

La Palabera

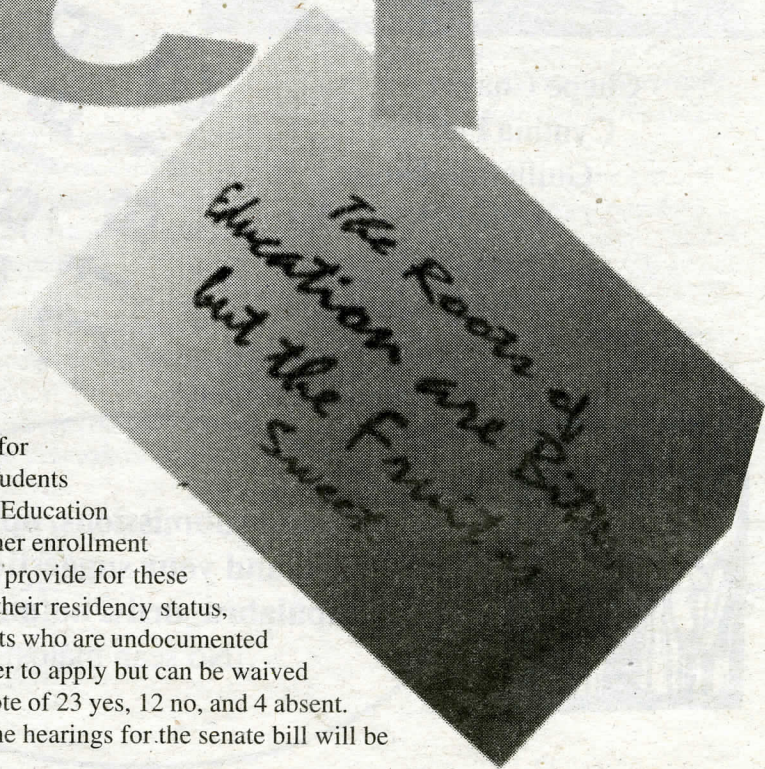
¡Hace La Fuerza!



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DREAM ACT

Bill SB 160, the Dream Act, passed senate vote on Monday Jan. 31. The California Dream Act would allow "AB 540" students who attend a UC, CSU, or California Community College to be eligible to apply and compete for student aid that is administered by the colleges and universities. Furthermore students who chose to attend a community college will be eligible for a Board of Governor (BOG) Fee Waiver. The institutions would be required to create forms and procedures so that "AB 540" undocumented students can participate in these programs. It also upholds the current standing of these students being exempt from paying out of state tuition if they have attended a California high school for more than three years and graduated from a school in the state. The bill goes in opposition to a law suit filed against the university due to its policy of undocumented students being exempt from paying out of state tuition. Some people believed that this was unfair because they were not residents even though they have lived here for years and contributed to the economy by working and paying taxes. Currently, these students are not allowed to receive financial aid from the state or apply for the FAFSA. This limits the students' options as far attending universities. Without help most students can only afford to attend community college, if even that. The current bill called the Donahoe Education Act will enact the Dream act. The Donahoe Education Act was created in response to the higher enrollment in educational institutions and allowed for more facilities to be built, among other things, to provide for these students. The Dream Act states that "undocumented aliens...are in a unique situation due to their residency status, and therefore they require increased attention so they may fulfill their academic goals." Students who are undocumented and are going to apply for financial aid will, under this act, have to pay a fee of \$26 a semester to apply but can be waived if they meet the requirements. The bill was introduced by senator Cedillo and passed with a vote of 23 yes, 12 no, and 4 absent. The next step is to get the bill passed through the Assembly Higher Education Committee. The hearings for the senate bill will be in March. Support letters are greatly appreciated. *contact info on page seven*



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



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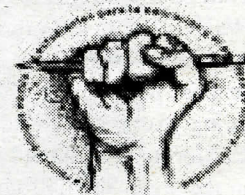


La Palabra
Staff

EDITORIAL:

In this new issue, La Palabra explores an array of topics based on the disenfranchised populations, such as immigrants and the working poor. Their are certain acts and policies that try to solve the "immigrant problem." Although, there are also few acts, such as the Dream Act that assist immigrants in furthering their education. Other policies made by lawmakers further inhibit any sort of assistance, especially in the availability in low health care. We also commemorate the loss of heroes, heroes who fought for justice and made their voice heard. We hope that everyone enjoys this issue and learns something new that will inspire them to speak aloud and cause a riot!

La Palabra Staff



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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.)

Email submissions, opinions,
art, and your suggestions to:
lapalabra_ucd@hotmail.com
¡No sean malos!

Dear UC Davis,

AS PAPERS

During winter break ASUCD decided to surprise AS PAPERS. They decided to help us clean out our closet and empty it of all the "trash" it contained. The problem behind such a thoughtful act was that in actuality the closet did not contain trash. Unless you consider 30 years of archived publications, office supplies, extra copies of issues, and most importantly, the donation material for the victims of earthquake in Kashmir to constitute garbage! In retrospect, the the thirty years of archived history which were dismissed and destroyed were not only the records of AS PAPERS but of the collective voices of the students of UC Davis. The content of those pages was made up of our shared history, our struggles, our voices, and our lives. For those pages to be destroyed has been a particularly harsh blow for the past activists, students, and their legacy. The students of UC Davis, as students of history, as learners of legacy, and as students of information must understand the immense loss that has occurred.

Associated Students Providing Alternative Publications and Resources

Where Chaos and Creativity Collide

When we came back from break, this discovery came as a particular shock because there had been absolutely no warning, and no communication between those who made the order to clear these items out and the owners of the property. Although the space out of which AS PAPERS works is provided through ASUCD, the content of the space belong to 15 different active publications, none of which were contacted during any step of this decision process. AS PAPERS has 3 paid staff members, including a director, assistant director and a distributor. These three were also ignored. Moreover, as a unit of ASUCD, it was the responsibility of the student government to inform us of these types of decisions. Sadly, this is not the first time ASUCD decides to bypass its units when making decisions, even when passing legislation that directly affects units. This lack of professionalism and respect for AS PAPERS is not new, but at this point, we believe that ASUCD and UC Davis administration has crossed the line.

After finding out empty closet, we immediately tried to investigate the matter and instead revisited the bureaucratic rhetoric that we encounter whenever trying to accomplish anything with ASUCD and administration. Not a single person responsible has made a single attempt at making reparations, despite many condolences and unofficial apologies. Each involved person continues pointing fingers and AS PAPERS still does not even know the details of what really happened and what will be done about it. We still have not received any answers and it has been over a month now.

Speaking for La Palabra, we would like to see AS PAPERS put into working order once again. We would like our space to be productive, and would request office equipment that works. We'd like our administrations support, financial and otherwise, as we grow as student leaders, and would like respect towards the work we do in the campus. We would like a system of archiving which would ensure that our history is preserved from this moment on. Mostly, we would like respect and assurance that we will be able to continue the work we do without these types of interruptions ever again.

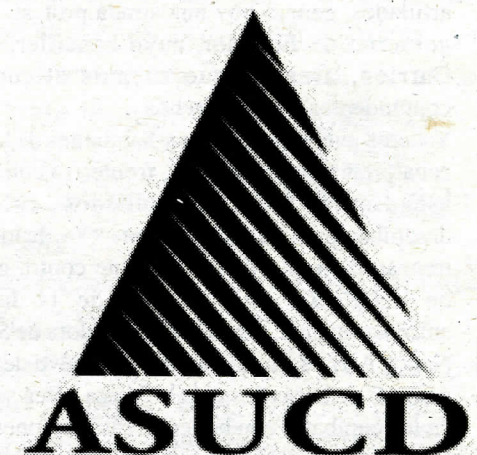
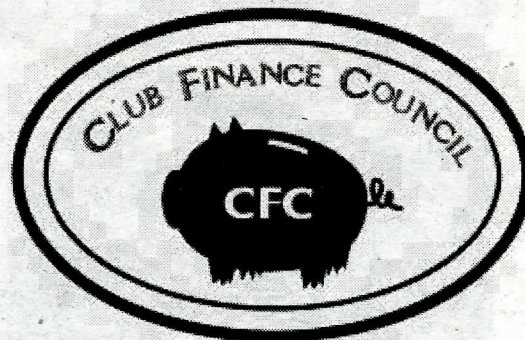
Sinceramente,
La Palabra Staff

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. 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.

The following is a limited list of previously funded activities:

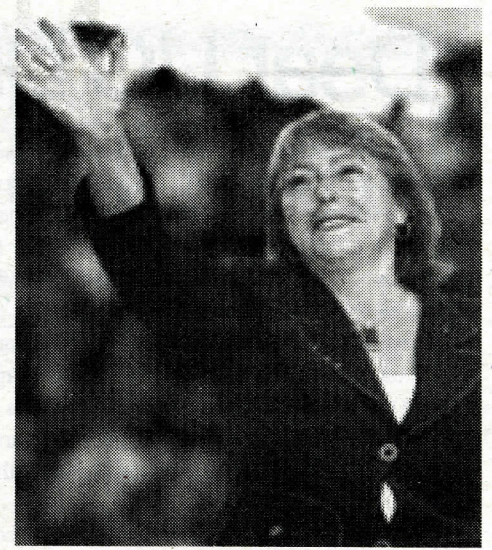
- Publications
- Conferences on/off Campus
- Cultural Shows
- Educational Forums
- Retention based programs
- Equipment Rentals
- Newsletters
- Publicity (flyers, newspaper ads, posters)
- Facility Reservations
- Performances or Shows



En enero 15 se anunció que la nueva presidenta de Chile sería Michele Bachelet, haciéndola la primera presidenta del país. Su oponente era el conservador multimillonario Sebastián Piñera. Ganó con un voto de 53% a 46%. En el año 1975, durante la dictadura de Pinochet, Bachelet era parte de la resistencia y ella y su madre fueron detenidas y torturadas en una prisión en Villa Grimaldi. Su padre Alberto Bachelet también fue detenido pero desafortunadamente murió en prisión. Bachelet es una pediatra y experta en la salud pública. Durante la presidencia de Ricardo Lagos, fue apuntada como ministra de las carteras de salud y defensa. Bachelet cree en el neoliberalismo. Esto causa miedo en algunos chilenos por la posibilidad de más privatizaciones, políticas devastadoras del medio ambiente y recursos naturales y más tratados de libre comercio en beneficio del Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), La Organización de Mundial de Comercio (OMC) y el Banco Mundial (BM). La presidencia de Bachelet no comenzara hasta su inauguración el 11 de marzo.

<http://santiago.indymedia.org>

<http://www.rebellion.org>



Bolivia

Bolivia acaba de inaugurar su primer presidente indígena, Evo Morales, el 22 de enero. Evo Morales es de origen Aymara y promovedor de la cultivación de la hoja de coca. Ganó las elecciones en diciembre, su oponente siendo el conservador Jorge Quiroga. Morales recibió 51% de los votos, haciéndolo el candidato con el porcentaje más alto de votos en alguna elección boliviana. Morales es del partido Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS). Durante su inauguración, dio un discurso que trataba sobre el gas natural de Bolivia, capitalismo, neoliberalismo y la Asamblea Constituyente. Empezó su discurso pidiendo un minuto de silencio por los antepasados como Manco Inca, Tupac Amaru y Zárate Villca y siguió con diciendo – ¡Gloria a los mártires por la liberación!- Hablo sobre sus planes de nacionalizar el gas natural diciendo que no es justo que Bolivia sea país más pobre de Sudamérica con tantos recursos naturales. También menciono que su Asamblea Constituyente incluyera “muchos gobiernos y muchos presidentes” y hablo sobre sus aspiraciones que su Asamblea sea compuesta de la comunidad internacional. Recién, Morales ha reducido su sueldo y el sueldo de sus colaboradores por 50%. El dinero ahorrado es intencionado para establecer más posiciones en los sectores de salud y educación.

www.rebellion.org

Ecuador/Colombia

JORGE ENRIQUE BOTERO CORRESPONSAL
de la Jornada.unam.mx

Santafé de Bogotá, 30 de enero. La incursión en territorio ecuatoriano de unos 300 hombres del ejército colombiano que se enfrentaban contra guerrilleros de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC), apoyados por helicópteros y aviones artillados, generó hoy una airada protesta oficial del gobierno de Ecuador, cuyo canciller, Francisco Carrión, aseguró que su país “tiene pruebas contundentes” de los hechos.

