

MINORITIES RESOURCE AND RESEARCH CENTER NEWSLETTER

FARRELL LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY

Antonia Quintana Pigno, Director

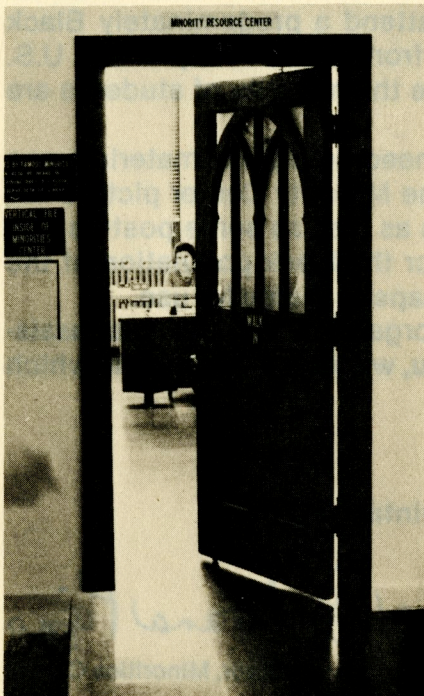
Melinda Melhus, Editor

Vol. 1 No. 4

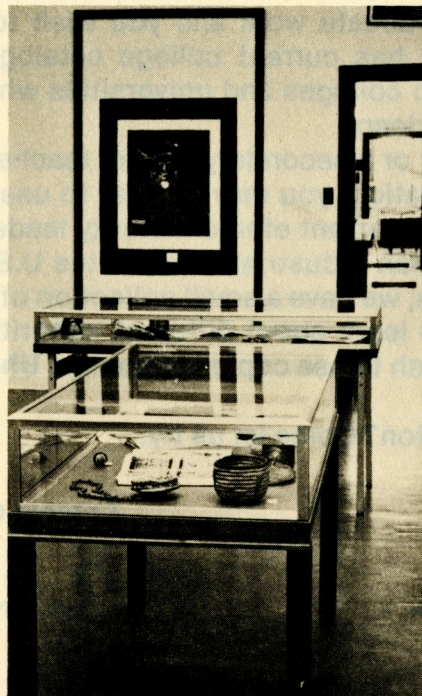
September 1976

532-6516 Ext. 51

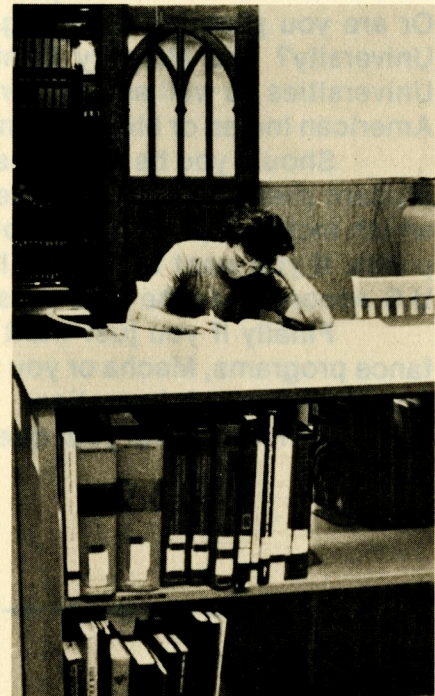
The Minorities Resource and Research Center is . . .



...an open door.



...cultural displays.



...a place for research.



...Minority media information.



...someone to talk, to listen, to explore.

"WE'RE HERE FOR YOU"

Besides the usual materials that are located in the Minorities Resource/Research Center such as books, films and newspapers, the Center also provides other sources for valuable information.

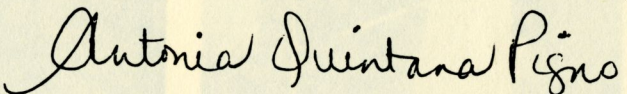

Suppose you're a Chicano or you know of a Chicano who writes prose, verse or has developed a new writing technique and needs to be discovered, the Minorities Center has information on Chicano contests that may provide a possible answer; perhaps you know of a/an Black, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, American Indian, American Asian student who writes stories for children and doesn't know that the Council on Interracial Books for Children sponsors an annual contest for just that. Send him/her to the Minority Center for further information. Or are you planning on doing graduate work and you wish to attend a predominately Black University? The Minority Center has current college catalogs from traditionally Black U.S. Universities as well as some from colleges and universities where the majority of students are American Indian or Mexican American.

