Guide to the Aztlán collection CEMA 63

Finding aid prepared by Salvador Güereña and Michelle Wilder, May 24, 2004

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Email: special@library.ucsb.edu; URL: http://www.library.ucsb.edu/special-collections
Title: Aztlán collection
Identifier/Call Number: CEMA 63
Contributing Institution: UC Santa Barbara Library, Department of Special Collections
Language of Material: English
Physical Description: 1.0 linear feet (8 video tapes and 1 audio tape)
Date (inclusive): 1970-1988
Abstract: The Aztlán Collection spans from 1970-1988 and contains 8 U-Matic tapes and one audio tape that chronicle important cultural and political events within the Chicano movement.
Physical Location: Performing Arts
Language of Materials: The collection is in English.
Conditions Governing Access note
The collection is open for research.
Use Restrictions
Copyright has not been assigned to the Department of Special Collections, UCSB. All requests for permission to publish or quote from manuscripts must be submitted in writing to the Head of Special Collections. Permission for publication is given on behalf of the Department of Special Collections as the owner of the physical items and is not intended to include or imply permission of the copyright holder, which also must be obtained.
Preferred Citation
[Identification of Item], Aztlán Collection, CEMA 63. Department of Special Collections, UC Santa Barbara Library, University of California, Santa Barbara.
Acquisition Information
Lionel Heredia, 1989
Processing Information
Salvador Güereña and Michelle Wilder, May 24, 2004
Scope and Contents note
This is a historical collection of eight videotapes that were acquired in 3/4 inch U-Matic format and document important Chicano historical events such as Chicano cultural arts performances in theater and music as well as Chicano protest marches. The tapes include performances of El Teatro Campesino and early performances of various theater groups participating in festivals of TENAZ, an international Chicano theater consortium. Subjects include the Chicano Moratorium, which was the largest and most important Chicano protest march against the war in Vietnam; the August 1973 March on Sacramento called La Marcha de la Reconquista; the ending of the Cesar Chavez 1988 fast; the very early work of the Chicano music group Los Lobos, later made famous by Luis Valdez’s motion picture La Bamba; and the Chicano poet/artist Jose’ Montoya of the Royal Chicano Air Force.
Subjects and Indexing Terms
Chicano movement -- California
Mexican Americans -- History -- 20th century

Item V0994/UM

1. Chicano Musicians-Singers 1977

General Physical Description note: Format: 2 in. Video Tape. Color. Length 45 min
Other Descriptive Information
Exclusive video tape of the now internationally famous band Los Lobos, then known as Los Lobos del Este Los Angeles. Juan Felipe Herrera (indigenous folklore philosopher, writer, poet, musician) sings indigenous spiritual songs using ancient rhythms. El Chunky-Ramon Sanchez (director, musician, singer, writer) sings. Chuy de Chicago (poet, actor, singer) travels throughout the country singing folksongs of the Chicano/Mexican experience. Gloria Holquin (singer, writer) sings and plays guitar as she traveled with El Teatro Campesino.
2. Teatro Campesino de Aztlan, Interviews: CARPA, SOLDADO 1974
   General Physical Description note: Format: 16 mm B/W Length: 45 min to 1 hr
   Other Descriptive Information
   The 1974 Teatros Nacionales de Aztlan held its fourth annual Teatro Festival at San Jose State University where Chicano, Mexicano, and Latino theatre groups gathered to share their talents and their performances as well as conducting workshops for all aspects of theatre. This group was later on know as El Teatro Campesino.

3. T.E.N.A.Z Teatros Nacional de Teotihuacán, Pyramid of the Moon, NO SOUND 1975
   General Physical Description note: Format: Super-8 Color Length: 15 min to 20 min
   Other Descriptive Information
   Mexico City: The first Chicano theatre festival hosted by the Mexican teatros and the first large encounter with theatre groups from countries such as Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. The film highlights the opening ceremonies which took place in the center for the ancient pyramids of Teotihuacan, where the teatro members gave bits of their teatro performances. Luis Valdez and the Teatro Campesino are seen representing El Fin Del Mundo as the audience looks on while seated on the steps of teh Pyramid of the Moon. Note: This film has never been released to the public to date.

   General Physical Description note: This was the largest of the Chicano protest marches that took place in East Los Angeles where over 20,000 gathered from all parts of the United States. This film shows where the now famous Ruben Salazar (News Director of Spanish Television channel 34) was killed by the police. Also featured is rare film on the beginning confrontations between the police and the protestors at the then known Laguna Park, which ultimately ended in violence, death, the burning of the Whittier Boulevard, and the declaration of marshall law in East Los Angeles. No sound.
   Other Descriptive Information
   Format: 16 mm B/W Length: 1 hr to 1 1/2 hrs

5. Chicano Moratorium NO SOUND 08/31/1971
   General Physical Description note: Format: 16 mm and Super-8 B/W and Color Length: Approx 45 min
   Other Descriptive Information
   The Chicano protest in East Los Angeles against the war, racism, educational inequities, and the lack of opportunity for good employment. Ten to fifteen thousand people came from throughout the United States to protest.

6. La March de la Reconquista, Calexico to Sacramento 8/29/1970
   General Physical Description note: Format: 16 mm and Super-8 B/W and Color Length: 30 to 45 min Note: Some syn[h]ronized sound
   Other Descriptive Information
   The California Chicano protest march from Cochella on the Mexican border to Sacramento against the Vietnam ware, discrimination, educational inequities, and the policies of Governor Ronald Reagan. Brown Berets were the armed bodyguards throughout the long march, as many people who could not march would give food and shelter along the way urging the marchers to represent their feelings about their conditions. Brown Berets enter the Capital [sic.] and raise the Mexican Flag in front of the Capital [sic.] steps defying the authorities and speaking to the crowds in support of the march. Brown Berets going through morning drills at Deganawidah-Quetzalcoatl University (DQU) where the marchers were staying.

7. T.E.N.A.Z Teatros Nacional in San Jose Festival
8. United Farm Workers Cesar Chavez ends 36 day fast 08/28/1988
   Other Descriptive Information

9. La March de la Reconquista (sound only) 8/28/1998
   Other Descriptive Information
   4 1/2 hrs