Voceros gubernamentales y habitantes de la provincia ecuatoriana de Sucumbíos, fronteriza con Colombia, aseguraron que los soldados colombianos desembarcaron en tres helicópteros y de inmediato se trenzaron en un intenso combate contra guerrilleros de las FARC durante más de 11 horas. Los enfrentamientos, según la gobernadora de Sucumbíos, Nancy Arrijos, se iniciaron a las nueve de la mañana y un par de horas después la fuerza aérea se involucró en los combates con helicópteros y aviones artillados que lanzaban cohetes y ráfagas. “Los pobladores de la población de El Bermejo salieron despavoridos, pues los disparos estaban atravesando los techos de sus viviendas, como comprueban las huellas que encontró la policía ecuatoriana, así como



la gran cantidad de casquillos esparcida por la zona”, relató Arrijos esta mañana a medios radiales de Colombia y Ecuador. Según la funcionaria, “el Plan Colombia está involucrando a Ecuador en una guerra que no es suya”.

Según denuncias de los pobladores, las tropas colombianas se adentraron unos seis kilómetros en territorio de Ecuador e incluso instalaron campamentos para llevar a cabo operaciones contra la guerrilla. Los campesinos que habitan el área, en su mayoría colombianos desplazados por la guerra, insistieron en que los guerrilleros de las FARC no actúan ni tienen bases en territorio ecuatoriano. En igual sentido se pronunciaron voceros de la policía y el ejército ecuatoriano. Tras la protesta formal de Ecuador, el gobierno colombiano guardó silencio argumentando que esperaba el resultado de la investigación de una comisión binacional conformada hace un mes justamente para evaluar periódicamente la situación de esta conflictiva región, considerada por analistas políticos y expertos militares como una de las fronteras más calientes de Sudamérica.

Ecuador denunció incursiones similares en noviembre y diciembre del año pasado, en medio de una creciente tensión diplomática binacional, generada por las protestas de Ecuador frente a las fumigaciones aéreas que hace la policía colombiana de cultivos de coca ubicados en la región fronteriza. Según Quito, esta práctica causa graves daños ambientales y es peligrosa para la salud humana.

News:

Columbus, Georgia

After protesting the decision of finding an Army investigator guilty of the torture and murder of an Iraqi detainee, 17 human rights activists were sentenced on Jan. 30 by federal Judge G. Mallon Faircloth to one and six months in prison. Thirteen of those individuals were also fined between \$500 and \$1,000. "Those arrested were among 19,000 who gathered in November outside the gates of Fort Benning to demand a dramatic shift in U.S. foreign policy and the closure of the controversial U.S. Army's School of the Americas, now called the Western Hemisphere Institute of Security Cooperation (SOA/WHINSEC)." This institute has had a long history of violence, yet despite of all the offenses no independent investigation into the school has ever taken place. New research confirms that the school continues to support known human rights abusers. Such as its support for the Col. Francisco del Cid Diaz who ordered the shooting of 16 indigenous peasants in El Salvador returned to SOA/WHINSEC in 2003. Judge Faircloth also has a history of giving harsh sentences to anyone opposing the school. In a little over a decade 183 people have served a total of over 81 years in prison for engaging in nonviolent resistance in a broad-based campaign to close the school. "The movement to close the SOA/WHINSEC continues to grow. In 2005, Rep. Jim McGovern (D-MA) introduced HR 1217, a bill to suspend operations at WHINSEC and to investigate the development and use of the "torture manuals." The bill currently has 123 bipartisan co-sponsors."

<http://dc.indymedia.org/>

BAMAKO, MALI, 19 JANUARY 2006 - The World Social Forum is an angry reply against the World Economic Forum, a yearly meeting of business and political elites in Davos, Switzerland. The message of the WSF, "Another World is Possible", produces a space for exchanging information and experiences in fighting neo-liberalism.

Africa is the perfect setting for such a meeting because the past decade has seen a widespread array of popular resistance there. The Forum will offer a chance for dialogue and reflection on those struggles as well as aiding in the creation of alternatives to build a better world based on solidarity and common struggle, not competition and war.

This year's World Social Forum is being held simultaneously in Bamako (Mali), Caracas (Venezuela), and Karachi (Pakistan). The Bamako World Social Forum opens today, the 19th of January 2006. Approximately 30,000 activists from across the region and the world are expected to attend. This is the first World Social Forum to be held in Africa.

Themes of this year's forum in Bamako are:

Militarization and War, Outcomes of the Hong Kong WTO meeting, UN reform, Migration and many more.

<http://www.forumsocialmundial.org>

Chiapas, Mexico

On January 1, 2006, the convoy that accompanied Subcomandante Insurgente Marcos departed from the Garrucha Caracol to San Cristobal de las Casas. With that marked the first step in the new Zapatista political initiative known as The Other Campaign, which hopes to forge an anti-capitalist alliance of the non-electoral Left in Mexico. The journey culminated with a public rally in the Cathedral Plaza, known as the Plaza of Resistance, where members of Zapatista Command spoke. Nearly 300 people of the Highlands region of the state of Chiapas, who have signed on to the Zapatista initiative gathered with subcomandante Marcos, now called Delegate Zero, in his first day of the Other Campaign. The campaign started on Jan. 9 and subcomandante Marcos, as "Delegate Zero," plans to visit all 31 Mexican states plus the federal district. Despite a few changes to the schedule, the campaign still visited the hurricane affected indigenous community of Huixtla. On the way to Tonalá, Marcos made a surprise stop at El Amate, a Chiapas prison. Through the still stunned prison guards, Marcos sent a message of solidarity to the prisoners inside. Opening lines of communication is the essence of the Other Campaign, which ultimately aims to establish a non-electoral and independent leftist alliance that could provide a force to implement a new anti-neoliberal constitution.

<http://chiapas.indymedia.org/>

Jamaica

More than 3400 delegates will vote pm February 25, 2005 to elect Jamaica's seventh prime minister. P.J. Patterson who has been Prime Minister of Jamaica for the past fourteen years urged the four candidates to avoid negative campaigns. The four candidates include local government minister Portia Simpson Miller, Security Minister Peter Phillips, Finance Minister Omar Davies and vice president Karl Blythe. Tension, however, has developed between the popular camps of Miller and Phillips. Miller saying her opponent has been bribing delegates for votes. Patterson said that he would resign his post by April of 2006 and the new president will seek to lead the PNP party to an unprecedented 5th straight victory in the 2007 general elections.

<http://www.cnn.com>



Richmond, Virginia

On Wednesday, February 1, 2006 a group of community based organizations, such as Mexicanos Sin Fronteras and the Woodbridge Workers Committee, were coming together to send a message to Virginia Legislature about several bills that will greatly affect the immigrant community. Three vans full of members of an anti-immigration group called the minutemen showed up with cameras and signs to harass the workers. Some of the bills will benefit the community and are supported by the coalition of immigrant rights and day labor organizations. These bills will raise the minimum wage, develop programs for law enforcement to learn languages other than English, and provide more state assistance for localities with higher numbers of special education and ESL students. In addition there are several proposed bills that the coalition will vehemently oppose. These bills would bar undocumented students from state colleges and universities, prevent students who have lived for years in VA but do not have documentation from receiving in-state tuition, allow police officers to enforce immigration law, require driver's license examinations to be given solely in English, prohibit public funding of day labor centers, and prosecute employers that did not require legal documentation from prospective employees. These proposed laws would violate civil and human rights, target Latino communities, and put undue burden on police departments. The anti-immigrant education bills prevent our youth from becoming all they can be in the communities they have lived in for the majority of their lives."

<http://dc.indymedia.org/>

La Palabra Alumni Share Their Thoughts



“May the tradition
continue
another 10 years and
many more.”

Roy Sianez

Palabristas!

I'm a full-time professor in the heart of Toronto, Ontario (Canada). When not teaching, I practically live in Cuba four months out of the year. I would love to touch bases with all you amazing activists, artists, educators...I guess the collective spirit of contributing to La Palabra rubs off in all the right ways. Ten years and still going strong!

Con respeto y carino,

Lena Carla Gutekunst
Professor Centennial College

Please extend a warm felt thank you to all the Palabristas for keeping the fire of La Palabra burning. Indeed it is a fire of sorts that ignited the effort to build a grassroots means of communicating our stories, our news and our culture.

Ten years! Time seems to travel faster than the memory can keep up. It brings me great joy to have been a small part of something that has attracted so many others to carry on for ten years.

Ten years ago La Palabra brought together a group of young students to be a voice for Latino students on campus and the surrounding community. Today thanks to students with an equally if not stronger sense of community responsibility the tradition continues.

May the tradition continue another 10 years and many more.

Roy Sianez

I'm living in Kansas now. I'm so glad to hear that La Palabra continua, and wish I could have been at the party to re-live some old memories - like late nights pasting the pages, and last minute writing/editing and computer malfunctions with Photoshop '98! I hope that you are all well.

Mayra Sanchez

In 1996 we were on a mission to connect with and be a voice for the Chicanos and Latinos of Davis and beyond and the dream still lives today. It made me think of all the nights/madrugadas we were in lower Freeborn Hall typing away, creating headlines and layouts and stories...Running around trying to get that last article in on time and all the amazing people we met as a group and individually. Remember “Enfoque”? I had such a great time interviewing artists, from the funny ones to the more serious ones—Eric Estrada, Perla Batalla, Culture Clash, Edward James Olmos, Inti-Illimani, etc. Thanks to all of you who made that period so wonderful!

My news? My passions are still traveling and volunteering. I spent almost a month in Uganda, Africa, working with abandoned children and women with HIV/AIDS; that was amazing, definitely a life-changing experience. Despite the trips I've taken to so many places, my favorite ones have been to Latin America—Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Guatemala, etc. I've loved them all!

I also continue my involvement in the community by serving on the Board of several nonprofits and co-founding a wonderful nonprofit in 2004—Neighbors Without Borders. We do community programs locally and internationally.

¡Un fuerte abrazo a todos los palabristas!
Con cariño y aprecio,
Marcia Barahona

Still being on campus, I have been privileged to see how La Palabra has evolved these past ten years. I'm always amazed to see how some things in the paper have changed, but the overall message hasn't. That, with words (written, verbal, and visual), you can impact someone's life in so many ways.

I hope La Palabra continues to educate and serve as a motivation to our raza to take part in the political process and to support our ideals of education, as well serve as forum where ideas, opinions, art, music, and poetry can be freely expressed without censorship.

I also want to commend all of the palabristas past and present for their commitment to the paper. It really demonstrates your willingness to succeed, especially when confronted with my unpredictable obstacles, along with trying to complete your education.

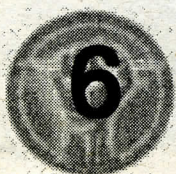
For the present palabristas remember that your education should always come first (even before the paper) because you will always carry it with you wherever you end up. As a student, you must do your best to be successful. When you graduate, remember to give back to your community because it has helped to create the person you are today.

I'm very proud that our efforts ten years were not in vain. I will always feel lucky and honored to have been part of this great endeavor, especially from its inception.

