

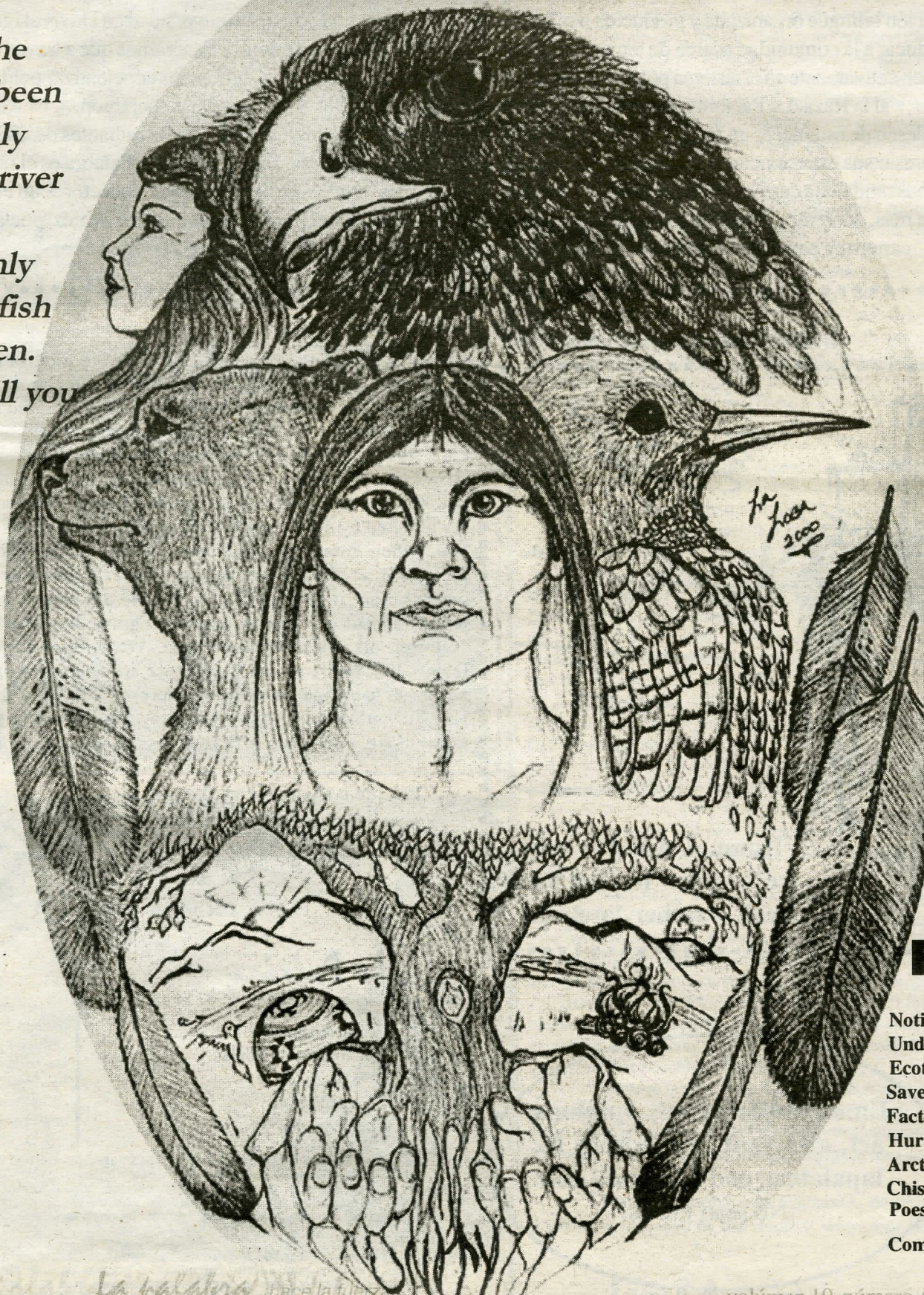


La Palabra

¡Hace La Fuerza!

Volúmen 10, número 6, Noviembre 2005

“Only after the last tree has been cut down. Only after the last river has been poisoned. Only after the last fish has been eaten. Only then will you find that money cannot be eaten”.
Cree Indian Prophecy



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La Palabra Mission Statement

La Palabra is a bilingual publication organized and produced by Raza students for Raza and the local communities on the UC Davis campus: La Palabra was created in order to promote our ideals of education and progress.

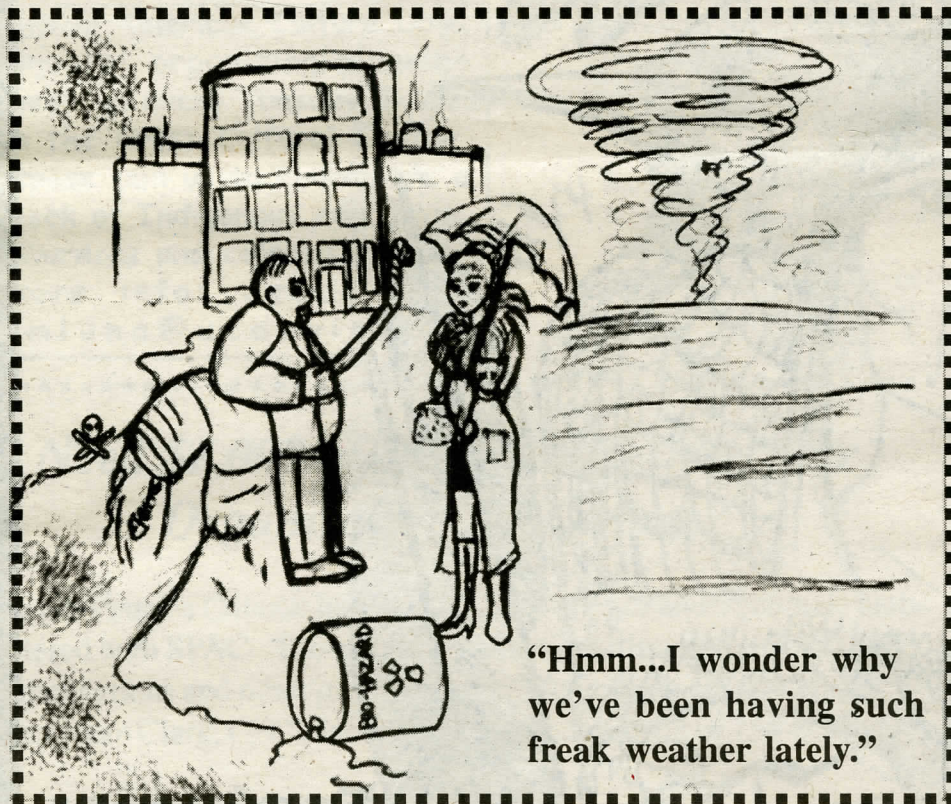
Our mission is to educate our community about issues that profoundly affect us as a people. In addition, as a progressive publication, we seek to develop social, cultural, and political consciousness to our community. The name of our publication reflects our desire to establish a forum for cultural communication, utilizing the written word. Therefore, we hope that through La Palabra, we can not only inform, but incite community members to partake in the political process as active individuals of our society. As students and members of the community we hope to offer our readers a publication that aims to present the truth about the current issues and realities. For those writers, artists, poets, and students that care about the community and truth, La Palabra serves as a stepping stone to launch your thoughts and ideas. For further information, or to get involved please contact: lapalabra_ucd@hotmail.com

Declaración de La Palabra

La Palabra es una publicación bilingüe organizada y producida por Raza-estudiantes para La Raza de la universidad en Davis al igual que comunidades vecinas. Nuestra misión es educar a la comunidad acerca de temas que nos afectan como grupo minoritario. Esperamos que a través de La Palabra, incitar las comunidades para que participen activamente en el sistema político. Además, como publicación progresiva buscamos concientizar política, social y culturalmente al la Raza. La Palabra fue creada para promover nuestros ideales de educación y liberación.

El nombre refleja nuestro deseo de establecer un forum de comunicación que represente la Verdad. Como Raza estudiantes deseamos ofrecer a nuestros lectores un espacio para expresar sus experiencias y realidades. Aun más, queremos informar y educar a la Raza. La Palabra es el primer paso para jóvenes escritores, poetas, y artistas buscando una carrera en periodismo. Como Raza estudiantes deseamos ofrecer a nuestros lectores un espacio para expresar sus experiencias y realidades. Aun más, queremos informar y educar a la Raza. La Palabra es el primer paso para jóvenes escritores, poetas y artistas buscando una carrera en periodismo. Para mas informacion, madanos un email a: lapalabra_ucd@hotmail.com

By Kelly Maravilla and Cynthia Funes



"Hmm...I wonder why we've been having such freak weather lately."

EDITORIAL:

In this issue La Palabra hopes to promote environmental and community awareness, whether it is within your local community or on a larger scale. On the local scale, there are issues that are often ignored such as those of racism. Nowadays, these ideas have come to be accepted as the norm and are not even seen as a problem even though they affect so many people. These local issues are spreading throughout the nation and the message of hate and ignorance is being widely accepted. Also, people are not the only ones that are affected by other people and their ignorant ideals. Animals are dying and losing their homes all in the name of profit. The earth and its inhabitants are rapidly being obliterated and at the rate it is going, the problem will only get worse before it gets any better. In this day in age progress is measured by money and in order to have this progress they literally make way for new factories, oil rigs, companies, stores etc. without any regard to what they are losing. Is it really progress when we are losing the environment that we can never get back and possibly lose forever? We hope that in reading this issue you will rethink everything you know about money, progress and power and appreciate everything that exists now before it is gone tomorrow.

*"It's the only world we've got
Let's protect it while we can
It's all there is and there ain't no
more"*

-DH Peligro

La Palabra Staff



La Palabra
Hace la fuerza!

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¡No sean malos!

The opinions expressed in this newsmagazine are not necessarily the opinions of the staff, management or advertisers of La Palabra, but are solely the opinion of the author of the piece. The decision to run an article, commentary, opinion, review, or any other form of content, including advertising, does not constitute an endorsement of said content by the individuals or companies involved in the production of the newspaper. La Palabra is a non-profit organization.

Invitamos a todos a expresar sus opiniones, comentarios, críticas, a someter artículos, fechas y eventos para nuestro calendario, o poemas para su publicación (La Palabra reserva el derecho de editar y publicar aquellos artículos que crea más apropiados.)

Our Dying World...

UC Davis, why is our planet being bombarded by so many natural disasters lately?



Community Feature: Danzantes del Alma

Keeping Our Roots,
Traditions and Folklore
alive

Possibly two reasons: (1) global warming, increasing CO2 emissions leads to thinning of the ozone (O3) causing more of the sun's harmful rays to come through and change the earth's climate or (2) a cyclical climate change. Some scientists believe that dinosaurs were killed by effects of global warming. The age of mammals came following an ice age and now we are in another warming spell. The weather may be signs of another ice age to come [?]



Abdul-Hossein Edalati-Sarayani, 5th year, Biomedical Engineering

Mother Earth is responding to the pollution & destruction which disrupts nature's order. This fast-paced, capitalistic society keeps taking natural resources for pure profit.

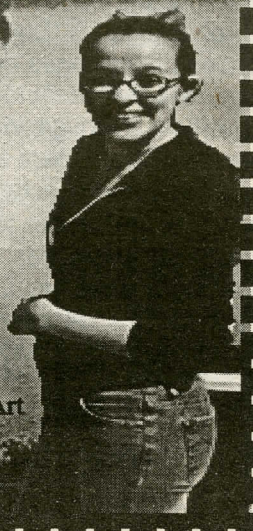
These reactions are not disasters. It's Mother Earth's way of telling us we have to take care of our land.

These natural reactions are happening in poor areas not as punishment, but because this is where people and land are most exploited.



Claudia Pacheco, 4th Year, Spanish/ Sociology

Because the apocalypse is coming.



Caitlin Braginsky, 5th year, Art

In an environment where students barely have time to have fun, there is a group of students who take their free time and try to keep their traditions alive, this group of students belong to Danzantes del Alma de UC Davis. The student folklorico dance company of UC Davis established in 1977, has made it possible to celebrate traditional and contemporary Mexican culture through learning and performing traditional dances of Mexico and contemporary dances of the Chicano/Latino experience. At the same time, the group is able to educate all communities inside and outside the University as well as serving as role models and provide educational outreach to all youth.

Formerly known as "Ballet Folklorico del Alma," Danzantes began with the initiative of a group of students. Within a short period of time, they built a repertoire, created a wardrobe, received performances requests and became an ASUCD (Associated Students of the University of California, Davis)-funded unit. When ASUCD terminated Danzantes funding in 1980, Chicano students staged a protest and demanded a review of the status of Chicano students on campus. The administration responded by providing funding for Danzantes, and since 1981, the company has successfully operated as a program of the University administered by the Student Programs and Activities Center.

Besides being just a dance group, Danzantes has become more than that, through out the time and experiences that the members have engaged in practices and performances, they have coped and developed into a family. A Family that many students do not have as they live far away from their relatives. Just like Diego Solorio, a fourth year economics major, as well as Danzantes member said, "The amount of time one spends with everyone, excuse me, not time but rather experiences has made us to be there for one another, like family would be there for one". The members have expanded more than that of dance partners but try to be there for each other, academically and socially.

