

# How did we get here?

## A Short Timeline... ...a long tradition!

# MALCS

\* Based on **Antonia Castañeda's** 2012 MALCS Plenary presentation "**MALCS' Decolonizing Work: Naming and Undoing Institutional Violence, From SB1070 to Chicana/o Studies.**" (See page # 9 for Castañeda's Bio)

### Coyolxauhqui

Francisca Flores, found the journal *Regeneración*

1969-1970  
Anna Nieto Gómez became MECHA's first women president at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB)



1970 *The Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional (CFMN)* was founded at the National Chicano Issues Conference, with **Francisca Flores** as its founding president

1971 **Houston Women's Conference Walk Out!**

Anna Nieto Gómez taught the first courses on the **Chicana Experience** at California State University, Northridge (CSUN)

1971  
Students at California State University at Long Beach started a newspaper, *Hijas de Cuauhtemoc* with **Anna Nieto Gómez** and **Adelaida Del Castillo** as the founding editors

1972  
*CFMN* established a learning and help center, the *Chicana Service Action Center*

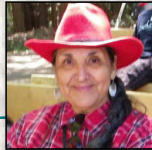
**National Association of Chicano Studies (NACS) founded (1972)**



- Reed v. Reed, Supreme Court
- The Equal Rights Amendment is passed by the Senate and submitted to the states for ratification
- 1972 Title IX of the Education Act

1974

**Dorinda Moreno** founded the San Francisco newspaper *La Razón Mestiza*



1973-74  
*Feminist Journal Encuentro Femenil* begins

1977 **Martha Cotera** published the book *The Chicana Feminist*

1981 **Cherrie Moraga** and **Gloria E. Anzaldúa** edited *This Bridge Called My Back*

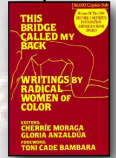
1978  
**The Pregnancy Discrimination Act** is passed

1982 **The Equal Rights Amendment** is defeated



**MALCS founded, UC Davis (1982)**

**Mujeres en Marcha**, UC Berkeley Graduate Students organize and present the panel, "*Chicanas in the 80s: Unsettled Issues*," at the NACS Conference in Tempe, Arizona—to address issues of gender inequality in Chicano Studies and NACS



1984

NACS conference title and theme "*Voces de la Mujer*," and NACS publication, *Chicana Voices: Intersections of Class, Race, and Gender* (published in 1993)

1986

**First Chicana Plenary at NACS.** Chicana Caucus is born, via Resolution passed at business meeting; intended to institutionalize the divestment of sexist, homophobic, and other discriminatory language at the organization's conference and at all other NACS events and activities

1990

**Lesbian Caucus** (now LGBTQ Caucus) established

1991

**Norma Alarcón**, *Third Woman Press*, publishes *Chicana Lesbians: The Girls our Mothers Warned Us About*, edited by **Carla Trujillo**; **Emma Pérez's** pivotal article, "*Sitio y Lengua*."



1992

**Joto Caucus** established at the NACS Conference in San Antonio, TX

1993

San Jose – violence towards women and Queer folk occurs at **NACS Conference**



1994 **Violence Against Women Act of 1994**

1994-1999

Resolution stating **NACCS's zero tolerance policy of sexism and homophobia** is passed

1995

NACS changes its name from National Association of Chicano Studies to **National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies**



1999

**NACCS** rewrites the preamble of the Association to reflect contemporary language regarding gender and sexuality

2000  
**In United States v. Morrison**, the Supreme Court rules that part of the **Violence Against Women Act** is unconstitutional

2011

**MALCS Summer Institute: Subcommittee on Institutional Violence** formed



2012



The struggle to "Save Ethnic Studies" ensues with efforts to repeal anti-immigrant/anti-Latino/Anti-Mexican American Studies legislation, most immediately SB1070 and SB2281 in Arizona; copy cat legislation in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and elsewhere.

**MALCS Santa Barbara**

Expands language to include **(Afro/Asian)-Latinas** as well as **Transgendered and Gender Non-Conforming Queer** in their membership