Good Luck to all the palabristas (young and old)!

Cuidanse mucho!

Maricela Gonzalez
Co-Founder, Class of 1996



Dream Act

La propuesta SB 160, llamada "Dream Act," fue aprobada por el senado el lunes, 31 de enero. La propuesta daría la oportunidad a los estudiantes que están clasificados bajo el AB 540, es decir estudiantes sin residencia que atienden la Universidad de California, Estatal o un Colegio Comunitario. Dichos estudiantes podrán aplicar por ayuda financiera. Además, estudiantes que asistan a un Colegio Comunitario serán elegibles para un Board of Governor (BOG) Fee Waiver. Las instituciones tendrán la responsabilidad de que dichos estudiantes puedan participar y recibir la ayuda. También, se contempla la posibilidad de que los estudiantes no tengan que pagar la cuota de fuera del estado si han atendido la preparatoria en California por lo menos tres años y recibieron diploma de una preparatoria en California. La propuesta va en oposición de un litigio contra la universidad la cual indica que los estudiantes sin estado residencial no tienen que pagar cuota de fuera del estado. Alguna gente cree que esta regla no es justa, aunque en realidad estos estudiantes han estado en los Estados Unidos por varios años, aun más sus padres contribuyen a la economía con su trabajo y con los impuestos que pagan. Actualmente, estos estudiantes no pueden recibir ayuda financiera del estado y no pueden aplicar

para la FAFSA. Esto limita las opciones de los estudiantes que quieren asistir a la universidad. Sin ayuda financiera muchos de estos estudiantes no pueden pagar por la colegiatura. La propuesta llamada el "Donahoe Education Act" ayudaría a establecer el Dream Act. El "Donahoe Education Act" fue creado en respuesta al aumento de inscripciones de estudiantes en colegios. Esto permitió que más instalaciones fueran construidas y proveer más recursos para los estudiantes. El "Dream Act" declara que "extranjeros indocumentados... son en una situación especial debido a su estado de residencia y por eso requieren mas atención para que puedan satisfacer sus metas." Estudiantes indocumentados que quisieran aplicar para la ayuda financiera tendrán que pagar un honorario de \$26 dólares al semestre. La propuesta fue introducida por el senador Cedillo y paso el senado con un voto de 23 a favor, 12 en contra y 4 votos ausentes. El próximo paso será pasar la propuesta por el Comité de la Asamblea de Educación Avanzada. La audiencia de dicha propuesta se espera sea en marzo. Cartas demostrando su apoyo serán apreciadas y pueden ser mandadas a lo oficina del senador Cedillo y al Comité de la Asamblea de la Educación Avanzada.

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tienen alguna pregunta o si quisieran ayudar
favor de ponerse en contacto con Eric Z.
Guerra en la dirección indicada.

Mexican Border Maps

"Mexico canceled plans on January 26 to distribute 70,000 border maps with safety instructions and tips to migrants aiming to cross illegally into the United States", this is the decision the Mexican government had to make in order to secure the lives of immigrants coming to the United States from American Minutemen. Although the Mexican government denies that the Minutemen had anything to do with the decision, the Minutemen admitted that they would have used these maps in order to trap immigrants. These maps would have given immigrants an idea of the terrain close to the border and locations of watering holes. But members of the Minutemen group stated that the maps are going to be useless to them because they have already pinpointed where these waterholes are and would not need this map in order to trap immigrants.

Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff stated that he did not like the idea of giving immigrants maps because this would encourage more people to cross the border, which would cause more immigrants to loose their lives in dangerous terrain. This brings up the question of why homeland security is so preoccupied with the welfare of immigrants, is it because they want to make their jobs easier by having less immgrants crossing, or is it because they know that if more immigrants crossed the border it would cost the United States government more money to keep them out? Minuteman co-founder Chris Simcox said, "The

Mexican government ought to be ashamed that their policies drive their citizens to risk death in the Arizona desert trying to escape their country, rather than giving away maps to help their citizens flee, the government of Mexico should dedicate itself to making Mexico a country their citizens can be proud of and want to live in." Since the beginning of 2005, the Minutemen have posted close to twenty observation decks in Arizona, California, and Nevada, to control the flow of immigrants. "United States' border states are fed up with illegal migration and drug trafficking and are pressuring the U.S. government to do more to protect the border — including a proposal to extend a wall along both countries' common frontier, something Mexico bitterly resents." Mexico is also angry that the United States is doing nothing to stop groups such as the Minutemen from forming and injuring immigrants. Although Homeland Security neither confirms nor denies that the United States government might have put pressure on Mexico to cancel its plans, there are still many unanswered questions as to why the Mexican government would have cancelled a plan that was in place to help immigrants instead of disenfranchising them.

As a result of the decision the Humane Borders group decided to release posters warning people intended of crossing the border that it is dangerous and they might lose their lives. The posters show how many migrant deaths there have been throughout the Arizona-Mexican border.

<http://www.humaneborders.org>

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Medi-Cal Cuts Harm California's Most Disadvantaged People

Recortes al programa de Medi-Cal dañan a las personas mas necesitadas

Health care for low income families in California is once again under attack. Arnold Schwarzenegger has proposed an appalling budget, which in an attempt to keep his rich buddies at bay, cuts social benefits while preventing the increase of taxes. Schwarzenegger announced his 2005-06 budget on January 10th, 2006, which includes numerous changes to the Medi-Cal program that provides health coverage to 6.6 million California children, parents, seniors, and people with disabilities.

Over the past year, the state Assembly and Governor have been using Medi-Cal cuts to help shrink the deficit. Among his many cuts, Schwarzenegger has now introduced a new state reimbursement that reduces Medi-Cal payments by 5 percent for doctors and health care facilities.

Low provider rates are already a major reason that nearly half of the state's physicians do not serve Medi-Cal patients. According to AIDS Project LA, Medi-Cal's provider payment rates rank 42nd among the 50 states, and they are well below the rates paid by Medicare and commercial insurers in California. Because of the low reimbursement rates prior to the cut, more than 60 percent of Medi-Cal recipients, including people living with chronic illnesses such as HIV/AIDS and diabetes, already reported difficulty finding a doctor. Despite rising poverty and overall need, Schwarzenegger continues to cut health services to these extremely disadvantaged communities while preventing increased taxes toward his big business cronies.

These Medi-cal cuts have arisen due to Schwarzenegger's relentless prevention of raising taxes. Despite the fact that the working class people who need this aid the most are those who build the state's economy, Schwarzenegger still will not work towards providing adequate healthcare for the working class by taxing those who hold the largest amount of money. In his *State of the State* address, Schwarzenegger said that he planned on "build[ing] upon the fiscal responsibility of the two previous years while making significant investments in education, transportation, healthcare, public safety and the environment" and continued to say that "all this can and must be done while continuing to hold the line on taxes." Schwarzenegger, holding taxes within a "bad budget" year does not ensure that there will be "significant investments" in healthcare. Perhaps the problem here is that Schwarzenegger continues to think of human needs on the margins of profit.

These policy changes would be realized over several years. This means that these new changes would not only be restricted to the "bad budget" year but will affect Californians' access to health care in the future as well. The governor is cutting corners which plainly disallow health access to thousands of working-class Californian's and their families for years to come.

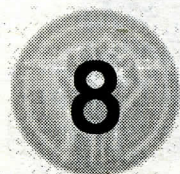
El cuidado médico para familias de bajos ingresos en California esta siendo agredido de nuevo. Arnold Schwarzenegger ha propuesto un presupuesto espantoso que es un intento mas de complacer a sus amiguitos ricos. El presupuesto corta beneficios sociales mientras que impide el aumento de impuestos a las compañías ricas. Schwarzenegger anunció su presupuesto del 2005-06 el 10 de enero, 2006 el cual incluye cambios numerosos al programa Medi-Cal que provee cobertura de salud a 6.6 millones de niños, padres, jubilados, y deshabilitados de California.

En el último año, la asamblea del estado y el gobernador han estado utilizando cortes médicos para contraer el déficit económico. Entre sus muchos recortes, Schwarzenegger ha introducido un nuevo reembolso estatal que reduce pagos médicos por 5 por ciento para doctores y los centros que aceptan Medi-Cal.

Las tarifas diminutivas que el gobierno paga a médicos ya eran una razón importante por la cual mitad de los médicos del estado no dan servicio a pacientes con Medi-Cal. Según el grupo Proyecto SIDA de Los Ángeles, las tarifas médicas estatales ya miden 42 entre los 50 estados, y están mucho mas bajas que las tarifas pagadas por Medicare y los seguros comerciales en California. Debido al reembolso bajo antes de este más reciente corte, más de 60 por ciento de los pacientes que usan Medi-Cal, incluyendo a las personas que viven con enfermedades crónicas tales como VIH/SIDA y diabetes, ya han reportado dificultades en encontrar a un doctor. A pesar del crecimiento de la pobreza y la necesidad, Schwarzenegger continúa cortando servicios médicos a las comunidades más necesitadas mientras que impide el aumento de impuestos hacia sus amigos de negocio.

Estos recortes al Medi-Cal han ocurrido debido a la prevención implacable de Schwarzenegger en aumentar impuestos. A pesar de que la gente de la clase obrera son los que construyen la economía del estado y los que más necesitan del Medi-Cal, Schwarzenegger todavía no cobrará más impuestos a los que tienen más dinero. En su *Relato de la dirección del estado*, Schwarzenegger dijo que planea "incrementar sobre la responsabilidad fiscal de los dos años anteriores mientras que hace inversiones significativas a la educación, el transporte, la salud, la seguridad pública y el ambiente", continuó con diciendo "todo esto puede y debe ser hecho mientras que continuamos manteniendo la línea en impuestos." Schwarzenegger, negándose a subir los impuestos dentro de un año de "mal presupuesto" no nos asegura que habrán "inversiones significativas" a la salud. Quizás el problema aquí es que Schwarzenegger continúa pensando en las necesidades humanas en términos de inversiones y dinero.

Estos cambios de póliza serían realizados sobre varios años. Esto significa que los nuevos cambios no serían sólo restringidos al año del "mal presupuesto" sino que también afectarán el acceso a cuidado medico de Californianos en los próximos años. El gobernador esta ignorando problemas que plenamente afectan el acceso de la salud a miles de trabajadores Californianos y sus familias y continuaran siendo afectados en el futuro.



La palabra hace la fuerza!

volúmen 11, número 1, febrero 2006

Adelante Schafik, el futuro es nuestro

Schafik ha muerto. Su corazón, cual había sostenido tantos años de lucha hacia justicia para El Salvador, se detuvo. Pero su mensaje positivo nunca parara de pulsar en las mentes del pueblo Salvadoreño. Schafik Handal dirigió el Partido Comunista salvadoreño en los años difíciles de la lucha contra los regímenes represivos y entreguistas. También cuando esa organización se fundió en el Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, él fue un líder muy conocido. Schafik ha muerto. Su corazón, cual había sostenido tantos años de lucha hacia justicia para El Salvador, se detuvo. Pero su mensaje positivo nunca parara de pulsar en las mentes del pueblo Salvadoreño

Fue uno de los hombres más buscados por Estados Unidos y los escuadrones de la muerte a su servicio en la más chica de las repúblicas americanas. Eran los tiempos de la llamada guerra de baja intensidad lanzada por la administración Reagan en América Central. Entonces los guerrilleros del FMLN ponían en majo al ejército de la oligarquía, entrenado y armado hasta los dientes por Washington.

Luego de los acuerdos de paz, en 1992, Schafik se convirtió en la principal figura de la ex guerrilla convertida en partido político, del que fue candidato a la presidencia en los comicios del 2004. La derecha, los medios de comunicación a su servicio, le tildaban de "ortodoxo", "dogmático", que en su caso fue la manera de atacar su defensa intransigente del socialismo. No por gusto la sucia campaña mediática contra su candidatura, pagada,



entre otros, con los millones de la mafia anticubana de Miami.