Yet, the main reason that this group has been able to be united like a family is due to the fact that all of the members share one common interest, they love to dance! "It's exciting to know that there is people that share the same interest of dancing and keeping the traditions of Mexico alive" Wendy Mora, student manager and second year member of Danzantes. Diego also mentioned "What keeps me motivated is the tradition and love for my culture. I love to dance and demonstrate the world that I take pride in calling myself Mexicano. The relations that I have with the members are also the reasons for me to continue dancing and calling me a Danzante del Alma."

The feeling of being a family has also motivated many of the dance members to return at each practice days. Even though most of the students have very busy schedules dealing with class work, studying, working, or are involved in other organizations they still make time to go to practice. Besides the fact that they feel comfortable with each other, they take the time of practice as a stress reliever. "I go to practice to enjoy myself, to relax and put school work on the side" Wendy said with a great smile on her face. "Leave your drama to your mamma" An expression that Grecia Carrizales, also student manager and second year dancer, uses every time to encourage the members to have fun and enjoy dancing.

Also being a Danzantes member will bring you very memorable moments performing as well as in social events where the members get together just to hang out. Like Marisol Contreras, a second year member said "My best memories will always come from small performances, just like the one we had at the Woodland's opera House and we met the son of Pedro Infante." But probably the biggest memories that all the members will have is the day of their annual performance "I really enjoy when we are back stage behind the curtains and the show is about to start and then hear the music go on, lights go on and the crowd going wild. That feeling is great!" Diego responded with an expression in his face that I could tell he was living it again.

Through out the years Danzantes del Alma has grown into a popular and talented company that is highly regarded for its enthusiasm, beauty and skill. The company has been invited to perform on campus and throughout northern California, and in 2001-2002, Danzantes reached over 9,300 people through its area performances, classes and workshops.

We, the members of Danzantes del Alma, carry on the tradition established by the students who came before us.



La palabra hace la fuerza!

NOTICIAS

Britain

Lately the quality of our milk and the inner functions of dairy farms has become a big issue. Last week in Britain farmers went on a nation wide strike to protest milk prices. Instead of being sent to the processors, the milk was either given away or poured down the drain. Supermarkets have been lowering the prices paid to farmers so that they can take up more profit for themselves. Other aspects of dairy are also of concern. Animal rights organizations claim that the industry is cruel. Cows are kept in cramped spaces causing them to have crippled feet, and swollen udders. Britain has two million cows that each produces 60 liters a day. Cows are kept pregnant for 10 months through artificial insemination so that they continually produce. After about three years they are worn out and once their production begins to decline they are killed. Even farmers using this method are struggling to make profits though. Over the space of about 10 years there has been a decline of about 14,000 farmers. Farmers for Action, which took part in the 2000 fuel protests, organized the first farmers' strike last week and it plans longer protests up to Christmas. This strike has divided the farming community. The union believes that greater efficiency and less middle men will increase profits for the farmers. The Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs sympathizes with the farmers, but they advocate communication and advise them to co-operate in the Government's dairy supply chain forum.

<http://news.independent.co.uk/environment/article325337.ece>

Angola

Angola says it has stamped out an epidemic of the Marburg virus that killed 227 people in the world's worst recorded outbreak of the Ebola-like fever. The Health Ministry and World Health Organization said in a joint statement late Monday they recorded the last Marburg case July 27. WHO considers outbreaks to be contained when there have been no new infections for a period lasting double the virus' maximum incubation time of 21 days." After more than 45 days of no new cases, epidemic be declared over," Diallo told reporters in urged Angolan authorities to problems to prevent further has no cure, broke out in northern Angola. When the province had just one hospital around 1.5 million. Angola's after a two-decade civil war experts were sent to help recorded in another five of the provinces, but those infected Officials previously estimated Health Minister Sebastiao confirmed 227 dead out of a total 252 cases. The dead included two doctors, 16 nurses and five traditional healers, Veloso said. In some cases, entire families died from Marburg, which spreads through contact with bodily fluids and



we can say we recommend that the Who regional official Fatumata Luanda, the capital. However, Diallo improve monitoring of health outbreaks. The rare disease, which October 2004 in Uige province in outbreak was first reported, the and four doctors for a population of health care system remains weak ended in 2002. Foreign medical control the epidemic. Cases also were southwest African country's 18 had contracted the disease in Uige. the death toll at more than 300, but

Veloso said a final report of lab tests

Uruguay

Las niñas campesinas guaraníes ya no temen a Yaguahú (lagarto gigante con cabeza de perro). Los avances de esta nueva sociedad han cambiado sus costumbres, el temor está ahora en manos de transnacionales. La nueva leyenda tiene como protagonista a Monsanto (empresa trasnacional dedicada al comercio de agroquímicos), la cual asusta a través de la fumigación de las grandes plantaciones de soja transgénica. El susto fue tal que son muchas las campesinas que han abandonado sus tierras dando espacio a plantaciones de soja cada vez más extensas. Cómo las extensiones son grandes, la fumigación se realiza de forma masiva, descuidando así caminos vecinales y viviendas. El químico utilizado para la fumigación es el glifosato, que se ha comprobado es un químico altamente tóxico, su componente activo mucho más. Los efectos de este químico sobre las personas son altamente tóxicos y se presentan en forma de: alteraciones salivares, gástricas, daños genéticos, trastornos reproductivos, anomalías y reacciones cancerígenas. Las futuras generaciones campesinas se asimilarán cada vez más a esos mitos precolombinos de seres mutantes. Casos de contaminación e incluso muerte por efectos de estas fumigaciones encontraron quienes participaron en el contra encuentro de Iguazú, que se realizó hace algunas semanas.

<http://uruguay.indymedia.org/features/medioambiente/>



La palabra hace la fuerza!

PAKISTAN

One month after Pakistan's devastating earthquake, aid agencies are facing a cash crisis as the threat of disease and death hovers over vast numbers of homeless survivors and a bitter winter closes in. The quake killed more than 73,000 people in Pakistan and about 1,300 in India. Relief workers in the disaster zone are facing a logistical nightmare with countless high-country settlements cut off by landslides that blocked or swept away roads. Every day the weather gets colder, with rain and snow forecast in areas over 7,000 feet in coming days. About half a million people still have absolutely no shelter, the group says. The international community has so far provided 130,000 tents, the Pakistani government 240,000 and about 175,000 are on order. But there are worries about the quality of tents on order



with many believed to be summer tents that are likely to collapse under snow. Not waiting for tents to arrive, the IOM and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have launched "Operation Winter Race" to deliver 10,000 shelter repair kits to high-altitude villages. The kits include roofing tin, tarpaulin, nails and wire, with which villagers, many of whom who can salvage some material from their ruined homes, can make shelters to get them through the winter. The focus is on the Neelum valley northeast of Muzaffarabad where 150,000 people live but their road link to the outside world has been swept away and will take months to repair. Throughout the disaster zone disease is on the increase. The Health Ministry says there have been nearly 9,000 cases of acute respiratory infections, including pneumonia, more than 6,000 cases of diarrhea, 1,130 cases of dysentery and 139 cases of tetanus, of which 41 have died. UNICEF says there have also been several deaths from measles and they are vaccinating hundreds of thousands of children to stop its spread in tent communities.

<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/9894313/>

News:

Venezuela

Venezuela has long maintained ownership of Isla de Aves which is about 350 miles (565 kilometers) north of Venezuela but is closer to eastern Caribbean islands such as Dominica and Antigua. Antiguan Prime Minister Baldwin Spencer said Sunday that the 15-member Caribbean Community was concerned about Venezuela's stance in recently reaffirming its ownership of the island. Venezuela has defended its ownership of the island since 1865 and maintains its claim to the dry, treeless speck of land is undeniable. Some eastern Caribbean leaders have argued Aves is not a true island but rather a sandbar, and that therefore Dominica has more of a claim to waters off the island. Dominica lies just 140 miles (225 kilometers) east of Aves. The waters off Aves teem with tuna, grouper and red snapper, while oil and natural gas are thought to lie under the sea floor. Venezuela recognizes a 12-mile (19-kilometer) zone from its coasts as territorial waters. But some Caribbean officials, including Dominica Foreign Minister Charles Savarin, say they are concerned that the South American country's 200-nautical-mile "exclusive economic zone" could be considered to encompass several Caribbean nations, including Montserrat and Grenada. Venezuela has for decades had a small outpost on the island shared by naval troops and scientists performing research. The country recently spent \$9 million to remodel the outpost, which is used by biologists and troops who regularly rotate on and off the island. Venezuela and eastern Caribbean countries have yet to decide on sea boundaries around the island. The issue remains unresolved despite Venezuela's recent agreement to sell Caribbean nations fuel under preferential terms to help them cope with high oil prices.

<http://edition.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/americas/11/07/caribbean.island.ap/index.html>

Pennsylvania

Wal-Mart site arrests yield 22 without proper documentation

An immigration raid at an under-construction Wal-Mart distribution center yielded the arrests of 125 immigrants, all of whom will be deported, immigration officials stated on Friday. Search warrants were executed Thursday at six companies on the job site at the Schuylkill Highridge Business Park outside Pottsville, about 80 miles northwest of Philadelphia. According to Immigrations and Customer Enforcement the workers were from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. Some of them used fake documents to obtain employment, officials said. All of those arrested will be deported.

http://www.zwire.com/site/news/nrnewsid=1500631&EFD=218&PAG=461&dept_id=415891&f=6

Colombia

BOGOTA (AP) – Two dozen Colombian rebels laid down their arms Wednesday in the first group demobilization ceremony of leftist guerrillas since President Alvaro Uribe took office three years ago. The fighters were part of an urban faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, that operated around the city of Ibagué, 80 miles west of Bogotá, Commission said in a commander, Raúl army last year and from fighters to persuade Carlos Cortes, a The 12,000-strong battles the Colombian wing paramilitary fueled conflict that year. The right-wing Colombia, or AUC, demobilization, which protest the leaders, said Interior made the announcement after meeting AUC leaders in the northwest Colombian town of Santa Fe De Ralito, 285 miles northwest of Bogotá. But he said the temporary break in talks would force the Dec. 31, 2005 deadline for complete disarmament to be pushed back. He did not provide a new date. The AUC has demobilized about half of its 20,000 fighters since it began peace talks with the government more than two years ago. The FARC has refused to negotiate peace with Uribe, so FARC rebels who have chosen to leave the war recently have done so alone or in small groups, without approval from their commanders.



<http://www.thedailyjournalonline.com/article.asp?ArticleId=204760&CategoryId=12393>

VIRGINIA

Informe: El ejército estadounidense arrojó 29 mil toneladas de armas de destrucción masiva al océano. El Daily Press of Newport News, de Virginia reveló que las Fuerzas Armadas estadounidenses arrojaron entre la Segunda Guerra Mundial y 1970 miles de toneladas de armas químicas que estaban en desuso. Según los últimos registros publicados del ejército, las Fuerzas Armadas arrojaron 29 mil toneladas de agentes de gas mostaza junto con 400.000 bombas químicas, minas y misiles. Además, se arrojaron 500 toneladas de agua radioactiva. Según los informes de prensa, las Fuerzas Armadas no han podido identificar donde fueron arrojadas todas las armas de destrucción masiva, aunque se sabe que fue cerca de las costas de por lo menos 11 estados. Democracy Now! War and Peace Report Nov 1st, 2005

EL Salvador

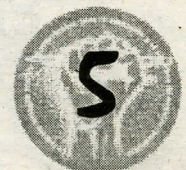
SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Salvadoran authorities have found the first of nine bodies believed to have been buried by gang members in a clandestine cemetery on the outskirts of the capital. The male victim, who was not identified, was found Thursday, hands tied, in a plastic bag about 2 meters (6.5 feet) underground. Police Chief Ricardo Meneses said gang members are believed to have buried nine of their victims in the area. At least 18 gang members have been detained as suspects in the deaths, he said.

<http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/americas/11/18/salvador.bodies.ap/index.html>

MÉXICO

El grupo Universitario para la Protección de la Reserva del pedregal se manifestó el viernes 11 de noviembre a las 12 PM en la Explanada de Rectoría CU. En contra de la construcción de un complejo de béisbol junto a la Zona Núcleo Sur-Oriente de la Reserva del Pedregal debido a las implicaciones ecológicas y urbanas de su construcción y al costo social que representa utilizar el último espacio de crecimiento del campus como casa concesionada del equipo de los Diablos Rojos propiedad de la Fundación Harp-Elú y no para el disfrute de la comunidad universitaria. El pasado 12 de septiembre se anunció en la Gaceta UNAM la construcción de un complejo de béisbol con un estadio profesional para 12,000 personas, dos semiprofesionales y un estacionamiento para 300 automóviles. Por la consideraciones de las necesidades reales de la Comunidad Universitaria en la toma de decisiones y establecimiento de prioridades de desarrollo y crecimiento de CU y la coherencia en políticas ambientales y de descentralización dentro del campus. Consideramos que un complejo de esta naturaleza no es de primera importancia en el crecimiento del campus, pues contamos ya con un campo de béisbol que podría ser acondicionado y existen otras prioridades de construcción. El proyecto ya se anunció y hay actividad de construcción en la zona pero aun no existe una evaluación de impacto ambiental. La construcción y actividad del complejo afectará la reserva ecológica, la vida cotidiana de los vecinos y el tráfico vehicular al interior del campus y en sus alrededores.

http://mexico.indymedia.org/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=39



MINUTEMEN: RACISM OR IGNORANCE??



