--Elegguá; San Pedro--Ogún; San Norberto--Ochosi; San Lásaro--Babalú; Santa Lusía--Oyá; Santa Bárbara Africana; La Virgen de las Mercedes--Obatalá; San Cristóbar--Agallú; La Virgen de Regla--Yemayá; La Virgen de la Caridad de Cobre--Ochún; Santa Marta--Elecua; Santa Bárbara--Changó.

The jacket says "interpreted by real santeros," and there is no room for doubt. All of the chants but one are sung in Yoruba, the batá drums are played, the major orishas are honored -- Changó must be pleased that Santa Bárbara is honored twice.

Irakere. IRAKERE. Columbia JC 35655, 1979: Juana Mil Ciento; Ilya; Adagio; Misa Negra, Aguanile.

Irakere is a group of very creative Cuban musicians who received 5 stars from DOWN BEAT for this album. While much of their inspiration comes out of santería, they are not afraid to look elsewhere: Aguanile stems from a Yoruba chant, the Adagio is Mozart, and despite its name Misa Negra has some awesome jazz solos.

Palmieri, Eddie. LUCUMÍ, MACUMBA, VODOO. Columbia JE 35523, 1978: Lucumí, Macumba, Voodoo; Spirit of Love; Colombia te canto; Mi Congo te llama; Highest Good.

Palmieri, a pianist, freely acknowledges his debt to the music of santería in the album notes and goes on to explain that Mi Congo te llama is dedicated to Osain, guardian of the jungle and medicinal plants. The album cover features the collares or necklaces for 8 of the orishas.

Santamaría, Mongo. RED HOT. Columbia / Tappan Zee JC 35696, 1979: Watermelon Man; A mi no me engañes; Jai alai; Jamaican Sunrise; Afro-Cuban Fantasy; Sambita.

More popular and more attuned to North American tastes and expectations, the playing on this record still bears the imprint of the Afro-Cuban religious world. Santamaría, a master of percussion, was born in Cuba and is the grandson of an African -- the batá drums heard here come as no surprise.

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JUVENILE BOOKS

Teodoro Y El Hongo Parlante.  
Lionni, Lio. Buenos Aires:  
Kapelusz 1975, \$ 3.50.

An excellent translation of Theodore and the Talking Mushroom. Lionni gives life to animals and plants through a text that is simple yet sustained. Teodoro sets out to show his friends the chameleon, the frog, and the turtle that there is something special about a mouse. Teodoro uses a quipping mushroom to fool his cohorts into believing he is the king of the jungle. Unfortunately for Teodoro, his ever curious friends discover the hoax and Teodoro must face the music. Recommended for grades K-5. J.A.

Biblioteca Infantil de Britanica.  
Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1974  
12 volumes, \$4.16 ea.

This important information for preschoolers is presented in attractive library bound volumes. This is not an A-Z encyclopedia, but more a set of picture books on various subjects. None of the volumes contain an index. Included among the titles are "Numeros," "Que Hora Es?" "Formas" "Animales." The illustrations are excellent. E.N.

Leo El Capullo Tardio. Kraus, Robert. Illustrations by Jose Aruego. New York: Windmill Books, 1977. \$6.95

Leo cannot read, he cannot write, he cannot speak. His dad is worried; but Leo's mom knows better; she says a watched flower doesn't grow, so Dad watches t.v. instead. Finally in the Spring Leo flowers into his adolescence reading, writing, and talking. This story is a real success in story hour and guaranteed to circulate. Recommended for grades K-4. J.A.

Como Dibujar Animales. Liedl, Charles. Mexico: Diana, 1978 \$2.65.

Oriented towards adults and young adults in vocabulary and syntax. However, abundance and variety of drawings will make this useful in collections where large demand for this subject exists. Approach uses a variety of poses examining various aspects of the over 70 types of animals covered. This text has only one example of the gradually built drawing, which is normally done in stages. Black and white illustrations, Spanish text. Recommended for grades 4 and up. J.A.

Casita De Fieras. Gonzalez, Estrada. Barcelona: La Galera, 1971 \$2.00.