Schafik había nacido el 14 de octubre de 1930 en la ciudad de Usulután. Hijo de emigrantes palestinos de la ciudad de Belén, fue el mayor de seis hermanos, uno de los cuales se cuenta entre los miles de desaparecidos en

su país. El enfrentamiento a la dictadura de Maximiliano Hernández resulta su estreno en el combate político. Vivió larga parte de su vida entre la clandestinidad, el exilio y la persecución. Defendió a ultranza la Revolución Cubana y mantuvo una relación cálida y estrecha con Fidel, su amigo, su hermano.

Cómo no recordarlo hoy cuando se dirigió tantas veces a nuestro pueblo, como lo hizo ante la multitud que colmó la Plaza de la Revolución de La Habana el pasado Primero de Mayo. Entonces condenó la complicidad de la Casa Blanca con el terrorista Luis Posada Carriles, que hizo de El Salvador cubil para preparar y ejecutar sus crímenes. En aquella histórica jornada también decía: "Los pueblos tienen derecho a liberarse del neoliberalismo, del capitalismo, que son terrorismos, y saben los pueblos que el socialismo es humanismo". Aquella frase fue aplaudida por los miles de cubanos allí congregados.

Un mes después regresó a La Habana, como delegado al Encuentro Internacional contra el terrorismo, por la verdad y la justicia. Estaba lleno de optimismo por los cambios que tienen lugar en América Latina. Y con esa fe murió, no sin antes abrazar a Evo, y confirmar en la sufrida Bolivia que el futuro es de los pueblos y de hombres como él.

-FMLN

Coretta Scott King

Coretta Scott King died on January 30, 2006. She had been born and raised in Heiberger, Alabama and experienced first hand the segregation in the South. In 1945 she graduated top of her class and received a scholarship to Antioch College in Ohio. There she took interest in the emerging civil rights movement and joined the local chapter of the NAACP. She graduated from Antioch with a B.A in music and education and won a scholarship to study in at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. It was in Boston that she met Martin Luther King Jr., who was then a student of theology, and would later become her husband on June 18, 1953. They moved to Montgomery, Alabama in 1954 where Martin Luther King Jr. had accepted a position as a pastor. After Rosa Park's protest on the bus, the black citizens of Montgomery organized a boycott of city buses under King's leadership. Drawing world wide attention the boycott led the court to eliminate local ordinances separating race in public transit. King quickly became a leader in the civil rights movement. Coretta was always at his side at marches and supported him despite the dangers that might arise. Coretta used her musical background to support the cause by organizing Freedom Concerts that combined poetry, narration, and music to tell the story of the Civil Rights Movement. Coretta traveled with her husband to Africa to celebrate the independence of Ghana in 1957 and in 1959 they went to India to honor Mahatma Gandhi who had inspired Dr. King in the ways of non-violence. She was also with



him in Norway in 1964 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. Mrs. King became a renowned public speaker and became the first woman to deliver the Class Day address at Harvard, and the first woman to preach at a statutory service at St. Paul's Cathedral in London. She also served as a Women's Strike for Peace delegate to the 17-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Switzerland in 1962. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. Channeling her grief, Mrs. King concentrated her energies on fulfilling her husband's work by building The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change as a living memorial to her husband's life and dream. She remained

active in the causes of racial and economic justice, and in her remaining years devoted much of her energy to AIDS education and curbing gun violence. In 1974 she formed the Full Employment Action Council, a broad coalition of over 100 religious, labor, business, civil and women's rights organizations dedicated to a national policy of full employment and equal economic opportunity. Mrs. King continued to serve the cause of justice and human rights; her travels took her throughout the world on goodwill missions to Africa, Latin America, Europe and Asia. In 1983, she marked the 20th Anniversary of the historic March on Washington, by leading a gathering of more than 800 human rights organizations, the Coalition of Conscience, in the largest demonstration the capital city had seen up to that time. Mrs. King led the successful campaign to establish Dr. King's birthday, January 15, as a national holiday in the United States. By an Act of Congress, the first national observance of the holiday took place in 1986. In 1985 Mrs. King and three of her children were arrested at the South African embassy in Washington, D.C., for protesting against that country's apartheid system of racial segregation and disenfranchisement. Ten years later, she stood with Nelson Mandela in Johannesburg when he was sworn in as President of South Africa. Although she died in 2006 at the age of 78, she remains an inspirational figure to men and women around the world.

Protegiendo la Frontera

Escrito por Estela Sánchez e Isabel Hernandez

Hoy en día se cree que el racismo no es obvio, pero es tan evidente ahora como fue en el pasado. Es cierto que no hay anuncios fuera de negocios cuales no admiten minorías o áreas segregadas en los autobuses, sino hay leyes, grupos racistas con apoyo estatal tales como los minutemen y muros que son intencionadas para separar grupos de gente y todos estos representan la xenofobia.

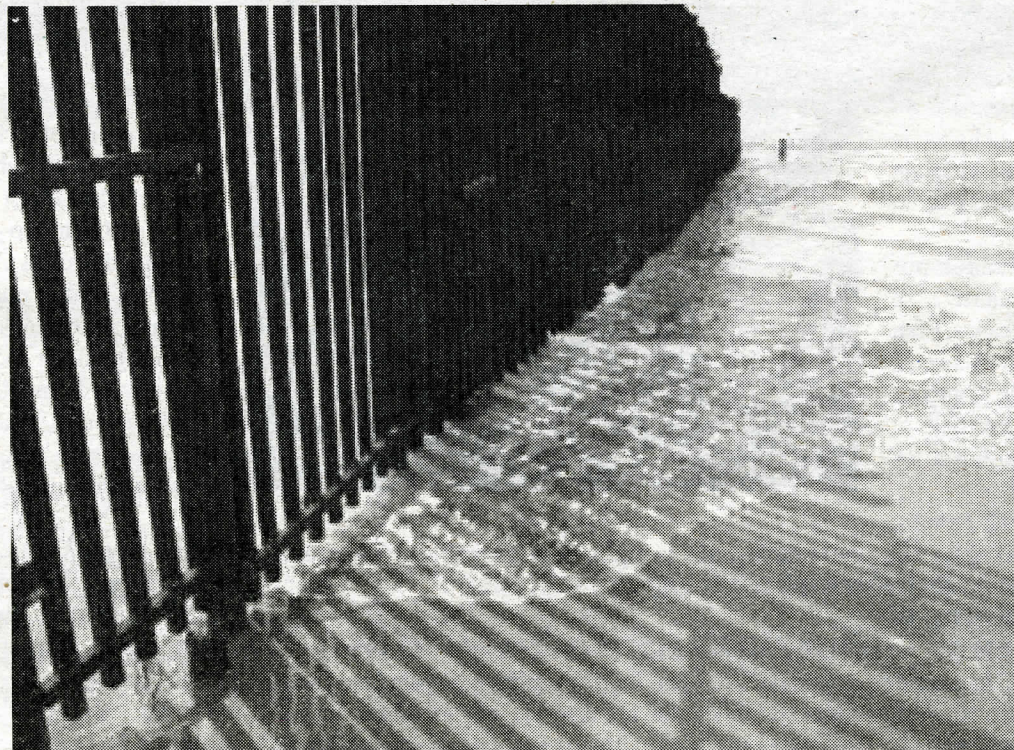
Desde los ataques del 11 de Septiembre el gobierno estadounidense ha tomado extra "precauciones de seguridad" para prevenir estos actos de terrorismo, pero parece que el gobierno erróneamente ha integrado el desacuerdo de inmigración indocumentada con la de seguridad nacional. Las oportunidades económicas y sociales ofrecidas en los Estados Unidos atraen a bastantes inmigrantes indocumentados y cada año el número aumenta drásticamente. Esta gente viene a trabajar pero por su estado legal son explotados, y robados de pago y beneficios.

En diciembre el acto de La Protección de la Frontera, Antiterrorismo, y Control de la Inmigración Ilegal de 2005 (HR4437) fue aprobada con un voto de 239 a 182. Se va discutir la aprobación de la ley los últimos de febrero o los primeros de marzo, 2006.

Algunas de las provisiones bajo el acto incluyen:

- Haciendo la presencia ilegal en los EEUU una felonía que hará los inmigrantes inelegible para la ciudadanía
- Una extensión de la definición del "contrabando de ilegales" de una manera que cualquiera que asiste a una persona indocumentada pudiera ser cargada con una ofensa criminal.
- Más tiempo de detención para los inmigrantes indocumentados

La manera en cual la propuesta esta escrita permite la persecución de organizaciones y sus miembros quienes ayudan a los inmigrantes con servicios sociales. La propuesta estaba escrita con el propósito de controlar el terrorismo, pero es más como la condenación de los quien intentan proteger los derechos humanos. La legislación falla en proteger a los que hacen los trabajos que muchos americanos prefieren no hacer. También hace la residencia ilegal una felonía cual impone el arresto obligatorio a muchos inmigrantes que no son amenaza al país. Los inmigrantes no vienen a los Estados Unidos



para cometer actos de terrorismo pero para trabajar. La única cosa que las organizaciones sociales quieren es asegurar que estos trabajadores no sean robados de sus derechos. La propuesta es usada como una de las respuestas al terrorismo pero sólo deja conflictos laborales.

La Protección de la Frontera, Antiterrorismo, y Control de la Inmigración Ilegal de 2005 (HR4437) también ataca a empresas que emplean a inmigrantes indocumentados. Aumentará las multas a compañías que violan la propuesta. Pero peor es que forzará a empresas que averigüen la legitimada de la identificación del empleado. Estas medidas son para evitar el empleo de indocumentados, pero a la vez les da acceso a varias bases de datos federales. La legislación sólo causará más problemas en una sociedad que exige trabajadores con bajo paga. Esta propuesta también es un ánimo a la discriminación y abuso hacia todos los trabajadores en los EEUU no sólo los indocumentados. Partidarios dicen que la propuesta no es para hacer los que ayudan a inmigrantes el objeto, pero a los contrabandistas quien dirige y asisten inmigrantes al país. La realidad es que la propuesta deja a muchos ciudadanos y no ciudadanos sin justicia fundamental.

Otros enmiendas requerirían la construcción de un cerco a lo largo de la frontera de los EEUU y México, la autorización de la policía estatal a cumplir la ley federal de la inmigración, eliminar el programa diverso de la visa, evitar indefinidamente las aplicaciones para la ciudadanía o residencia y el uso de otros beneficios si se cree que ha habido fraude por

parte del que aplica. También había otras enmiendas, muchas de las cuales todavía no han pasado, por ejemplo, negar la ciudadanía a los niños nacidos de inmigrantes indocumentados y negar la entrada al país a mujeres embarazadas que vienen a los EEUU a dar luz.

Últimamente, ha habido un resurgimiento de "reinterpretar" la 14^o enmienda. Hay gente que cree que los bebés de inmigrantes indocumentados son "bebés anclas", cuyos detienen la economía de los EEUU en bajos niveles y no merecen el derecho de ser ciudadanos. La misma gente que está contra la inmigración porque según va contra la ley, es la misma gente que está contra el 14^o enmienda y pretenden cambiarla por su propia ventaja.

La enmienda también propone ampliar vigilancia en la frontera. La iniciativa de "una cara en la frontera" es una medida del departamento de la seguridad que agruparía las inspecciones de la inmigración, haciendas y agrícolas. También utilizaran detección por medio de la radiación. Además, la cuenta ampliaría el Programa Institucional de la Trasladación

y detener a inmigrantes hasta que terminen su sentencia antes de que puedan volver a su país. También, los fondos que son para los estados que encarcelan a inmigrantes indocumentados no serían dados si se encuentra que el estado tiene una ley que prohíbe la interacción entre la policía y oficiales de inmigración.