Sacramento - Anti-racist groups from throughout California held an remarkable counter-protest opposing the xenophobic vigilante "Minuteman Project" rally on Saturday, October 29, at the State Capitol. More than 700 Immigrant rights activists, including many UC Davis students, staff and faculty members, rallied and marched around the State Capitol, past the "Minutemen Rally." The "Minutemen Project" - with Schwarzenegger's support - is seeking to increase the vigilante militarization of the border. The project has been harassing, threatening and arresting immigrants as they cross the U.S.-Mexico border.

NO ONE IS ILLEGAL!!

- Over 3,500 people Over 1.5 Million Mexican Farmers have lost their farms as a result of NAFTA
- Over 3,500 people have died crossing the US/Mexico border since 1994
- Only 25 out of 7500 migrant people stopped by the Border Patrol had criminal records
- Migrant workers pay more taxes but receive fewer social services than citizens

Enough is enough.

We reject everything about the minutemen. The minutemen function and exist when the rest of us, the vast majority of us, remain silent. Even in an environment of fear and uncertainty we all know that immigrants are not the reason for America's problems, nor should they be the powerless scapegoat. Because the vast majority of us look upon slavery, japanese interment and manifest destiny as sick, tragic pages in our history, we have no tolerance for these hyper-patriotic bigots, masquerading as virtuous citizens. It is our intention to report on the resistance, sabotage, and destruction of this project before it gets any farther down this road of organized hate and violence.

Proclamation of Southwest Citizens to Resist the Minuteman Project



"Illegal" Students: A shadow population

By Active Dreamers

As I read the words "illegal alien" in the *Aggie*, the words echoed inside me, making me shudder with fear and anger. Although it did not state my name explicitly, those words were directed at me. How can someone feel justified in robbing me of my humanity? How can the word "alien" possibly encompass who I am? I have searched for the answers to these questions, but have found none. How could I? How could I possibly sit every single person down and explain my life to him or her. If only my life could transmit the struggle, pain, and obstacles that can begin to provide an answer...

I remember when I was in third grade, as I sat in the cafeteria of my elementary school, someone told me: "Guess what? All the students who are here illegally are going to be called to the principal's office and are going to be sent back to their country." My heart skipped a beat, my eyes froze, but I knew not to let these expressions be seen by her, otherwise she would know. I was only 10 years old then, but the innocence of believing that the world is a happy place was shattered. That day I learned that someone out there hated me and did not want me in what they called "their" country. Proposition 187, which would prevent undocumented people to obtain any publicly funded health care, public social services, and public Elementary and secondary schools, would not be the only piece of legislation that would come to articulate its disgust towards immigrants as it did in 1994.

Eleven years later, I have yet to find peace with these questions and in fact have come to realize that the burdens are ever more present. I cannot avoid comparing my life to someone who does have all the rights and privileges I am denied. Being ineligible for any type of financial aid I have to worry about much more than just midterms and finals. Tuition and living expenses are usually completed through donations and the sacrifice of our parents, who tirelessly work long hours knowing they will not reap the benefits of social security or vacation time. Furthermore, although we too are UC Davis students, the ideas of studying abroad, getting an internship, and working on campus are intangible to us. However, the most intimidating of thoughts is post-graduation and knowing that pursuing any graduate and professional schools is not possible because of the lack of financial aid.

Many would presume that my situation has a simple solution: just become a resident, as if it were simply a choice. Those who assume this are unaware of the cost; the legal exploitation and institutional obstacles that must be overcome. As far as I can remember my parents have fervently attempted to gain their residency, never discouraged by the thousands of dollars spent on failed immigration cases. Cases that resulted in legal fraud by notaries, paralegals, and lawyers exploiting the desperate attempts of immigrants who know that without legal documentation they will not be acknowledged as productive members of society. For a low-income family to initiate an immigration case means having to sacrifice the need of a new living room set or pooling everyone's personal savings in order to pay for the thousands of dollars needed for a case. Regardless of the means taken, it requires a family's collective sacrifice. After financial barriers and legal exploitation have been accomplished, more institutional obstacles stand in the way, often being the determining factors in whether an immigration case will even be addressed. Assuming your application is flawless, the average immigration wait is 10 years. Otherwise you are subject to a longer wait without clear notice. The best example of an institutional obstacle is seen in our present day Immigration & Naturalization Services, which is currently reviewing cases submitted in 1994.¹ As far as we are concerned we have had no control over the exuberant costs, legal exploitation, institutional obstacles, and disillusionment, resulting in many shattered dreams.

Even in these words we will never convey to you what it means to live under a stigmatized identity, to be the object of discrimination and subject to ill-will legislation. In order to do so we would have to relive the pain and memories that we constantly attempt to avoid. It would mean for you to have to shed tears with us, for you to share the humiliation and discrimination. But we know you can, the story shared in this article is the story not of one person but of an entire shadow population. You, however, have been given this story to remember that although it may not be your personal struggle, it is the struggle of your mother, father, brother, sister, cousin, friend, or significant other—you can no longer turn away. This story is with you.

¹ http://travel.state.gov/visa/frvi/bulletin/bulletin_2712.html



Ecoturismo en Costa Rica: protección natural y estafa humana

Por Cynthia Funes



La hermosura natural de Costa Rica atrae a miles de turistas cada año: personas que vienen a buscar aventuras salvajes y animales exóticos. Desde los años 70as, el gobierno de Costa Rica ha establecido áreas protegidas, incluyendo Bosques Nacionales, en más de 25% de sus territorios. Pero para lograr este impresionante porcentaje, el gobierno ha expropiado terrenos, forzado la relocalización de comunidades rurales, y les ha negado el acceso a sus recursos naturales a muchos Ticos. También le ha quitado su modo de subsistencia a muchas personas, incluyendo a pescadores de las dos costas y a labradores locales. Obviamente, estas acciones eran una receta para conflicto. Al fondo de estas acciones de "conservación" hay un interés más sutil: el beneficio económico del sector turístico. Sesenta y cuatro por ciento de la economía Costarricense es por el turismo, mas específicamente el ecoturismo (Bureau de asuntos occidentales, 2005). El gobierno les promete a las personas que pierden sus tierras que podrán superarse trabajando en el turismo, pero la gran mayoría de los hoteles, restaurantes, bancos, y seguros que dan servicios turísticos son extranjeros. Los Ticos son desalojados y obligados a de alguna manera ganar su subsistencia de los turistas que llegan en multitudes a su país.

Al llegar a Costa Rica este verano, yo compartía muchos de los pensamientos que atraen a los turistas a este paraíso comercial: quería conocer a la selva, a las playas, y las aves exóticas que anuncian en los folletos turísticos. Mi país natal, El Salvador, es el país mas deforestado de toda Centro América y tenía un interés inicial en trabajar con grupos que se ocupan en proteger al medio ambiente. Como muchos, yo consideraba a Costa Rica como visionarios progresistas por su ambiciosa agenda de conservación. Sin embargo, el gobierno cede de parecer interesado en el progreso cuando priva a su propio pueblo para atraer a extranjeros. Como dice Alpheus Buchanan, líder comunitario y miembro del Comité de Lucha: "Si el gobierno está realmente preocupado por proteger el área, no hay nadie más capaz de protegerla que aquellos que la conservaron y protegieron por más de 100 años. Si son inteligentes, se darán cuenta de que no se puede hacer funcionar un parque en una zona donde la gente va a ser hostil. Si nos quitan nuestros derechos, la gente va a ser hostil [...] y el parque no va a dar resultado". (Véase Palmer, 1977)

Las palabras de Buchanan demuestran que no es necesaria una amenaza externa para alterar la paz en Costa Rica. En realidad, algunos de los conflictos más insidiosos han surgido como consecuencia del enfoque centralizado, de "cercas y multas" del gobierno en relación con la política de conservación de los años 70 (Wells y Brandon 1992; Solórzano 1997). Estos problemas continúan hasta el presente. Hace dos años, en Los Ángeles del Río, una villa cerca de Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, el terreno de mi tío Saúl Funes, y de sus vecinos fue declarado como "zona protegida" con una proposición pendiente de convertirlo en Bosque Nacional. Esto significaba que los que residían en esas tierras, y quien habían construido sus hogares ahí, no tendrían derecho alguno de tocar o de trabajar sus tierras. Los labradores y personas como mi tío, que se gana la vida ordeñando sus vacas para hacer queso, iban a quedar sin vivienda y sin manera de ganarse la vida. Pero, el pueblo de Los Ángeles del Río no acepto esto. Muchos de los miembros de la comunidad se organizaron y lucharon contra la declaración del gobierno.

Según Macha, una líder comunitaria, el gobierno "simplemente nos dijo que íbamos a poder sostenernos con los

turistas, haciendo 'tours' o hospedándolos en nuestras viviendas. O sea, para poder ganarnos la vida, seríamos obligados a trabajar en el sector turístico". Pero un buena cantidad de hoteles ya existen en el pueblo cercano, Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, lo cual también creaba preocupación. El pueblo de Los Ángeles se organizó, pelearon contra estas "proposiciones" y pudieron retener sus tierras con el título de "área protegida" en vez de ser convertidas en un Bosque Nacional. Los poblados pueden vivir y trabajar en las tierras, pero no pueden alterarlas de ninguna manera. El gobierno todavía continúa sus atentos en esta área y esta comunidad sigue en su lucha.

La conservación de nuestra naturaleza es un tema de gran importancia, y uno al cual no se le pone suficiente atención. En Costa Rica, encontramos un ejemplo obvio de la gran necesidad de conservar a la naturaleza: En este país, los recursos naturales abundan y hay aproximadamente 200 especies de mamíferos, 850 especies de aves, y más de 9 mil clases de vegetaciones. El gobierno, a pesar de sus motivos, es ejemplar entre los países latinoamericanos en sus esfuerzos de conservación. Sin embargo, la manera en que el gobierno esta manejando sus esfuerzos esta causando muchos problemas para los Ticos; el gobierno Costarricense podría hacer las cosas en una manera distinta. Se tiene que aceptar que los Ticos, como todos seres humanos, también son dañinos para el medio ambiente. Tal vez el gobierno debería dirigir sus energías en reclutar al pueblo local para sus esfuerzos: así existiera un involucramiento directo de parte del pueblo hacia proteger la belleza y recursos naturales de su país y a la misma vez, mantener sus hogares y su autonomía.

Ecotourism in Costa Rica: Natural protection and Human Deceit

" Si el gobierno está realmente preocupado por proteger el área, no hay nadie más capaz de protegerla que aquellos que la conservaron y protegieron por más de 100 años. "

Alpheus Buchanan

The natural beauty of Costa

Rica attracts thousands of tourists every year: people who come to look for wild adventures and exotic animals. Since the 70s, the government of Costa Rica has established protected areas, including National Forests, in more than 25% of its territories. But to obtain this impressive percentage, the government has expropriated lands, forced the relocation of rural communities, and the access to its natural resources has been denied to many Ticos. Also, it has taken away the means of sustenance of many people, including fishers of the two coasts and local farmers. Obviously, these actions were a prescription for conflict. At the bottom of these actions of "conservation" there are subtler interests: the economic benefit of the

tourist sector. Seventy-four percent of the Costa Rican economy is from tourism, but specifically the ecotourism (Bureau of Western Hemispheric Interests, 2005). The government promises the people who lose their land that they will be able to earn a living working in tourism, but the great majority of the hotels, restaurants, banks, and insurances that give tourist services are foreign. The Ticos are evacuated and forced somehow to gain their subsistence from the tourists who arrive in multitudes into their country each year.

When arriving at Costa Rica this summer, I shared many of the ideas that attract the tourists to this commercial paradise. I wanted to know the jungle, the exotic beaches, and birds that are announced in tourist pamphlets. My native country, El Salvador, is the most deforested country in of all Central America, and I had an initial interest in working with environmental groups. Like many, I considered Costa Rica to be a progressive visionary when it comes to its ambitious agenda of



La palabra ¡hace la fuerza!



Las poblaciones a punto de extinción

Estela Sánchez



¿Qué mundo sería si todos los animales eran extintos? No sería ningún ambiente sin no hubiera aves volando, pescados en el mar o ningún otro tipo de animal para vivir junto los seres humanos. Si la sociedad no se preocupa de la naturaleza, entonces estaremos rodeados con un ambiente dañino por el industrialismo y la contaminación. Por muchos años los científicos y los conservacionistas han intentando preservar animales en peligro de la extinción por manteniéndolos en cautiverio, criándolos y después regresándolos a la naturaleza. Algunas instituciones también pueden causar daño a los animales. Por ejemplo, los parques zoológicos maltratan a sus animales y los mantienen cautivados solamente para exhibirlos. El cautiverio de un animal solamente puede ser apropiado cuando es beneficioso a los animales, no cuando son exhibidos o estudiados por el beneficio de los humanos.

Hay también muchos animales amenazados que son exhibidos en los parques zoológicos. Parece que los seres humanos tienen el derecho de ser libres pero los animales no pueden andar como la naturaleza lo manda. Si las condiciones en un zoológico no son adecuadas, entonces la salud de los animales se derramará. Los animales cautivados pueden tener complicaciones de la salud a las que otros animales no son expuestos, y es más fácil recibir una infección de parásito cuando los animales están encerrados.¹ Por tal negligencia hacia animales en peligro, los animales continuarán ser cautivados, no solamente para la exhibición pero también para prevenir la extinción que en realidad no tenía por que llegar a tal extremo.