Despite attractive illustrations, this collection of poetry is poor. Poems rarely rhyme and rhythm is choppy. Text is hand lettered and difficult to read. Colorful illustrations cannot redeem this collection. Spanish text. Not recommended. J.A.

!Que Si, Que No! Culla, Rita. Barcelona: Juventud, 1973 \$3.75.

A simple story for early readers about an on again, off again rainy day. The one flaw of this translation is the use of antiquated Spanish for United States Hispanics. For young readers this title is colorful and attractive in format. Recommended for grades K-2. J.A.

ADULT BOOKS

Coltharp, Lurline H. The Tongue of the Tirilones: A Linguistic Study of a Criminal Argot. U. of Alabama Press 1965 \$15.00 313 pages.

This work manifests the shortcomings of conducting a study on an aspect of human behavior that one knows little about, and more to the point, of an anglo studying Calo, the Spanish slang of the barrio. The study includes both words and expressions which are commonly used throughout the southwest, e.g. dar aire= to fire from job, tener buen tiempo= to have a good time, as well as words and expressions generally used only by males, e.g. entabicar= to lock up as in jail, dar bascula= to search by police. Although there are some words which are not fully defined, e.g. estar malo is only defined as to lie, while it can also mean that one is in error (unintentionally), and the work is dated and not comprehensive, it is still interesting and remains one of the few linguistic studies available. There is a vocabulary of 700 words, a bibliography, and a description of the locale (south El Paso) where the study took place. For the general interest in Calo El diccionario del espanol chicano by Roberto Galvan and Richard Teschner would be a better choice. A.G.

Adelgace Y Viva Mas. Putscher, Ramon. Mexico: Grijalbo, 1979, \$6.00.

A weight-control book stressing sensible eating habits and a knowledge of nutrition. Various diets are included along with caloric content of food. Exercises, vitamins, weight/height charts are covered. A good source of information on all aspects of dieting. A.C.

Terrazas Sanchez, Filberto. La Guerra Apache en Mexico: Viento de Octubre. Mexico D.F. B. Costa-Amic Editor. 1977. \$3.20 180 pages. Paper

A popularly written history of the efforts of the Mexican government to conquer the Apache people. It focuses on Colonel Joaquin Terrazas of the Mexican army and on the Apache warrior Victorio. Good reading for both students of history and the general public.

Mexican Workers in the United States: Historical and Political Perspectives: ed. by George S. Kiser and Martha Woody Kiser. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1979 \$7.50, 295 pages.

This well-organized work examines Mexican labor in the U.S. during World War I, the repatriation of the Depression era, the bracero program, Mexican commuters, and Mexico's border industrialization efforts. Among the material presented are official documents of Mexican and American presidents, e.g., Hoover, Echeverria, Truman, Aleman, Carter, as well as other official documents from both countries. Newspaper articles and personal accounts of Mexican workers from the past make the book especially interesting. There are also charts and statistical tables. This will be a valuable book throughout the Southwest as controversies over the un-documented "Twin Cities" program, immigration, etc. continue. A.G.

Manual Chino De Plantas Medicinales Mexico: Editorial Concepto, 1978 \$7.50.

This manual on Chinese medicinal plant is indexed by scientific name, popular name, and by illness. There is a brief description of each plant, including its preparation and use in the treatment of illness, plus an illustration. A.C.

ADULT BOOKS

Arcos Y Bovedas. Moreno, Francisco.  
Barcelona: Ediciones CEAC, 1978  
\$11.75.

A construction and architectural manual covering designs of arches and archways. Over 38 different designs are included with good detailed drawings. Also illustrated are actual construction hints which are valuable to the layperson. A.C.

Fontaneria Y Albanileria. Pey Estrany, Santiago. Barcelona: Ediciones CEAC, 1979 \$11.75.

A do-it-yourself in two sections: masonry and plumbing. Includes materials needed for repairs, how to put in tile, bathroom plumbing repairs, and simple gas repair work. Good illustrations and plenty of photographs make this an easy to use repair guide. This book is one in a series of five. Others cover electrical repairs, carpentry, painting, wallpapering, and upholstery. A.C.

Historia De Karen. Frers, Ernesto, Mexico: Ediciones Roca, 1977 \$5.00.