Éstos son solamente algunas de las medidas bajo La Protección de la Frontera, Antiterrorismo, y Control de la Inmigración Ilegal de 2005 (HR 4437). La ambición de construir cercas, aumentar la cantidad de encarcelados y el odio hacia poblaciones enteras demuestra que todavía existe el racismo pero hoy en día le dan otro nombre, con cara de una ley. Los legisladores consideran inmigrantes solamente como números. "Hay millares de inmigrantes," la gente dice. "Están costando el país tanto dinero por sus crímenes y su uso de welfare" cuando en realidad agregan a la economía por su trabajo y pagos de impuestos. No se dan cuenta que son gente que no merece ser cercados y menospreciados. La necesidad de proteger nuestra frontera cae en protegiendo la gente que la intentan cruzar

<http://www.nilc.org/>

Para ver la enmienda completa visita:

<http://judiciary.house.gov/>

The Border Protection Act

Written by: Estela Sánchez and Isabel Hernandez

Contrary to what many people believe, racism is as blatant now as it ever was. There may not be any signs outside of businesses keeping people of color out or segregated areas on buses, but nowadays there are laws, state supported hate groups such as the minutemen, and walls that are intended to literally keep people away, all of which represent xenophobia.

Ever since the September 11 attacks the U.S. government has taken extra "security measures" to prevent such acts of terrorism from being repeated, but it seems that the government has naively joined the issue of immigration with that of national security. The economic and social opportunities offered in the United States attract many undocumented immigrants to this country and every year the number drastically increases. These people come to work, and because of their undocumented status they are exploited, denied from their benefits and receive low wages.

On December 2005 the Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (HR 4437) was approved with a vote of 239 to 182. The passing of the bill will be debated on until late February or early March, 2006. Some of the provisions under the bill include:

- Making an unlawful presence in the U.S. an aggravated felony which would prevent immigrants from applying for citizenship
- Expanding the definition of criminal "alien smuggling" in such a way that anyone who assists an undocumented person to live or remain in the U.S. could be charged with a criminal offense.
- Expanding detention of non-U.S. citizens in removal proceedings

The manner in which the bill is written allows the prosecution of people and groups who assist illegal immigrants. It was written in an effort to control terrorism, but it is actually criminalizing those who attempt to protect basic human rights. The bill fails to protect individuals who are in need of protection and who do the work U.S. citizens choose to stay away from. It makes undocumented residency a felony which imposes a mandatory detention on immigrants who are not a risk or threat to the community. Most immigrants do not come to the United States to cause terrorism, but to earn a living, and the only thing that public services want to do is make sure that these workers are not being cheated. The bill is being used as one of the answers to terrorism, but it only leaves unresolved labor issues.

The bill will also prosecute employers who hire undocumented immigrants and will enforce higher penalties for violating the immigration law. With the passing of the act, all employers will have to check the authenticity of an applicant's identification. These measures are meant to stiffen the employer sanctions, which make it illegal to hire undocumented immigrants, but allow all employers access to various federal databases. Legislation will only cause more problems in

a work force that has a high demand for workers that are willing to fill low wage jobs. This is also a call for racial profiling, discrimination and abuse against not only undocumented, but all workers in the United States. Advocates say that the bill is not meant to target groups helping illegal immigrants, but smugglers who assist and direct immigrants into the country. The reality is that the bill leaves both citizens and non-citizens deprived of fundamental rights.

Other amendments were made that would require the construction of a fence along the entire U.S.-Mexico border, authorize state and local police to enforce federal immigration law, eliminate the diversity visa program, and delay indefinitely applications for adjustment of status or immigration benefits if alleged fraud by the applicant exists. There were also other amendments, many of which have not been voted upon as of now, such as denying citizenship to children born to undocumented immigrants and denying entry to the country to pregnant woman who come to the U.S. to give birth.

Recently, there has been a resurgence of "reinterpreting" the 14th amendment. Many claim that babies born to undocumented immigrants are "anchor babies" who hold the U.S. economy down and should not have the right to be citizens. The same people that are against immigration because it is supposedly against the law are the ones who want to change the law and the 14th amendment for their own benefit.

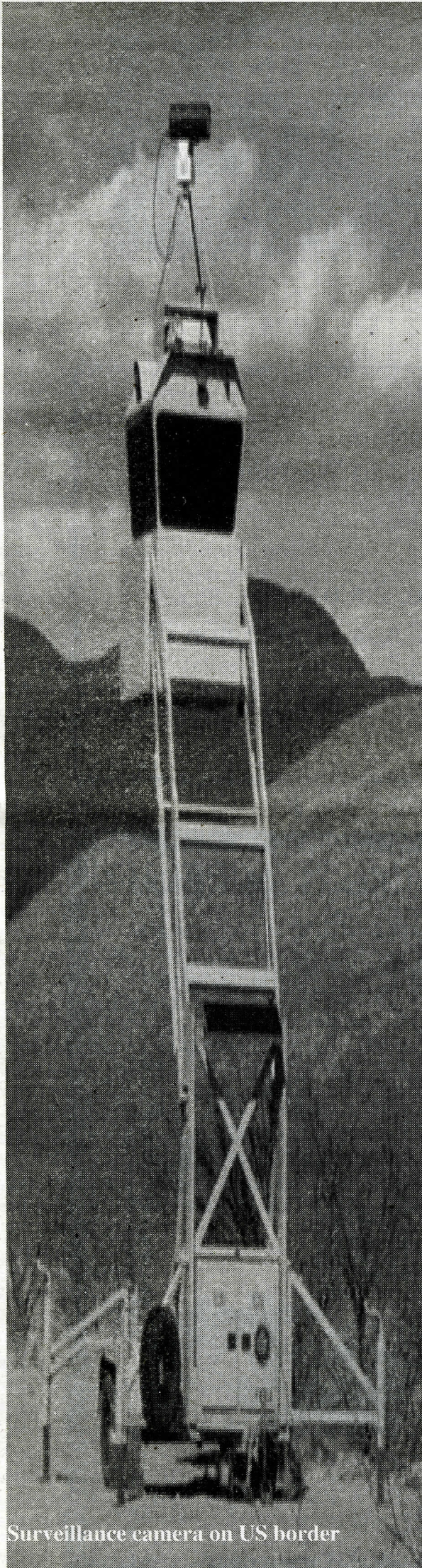
This bill also proposes to expand surveillance on the border. The "One Face at the Border" initiative is a Department of Homeland Security measure that would unify the immigration, customs and agricultural inspections. It would also implement the use of radiation detection. In addition, the bill would expand the Institutional Removal Program and detain immigrants until they complete their sentence before allowing them to return to their country. Also, the funds that are to be reimbursed to states that incarcerate undocumented immigrants would be withheld if the states have a law prohibiting the interaction between law enforcement officers and immigration officials.

These are only a few of the measures under the Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (HR 4437). The desire to build fences, increase the number of incarcerations and the hatred for entire populations proves that racism still exists but it is under a different name. Immigrants are only seen as numbers. "There are thousands of immigrants," people say. "They are costing the economy so much money with their crimes and welfare use." They do not realize that they are people who do not deserve to be fenced off and treated like second-class citizens. There is a need to protect the border, but it is a need to protect the people trying to cross it.

<http://www.nilc.org/immlawpolicy/CIR/cir002.htm>

For the complete bill proposal visit:

<http://judiciary.house.gov/media/pdfs/immbillsection.pdf>



Surveillance camera on US border

MARCH CARAVAN FOR MIGRANTS MARCHA CARAVANA POR LOS Y LAS INMIGRANTES

MARCH/CARAVAN FOR MIGRANTS

On Thursday, February 2, 2006 GENTE UNIDA, BORDER ANGELS and dozens of other human rights organizations as well as thousands of individuals will support the MARCH FOR MIGRANTS from San Diego to Washington D.C.

The march for migrants will lobby senators & legislators to vote no on issues such as HR 4437(continued militarization of border and criminalization of migrants, employers & supporters), demand justice for Guillermo Martinez Rodriguez (assassinated by the Border Patrol in San Diego 12/30/05), pay homage to the 4,000 migrants that have died since the inception of the failed operation gatekeeper in 1994 (4000 crosses will be planted during march across America in their honor) and hear the voices of our community across the country as marchers and supporters hear the realities of respective migrant and immigrant communities.

“Basta al racismo y la injusticia” states Enrique Morones of Border Angles and Gente Unida, “its time our community march on Washington and across the country to let the world know, we demand to be treated with respect and dignity, we ask for nothing more and will settle for nothing less.”

“We will also lead boycotts and protests due to the constant attacks on our community” states Vicente Rodriguez of Gente Unida. “We too have a voice.”

The march/caravan will begin on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on February 2nd @ 1200 noon by the wall “of shame & the wall of death” located in San Ysidro (last US exit on West side) on Virginia Street.

For more information, to join the march, or to donate call Enrique Morones (619) 269-7865 www.borderangels.org we are all volunteers and your support is greatly appreciated! Border Angels donations are tax deductible.
QUE VIVA LA JUSTICIA!

Our plans also include a future rally in Mexico City Zocalo in protest of Operation Gatekeeper, militarization & deaths @ border (Summer 2006)

- * February 2 - 26, 2006
- * From San Diego, CA to Washington DC, to San Diego CA
- * Del 2 -26 de febrero, 2006
- * Desde San Diego, CA, a Washington DC y de vuelta a San Diego

March/Caravan General route is as follows

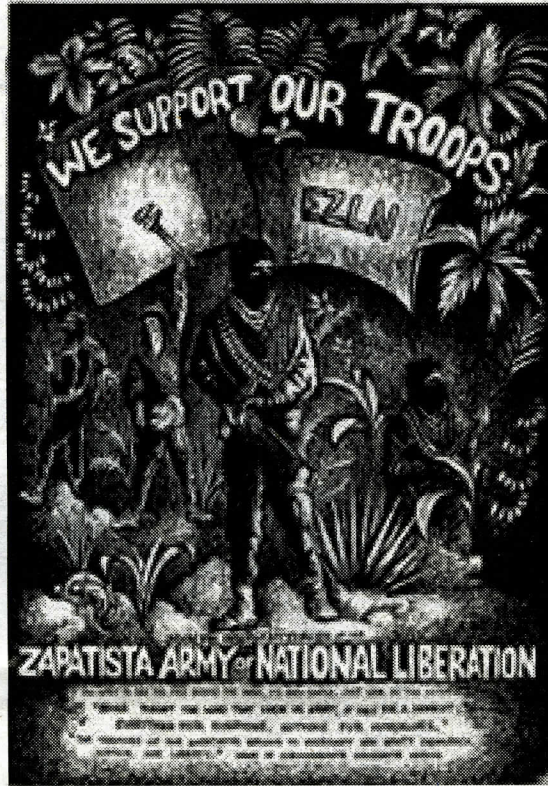
- Feb 2, 1200 noon
San Diego
San Ysidro planting of Cross in honor of Guillermo Martinez Rodriguez and launch ceremony
Imperial Valley
330 pm Calexico/Mexicali wall, rally on both sides of border
- Feb 3rd, 1200 noon
Riverside/LA
University of Riverside rally
- Feb 3rd 600pm
Los Angeles Plazita Olyera Vigil
- Feb 4th Los Angeles visits and meetings
- Feb 5th San Francisco rally
- Feb 6th Sacramento Capitol visits and rally
- Feb 7th travel to Arizona
- Feb 8th Phoenix rally noon
Tucson Vigil evening
- Feb 9th El Paso San Antonio
- Feb 10th Houston & Victoria
- Feb 11th Dallas
- Feb 12th Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama
- Feb 13th Atlanta Protest Lou Dobbs CNN Broken Borders
- Feb 14th North Carolina
- Feb 15th - 16 (East Coast & DC legislative visits)
- Feb 17th travel adjustment
- Feb 18-20 DC area rallies
- Feb 21 travel West (visits in Chicago-Wisconsin-Minnesota-Colorado-New Mexico and...)