Aunque es desafortunado que unos animales estén en cautiverio, es a veces la única manera para corregir el problema de la extinción. La manera de la cual algunos parques zoológicos o refugios ayudan a los animales

algunos parques zoológicos que ayudan a animales en peligro asistiéndolos a reproducir, tratándolos y estudiándolos, hay también zoológicos que no promueven el bienestar de los animales.

Aunque parezca como si haya habido gran progreso en la conservación de animales en peligro, todavía existen cazadores y la destrucción del hábitat. La matanza de elefantes llegó a ser muy popular durante los años ochenta. En 1979 a 1989, cazadores destruyeron entre una mitad y dos tercios de la población del elefante africano. En 1994 la población del elefante en África fue estimada a ser 400.000 a 600.000.² Es difícil decir donde estaría la población de elefantes si no existieran cazadores, lo que si es cierto es que sería una gran pérdida al mundo si ya no vivieran.

Hoy en día, los primates son los animales que están en más peligro de ser extintos. Según la conservación internacional y el grupo de especialistas de primates de la Unión de la Conservación del Mundo (IUCN), uno en tres primates están a punto de extinción. Algunos de los primates incluyen lemurs, monos, langurs y sifakas. Asia es donde residen la mayoría de los primates en peligro, incluyendo once de los 25. Hay ocho tipos de primates en peligro localizados en África, tres en Sudamérica y tres en Madagascar. Los primates que están a punto de extinción son por la destrucción de su hábitat y por la compra y venta ilegal.³ El orangután es el primate en más peligro de ser extinguido. Según reciente investigaciones, orangutanes pueden ser extinguidos en diez a veinte años; todo por su destrucción del hábitat. Se calcula que más de ochenta por ciento de todo el hábitat orangután se ha

destruido. Orangutanes pasan noventa y nueve por ciento de su tiempo en árboles y son los animales arbóreos más grandes del mundo. La destrucción de su ambiente es tan grave que hasta cortan los árboles chicos para hacer lugar a un sistema ferrocarril para la transportación de los árboles grandes. Esta actitud negligente hacia el hogar del orangután será la causa por el cesamiento de su existencia. Si la sociedad no se preocupa a mantener los orangutanes vivos, entonces en el futuro cercano llegarán a estar extintos.

Tener una fauna diversa es más importante que la gente piensa.

En los últimos 500 años ha habido 717 especies de animales que han sido extintos, incluyendo 104 mamíferos, 129 aves y 82 clases de pescado.⁴ Todas estas especies podrían vivir hoy en día con nosotros. Si la sociedad no se preocupa por la población amenazada, más y más animales llegarán a ser extintos. Hoy en día, la lista de especies amenazadas incluye: las mariposas monarca, los pandas, los tigres, los elefantes, y tipos de ballenas y delfines.⁶ Cuando uno



http://gallery.orangutan.org.uk/albums/orangutans/Male_with_hands_held_together_BW.jpg

piensa en animales a punto de extinción, pensamos generalmente en pájaros o pescados exóticos de los que nunca hemos oído hablar o hemos visto, pero actualmente muchos de los animales en peligro no son desconocidos. Son tan conocidos como cualquier otro animal, pero aun están en peligro de ser extinguidos. Los seres humanos no son los únicos que viven en este mundo y no podemos ser indiferentes a los animales que comparten la tierra con nosotros.

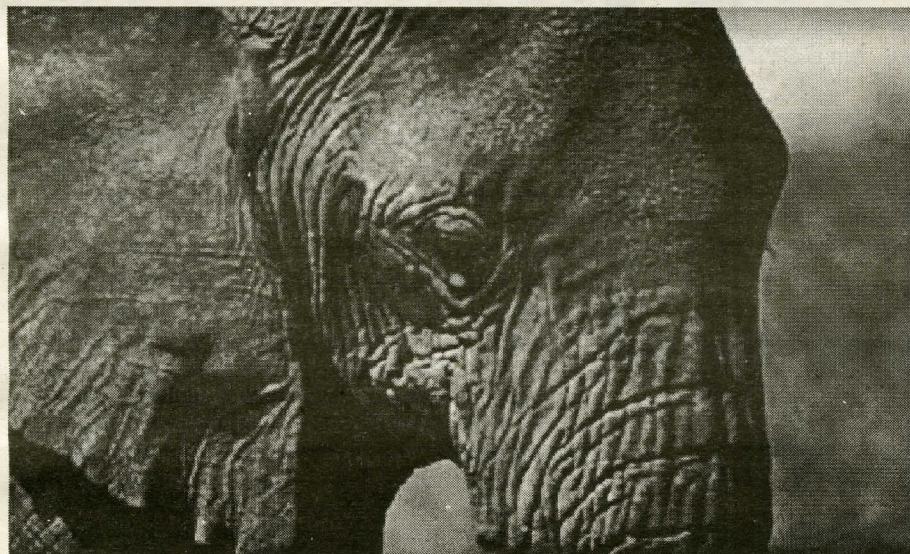
The Dying Animal Populations

What kind of world would it be if all animals were extinct? It would not be any kind of environment without birds flying over us, fish in the sea or any other kind of animal to live alongside humans. If society does not concern itself with nature then we will be surrounded with an unhealthy environment of industrialism and pollution. For many years scientists and conservationists have been trying to preserve endangered animals by keeping them in captivity, breeding them and then releasing them out into the wild. Some institutions can also cause harm to animals. For instance, zoos unfairly treat their animals and keep them in captivity only for show. Animal captivity can only be appropriate when it is beneficial to animals, not when they are put on display or tested on for human benefit.

There are also many endangered animals that are on display at zoos. It is as though humans have the right to be free but animals cannot roam as nature intended. If conditions in a zoo are not up to standards, then the captive animals will become unhealthy. Captive animals can have health complications that wild animals are not exposed to, and it is easier to spread parasitic infections when animals are in enclosed areas.¹ Because of such negligence towards endangered animals, animals will continue to be in captivity, not only for show but also to prevent the extinction that should not have been a problem to begin with.

Although it is unfortunate that animals have to be in captivity at all, sometimes it

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amenazados es con la investigación científica y la asistencia de su reproducción. La crianza de tecnología dentro de parques zoológicos incluye el desarrollo de la esperma y el huevo, la fertilización in vitro, y la trasplante de embríos.¹ También, ha habido intentos para estimular la ovulación en animales como en un dragón de Komodo en San Diego. El parque zoológico de San Diego es conocido también por su crianza del oso panda.⁴ Aunque haya

habido 717 especies de animales que han sido extintos, incluyendo 104 mamíferos, 129 aves y 82 clases de pescado.⁴ Todas estas especies podrían vivir hoy en día con nosotros. Si la sociedad no se preocupa por la población amenazada, más y más animales llegarán a ser extintos. Hoy en día, la lista de especies amenazadas incluye: las mariposas monarca, los pandas, los tigres, los elefantes, y tipos de ballenas y delfines.⁶ Cuando uno



I'll have the cruelly-tortured-for-its-entire-life-kept-alive-with-drugs-slaughtered-inhumanely-processed-unsanitarily-and-cooked-at-very-high-temperatures-to-kill-the-salmonella sandwich.



What can be done?

1. Spread the word: tell friends and family to educate themselves on the meat they're eating.
2. Don't eat factory farmed meat: Reduce meat intake and/or Go Organic & Free Range. By purchasing alternatives to factory-farmed meat, you are saying that you do not support factory farming practices.
3. Don't eat factory farmed meat: Go Vegetarian "There are so many good reasons to stop eating meat -- your health, not subsidizing cruelty, the environment -- and only one reason not to. It tastes good." Dan Piraro

¹The Humane Farming Association, <http://www.hfa.org/>

²University of Toronto CARE, US Facts, <http://utcare.sa.utoronto.ca/>

Making People Sick

Factory farm conditions result in severe physiological as well as behavioral afflictions in animals. Anemia, influenza, intestinal diseases, mastitis, metritis, orthostasis, pneumonia, and scours are only the beginning of a long list of ailments plaguing animals in factory farms. By ignoring basic needs such as exercise, fresh air, wholesome food, and proper veterinary care, factory farms are a breeding ground for stress and infectious disease. This "cost effective" practice has a significant negative impact on both the animals and the people who consume them. Veterinarians and animal protection advocates have long expressed concern over the conditions on factory farms, and now medical doctors are warning that the tragedy of factory farming reaches well beyond the farm animals themselves. Widespread overuse of antibiotics is resulting in the evolution of new strains of resistant bacteria whose resistance to antibiotics poses a great threat to human health. Doctors are now reporting that, due to their uncontrolled use on factory farms, these formerly life-saving drugs are often rendered useless in combating human disease.

Most food-related diseases are caused by the contamination of food, milk, or water with animal fecal material. Animals in factory farms are commonly infected with a number of pathogens capable of causing food-related illness and death that are transmitted to consumers in the flesh itself or through carcass contamination at the slaughterhouse. Studies have found that nearly 80 percent of ground beef sampled – and about the same percentage of poultry – contain microbes spread by animal feces.

According to the General Accounting Office (GAO), 81 million Americans become sick, and 9,000 die, from food-borne illness every year. The GAO sets the price tag for these illnesses and deaths at about \$22 billion a year. The full extent of the health ramifications of factory farming is unknown; however, as nobody counts deaths from drug-resistant infections and a majority of food-borne illnesses go unreported. ¹

"The animals of this world exist for their own reasons. They were not made for humans any more than black people were made for whites or women for men." - Alice Walker

Despite health concerns that have emerged over the years, Americans continue to eat large amounts of animal flesh – far more than what could be considered necessary for nutritional purposes – because it is aggressively marketed to seem desirable and essential, it is readily accessible and convenient, and because it is relatively cheap.

The take-over of agriculture in the U.S. by large corporations has allowed a larger number of animals to be produced more quickly and for less money. Agribusiness has reaped great profits while keeping consumer prices low. But the real costs of factory farming – in terms of the loss of family farms, food-borne illnesses, damage to the environment, and animal suffering – have been tremendous.

Small Farms

Family farms are being run out of business by their inability to raise the capital to compete with huge factory farms. Traditional farming is labor intensive, but factory farming is capital intensive. Farmers who do manage to raise the money for animal confinement systems quickly discover that the small savings in labor costs are not enough to cover the increasing costs of facilities, energy, caging, and drugs.

SOME FACTS ON FACTORY

- Like humans, cows give milk for their babies. Therefore, they are regularly artificially inseminated and given hormones to produce 100 pounds of milk a day. This is ten times more than they would produce naturally. As a result, a huge percentage of dairy cows suffer from mastitis, a bacterial infection of the udders. Since this milk is still considered drinkable, the blood and pus from their infections, along with massive quantities of antibiotics, ends up in the milk on supermarket shelves
- Cows and pigs with illnesses, pus-filled infections, injuries, itchiness, cancerous tumors, and lameness are not given veterinary treatment; after all, these conditions don't show up in our meat.
- The air inside these sheds is highly noxious. Pig urine and feces cause gases to build up in the sheds; 60% of workers in these sheds report having breathing problems, even though they only work in there for several hours a day. Imagine the pigs who have to spend their entire lives in these conditions — up to 60% of pigs develop respiratory diseases... but it doesn't show up in our pork
- 8 - 10 egg-laying hens are crammed into cages the size of a file drawer, and kept in vast warehouses with 80 000 other hens. They are unable to fully open their wings even once during their entire, miserable lives. Their bodies rub against the wires of the cage constantly, resulting in painful bruises, cuts, and feather loss.²

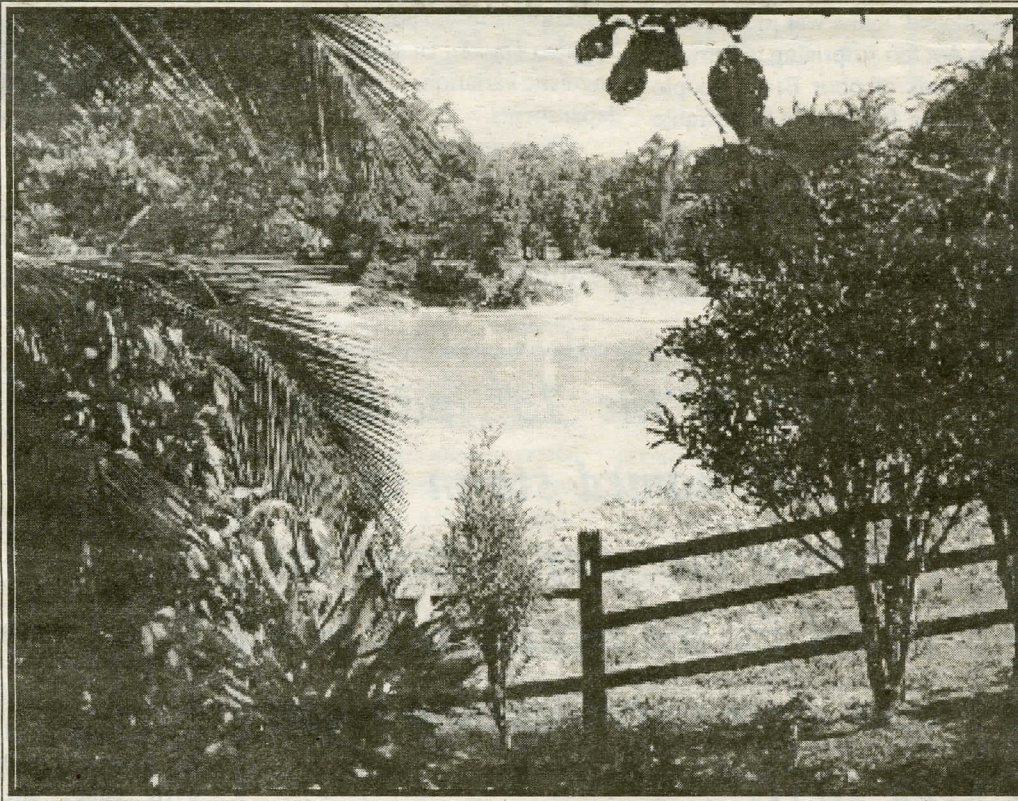
The increase in factory farms has led to a decrease in the price independent farmers get for their animals, forcing thousands out of business. The number of U.S. farmers dropped by 300,000 between 1979 and 1998.