Should you be a professor or a secondary school teacher needing display materials or a student planning a class presentation, you may be able to use the Minority Center picture file which includes photographs of important ethnic minority leaders as well as some posters and prints. If you want to see the Indian industrial areas of the U.S. or the black population of the U.S. according to the 1970 census, we have a small collection of maps available for use.

Finally if you just want to learn about different minority organizations, financial assistance programs, Mecha or you wish to see copies of the late **Uhuru**, we have a vertical file which provides diverse information.

Can we answer your question? Come let us try.

Antonia Quintana Pigno



Director, Minorities Center

BIBLIOGRAPHY AVAILABLE

The Minorities Resource and Research Center announces the publication of **MINORITY MEDIA RESOURCES** a new bibliography of media materials which may be secured from the Center.

The purpose of the bibliography is to enable students, faculty, researchers and other users to have ready access to ethnically related media materials. The 37 page bibliography is arranged by ethnic group; thus, it combines the media resources on the American Indian, the Black American, and the Spanish Surnamed American. Under the ethnic headings, the following materials are listed by call number and title: Cassettes, Filmstrips, Games, Kits, Motion Pictures, Records and Transparencies. Each listing is repeated in the divided index.

To obtain a copy of **MINORITY MEDIA RESOURCES**, visit the Minorities Center, or use the enclosed form.

WANTED! WANTED! WANTED! **MAGAZINES**

Back Issues of:

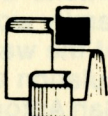
BLACK WORLD EBONY

ESSENCE

JET SEPIA

Call: 532-6516 Ext. 51

NEW ACQUISITIONS



BOOKS...

Wounded Knee by Dee Brown. This simplified adaptation of **Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee**, focuses on the struggle of four Indian nations, the Navahos and the Apaches of the Southwest and the Sioux of the Great Plains, and the Cheyennes, against the white invaders.

Games of the North American Indians by Robert Stewart Culin. The author has used both published and unpublished sources to bring about the most comprehensive assemblage of data on Indian games. The games are divided into two basic types: games of chance and games of dexterity. There is also a tabular index to tribes and games.

Soul-Force: African Heritage in Afro-American Religion by Leonard E. Barrett. An examination of the various religious cults developed by Africans in America. "The religious views of the Africans contributed most to their survival in the new world."

Singers of Daybreak by Houston A. Baker, Jr. Baker analyzes and reevaluates selected works by well known authors such as Lawrence Dunbar, Gwendolyn Brooks, Jean Toomer and George Cain.

The Navajos and the New Deal by Donald L. Parman. This work contributes significantly to Navajo and New Deal history. He points out the inconsistencies of John Collier's administration, analyzes his administrative moves and their political and tribal consequences.

Of Minnie The Moocher and Me by Cab Calloway and Bryant Rollins. The autobiography of Cab Calloway, the band leader of renown. This is not only Calloways' story but the story of jazz from Harlem's Cotton Club, tours through the South to the history making black production of "Hello Dolly."

MICROFILM...

The Papers of Frederick Douglass

Mary McLeod Bethune Papers, 1932-1942

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES...

The Afro-American (National Edition). A weekly newspaper featuring news by and about Black Americans.

Bridge: An Asian American Perspective. Published bimonthly by the Basement Workshop, Inc., an independent, nonprofit, cultural organization of Asian Americans.

El Chicano de San Bernadino. A bilingual newspaper from Colton, California, published every Thursday by Gloria Macias.

Indian Life. A bimonthly newspaper which is published in the moral, social, physical and spiritual interest of North American Indians.

The Bilingual Review/La Revista Bilingue. Presents research, literature, programs and resources of interest to the bilingual and monolingual.

De Colores: Journal of Emerging Raza Philosophies. A quarterly journal.