Comandante Ramona

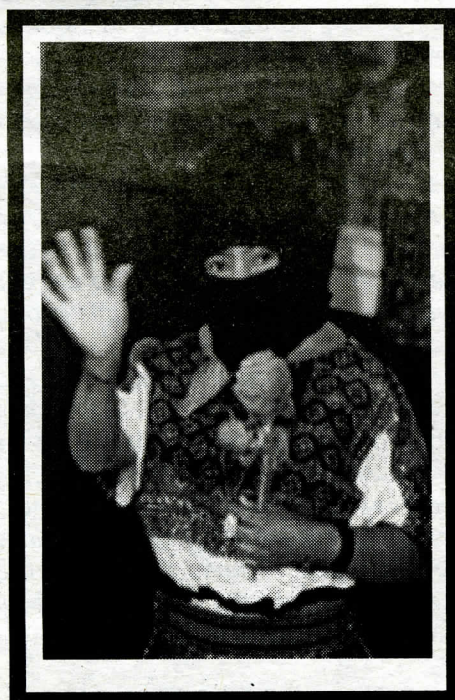
Una líder de los Zapatistas, la comandante Ramona, murió el 7 de enero después de una larga pelea contra el cáncer de los riñones. Su muerte fue anunciada por el subcomandante Marcos con una voz llena de tristeza. Comandante Ramona era un líder muy influyente. Representó a los Zapatistas en la ciudad de México después de la sublevación breve pero violenta en 1994. Fue la primera en hablar con el gobierno sobre un acuerdo de paz y fue la primera en aparecer públicamente. Ramona era gran conmovedora de la pelea por los derechos humanos y los derechos para las mujeres. En 1996, cuando el gobierno les prohibió ser representados en el Congreso Nacional de Indígenas, la enferma Ramona fue pedida a ir a la ciudad y representar a los Zapatistas. Al último le dio permiso el gobierno y Ramona habló con 100 mil partidarios en una conferencia indígena importante. En 1993, cuando todavía estaba el movimiento Zapatista oculto, Ramona junto con la comandante Ana María consultaron a mujeres indígenas sobre la explotación y como resultado escribieron las Leyes Revolucionarias de las Mujeres. En el 8 de marzo del 1993 estas leyes fueron firmadas. Ramona fue la responsable sobre el militar en 1994 en San Cristóbal durante la insurrección. En 1996 Ramona recibió un trasplante de hígado donado por su hermano. Fue pagado por fondos extensos criados por organizaciones que la apoyaban. Ese mismo año fueron firmados los acuerdos de paz con el gobierno pero nunca fueron cumplidos. La muerte de Ramona representa los problemas que enfrentan la gente indígena acerca de la salud y la falta del cuidado médico. El gobierno prometió construir un hospital en San Andrés Larráinzar en 1996 pero nunca cumplió su promesa. Ramona ha sido una líder muy importante para la comunidad indígena y su ausencia será gravemente sentida.



Comandante Ramona, a leader of the Zapatistas, died on the 7th of January after a long fight against kidney cancer. Her death was announced by subcomandante

Marcos whose voice was full of tears as he mourned for the loss of his companion. Comandante Ramona was a very influential leader in the Zapatista movement. After the brief, but bloody revolt in 1994 she was the first to speak in Mexico City on behalf of the Zapatistas and to attempt peace talks with the government. Ramona was a strong advocate for human rights and equal rights for women. In 1993, when the Zapatista movement was still underground, Ramona along with Comandante Ana María consulted with indigenous women about exploitation and as a result of these talks came the Women's Revolutionary Laws. That same year on the 8th of March these laws were signed. Ramona was also responsible for the militants in 1994 in San Cristobal during the insurrection. In 1996, when the government forbade the Zapatistas' representation in the National Congress of Indigenous Peoples, the sick Ramona was asked to go to the city and represent them. In the end the government gave her permission to be a representative and she spoke in front of 100 thousand supporters in an important indigenous conference. Ramona received a liver transplant, which her brother donated, that same year. The operation was paid by large amounts of fundraising by grass roots organizations. Peace accords with the government were also signed that year, but never fulfilled. The death of Ramona represents the problems that many indigenous people face about health and the lack of medical care. The government had promised to build a hospital in San Andres Larrainzar in 1996, but they have yet to fulfill their promise. Ramona was a very important leader for the indigenous community and her absence will be greatly felt.

by: Patricia M. Zermeno



.....
 • "Les quiero pedir
 • respetuosamente de favor que
 • no me interrumpen hasta que
 • termine... Me acaban de avisar
 • que la compañera comandante
 • Ramona murió hoy en la
 • mañana...El mundo perdió una de
 • esas mujeres que paren nuevos
 • mundos. México perdió una de
 • esas luchadoras que le hacen
 • falta. Y pues a nosotros nos
 • arrancaron un pedazo del
 • corazón", dijo Marcos.
 •



Water, water everywhere and we are duped into buying it bottled...

Consumers spend a collective \$100 billion every year on bottled water in the belief—often mistaken, as it happens—that this is better for us than what flows from our taps, according to environmental think tank the Earth Policy Institute (EPI).

For a fraction of that sum, everyone on the planet could have safe drinking water and proper sanitation, the Washington, D.C.-based organization said this week.

Members of the United Nations have agreed to halve the proportion of people who lack reliable and lasting access to safe drinking water by the year 2015. To meet this goal, they would have to double the \$15 billion spent every year on water supply and sanitation.

"While this amount may seem large, it pales in comparison to the estimated \$100 billion spent each year on bottled water," said EPI researcher Emily Arnold.

"There is no question that clean, affordable drinking water is essential to the health of our global community," Arnold said. "But bottled water is not the answer in the developed world, nor does it solve problems for the 1.1 billion people who lack a secure water supply.

Improving and expanding existing water treatment and sanitation systems is more likely to provide safe and sustainable sources of water over the long term."

Worldwide, bottled water consumption surged to 154 billion liters (41 billion gallons) in 2004, up 57 percent from 98 billion liters in 1999, EPI said in a written analysis citing industry data.

By one view, the consequences for the planet and for consumers' purses are horrifying.

"Even in areas where tap water is safe to drink, demand for bottled water is increasing—producing unnecessary garbage and consuming vast quantities of energy," said Arnold.

"Although in the industrial world bottled water is often no healthier than tap water, it can cost up to 10,000 times more." At up to \$2.50 per liter (\$10 per gallon), bottled water costs more than gasoline in the United States.

A close look at the multibillion-dollar bottled water industry renewed Arnold's affection for the faucet. Tap

water comes to us through an energy-efficient infrastructure whereas bottled water must be transported long distances—and nearly one-fourth of it across national borders—by boat, train, airplane, and truck. This "involves burning massive quantities of fossil fuels," Arnold said. By way of example, in 2004 alone, a Helsinki company shipped 1.4 million bottles of Finnish tap water 4,300 kilometers (2,700 miles) to Saudi Arabia. And although 94 percent of the bottled water sold in the United States is produced domestically, some Americans import water shipped some 9,000 kilometers from Fiji and other faraway places to satisfy demand for what Arnold termed "chic and exotic bottled water." More fossil fuels are used in packaging the water. Most water bottles are made with polyethylene terephthalate, a plastic derived from crude oil. "Making bottles to meet Americans' demand for bottled water requires more than 1.5 million barrels of oil annually, enough to fuel some 100,000 U.S. cars for a year," Arnold said. Worldwide, some 2.7 million tons of plastic are used to bottle water each year. Once it has been emptied, the bottle must be dumped. According to the Container Recycling Institute, 86 percent of plastic water bottles used in the United States become garbage or litter. Incinerating used bottles produces toxic byproducts such as chlorine gas and ash containing

heavy metals tied to a host of human and animal health problems. Buried water bottles can take up to 1,000 years to biodegrade.

Of the bottles deposited for recycling in 2004, the United States exported roughly 40 percent to destinations as far away as China—meaning that even more fossil fuels were burned in the process. Meanwhile, communities from near which the water came in the first place risk running dry. More than 50 Indian villages have complained of water shortages after bottlers began extracting water for sale under Coca-Cola Co.'s Dasani label, EPI said.

"Similar problems have been reported in Texas and in the Great Lakes region of North America, where farmers, fishers, and others who depend on water for their livelihoods are suffering from concentrated water extraction as water tables drop quickly," Arnold said.

All this, because many consumers associate bottled water with healthy living. More fool us. Bottled water is not guaranteed to be any healthier than tap water. In fact, roughly 40 percent of bottled water begins as tap water; often

the only difference is added minerals that have no marked health benefit," EPI said.

France's Senate, it added, "even advises people who drink bottled mineral water to change brands frequently because the added minerals are helpful in small amounts but may be dangerous in higher doses."

To be sure, many municipal water systems have run afoul of government water quality standards—driving up demand for bottled water as a result. But according to the study, "in a number of places, including Europe and the United States, there are more regulations governing the quality of tap water than bottled water." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets more stringent quality standards for tap water than does the Food and Drug Administration for the bottled stuff, it added.

Americans drank 26 billion liters of bottled water in 2004, or

roughly one eight-ounce glass per person every day. Mexico had the second highest consumption, at 18 billion liters. China and Brazil followed, at close to 12 billion liters each. Italy and Germany ranked fifth and sixth in consumption, downing just over 10 billion liters of bottled water each.

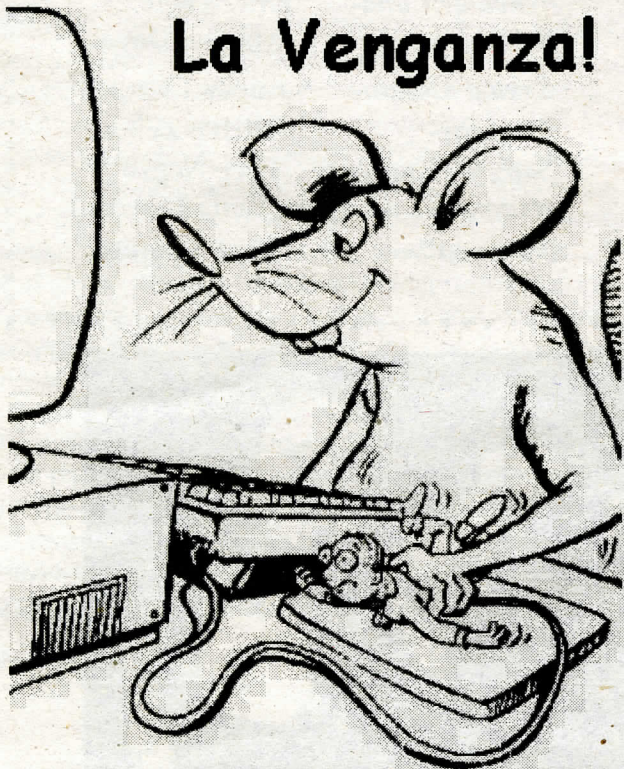
Italians drank the most bottled water per person, at nearly 184 liters in 2004—more than two glasses per day. Mexico and the United Arab Emirates consumed 169 and 164 liters per person. Belgium and France followed, knocking back almost 145 liters annually. Spain ranked sixth, with 137 liters swallowed each year. Some of the fastest growth in bottled water consumption is taking place in poor countries, however.