Animal Cruelty

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service, each year about 10 percent, or 900 million, of the animals raised for food never reach the slaughterhouse. They die on the farm due to stress, injury, and disease. The on-farm death rate ranges from a low of 4 percent for cows and calves to 12 percent for turkeys, 14 percent for hogs, and 28 percent for some types of chickens.

Farm animals, by the millions, are forced to live in cages or crates just barely larger than their own bodies. While some species, like hogs and veal calves, may be caged alone without any social contact, others, like egg-laying hens and chickens, may be crowded so tightly together that they fall prey to stress-induced cannibalism. Unable to groom, stretch their legs, or even turn around, the victims of factory farms exist in a constant state of distress.

There are virtually no federal laws that protect farm animals from even the most harsh and brutal treatment as long as it takes place in the name of production and profit. The federal Animal Welfare Act, which regulates the treatment of animals for commercial purposes, does not apply to farm animals unless they are being used in research or for exhibition. Moreover, a majority of states have specifically exempted some aspect of the treatment of animals in agriculture from their cruelty laws. It is left entirely to the preference of the individual company how many egg-laying hens are stuffed into each little wire cage, or whether an artificially inseminated sow must spend her entire pregnancy chained to the floor of a cement-bottomed cage



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As Alpheus Buchanan, communitarian leader and member of the Committee of Fight says, "If the government really is worried about protecting the area, there is nobody more able to protect it than those that conserved it and protected it for more than 100 years. If they are intelligent, they will realize that it is not possible to make a National Forest work in a zone where people are going to be hostile. If they take away our rights, people are going to be hostile [...] and the park is not going to yield result." (It see Palmer, 1977)

The words of Buchanan demonstrate that an external threat is not necessary to alter peace in Costa Rica. In fact, some of the most insidious conflicts have arisen as a result of the centralized approach, of "fences and fines" from the government in conjunction to the policy of conservation of the 70's (Wells and Brandon 1992; Solórzano 1997). These problems continue until the present. Two years ago, Los Angeles Del Rio, a villa near Old Port of Sarapiquí where my uncle, Saúl Funes, lives was declared a "protected zone" with a pending proposal to turn it into a National Forest. This meant that those who resided in those lands, and who had constructed their homes there, did not have the right to touch or to work their land. The farmers and people like my uncle, who earns his living milking his cows to make cheese, were going to be without a home and a way to provide for their families. However, the town of Los Angeles Del Rio did not accept this; many of the members of the community organized themselves and fought against the declaration of the government.

According to Macha, a community leader, the government "simply said to us that we were going to be able to make a living off of the tourists, giving 'tours' or accommodating them in our houses. That is, to be able to make a living, we would be forced to work in the tourist sector." But a good number of hotels

already exist in the near town Old Port of Sarapiquí, which also created some uncertainties. Los Angeles del Rio organized itself and fought against these "proposals" and were able to keep their land under the simple title of a biologically "protected zone" instead of being turned into a National Forest. The villagers can continue to live and work their land, but they cannot alter it in any way. The government still continues its attempts in this area and this community continues its fight.

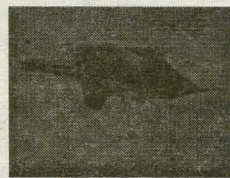
The conservation of our nature is a subject of great importance, and one which does not get sufficient attention. In Costa Rica, we find a clear example of the great need to conserve nature: in this country, the natural resources abound and there are approximately 200 species of mammals, 850 species of birds, and more than 9000 identified species of vascular plants. The government, despite its motives, is very commendable among its Latin American neighbors in its efforts of conservation. Nevertheless, the way in which the government is handling this causing many problems for the Ticos; the Costa Rican government could handle things in a different way. We must admit that *Ticos*, like all human beings, are hazardous to the environment. Perhaps the government should direct its attention in recruiting the local people for its efforts: in this way, there will be a direct involvement from locals towards protecting the natural beauty and resources of their country and at the same time, maintaining their homes and their autonomy.

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is the only way to correct the problem of extinction. The way in which some zoos or refuges help the endangered community is through scientific research and assisting in their reproduction. Breeding technology within zoos includes development of sperm and egg storage, in vitro fertilization, and embryo transplantation.¹ Also, there have been attempts to stimulate ovulation in certain animals such as in an endangered Komodo dragon in the San Diego Zoo. The San Diego Zoo is also well known for their breeding of panda bears.⁴ While some zoos help endangered animals by helping them reproduce, treating them and studying them, there are also zoos that do not promote the animal's well being.

Even though it seems as if there has been great progress in conserving endangered animals there is still the issue of poachers and habitat destruction. The poaching of elephants became very popular during the eighties. In 1979 to 1989, poachers destroyed between one half and two thirds of Africa's elephant population. In 1994 the elephant population in Africa was estimated to be 400,000 to 600,000.² It is difficult to say where the population of elephants would be if it wasn't for poaching, but it is certain that it would be a great loss to the world if they were no longer alive.

Primates are currently in the most danger of being extinct. According to Conservation International and the Primate Specialist Group of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), one in three primates are endangered. Some of the primates include lemurs, monkeys, langurs and sifakas. Asia is where most of the endangered primates reside, with eleven of the top 25. There are eight types of endangered primates in Africa, three in South America and three in Madagascar. Many primates are endangered due to deforestation and illegal trade.³ The orangutan is especially in danger of being



extinct. According to recent research, Orangutans could be extinct in ten to twenty years due to their habitat destruction. It is estimated that more than eighty percent of all orangutan habitat have been destroyed. Orangutans spend ninety nine percent of their time in trees and they are the world's largest arboreal animal. Loggers are even cutting down small trees in their habitat in order to make a railroad system for easier transport of the larger trees.⁵ This careless attitude towards the orangutan's home will be the demise of their existence. If society does not concern itself with keeping the orangutans alive then they will become extinct in the near future.

Having a diverse wildlife is more important than people realize. In the past 500 years there have been 717 species of animals that have been extinct, including 104 mammals, 129 birds and 82 different kinds of fish.⁴ These were all species that could have been living among us. If society keeps on ignoring the endangered population, more and more animals will become extinct. Nowadays, the endangered species list includes: monarch butterflies, pandas, tigers, elephants, and some kinds of whales and dolphins.⁶ When one thinks of endangered animals, we usually think of exotic birds or fish creatures that we have never heard of or seen, but some of the contemporary endangered animals are anything but unknown. They are as well known as any other animal, yet they are in danger of being extinct. Humans aren't the only ones that live in this world and we cannot be indifferent to the animals that share the earth with us.

1 Bostock, Stephen. *Zoos and Animal Rights*. London: Library of Congress Cataloging and Publication Data, 1993.

2 Hoyt, John. *Animals in Peril*. New York: Avery Publishing Group, 1994.

3 http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2002/10/1008_021008_primates.html

4 www.sandiegozoo.org/animbytes/getq_extinct.html

5 http://nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/09/0930_030930_orangutanthreat.html

6 www.worldwildlife.org/endangered/index



BETA

REVEALS INEQUALITIES IN NICARAGUA

By Thomás Rothe

Mordikeo James Wainmam, an 89 year old Miskito Indian from Karawala, Nicaragua, waits patiently for relief as helicopters fly overhead. He and his son lost their house to the violent rain and 110mph winds of hurricane Beta, which hit the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and Honduras on November 6th. The hurricane destroyed their house and 7½ acres of cultivated land, which was their only source of sustainability. Wainmam is among about 150,000 others affected by the hurricane. Donated food and tents have arrived from private organizations, the U.N., and various local political candidates attempting to appear humanitarian. However, the government's presence in hurricane relief efforts has not been enough and many residents, including Wainmam, have decided to begin rebuilding their own homes without government support. Hurricane Beta is the 13th hurricane and 23rd named storm in the Atlantic this year, setting the record for the most storms in a year since record-keeping began in 1851.

As many are well aware, the United States has not been immune to these hurricanes either, with Katrina being the most devastating in mid-September. The U.S. government's reaction to the victims of Katrina was very negligible, raising many questions of where our

government's priorities are placed: in the war in Iraq or in helping U.S. citizens. It was not too surprising to turn the television on and see thousands of poor Black people trapped in New Orleans, waiting for help in unbearable heat and sub-sanitary conditions. This was outraging, but not surprising. The government didn't care about these people before the disaster and they displayed this through their negligence during the disaster. The situation on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua is not very different, where the residents are predominantly indigenous and Black.

The marginalization of Atlantic coast residents in Nicaragua can first be understood along geographical separation. Nicaragua is split into 15 departments, 2 of which make up the entire Atlantic coast and almost half the country. These are autonomous regions and are appropriately named the Northern Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAN) and the Southern Autonomous Atlantic Region (RAAS). Clearly, being autonomous regions they are separated from the rest of the 13 Spanish speaking departments. The majority of the residents of the RAAS are descendents of African slaves and speak English, with Spanish as a second language. Cities in the RAAS even have English names, such as Bluefields, which many Spanish speakers on the pacific coast have trouble pronouncing. Most of the indigenous population (the Miskito Indians) have been secluded to the RAAN, a remote jungle setting where the Miskito language

is predominantly spoken. However, Spanish and English are also spoken in this region, proving to be a hub of linguistic variation, as opposed to the other 13 monolingual departments.

These geographical and linguistic barriers that separate the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua have economic and political repercussions for the Atlantic Coast. Though they have their own local politicians, the marginalized of the Atlantic Coast can never participate in national elections

because of these language barriers. Also, there is much more infrastructure in the 13 Spanish speaking departments, allowing for more economic development. Hence, when hurricane Beta tore through and destroyed much of the Atlantic coast with ease, the marginalized residents did not receive much help

from the central Nicaraguan government in rebuilding their communities. Some of the worst problems that affected the Atlantic coast after the destruction were the lack of electricity and running water. Out of desperation many people had dug their own wells, which were filled with dirt and contaminated water. Although this was a positive community effort it contributed to many sicknesses and sent more people to the already full hospitals with more displayed much of these inequalities by casting death,

cont. pg. 13

"Beta is the 13th hurricane and 23rd named storm in the Atlantic this year, setting the record for the most storms in a year since record-keeping began in 1851."

EL HURACAN BETA REVELA LAS DESIGUALDADES EN NICARAGUA

Por Thomás Rothe

Mordikeo James Wainmam, un indio miskito de 89 años de Karawala, Nicaragua, espera con paciencia para algún tipo de ayuda mientras que muchos helicópteros pasan por el cielo. Su hijo y él perdieron su casa por las fuertes lluvias del huracán Beta, que llegó a la costa atlántica de Nicaragua y Honduras el 6 de noviembre. Con vientos hasta 110 millas por hora Beta destruyó su casa y arrasó con tres hectáreas de su tierra cultivada, cual fue su única manera de ganarse la vida. Comida, casas de campañas, y otros tipos de alivio han llegado como donaciones de organizaciones privadas, las Naciones Unidas, y varios candidatos políticos locales quienes quieren aparecer como humanitarios. Sin embargo, la presencia del gobierno nacional es casi inexistente. Así que muchos de los residentes, incluyendo a Wainmam, han tomado la decisión de reconstruir sus viviendas sin la ayuda del gobierno. El huracán Beta es el 23ro ciclón de este año en el océano atlántico, fijando el expediente para la mayoría de las tormentas en un año puesto que el mantenimiento de registros comenzó en 1851.

Como todos sabemos, los EEUU no tiene inmunidad contra estas tormentas. Lo vimos en septiembre con la destrucción inmensa del huracán Katrina. La reacción del gobierno estadounidense a las víctimas del Katrina fue casi nula, creando muchas dudas de cuales son las prioridades del gobierno: enfocadas en la guerra en Irak o en la seguridad de los ciudadanos. No fué una sorpresa encender el televisor para ver miles de pobres negros metidos en la ciudad de Nueva Orleans sin salida y esperando ayuda en condiciones horribles. Fue enfurruendo, pero no una sorpresa. Al gobierno no le valía verga estas personas antes del desastre y lo demostró por medio de su negligencia durante el desastre. La situación en la costa atlántica de Nicaragua no es tan diferente, donde la mayoría de los residentes son negros e indígenas.