Grito del Sol. A publication of Tonatiuh International, Inc. A quarterly which presents works by and about the Chicano.

Journal of Contemporary Puerto Rican Thought (formerly The Rican). A quarterly publication by The Midwest Institute of Puerto Rican Studies and Culture, Inc., a non-profit educational organization.

The Weewish Tree. A magazine of Indian America for Young People published 7 times during the school year by the American Indian Historical Society, an all Indian organization.

El Visitante. A Spanish language newspaper published at Huntington, Indiana.



ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Minorities Center Advisory Council will serve to advise and offer suggestions regarding programming in the Center. The members, made up of faculty and students, provide important input toward assisting further development of the Center.

Goals for the coming year will be geared toward strengthening the reference collection and promoting greater student participation.

This years members include:

Dulce Maria Ouellette
Ellen Murphy
Chris Romero
Veryl Switzer
Robert Bontrager
Arne Richards

Fred Harris
Cornelia Flora
Elaine Oates
Pat Green
Dr. James Boyer
Wayne Franklin

El 16 de septiembre

by Antonia Q. Pigno

One hundred and sixty-six years ago on September 16, 1810, Padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla shouted his battle cry "Independence and death to the Spaniards" to an army of four Indians. Soon after, he was executed but the movement he had begun continued until 1821 when independence for Mexico was firmly secured.

Each September 16, the cry of Padre Hidalgo reverberates throughout Mexico where great ceremony marks the Independence Day celebration.

In an unlikely middle America setting, Garden City residents have begun preparation for a two day celebration of Mexican Independence Day starting September 17. A queen and her court have been selected to reign over the fiesta activities; food stands will feature tacos, tamales, enchiladas, chile and tortillas; featured speakers have been invited to give special lectures and poetry readings; local talent will range from a presentation of the popular Mexican Hat dance to a popular contemporary song; and for the big dance, a special band has been invited.

In Fort Riley, Kansas National Hispanic Week activities have been scheduled at the same time to include lectures; film showings and a special performance by the Bailes Mestizos on September 17. Displays depicting famous Mexican-Americans and Spanish Surnamed individuals will be set up around the post.

Perhaps it seems strange that so far away and so long afterwards, these small midwestern communities are preparing to celebrate another country's Independence Day.

To understand this phenomena, it is necessary to look back to the early 1900's when Mexico was facing the threat of revolution. Poverty, social immobility and despair had been slowly destroying any unity the country had. The people were distraught and had lost faith in talk of justice. They only knew hunger. Hungry and abused, some looked northward "vamos pa norte" to find work and possibilities for their families. In Nebraska and Kansas, the railroad was hiring and providing housing which often consisted of a vacant box car with a potbelly stove for warmth. Communities developed near railroads in places like Topeka, Chanute, Manhattan and in Nebraska towns. Many of them resembled wagontrain circles. In the evenings the people would gather and talk and exchange information. Many times a newcomer would bring news of a brother in

Nebraska or an uncle in Chanute. Sometimes conditions sounded better elsewhere so an entire family would pack up and move on. Current news of the war in Mexico was learned through the circulation of one precious copy of **La Prensa** from San Antonio.

For some the change was far too painful and for others, while painful, endurable. Prejudism was evident and felt but many argued that the agony of hunger was far greater and demeaning. It was a new country where changes were a reality and where traditions were an absolute necessity. Language, religion, music, food, legends, myths and holidays were to unify the people and keep the symbol of pre-revolution Mexico always present.

For celebration of the September 16 date, Manhattanites would travel to Topeka to celebrate. Garden City residents had an annual fiesta. The U.S. government recognized the importance of the date and declared the week containing the 16th as National Hispanic Week.

Not all Mexican-Americans came to Kansas because of the Revolution or the railroad. There were those who came before via New Mexico and Texas and those who came afterwards to work on the sugar beet farms.

Nevertheless, the Chicanos did come and continue to celebrate the 16th of September as a symbol of el **Grito de Dolores** of 1810.

Each remembers that in his blood are combined the cultures of the Spanish and the Indian and when Padre Miguel Hidalgo shouted for freedom in 1810 it was for the first time in the existence of the **Mexican** people.