With consumption per person increasing by 44-50 percent between 1999 and 2004, Lebanon and Mexico had among the fastest growth rates of the top 15 per-capita guzzlers, EPI said. Indian and Chinese people drank far less individually but collectively, the world's two most populous countries appear to have been on a bender. India swigged three times as much bottled water in 2004 as it did in 1999 and China, more than twice as much. If individual Chinese consumers drank one-fourth the bottled water downed by the average American, EPI said, China would springboard over the United States and become the world's largest consumer.



CHISTES

La Venganza!



Pepito llega a casa y su madre le pregunta:

-Que tal, Pepito, que has aprendido hoy en el colegio?

-No mucho, tengo que volver mañana.

En la escuela un niño le pregunta a su maestra:

-Profesora, ¿A los cuantos años se muere un burro?.

-¿Por que?, ¿Acaso ya te sientes mal?.

Un dia la profesora le pregunto a Juanito:

-¿Que pasaria si te cortara una oreja?

-Me quedaria medio sordo.

-Y, ¿que pasaria si te cortara las dos orejas?

-Me quedaria ciego.

-¿Porque dice eso Juanito?

-Porque no tendria donde afirmar mis lentes.



¿ COMO SE QUEJA DE QUE HAY PELOS EN LA COMIDA? ¿USTED VE ALGUN PELO AQUI ARRIBA?

Una mujer lepera está leyendo un libro y le dice a su marido:

¡Qué descaró! ¡Qué descaró!
¿Tu quieres creer, Manolo, que un tal Pablo Neruda ha publicado un libro copiando las poesías que me escribiste cuando éramos novios?

“America is addicted to oil.” George W. Bush

Adivina que le dice una nalga a la otra
Oof. Que feo huele el pasillo

¡Te he dicho quince mil treientos cuarenta y dos millones setecientas cincuenta y nueve mil docientas cuarenta y seis veces que no seas tan exagerado!

La Cosina Boliviana

Anticuchos



Ingredientes para 6 personas
1 corazón de res
1 taza de vinagre
6 papas
Sal
Salsa

1 cucharadita de colorante
1 cucharadita de ají amarillo, molido
1/4 cucharadita de comino
1 diente de ajo
1 taza de agua

Preparación: Corte el corazón en filetes delgados y póngalos en una vasija honda con vinagre y sal el día anterior.

Aparte, fría en poco aceite el ají amarillo, el colorante, el ajo molido, el comino, añada 1 taza de agua y acerque a la parrilla. Coloque en cada cañita 5 pedazos de carne y 2 medias papas y ponga a la parrilla. Al servir, rocíe con la salsa mediante un pincel.

Flan de Café



Ingredientes
1 taza de azúcar
1 lata de condensada
4 huevos
1/2 taza de esencia de café
1 1/2 de tazas de agua

Preparación: Derrita el azúcar a fuego lento hasta que tome un color dorado claro; bañe con este caramelo un molde para flan. Bata los huevos, añada la leche condensada, agua y esencia de café. Mezcle bien. Vierta la mezcla en el molde y cocine en baño de maría urante 1 1/2 horas. deje enfriar y desmolde

Salteñas



Para la masa:
3 lb. de harina
220 grs. de manteca
100 grs. de azúcar
6 huevos
1 taza de agua con sal
3 cucharadas de ají colorado,

molido y frito.

Para el jigote:

5 tazas de caldo de pata de res.
100 grs. de ají colorado y molido
200 grs. de tuétano picado
6 papas en cuadritos
2 cebollas picadas
5 huevos duros picados
1 Kg. de carne picada
2 ramas de perejil picado
1 lb. de aceitunas negras
2 cucharadas de azúcar
1 lata de arvejas
1 cucharadita de pimienta sal y aceite

Preparación: Mezcle los ingredientes para formar la masa. Haga tortillas de 1/2 cm. de espesor. En una cacerola fría el ají y la cebolla. Vierta 4 tazas de caldo de pata, deje hervir, añada la carne y cocine 1/2 hora. Añada perejil, Tuétano, arvejas, una taza de caldo de pata, las papas cocidas, pimienta y sal. Deje reposar una noche. Rellene cada tortilla con el jigote, 1 aceituna y 1 pedazo de huevo. Bañe con huevo y hornee a 375 grados.

Afro-peruvian music

by Estela Sanchez



Afro-Peruvian music originates from the Spanish colonial period. Slaves brought from Africa invented a sound composed of traditional Andean, African and Spanish music. It combines traditional Andean instruments such as the charango, panpipes and chajchas and other more simple instruments such as the guitar and the cajón, a wooden box which utilizes a sound hole. The

result is a danceable eclectic mix with unique sounds and rhythms with both sad and cheerful lyrics. One of the most famous afro Peruvian artists is Eva Ayllon. She hails from Lima and sings about her Peruvian heritage in her songs. She is known as the "queen of Landó," which is the name given to this mixture of sounds. She began singing at the age of three under the guidance of her grandmother. Ayllón has sung in many groups the most well known being, Los Hijos del Sol (Children of the Sun). Other afro-peruvian artists include Susana Baca, Lucila Campos and Abelardo Vasquez.

<i>Maria Lando-</i>	<i>Susana Baca</i>
<i>Azuca de Caña-</i>	<i>Eva Ayllon</i>
<i>Yo no soy jaqui-</i>	<i>Manuel Doyare</i>
<i>Samba Malato-</i>	<i>Lucila Campos</i>
<i>Chancay-</i>	<i>Richie Zellon</i>
<i>Sangre de un don-</i>	<i>Peru Negro</i>
<i>Historia de un Amor-</i>	<i>Tania Libertad</i>
<i>No valentin-</i>	<i>Pepe Vasquez</i>



History of the Marimba

By Brenda Illescas



The marimba instrument, originally from Guatemala, has grown to be one of the most influential instruments in Central America, and has also become the national instrument of Guatemala. Resembling a xylophone in appearance, it is much different in sound and the way it is played. Throughout the history of the marimba, there have been many theories as its origins. One belief is that it was brought to Central and South America by the African slaves. They used to dig holes in the ground and carve wooden bars of different shapes, made of rosewood, to create a sound that would resonate through the hole: a deep hollow sound. Later on, the wooden bars were made bigger and fitted onto gourds and a frame which would lie below the wood to make the sound reverberate. The sound is produced by hitting the wood with a mallet and the wood then vibrates creating many different sounds. The mallets are made from birch and the heads are wrapped with wood or animal skin. Marimbas built today are still made mostly with wood, but the gourds are now made from brass, these marimbas are typically used during concerts. Marimbas are usually played by four or more people each with two or four mallets, which create a distinct sound that is hard to reproduce on any other instrument.



The sound of the marimba is important to the culture of Guatemala, and the music is still heard throughout that country by many diverse groups, such as the most popular, *Marimba Chapinlandia*. These marimba groups maintain their tradition and culture by playing on wooden marimbas and whose members have been playing for generations. The marimba not only a beautiful instrument but it also represents the beautiful country of Guatemala.

A Paradise.

By Jose Torres

J was assaulted by bright multicolored lights and a cacophony of chatter and music blaring from the clubs, bars, and restaurants lined down both sides of the street. A cold ocean breeze blew past and he rubbed his arms. He considered going back up to his room for a sweater. He tilted his head up to see if he could recognize his window on the third floor. Or was it the fourth? Someone was giggling behind him. He turned to see a couple of young light-brown-skinned women in short skirts and heels passing, glancing back with smiles like they possessed some secret about J that not even he himself knew. They giggled again and walked on. He started in their direction.

The city was full of tourists: groups of young people with sun glasses resting on their heads, people with bottles in their hands, dancing on the sidewalk, "Ah me may gusta la cerveza!" Smiles and laughs everywhere.

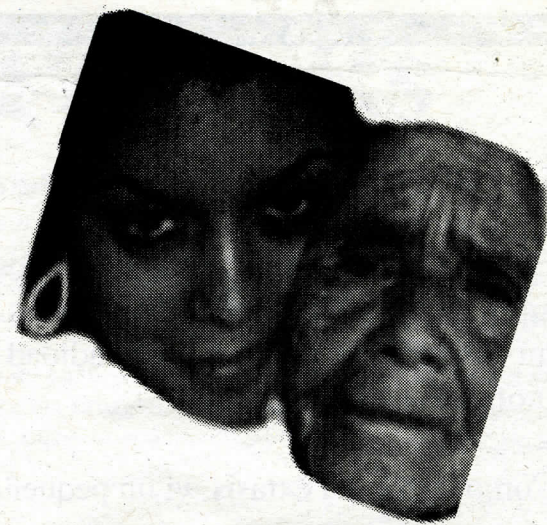
"Ten dollars! Only ten dollars amigo, look, so you remember Rosarito," said a man, blocking him with a white T-shirt, *What Happens in Mexico, Stays in Mexico* imprinted under an inebriated lizard.

"Hey buddy, five dollar entrance; cheap; ten dollar in a little bit; you better hurry man and get in right now before it's too late," threatened an older kid with spiky hair, shaking plastic bracelets at him.

A few steps later, "Entrale amigo," yelled a pudgy man from behind a grill, face shiny, "Come in. Hungry? Con confianza. What you want? I got tacos, burritos, tamales, what you want?"

J politely declined these offers but after too many he just walked past them as if blind and deaf. He wasn't sure what he was searching for, if he was searching for anything at all. Maybe he wanted to find whatever it was that made people happy here.

There was a barely visible neon sign *Mamas and beer* at the turn of the next intersection. He went that way. The strong circus lights dimmed more and lower as he approached the building. There was an aged dark-skinned indigenous woman leaning on the wall with three children curled up asleep against her, their clothes and faces dirty and tattered. She looked up at J through weary black eyes. A small styrofoam cup stood in front of her. He reached for his wallet but there were only four twenty

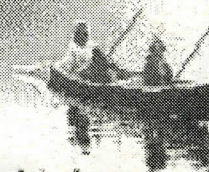


dollar bills. His eyes denied her and he proceeded to enter the decrepit aqua colored building.

There J was greeted by men with thick full moustaches and scornful eyes. He paid them five dollars and walked down the narrow purple hallway. He looked to his left and quickly turned front again when he saw there was a man walking beside him. There was also someone next to him on his right. His discomfort turned into irritation. He turned again and recognized the mirror. He walked faster and entered the large room where mostly Anglo men gathered around tables on which moved the naked women. He settled himself on a stool near the wall next to a small group of older men and looked nervously at the women's purple bodies slithering around the golden poles. The men sat with lackadaisical faces, almost melancholic, tossing dollars on the table every little while. The whole place was covered in smeared and cracked mirrors, and J was frequently vexed by his own image staring at him in the mirror. A woman accosted J and invited him to a private room. She said he would get special treatment.

She placed J on the seat in the black compact room. He told her he'd like to buy a condom from her. She looked at him incredulously and laughed that they don't sell condoms here. "This isn't that kind of business, baby," she said. He asked her then if she was "healthy". He thought he heard her say yes as she pressed her body on him.

J avoided the mirrors as he exited. Outside he thought about how she hadn't asked whether he was healthy also. The woman and children were still there exactly as before. He pulled out his wallet—nothing. A loud SUV zoomed by with its passengers hollering unintelligibly like they were riding a rollercoaster. It passed and J turned to the woman again. She looked at him with an unchanging tired stone stare. The night felt a bit colder.



“Estrella”

Frió como la muerte, y brazos ásperos como arena recorriendo el cristal del tiempo. Tiempos ridículos, de amor y brillo. Tiempos fragmentados. Tiempos confusos de memorias chispeantes. Sus manos sudadas, y mi cara dura y fría. Vi la profundidad de mi propio aliento en el resplandor de su luna. Y eché mis ojos al profundo oscuro del cielo.