Para entender la marginalización de los residentes de la costa atlántica de Nicaragua primero hay que ver la separación geográfica. Nicaragua está separada en quince departamentos, cuales dos se crean la costa atlántica entera y casi la mitad del país. Esos dos departamentos son autónomos y con razón están llamados La Región Autónoma Atlántico del Norte (RAAN) y La Región Autónoma Atlántico del Sur (RAAS). Por supuesto como son regiones autónomas están separadas del resto de los departamentos. La mayoría de los residentes de la RAAS son descendentes de los esclavos africanos de los años 1600 y principalmente hablan inglés con español como idioma secundario. Hasta las ciudades en la RAAS tienen nombres de origen inglés, como Bluefields, cuales muchos hispanohablantes tienen problemas en pronunciar. La mayoría de la población indígena (los indios miskitos) están aislados en la RAAN, una región llena de una selva remota donde los indígenas hablan su propio idioma del miskito entre si mismos. Sin embargo, se habla español e inglés, mostrando que esta región está llena de variedad ligüística.



RAAN, Nicaragua/cortesía de El Diario de Hoy





Los pobladores de las Regiones Autónomas del Atlántico Norte y Sur sufren por las secuelas del huracán Beta. Cortesía de El Nuevo Diario.

Estas barreras geográficas y lingüísticas que separan las costas atlánticas y pacíficas de Nicaragua tienen repercusiones para la costa atlántica. Aunque tienen sus políticos locales, los marginados de la costa atlántica no pueden participar en las elecciones nacionales por las barreras lingüísticas. También hay mucha más infraestructura en los trece departamentos hispanohablantes. Así que cuando el huracán Beta fácilmente arrasó y destruyó mucha de la costa atlántica, los residentes marginados no recibieron mucha ayuda del gobierno central de Nicaragua en cuanto a reconstruir sus comunidades. Algunos de los problemas más impactantes que afectaron la costa atlántica después de la destrucción fueron la falta de electricidad y agua. Por desesperación mucha gente escarbó sus propios pozos que estaban llenos de tierra y agua contaminada. Esto concluyó en enfermedades y saturación de hospitales. Como uno puede sospechar, es muy difícil para cuidar a pacientes enfermos sin agua limpia y electricidad.

Cuando las comunidades o sociedades que ya han sido marginadas por la sociedad principal se encuentran con problemas con los desastres naturales, las desigualdades que existen entre los grupos de gente afectada se hacen más notorios. Esta temporada de huracanes extrañamente severa ha mostrado muchas de las desigualdades por medio de muertes, enfermedades y gente desamparada en diversos países alrededor del Caribe y el mar atlántico. Por razones de que mucha gente afectada es socialmente marginada y forzada a no depender mucho de otros, ellos no esperan que el gobierno les ayude mucho. Sin embargo, el ejemplo de la gente de Nicaragua tomando la situación en sus propias manos al escarbar sus propios pozos muestra como la acción preactiva comunitaria muchas veces resulta en una situación peor a la anterior. El gobierno nacional es diseñado a ayudar a todos perteneciendo a la nación. Aunque esto sea ideal

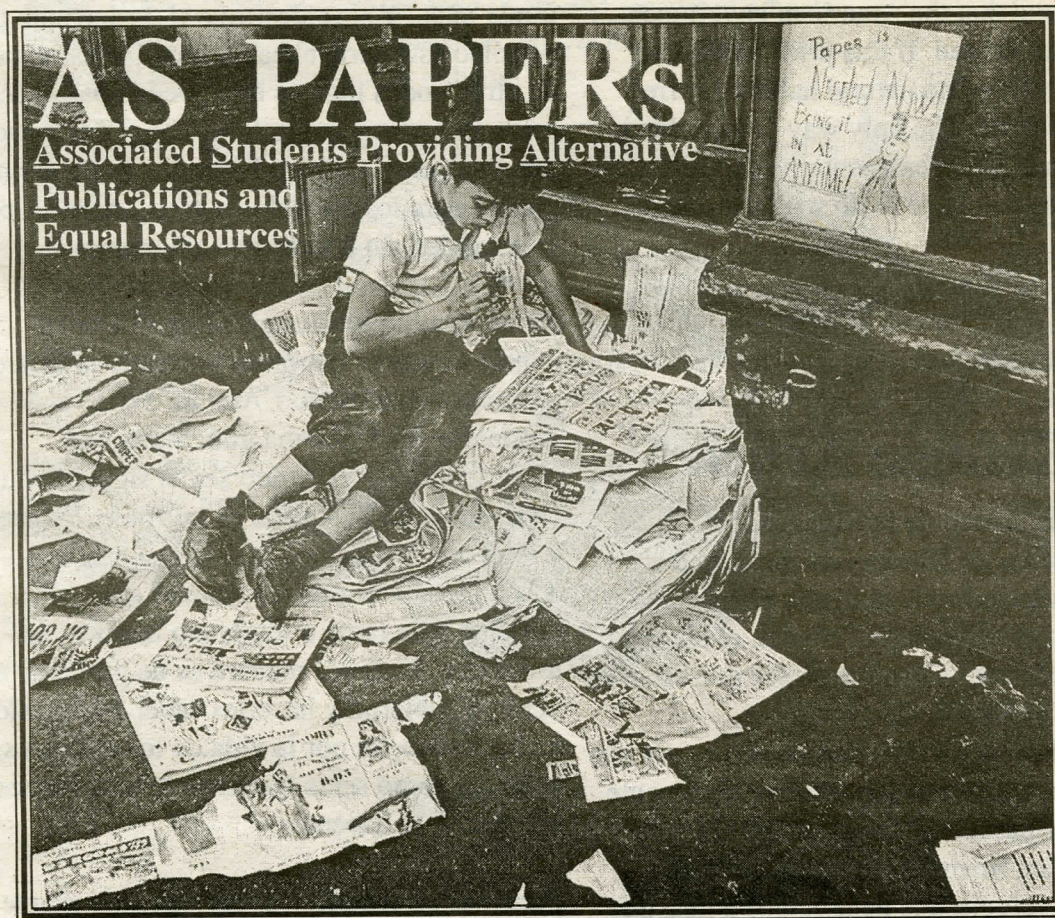
porque no todos siempre se van a beneficiar del gobierno, los que no tienen control sobre los desastres naturales y están en necesidad inmediata de ayuda merecen más atención de la que el gobierno les da. Mientras el gobierno de los EE.UU. muestra donde están sus prioridades, el gobierno de Nicaragua está presentemente mostrando su desinterés por la gente indígena y comunidades negras en la costa atlántica.

Para más información sobre la tierra de volcanes y lagos o para saber de maneras en que puede ayudar, escribe al autor: tcrothe@ucdavis.edu

Hurricane continued from page 12

disease, and homelessness on many people throughout different countries in and around the Caribbean and Atlantic Ocean. As the majority of the people affected are socially marginalized and forced not to rely heavily on others, they do not expect their governments to help much. However, the example of people in Nicaragua taking matters into their own hands by digging their own wells displays how proactive community action can often result in worsening an already bad situation. The national government is designed to help everyone in the nation. Although this is idealistic because not everyone will always benefit from the government, those who have had no control over natural disasters and are in immediate need of help deserve more attention than the government is giving them. As the U.S. government displayed where its priorities lay, the Nicaraguan government is currently displaying their lack of interest for the indigenous and Black communities on the Atlantic coast.

For more information on Nicaragua or ways to help in hurricane relief contact author at: tcrothe@ucdavis.edu



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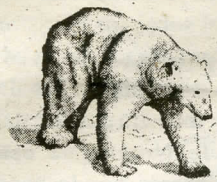
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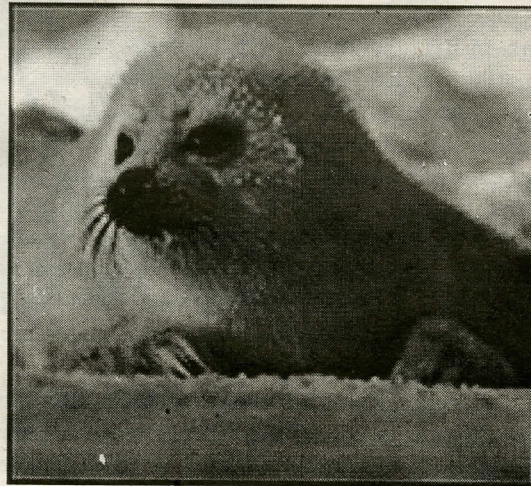
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The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is home to about 50 different species of wildlife, including land and marine mammals. Many of these mammals include polar bears, elk, wolf, sheep, moose, various species of fish, and more. There are 8 million acres of wilderness for the animals to roam around in freely. But this past year, Congress passed a budget resolution that would eliminate this refuge for the animals by opening the doors to major oil and gas companies to come in and dig for oil. Since this land has been protected from human manipulation, the land and the mammals in it are not used to any sort of pollution or harming agents. But with oil companies coming, pollution and dryness would drastically increase in this land. Where, then, can these animals roam freely? The Arctic is one of the only countries that remain that has not been globalized by the big corporations, but this could soon change.



be drilled on as well. If this is accomplished, soon there will be no habitat for Arctic animals to roam freely, because this is the only place left in the world that does this.

On November 9th, House Republicans realized that it was terrible for this refuge to be depleted by oil drilling. Even though this choice has put the refuge one step ahead from not being drilled upon, there is still a budget bill in the works which states that there is still the possibility of the Arctic being next on the list. The Arctic Refuge remains one of the only pieces of land that the American government has not manipulated. If this plan continues, soon there will be no natural habitat for free roaming animals. The only way to stop this is by urging our local representatives to reject any budget ideas that have to do with the Arctic Refuge.

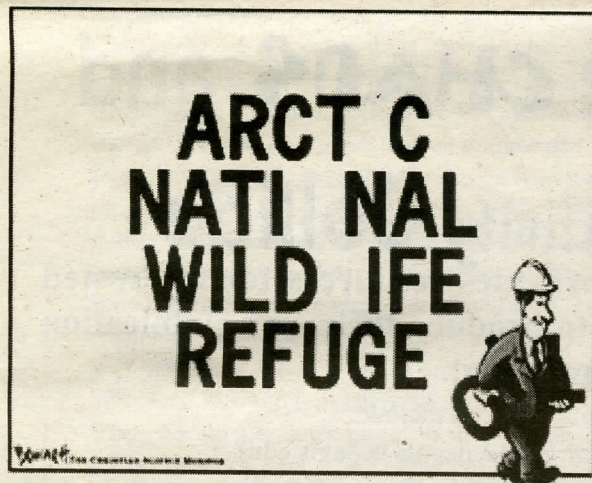
To find out how you can help go to:
www.savearcticrefuge.org

vida de nuestros animales. Desde que la tierra ha sido protegida de la manipulación humana, los animales no estaban propensos a combatir contra cualquier tipo de contaminación y otros peligros. Pero con la llegada de compañías petroleras, la contaminación y la sequedad de la tierra incrementaran drásticamente. Entonces, donde podrán nuestros animales pasear con libertad y sin miedo? El Ártico es el único lugar que no ha sido globalizado por grandes corporaciones, pero esto podrá cambiar muy pronto.

La administración del Presidente Bush, como solución para terminar con la crisis de petróleo, va a escarbar en el Ártico en busca de este mineral para así dejar de depender de países extranjeros. A pesar de que aparenta ser un buen plan para aquellos que están cansados de pagar \$3.00 para un galón de gasolina, la verdad es que en el codiciado Ártico hay suplemento de petróleo que durara solo por un año. Y el proceso para encontrar petróleo es de escarbar profundamente sobre hielo y tierra extremadamente dura, cuyo proceso puede tomar años. Y si se destruye el Ártico solo por petróleo esto sería el camino de la destrucción de otros pocos lugares que quedan para que estos animales puedan sobrevivir. Y el Ártico es prácticamente el único lugar que hasta ahora provee para los animales la tranquilidad y paz en totalidad sin interferencia humana.

En noviembre 9 la casa de Republicanos concluyo que es marginal y terrible la idea de terminar con el Ártico. Aun así existe una propuesta en el sistema gubernamental requiriendo que el Ártico sea el siguiente lugar en donde ir en búsqueda de petróleo. Es urgente y vital que nos demos cuenta que estamos acabando con nuestros animales solo por petróleo, que tarde o temprano también se terminara. La única manera es de protestar ante nuestro gobierno y hacerles saber que si ellos no se preocupan por la vida de los animales, nosotros como seres humanos somos capaces de razonar, si lo hacemos.

Para mas información sobre este importante tema visite la página: www.savearcticrefuge.org



The Bush administration's solution to end the oil crisis is to drill in the Arctic because it would end our dependence on foreign oil. Although this might sound like a good plan to most Americans who are tired of paying \$3.00 a gallon for gas, the truth is there is little less than a year's supply of oil in the Arctic. And for these companies to get to the oil, they have to drill through the ice and tough ground, which could take years. If the Arctic Refuge is drilled upon, this could pave the way for other refuges to



Juego de tu vanidad: La corona de llamas, la corona del sol

Detrás de la ventana de su oficina mira la mañana soleada tornarse negra. Detrás de su ventana ve pasar la mañana en espera de la noche. Detrás de su ventana ve pasar su destino disfrazado de asesino. Detrás de su ventana, ¡que diablos! ya me aburrí. Digamos que un pobre imbécil observa detrás de la ventana de su oficina a una elegante mujer quien para no empapar su traje y para que no se pegase a su ajustado cuerpo de diosa, extiende un paraguas y cruza la dura, vertiginosa y congestionada calle del centro de Los Ángeles. Cuando nuestro buen e ingenuo amigo observa que un taxi por poco la atropella cometiendo así el pecado más grade que un mortal pueda realizar contra esta Afrodita; arranca y vuela como Hermes para rescatar a nuestra bella dama.