A fictionalized account of the Karen Ann Quinlan story. Content and format should make this a popular novel. A.C.

La Frontera Perspective: Providing Mental Health Services to Mexican Americans. ed. by Patricia Preciado Martin. La Frontera Center Inc., 1970, 135 S. Sixth Ave. Tucson Arizona 85613. 73 pages \$3.95.

La Frontera has been providing mental health services to the Chicano Community for 10 years and during that time has accumulated a wealth of experience and expertise. The articles are written by staff members and cover such topics as machismo, alcoholism, drug abuse, counseling methods and the role of the family in treatment. Case studies and statistical information are included in some of the articles.

Modern Chicano Writers: A Collection of Critical Essays, Edited by Joseph Sommers and Tomas Ybarra-fansto. Englewood Cliffs N. J. Prentice Hall, 1979, \$8.95 190 pages.

A very well put together collection of essays on Chicano writers and their writings, including poetry and teatro, as well as novels and short stories. It provides in depth analysis of several Chicano writers e.g., Montoya, Alurista, Vilanueva and Rivera. A.G.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A HISPANIC HERITAGE: A Guide to Juvenile Books about Hispanic People and Cultures by Isabel Schon. 178 pages 1980 \$9.50  
Scarecrow Press, Inc., P.So. Box 656, Metuchen, N.J. 08840

A Hispanic Heritage is designed as an aid for librarians and teachers who are interested in exposing students to the cultures of Hispanic people through books for children and

adolescents. These books are intended to provide students in kindergarten through high school with an understanding of, and an appreciation for, the people, history art, and political, social and economic problems of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Spain, Venezuela, and the Hispanic-heritage people in the United States.

## Notice of Position Available:

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN-- TECHNICAL SERVICES. UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA. The Assistant University Librarian has administrative responsibility for the four technical services departments (Acquisitions, Catalog, Loan and Serials), and is a member of the Administrative Group. Technical services employs 22 professional librarians and more than 80 FTE of clerical and other support staff. The library's annual acquisitions budget exceeds \$2.5 million, and the library adds more than 80,000 volumes per year, participates in OCLC as the second-largest contributor in the Southwest, and has recently installed the GEAC circulation system. Required: AIA accredited degree and five years of professional library experience in a large academic library, at least half of such experience in a supervisory or administrative position in technical services. Experience with automated library services will be given special consideration. Professional librarians at the University of Arizona have faculty status, but 12-month appointments with 22 days paid vacation, 12 days sick leave and 10 holidays annually. Salary range \$24,000 - 28,000 per year (a salary above the maximum may be negotiated depending upon special conditions). Send inquiries and resumes by July 31 to: W. David Laird. University Librarian. University of Arizona. Tucson, Arizona 85721. The University of Arizona is an EEO/AA Employer and does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, religion, color, national origin, Vietnam Era veterans' status, or handicapping condition in its admissions, employment and educational programs, or activities. Inquiries may be referred to Dr. Jean Kearns, Assistant Executive Vice President, Administration 503, phone 626-3081.

## Announcement of Vacancy:

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF CATALOG SERVICE. POSITION AVAILABLE: CATALOG LIBRARIAN. Qualifications are MLS from AIA-accredited library school: experience or evidence of training in the LC system, OCLC, and original monographic and serial cataloging: ability to work with foreign languages. Salary is \$13,000 minimum. Deadline for applications is July 15, 1980. Please send letter of application which addresses each of the qualifications listed above, a current resume and the names of three recent references to: Constance Corey. Acting Assistant University Librarian. Arizona State University. Tempe, Az. 85281. Responsibilities include the original cataloging and classification of monographs and serials in geography and oceanography (classes G-CC) and the sciences (classes Q-TX): training, revision and supervision of 2 paraprofessionals in cataloging and related activities. ASU is a member of the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council and has adopted the COM format for its catalog. A new Science library is planned for 1982. Arizona State University, a growing, dynamic institution with an enrollment of 38,000, is located within the Phoenix metropolitan area, in the geographic center of Arizona's diverse climates and attractions. The University Library has a collection of 1.3 million volumes with an annual growth rate 84,000 volumes. The staff includes 51 librarians and 75 FTE student employees.

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