Como sudor del éxtasis, vi un pequeño resplandor en la colcha oscurana.

En el momento, mis labios se partieron y dijeron, “Te juro que mi amor por ti brillara hasta que esa estrella se apague.”

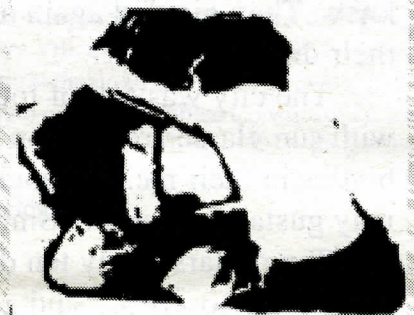
Cerré mis ojos.

“¡Ves!” me gritaron sus labios laberintos.

Partí mis pensamientos y mis ojos incrédulos vieron que ¡la estrella había desaparecido!

Al fin de al cabo, mi corazón no controla a mis labios.

Por Cynthia M. Funes



DESPEDIDA DE RECONCILACIÓN

“Amor,” ayer me jurabas tu amor sincero
Esperarme prometiste, cien años si fuesen necesarios
Hoy as quebranto una promesa
De lejos diviso una hermosa criatura vestida de blanco
Ella no me ve,
Nunca hubo nada, todo fue mentira, o tal vez una falsa verdad
Todo era muy perfecto, para ser verdad

Tus promesas de amor son recuerdos
Son polvo que el tiempo dejó
Son llanto que con lluvia se mezcló
Son huellas que una ola borro

Tal vez fue mejor así
Ahora sólo deseo que te hagan feliz
Yo no supe darte lo que esperabas de mí
Sin embargo cuando sentí algo por ti
Fue en el momento en que más lejos estaba de ti

Un tiempo frío se apoderó de mi alma
Tu en mi país, tierra que tanto amo,
Yo en mi otro país, tierra que tanto quiero,
Una frontera y en el limbo una pasión

Hasta hoy comprendo, era sólo una simple pasión,
Lo pude comprobar cuando fuera del altar te vi
Parecías feliz y si tú eras feliz también lo era yo
No sentí ira, mucho menos odio, y jamás rencor
Sólo era orgullo, un orgullo ciego, que deje pasar

Ya en la ceremonia
Tú bailabas el clásico vals
Tú bebías champán
Tú partías el delicioso pastel
Tú aventabas el ramo, al conteo de tres

Mientras tanto observaba como tu carisma te envolvía
Y de repente, se cristalizó el tiempo, se paró el reloj
Se rompió un cristal, se detuvo mi ansia
Tú mirada choco con la mía: ¡te penetre el alma!
Yo lo supe y tú también, fue tan solo un momento o una eternidad
La verdad no lo se

Lo único que sí se, es que era libre
Era comprobado, fue ese preciso momento
En que el juez más sincero, al del amor me refiero,
Me dijo: “No la AMAS déjala libre.”

Daniel Cháher

El poema presentado fue encontrado en una computadora, en el departamento de computadoras en la Universidad Nacional De Cuyo, Mendoza, Argentina. Un poema anónimo que se ha mantenido inédito.

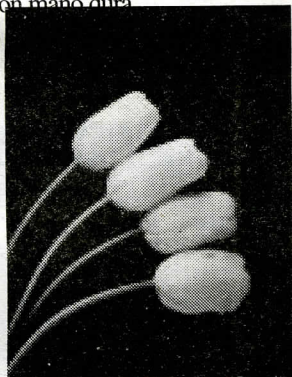
Vos que andás diciendo que hay mejores y peores.
Vos que andás diciendo que se debe hacer.
Escucha lo que te canto,
pero no confundir!
Es de paz lo que canto.
Que me hablás de privilegios
de una raza soberana superiores, inferiores
minga de poder!
Cómo se te ocurre que algunos son elegidos y otros son
para el descare ambiciones de poder...

Es malo tu destino
¿Qué marcó tu camino?
La canción que es valiente es canción para siempre.

Como dijo mi abuela:
Aquí el que no corre vuela
y en el planeta son tantos
cómo pueden ser tantos?
En la escuela nos enseñan a memorizar fechas de batallas
Pero que poco nos enseñan de amor.
Discriminar, eso no está nada bien.
Ante los ojos de dios todos somos iguales.
Sos el que hace las guerras dicta falsas codenas el que ama
la violencia.
Que no tiene conciencia...
Mal bicho...
¿Por qué vas lastimando
a quien se ve distinto?
Imponiendo posturas solo con mano dura

Vos tienes pal' abrigo
Otros mueren de frío
Sos el que anda matando
El que va torturando...

A las guerras
A la violencia
A las injusticias
A tu codicia...
DIGO NO!
PAZ EN EL MUNDO.



La zona cero está en el alma de occidente, cerca del
corazón, en un solar de Manhathan.
Cayeron los gigante. Lágrimas de setiembre.
Lágrimas de carne y metal.
El planeta contuvo la respiración.

Los hijos del ocaso se armaron en respuesta.
Que pena que no sepas repartir tu piedad.
También que cada herida en la piel de este planeta es una
zona cero que llorar.
Y abres otra herida repitiendo el mismo error.

La zona cero sangra en las ruinas de Kabul. Una boca sin
diente sonrie bajo un burka.
La zona cero extiende sus manchas hacia el sur.
Y no hay setiembre ni lamento para esta tierra agujereada
por el fuego.

Rodeada de alambradas, muy cerca de Belén. En plena
zona cero nació el hijo de un dios. Los olivos se secan y



Palestina ve como bajo los escombros duermen palomas
que se esconden del invierno.

Y ahora, tu mi amor, pequeña gran superpotencia
despiertame y dime que las cosas van a marchar bien.
Que sembrarás de flores toda la ciudad. Que me harás
temblar. Y ahora ven mi amor salgamos a la calle bien
temprano para gritar que en nuestro nombre nunca
deberán cortar las manos que sembraron que dieron
calor. Y si es en su nombre yo maldigo a dios.

Desde un hotel contempla la bella Scherezade, cargada
por las llamas, las calles de Bagdad. Las mujeres huyen
del lobo en ciudad Juárez. Y en un semáforo en Río de
Janeiro los niños comen plomo y papel de celofán.

En África la zona cero hincha los vientres y llenará sus
cámaras de sombras y delirios. Un indio en una selva
sueña con serpientes. Y en un café de Grozni los más
viejos lloran por la cama que no volverá.

Hablaban siempre de dinero y planeaban asaltar un
banco.
Y al llegar a otro febrero soñaban con fugarse en un
barco.
Y año tras año se iba llenando así creyendo que la vida era
un velero.

Sueño tras sueño quedaban allí crucificados en un
sumidero.

Uno se hizo maricón, el otro marino mercante. Aquel
cree en la revolución, mientras su hermano es un
atorrante. De calle en calle los muchachos van buscando
hembras para el levante. Lunes tras lunes se repite igual:
a esta vida no hay quien la aguante.

Dicen que quieren rock and roll y hasta algunos se
fuman un porro. Hay quien sueña con Washington y hay
quien anda con la cara de perro.
En este barrio también el que se caga en todo y hasta en
Nueva York, no adora el dólar y claro no ve que ese
norte no es la solución.

Quien se quedó crítica al que se fue,
Y todo el mundo sabe lo que pasa.
No sé si yo me quedo o si me iré,
Ya me cansé de mi barrio y mi casa.

The Unimaginable Sweet

Por: El Infante Don Guillermo René Girón

St. Valentine I beg you so much
That affable day of love to repeat
When suddenly we sprouted our glow
Jumping abruptly from the unimaginable sweet
To touch the unreachable heaven that we know

St. Valentine I beg you again
Make me the glamour of the miracle to give love
To whom deniably said: "I love you" and left me in pain
And to be her avenging lover dressed as a white dove

St. Valentine I beg you once more
I want to be her guardian of aesthete
To protect her from earthly mistreats
To dress her with pearls, diamonds, gold,
And, of course, with all my love

St. Valentine I want to hug, kiss, caress, and love her anew
I want us to be the conquerors of love again to be free
I want her to say to me one more time: "I love you"
The way she used to say that day she wanted to love me

St. Valentine, I desire her a lot
St. Valentine, I cannot lie to you any more
St. Valentine, give me a rose of Ascot
To convert it in a star and give it to my love

Castigados por su perfección

Por: El Infante Don Guillermo René Girón

*Mira al cielo y veras que somos observados
Pero mira hasta arriba para que veas la envidia
Que los dioses del infinito sienten al juzgarnos
A causa de nuestro amor que los preludea*

*Juntos éramos condenados de perfidia
Porque juntos superábamos a los dioses
Con nuestro amor astral que los reprendía
De toda codicia que a ellos los componen*

*La casa divinal celebró nuestro luto
Las estatuas del jardín negro danzaban
Al compás de nuestro amor cauto
Cuyo renacer los dioses amenazaban*

*Nuestros nombres son jeroglíficos estelares
Que marcan el rumbo de nuestra salvación
Desde el limbo que crean los eclipses solares
Hasta superar a los dioses con nuestra perfección*

*Renaceremos más allá de todo lo inefable
Nuestros cuerpos regresaran con el amanecer
A castigar quienes nos juzgaban de miserables
Y a reinar a los vivos en el lumbral del anochecer*

Calendario

Film Screenings

Whisky
Friday, Feb. 17
1322 Storer @6:30
min.

Uruguay, 2004. Directed by Juan Rebella and Pablo Stoll. 99

"Whisky" is what Uruguayans say instead of "cheese" to force a smile for a photo. It is a perfect title for this deceptively clever comedy, for its characters are surely among the most miserable ever to face celluloid. Apprehensive of the visit of his more successful brother Herman, Jacobo, the grizzled owner of a sock factory, persuades his near-mute assistant Marta to pose as his wife. But instead of the obvious farce, their wickedly uncomfortable weekend evolves into something altogether more original.

JUDITH BUTLER

Thursday, February 23; 7:30 p.m., ARC Ballroom A
Don't miss one of the most important scholars in Gender Studies as she presents, *Transgender and the Spirit of Revolt: Psychoanalysis Reconsidered*.

Visions of Hope

Time: 6:00 PM **Location:** Veterans Memorial Center

Lest we Forget at UC Davis presents a benefit fundraiser for Sri Lankan orphans who have been affected by the devastations of last year's tsunami. Experience the talent of UC Davis students in an Indian Cultural Extravaganza. Featuring the Experimental college Bharatanatyam group. Tickets are \$10 (students), \$15 (general public), and \$25 (donor). Contact Venita (vkatir@yahoo.com 530-635-1383).

"Sin Fronteras/Without Borders"

KDVS 90.3 FM
W/DJ Brenda
Firdays 1:20-2:30 pm

FEMINIST GEOGRAPHY SERIES

Wednesdays; 5:10-6:30 p.m., 1130 Hart

February 8: Gender and Global Issues Interns to Romania and India Present
Presented by UCD students Liz Montegary, Mihaella Smith, and Morgan Kanninen.

February 15: Gender, Touristed Landscapes, and the Cosmopolitan Turn- A Personal Voyage
Presented by Dr. Margaret Byrne Swain, UCD

February 15 :THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT: WHERE IT IS AND WHERE IT NEEDS TO GO 4:00-6:00,
University Club Lounge

February 22: Dr. Luz Mena, 'Political Actors: Black women and Black Uprisings in Cuba (1820s-1840s)'

Wed. 3/1: Dr. Kimberly Nettles, 'The Promise and Problematics of Women's Grassroots Development in Guyana'

Wed. 3/8: Dr. Sunghye Kim 'Women and Globalization in South Korea'

Wed. 3/15: Dr. Janice Monk 'The Normal Way: Exploring the Paths of Early Women Geographers in the US'