Al llegar a la acera, nuestro valeroso Quijote se la encuentra llamando un taxi. Con el corazón por fuera se acerca a ella y se da cuenta que es una antigua conocida. Digamos que ella era una antigua compañera de guerras amorosas.

“¿Que haces aquí?” demanda

“¡Que sorpresa Abel, tanto tiempo sin vernos!” expresa con una sonrisa coqueta.

“Lo mismo digo, Caína” dice bajando su mirada

“¿Tienes algo que hacer?” continua

Caína “Anda, te invito el almuerzo. ¿Qué dices?”

Llegando al restaurante Abel pide una mesa para dos.

“¡Para dos!” replica el mesero sorprendidamente.

“¡Por un demonio!” explota Abel “Para dos, ¡sordo!”

“Tranquilo Abel” dice Caína al sentarse a la mesa.

“Sabes,” dice Abel “lo que más me fastidia es que siempre el maldito mesero dice lo mismo. ¿Esta sordo o ciego el muy tarado?”

Caína cierra el menú. “Pídemelo lo que solíamos pedir, por favor.” Abel acepta y mientras esperan al fastidioso mesero le dice a Caína: “Sabes, este lugar me trae muchos recuerdos. Fue aquí donde tuvimos nuestra primera cita.”

“¿Que desea, *Signore*?” dice el mesero

“*Mi da due bisteche alla griglia, due piati di ravioli, due insalate, due dolce, e una botiglia di vino rosso, per favore*”

Por: El Infante Don Guillermo René Girón



“¡Se comerá todo eso señor! ¡Santo Celo, Dío mio! ¿Esta seguro?” responde inseguramente

“Otra vez, sólo tráigalo ¡Carajo!”

“También fue aquí donde tuvimos nuestra primera pelea Abel, y fue precisamente por lo mal que tratas al mesero”

“Perdóname mi amor, ¿Puedo llamarte así, verdad, aunque ya no estemos juntos?”

“Sí” responde coquetamente pasando sus labios por su boca, cruzando las piernas y jugando con su cabello.

“Fue aquí que por primera vez te prometí no volver a enojarme” dice Abel

“Que importa, ya estoy enojada” responde Caína “Comete mi platillo si quieres,” continua “ya no quiero nada.” Frunce las cejas y cruza los brazos dejando su espalda golpear el respaldo de la silla. “Vámonos; ¡quieres!”

“¿No quieres pasar al condominio?” le pregunta Caína a la entrada del edificio.

“Recuerdo que me preguntaste lo mismo en nuestra primera cita.”

“Recuerdas muy bien, amado mío.”

Ya estando adentro, Caína sale al balcón a observar la colosal ciudad. Coloca sus manos en el balcón entre medio de dos palomas blancas que se sacuden de la tremenda lluvia que cedió. Ella suspira y Abel se acerca detrás colocando sus brazos alrededor de su cintura espantando así a las palomas. “Todavía te amo. Aunque

el mundo se torne sin tiempo y el limbo me borre del universo, nunca dejaré de quererte.” Caína simplemente se da la vuelta y entra a la sala.

Ya dentro ella prende música clásica. Ambos bailan al compás romántico de los violines y del piano aclamando un deseo escondido. Él la toma de la cintura y empiezan a bailar. Giran y giran olvidando así sus penas. “Recuerdo la primera vez que bailamos, fue precisamente aquí” dice Abel mientras Caína se va al cuarto.

Ya estando adentro del cuarto, ellos se empiezan a besar desmesuradamente y caen en la cama. La ropa vuela sin piedad y la pasión los envuelve en el ocaso de la velada. Ella se sienta a ahorcadas sobre él y lo besa con devoción. El desliza sus manos por los muslos de Caína acariciando así cada rincón de su piel.

Presiona firmemente su trasero jugoso y perfecto dejando sus huellas rojas de amor. Devora despiadadamente y de un solo bocado sus senos redondos dejando su rostro sumergirse en ese paraíso terrenal. Ella por su parte araña con deseo la espalda firme de Abel. Cuenta coquetamente cada músculo del abdomen guerrero de Abel y muere con deseo sus hombros de Hércules.

Caína cierra sus ojos al igual que Abel. “Recuerdo que cerramos los ojos durante la primera vez” dice Abel. Ella deja una lágrima caer la cual se desliza por la espalda de Abel quemando literalmente su espalda. La lágrima cae sobre las sabanas prendiéndoles fuego que rápidamente consume la cama, la habitación y al final todo el condominio. “Parece que todo lo que hicimos por primera vez, lo hicimos por ultima ocasión,” dice Caína brotando de su espalda unas gloriosas alas blancas inimaginablemente grandes que pautan como ave que prende vuelo. Caína cubre a Abel con sus esplendorosas alas a pesar del fuego infernal del lugar. “Los Dioses tenían razón. Los humanos están llenos de odio, codicia y de celos. Esta tierra esta corrompida y no tiene salvación. Es hora que los Dioses tomen posesión de esta tierra y castiguen a los mortales por sus estupideces. Perdóname Abel, pero déjame llevarte a un lugar donde el tiempo no existe y el pecado es inaudito.”

El fuego gira rápidamente alrededor de ambos formando una corona de llamas encerrando así a los dos amantes sempiternos. Gritos se escuchan, pero no son de dolor, sino de éxtasis. “Perdóname Abel, pero déjame darte la corona de llamas, la corona del sol”



Review Puerto Rican Plena

Plena is Puerto Rico's most famous genre of music. It is said to have originated during the 1920s by African slaves, and of

course the roots are heard through the music. Plena was known throughout the rural areas of Puerto Rico, but as more of the people in these areas started to look for jobs in the urban areas, it became a part of the urban culture. There were two albums released this year that continue with the plena roots.

Plena Libre



+Plena Libre: Evolución (Times Square Records) 2005 Plena Libre has once again proven to one of the best Afro- Puerto Rican bands out there. Since 1994, they have shared with the world the wonderful genre of plena. With the new album "Evolución," they not only mix the traditional genres of Puerto Rico like "plena", but they also incorporate more modern rhythms with some Latin Jazz. From this, their 11th release off of Times Square Records; it not only showcases the somewhat evolution the band has gone through musically and lyrically, but it also depicts the most mind-blowing percussion sections I have heard in awhile.

Los Pleneros de la 21



+Los Pleneros de la 21: Para Todos Ustedes (Smithsonian Folkways Recordings) 2005 Unlike Plena Libre, los Pleneros de la 21 have been around since the 1980s. They have also kept with their Puerto Rican traditions and always release strong albums from year to year. The new release, "Para Todos Ustedes" focuses more on the communities of Puerto Rico and how the people of that land live. In any case, the album is for "All of Them." This album also depicts how strong each of the musicians are on what they do.

La Cocina Colombiana

TERRINA DE PIÑA

10 personas

3 cucharadas de azúcar

150 ml de agua

1 lata de piña en almíbar

150 ml de crema de leche

3 Huevos

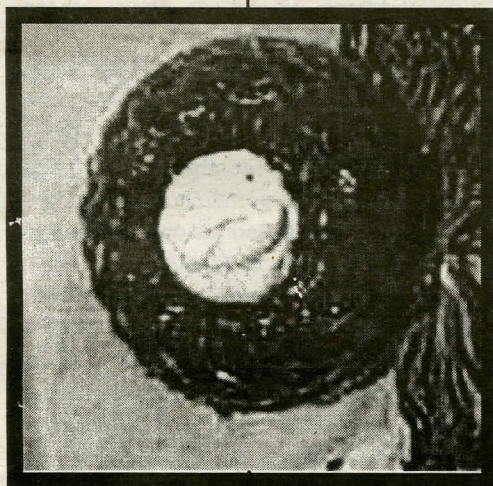
1 lata de Leche condensada

14 gr. de Gelatina sin sabor

Disolver la gelatina en agua. Calentar a fuego bajo, sin que llegue a hervir. Batir las claras a nieve, agregar el azúcar y seguir batiendo hasta formar un merengue

Batir la crema hasta que se espese. Escurrir la piña y licuarla. Batir las yemas durante 5 minutos con batidora eléctrica. Agregar la leche condensada, la gelatina y la piña licuada. Añadir de a poco el merengue y la crema mezclando con movimientos envolventes.

Tomar un molde de budín inglés de 24 cm, humedecerlo y colocarle una tira de papel manteca (también húmedo) que sobresalga de los bordes. Volcar la mezcla en el molde y llevar a la heladera por 4 a 6 horas hasta que esté firme



— Papas chorreadas —

INGREDIENTES

Para 4 personas.

2kg de papas.

1 aji verde.

1 aji morron.

2 tomates

2 cebollas.

3/4 l. de leche.

3/4 l de crema de leche (nata en español).

1/4 l. de vino

200 gr de queso cremoso

oregano, sal y pimienta a gusto.

PREPARACION:

Se cortan las cebollas en trozos pequeños y se rehoga en en una cacerola con una pizca de aceite, luego se cortan los ajies en trozos pequeños y se mezcla con la cebolla se le agrega el queso cortado en cubitos pequeños. Se le agrega el vino, cuando se evapora el alcohol se vierte la leche y crema y se deja hervir 5 minutos. Por último se cortan las papas en rodajas finas y se frien en aceite bien caliente. Se sirve las papas y se las chorrea con la salsa.

Es muy lindo para acompañar carnes



CHISTES

Papá, papá, ¿vos te casaste por la iglesia o por el civil?
¡Por estúpido!

Papá, papá, hoy me he levantado con ganas de trabajar, me voy a acostar para ver si se me pasa

Se abre el telón y sale una mujer delgada y otra mujer obesa.
Se cierra el telón, se vuelve a abrir, y sólo sale la mujer obesa.
¿Cómo se llama la película?
Lo que el viento se llevó y lo que no pudo, lo dejó.

Adivina qué es: tiene ojos y no ve, tiene pico y no pica, tiene alas y no vuela, tiene patas y no camina, ¿qué es?
Un pajarito muerto.

Se encuentran dos bebés en el arenero y la bebé le dice al bebé:
Oye, me regalas un chocolate?

¡No!

Ándale, si me das un chocolate te doy un beso.

¡Uy no, y con amenazas menos!

Y el bebé le responde:

Y la bebé le dice:

Y el bebé le dice:

¿Por qué sólo el 10% de los hombres llegan al cielo?
Porque si todos fueran, sería el infierno

Si así hacia Asia
Asia Hacia asi si
Hacia Asia asi si

¿Qué es lo que consigue que todos los hombres sean hermosos?
La oscuridad.

NIÑA ÑOÑA AÑOÑADA
AÑOÑADO NIÑO ÑOÑO

¿Qué hacen las mujeres para matar un pez?

Intentan ahogarlo

Pepe pecas pica papas con un pico,
con un pico pica papas Pepe pecas.

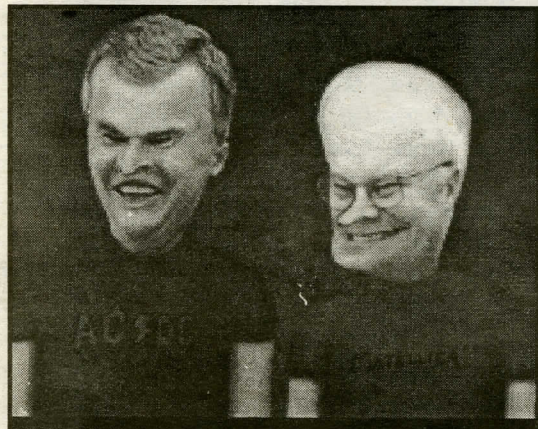
Cuando leí que el alcohol era malo, dejé de leer.

Parangaricutirimícuaro,
desenparangaricutirimicuare
el que lo diga será un buen
desanparangaricutirimicuarizador

¿En qué se parecen los dinosaurios con los hombres inteligentes?
En que los 2 se extinguieron.

CONFUSO CONFABULABA UNA CONFUSA
CONFABULACION,
CONFUNDIDO NO CONFIABA EN LA CONFUNDIDA
CONFABULACION,
QUE ACABABA DE CONFABULAR.

<http://www.ambrosiasw.com/~andrew/funny/beavisbushcheny.jpg>



Huh, huh, you said 'bush.'

Huh, huh, you said 'dick.'

Si yo como como como,
y tu comes como comes.
¿Cómo comes como como?
Si yo como como como.

Yo compre pocas copas
Pocas copas yo compre
Como yo compre pocas copas
Pocas copas yo pague

Cuando cuentes cuantos
cuenta cuantos cuantos cuentas,
porque si no cuentas cuantos cuantos cuentas
nunca sabrás cuantos cuantos cuentas tú.

Tres tristes tigres
tragaban trigo en tres tristes trastos
sentados tras un trigal.
Sentados tras un trigal,
en tres tristes trastos
tragaban trigo tres tristes tigres.

Pedro Pablo Pérez Pereira
pobre pintor portugués
pinta pinturas por poca plata
para pasar por París.

Loca loca la calaca la coloca
La coloca loca loca la calaca

Chango chino reflichado
porque chiflas a la china
chango chino rechiflado rechiflador
que a la changa china reflichada chiflas
chango chino rechiflado rechiflador

Mírame sin mirar, Myriam,
mírame mientras me muevo;
no me mires Myriam mía,
no me mires que me muero.



~ P O E

Sigo respirando,
No porque me guste
Tu oxígeno.
Simplemente no me queda de otra.

¡Otra esencia no puedo respirar!
Fijate,
El agua la has llenado de tus químicas absurdas.

A los palos les has extirpado las raíces.
La tierra, la cubriste con asfalto sintético y frió.
El petróleo corre con flujo rojo, sucio.
Y la carne es frívola, y aguada;
Surgida para morir.
¿De que me sirve?
Me ahogo lentamente por tu apetito...

Ni te puedo respirar a ti,
Pues tu sangre solo corre
Cuando te echan una moneda.
~Telonio~

Killing and Dying in the Name of Profit
Because of a lie
Innocent people are dying
No lie
Because of a lie
Soldiers are killing
No lie
No lie- the liar lies
No lie- he's lying

Antes vivía para mi soledad
Para mi sonrisa chueca y mis
Censores
Veía el mundo y me reía de él
Al pensar en todas las idioteces que
La gente acepta como verdades

Me gustaba leer en mi vacío
Y juzgar a todos los personajes
Romperlos por dentro
Con mis dientes
Y mis sesos filosos

¿Como podía ser que la gente
Se dejaba arrastrar,
Y moldear
Por vientos calientes,
Quemantes,
Que cargan arenas insólitas?

Esas mismas arenas se pegaban entre mis pestañas

Ahora acepto que no basta
Reírme y juzgarles
Porque así me pasaría
El resto de mis años
Burlándome de mi propia murmuración
De mi propia historia
Y mi propia sangre

Y ahora leo
Para fortalecerme
Para verme entre reflejos sonantes
Y pasar letras cortantes
Entre mis ojos nocivos

Mi calmante cerebral
Es la fuerza de mi pueblo
Y el sudor de los ojos inocentes
Que derraman su desafío
En la boca de los sanguinarios
~Telonio~



Mi lengua no cave en tus cajita-
tas perfec-
tas
De silabas que tienen siempre su pareji-
ta

Mi mundo no cave en tus calleci-
tas
Mis pies son muy amplios para tu oerri-
ta
Te aplasto la punta de tus pati-
tas

Mis ojos no caven en tus lenteciti-
tas
Mis manos no caven en tus guanteci-
tas
Mis piernas no caven en tus vestidi-
tas
Mis dedos no caven en tus anilli-
tas

Soy inferior porque no escondo mi valor. Soy
inferior porque no escondo
mi valor.
Soy inferior porque no escondo TU valor.
~Telonio~

Santa María
Llena eres de gracia
El Señor es contigo
Bendita eres entre todas las mujeres
Oj ~~bas~~ditito es el fruto de tu vientre,
Jesús.

Killing in the name of religion
No lie
Dying in the name of religion
No lie
Or is it a lie just to get Christian support
For a war based on lies?

Padre nuestro que estas en los cielos
Santificado sea tu nombre
Tan santo que esta en los dolares

Novus Ordo Seclorum
New World Order
of globalization, destruction and death
Worldwide lies
That breeds violence everywhere
That gives bombs instead of food
That brings death instead of life

Vénganos tu reino
Hágase tu voluntad
aquí en la tierra cómo en el cielo
y tu voluntad la distorcionan
a masacres y genocidio

No nos dejes caer en tentación
Y líbranos de todo mal

Rid us of evil and evil-doers..
Please start with the liar!
No lie-the liar lies
No lie- he's lying
Those lies are killing children
Those lies are killing elders
Those lies are killing women
Those lies are killing men
Those lies are killing..
Those lies are killing..
Those lies are killing..

And that's the truth!

Amén.

Xico González © y C/S



S Í A



The Amerikkkan People

Inspired by hate
 Late and Early at this school.
 The white man tells me "you don't belong here."
 Should I drop this fool?...
 ..he thinks he can use all my people as his tools.
 Or should I sit back and relax
 'Cause I got what he lacks.
 Culture, but why should I not be as fierce as a vulture?
 I will voraciously devour this hatred
 And introduce it to oblivion
 They shower me with hate, so Early and so Late.
 They hate my skin and endow me with looks that can kill,
 So I come after them like the girl from Kill Bill
 Maybe I'll bestow their face with my backhand.
 As they try to keep us out of THEIR land.
 Land not an object, land is part of the people
 They take land, neglect, and hang natives on a steeple.
 These particular lynch mobs, supposedly don't exist.
 But try being a minority, and try to resist.
 To resist arrest and resist being oppressed
 They treat us with equality? Wrongly you guessed.
 Try crossing the US-Mexico border "illegally."
 But you must have dark skin.
 The battle against these conservative minutemen
 Might take more than a minute to win.
 "How it was then, so it shall be again."
 We'll regain our freedom and our rights to be here
 But we won't oppress others, so have no fear
 And shed no tear.
 The real working class will be recognized.
 Try picking grapes and crops, in the midst of pesticides.
 they eat those fruits and take them for granted
 That's only because their views are greatly slanted.
 They want to stereotype us, and place us in a group
 Well let's make them burn, like some hot chicken soup
 We're not even seen as individuals
 Us Mexicans, "came from Spain, so we're not as original."
 Well I don't appreciate any of their fucking labels.
 My name is able, and I was more than willing
 to write this poem
 I hope that you let some of it sink into your dome!!
 —abel unzueta
 11-8-05

Amor de primavera

Invierno, te despides con tu sereno y tus días nublados.
 Ya dicen adiós tus ráfagas frías,
 ¡Que contento yo me siento!

¡Es primavera! El invierno se despide derramando sus lágrimas.
 Últimas gotas que caen como pullas sobre las chozas.
 ¡O, que terrible sufrimiento!

¡Ya llego la primavera!
 Lo creo, lo presiento,
 Han comenzado a retoñar flores en el desierto.

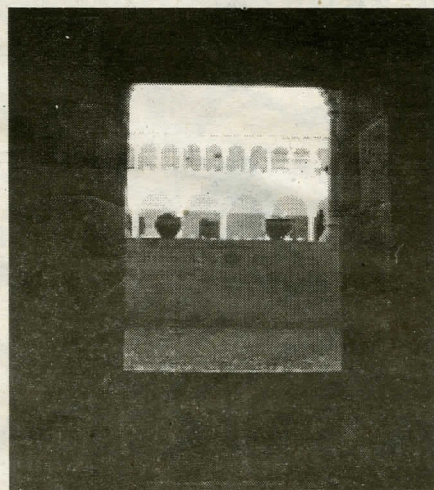
¡Que hermosa eres! ¡Hermosa tú eres primavera!
 Derrochas tus mieles
 En lindos senderos, tus querer.

Senderos que yo quisiera cabalgar.
 Como un Don Quijote de la mancha.
 Al galope de mil jinetes yo cabalgo tus senderos castos, pero
 sin manchar.

¡Preciosa primavera!
 La luna esta feliz, resplandece.
 Y en su centro un conejo le agradece.

Estrella más hermosa que sales del poniente,
 Hoy estás radiante, brilla como nunca.
 ¡Esté día tu resplandeces!

Primavera, ¡O, dichosa primavera!
 ¡Que contento yo me siento!
 ¡O, que sufrimiento!
 ¡Flores nacen en el desierto!
 ¡Tus mieles divinas son para mí un secreto!
 ¡Cabalgando tus senderos sin precipitación!
 ¡Luna, sigue iluminando mi pensamiento!
 ¡Estrella primorosa siempre cuida de las rosas en todo
 momento!
 ¡Dulce primavera!
 El día de hoy,
 La bienvenida te doy. José Chávez



Jardín del ayer

Espera, que la primavera todavía tiene rosas,
 El otoño no ha llegado y el invierno es verano
 Espera, que las noches del ayer son angustiosas
 Y el hilo perdido del pensar es más que pagano
 Espera amor mío, que estaré a tu lado

Espera, que el jardín del ayer esta floreciendo
 Las rosas aromatan los rincones de mí pensar
 Me angustia la aurora nocturna cuando te estöy
 absorbiendo
 Pero cargo conmigo la flor del olvido que me
 evita eclipsar

Espera, que llegaré esta noche desde el infinito
 Desembarcaré mi humilde corazón para solventar,
 Me apoderaré del rosal quirúrgico de oro ínclito
 Y surcaré el universo para nunca tu nombre
 apostatar

Espera amor mío, espera
 Que el jardín del ayer no se marchitará
 Regresaré la misma tarde
 Para plasmar tú nombre por toda la eternidad

Por: El infante Don Guillermo René Girón

Pasó A La Eternidad

A la lejana caverna
 Va caminando un humano
 Lleva consigo una pena

La noche oscura es serena
 La luna brilla con esplendor
 Y él camina a su cita desafortado de frustración

La luna lo va envolviendo
 Le tiende su pabellón
 Y chocan los mil problemas
 Se entierran en el corazón

Y suelta todos los flujos
 Y suelta todas las penas
 Desangra como jamás
 Arroja solo un suspiro

Solo un quejido se oyó
 Ahora por fin ya duerme
 Descansa, Descansa, Duerme
 La eternidad te espera,

El tiempo nunca paso sobre ti
 Por lo tanto el supremo vino y tereclamó
 Él te ha perdonado
 Tu acción fue tu decisión
 Descansa, Duerme, se Eterna.
 José Chávez



La Casita del Cielo
 Librería y Café
 222 D St. Suite 03
 Davis, Ca 95616
 (530) 756-4772
 1casitadelcielo@sbcglobal.net



La Casita le Ofrece:

- * Una gran selección de libros bilingües y en español
- * Café orgánico
- * Descuentos a escuelas y maestros
- * Ferias de libros y eventos educativos
- * Un ambiente amigable y educativo
- * Lectura de cuentos para niños los sábados de 10am-11:30am.



Visítenos y regístrate para ganar un libro Gratis de Harry Potter!

Danzantes del Alma
 18th Annual Children's Dance Workshop
 January 28, 2006
 Ages 5-18

Native American Culture Days
 General organizing/planning meetings every Tuesday 5-6pm in the Cross Cultural Center. Please join us to coordinate a week of Indigenous education, awareness and celebration. for more info: Jennie Luna jmluna@ucdavis.edu

CALIFORNIA

La Galeria Posada (Sac):
November 26th @ 1-4PM
 Piñatas Workshop II with Don Fernando

November 28 Monday
 The Sacramento Poetry Center presents the **Zen Marxist Launderettes** (Ellen Johnson, Erin Doyle, Carolyn Schneider, Emily Wright, Margaret S. Burns, Laura Ann Walton, Sandra K. Senne, Mira Kores, Cecile Martin). Rhony Bhopla hosts. 7:30pm, SPC/HQ for the Arts, 1719 25th (25th and R Sts). Info: 451-5569 or www.sacramentopoetrycenter.org. Free.

The Mondavi Center's - Edgewise Series
Urban Tap - Featuring revolutionary dance artist Herbin "Tamango" Van Cayseele
 (wraps hip-hop rhythms of urban streets with lively improvisational power of a jazz jam session)
Dec 1, 8 pm

La Galeria Posada (sac):
December 3rd @ 1-4PM
 Gran tamalada latinoamericana Workshop
December 3rd @ 7-11PM
 Just Another Canto (Chicuacen): Agustín Lira & Alma

Speaking Slant Step, 9/29/2005 to 12/11/2005
 Description: A history of the infamous Davis conceptual art movement of the 1970s.
 Starting date: 9/29/2005 Ending date: 12/11/2005
 Event type: Exhibition
 Location: Buehler Alumni and Visitors Center
 Sponsored by: Nelson Gallery

Sin Fronteras, Without Borders" with DJ Brenda@
 KDVS 90.3FM in Davis
 Every Friday: 1:00PM-2:30PM
www.kdvs.org

09/29/2005-
 06/30/2006

Latinas: The Spirit of California

Since California's establishment in 1850, Latinas have played a vital role in California's history. This exhibit honors these remarkable women who are community leaders and activists, politicians and entertainers, entrepreneurs and artists.
 California Museum For History, Women and the Arts; 1020 O Street. Sacramento www.californiamuseum.org (916) 653-7524

The Raymond Witt Gallery
 Location: Kadema Hall, First Floor, North Side
 Features: Named for the late Professor of Art Emeritus Raymond Witt, the Gallery primarily features works by undergraduate students. It also contains a project space for art installations, performances and other special exhibition projects.

Hours: Varied throughout the year
 Cost: Free
 Gallery Director: Department of Art (916) 278-6166
<http://www.asn.csus.edu/art>

CSUS Psychological Services Center
 CSU, SACRAMENTO
 Psychological Services Center
 (916) 278-6887
 Take advantage of free personal or family counseling at the "Psychological Services Center" at CSU, Sacramento. Call for details.

Need \$2,000 of Free Money For Your Organization's Activities?

The Club Finance Council has up to \$2,000 for each undergraduate clubs registered with SPAC. The next application **deadline is April 14, 2005**. For applications and other info., see <http://cfc.ucdavis.edu/cfc.cfm> or contact Ryan Clark, CFC Manager at cfc@ucdavis.edu or 754-8738.



- Academic Competitions
- Publications
- Conferences on/off Campus
- Cultural Shows
- Educational Forums
- Retention based programs
- Equipment Rentals
- Newsletters
- Publicity (flyers, newspaper ads, posters)
- Facility Reservations
- Performances or Shows

