

LA GENTE DE AZTLÁN

FEBRERO 1996

EL SIDA NO DISCRIMINA

FREE/GRATIS

LA GENTE
25
1971-1996

Editorial

Yo sé que mi gente está siendo infectada y afectada por VIH/SIDA. Yo sé que el problema está aquí afectando en su totalidad. Veo sus efectos en personalidades famosas. También me doy cuenta de que como Latina, estoy en uno de los grupos de más alto riesgo...Entonces porqué parece no afectarme?

Mientras escribo, pienso a mi misma: Que puedo decir? Personalmente, no conozco a nadie con VIH o SIDA. De cierta manera, me avergüenzo. Aquí estoy, una estudiante colegial de los 90's, progresista que sabe como se transmite el VIH y las maneras de protegerme y no convertirme en la siguiente persona alcanzada por el largo brazo de esta epidemia. No creo que el SIDA, esta enfermedad devastadora, me afecte directamente— y me siento culpable por ello.

¿Que no debería simplemente estar feliz y agradecida de mi buena fortuna? ¿Que no estoy haciendo mi parte al practicar lo que se para protegerme del virus? Pero, ¿es esto suficiente? ¿O es que lo debo hacer una parte fundamental de mi vida?

Siento la responsabilidad de ayudar a todas aquellas víctimas del virus y a todas aquellas que no han sido educadas acerca de los peligros de la enfermedad. Si me convierto en parte de la solución y me hago activa en el movimiento ahora, es menos probable que en el futuro yo me encuentre futilmente reaccionando a la infección de un amigo, un miembro de la familia, o inclusive a la mía. Ha llegado el momento de tomar acción, pero no sola, sino con la comunidad entera.

Atravez de entrevistas con los miembros de la comunidad acerca de este tema, llegamos a la conclusión que la gente permanece muy alejada todavía del tema del SIDA. Las personas a las que entrevistamos muchas veces dudaron en responder en primera persona a muchas de las preguntas que nosotros les formulamos acerca del SIDA. Por ejemplo cuando nosotros les preguntamos acerca de como se protegían de la enfermedad, ellos respondieron, "La gente debería ..." en lugar de "Yo me protego..." Respuestas como estas indican que la gente todavía no comprende que: el SIDA es acerca de nosotros. El SIDA no discrimina.

TU estas siendo afectado. Todos estamos afectados por el SIDA. Nosotros, como Raza, necesitamos hacer más que solamente "informarnos." Nosotros debemos tomar parte en la lucha para frenar esta enfermedad y al mismo tiempo educarnos los unos a los otros.

Checa el directorio del SIDA en esta edición para informarte en donde puedes contratar los servicios y convertirte en voluntario.

I know my people are being infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. I know the problem is here in full force. I see its effects on famous personalities. I also realize that as a Latina I am in the fastest growing infected population ... So why doesn't it seem to hit home?

As I sit down to write, I think to myself: What can I say? I don't personally know anyone with HIV or AIDS. I feel ashamed in a way. Here I am, a progressive, 90's, college student and I know all about how people get HIV, and how to protect myself from becoming the next one touched by the long arm of this far reaching epidemic. Still, I don't think AIDS, this devastating disease, is directly affecting me — and I feel guilty about it.

Shouldn't I simply be happy and thankful for my good fortune? Aren't I doing my part to protect myself from the virus? Is this enough? Should I *make* it a part of my life?

I feel a responsibility to help those who are victims of the virus and those who are not educated about it. If I become a part of the solution and make myself pro-active, the day is less likely to arrive when I find myself helplessly re-acting to the infection of a friend, family member, or even myself. It's time to take action, not alone, but with the entire community.

Through interviews with community members for this issue, we came to the realization that people remain reluctant to relate themselves to the AIDS epidemic. Our interviewees often hesitated to answer in the first person to questions regarding AIDS. For example when asked how to protect themselves, they answered "People should..." rather than "I protect myself by..." This illustrates what we still do not realize: AIDS is about us. It does not discriminate.

YOU are affected. We all are affected by HIV/AIDS. We, as Raza, need to make ourselves more than just "aware." We must become part of the fight to stop the spread of the disease and educate each other.

Check out the HIV/AIDS directory in this issue to find out where to get services and volunteer.

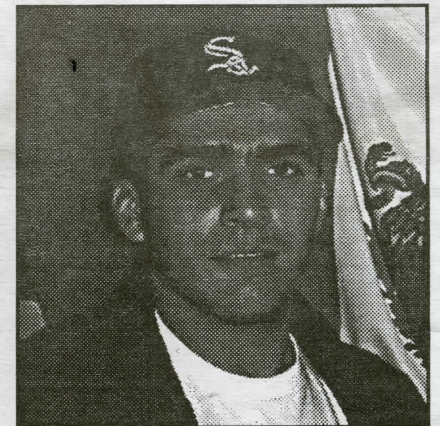
C/S
Adria DeBaco

In Your Own Words...

How do you protect yourself and others from the HIV/AIDS virus?

Juan Retamoza, ELAC

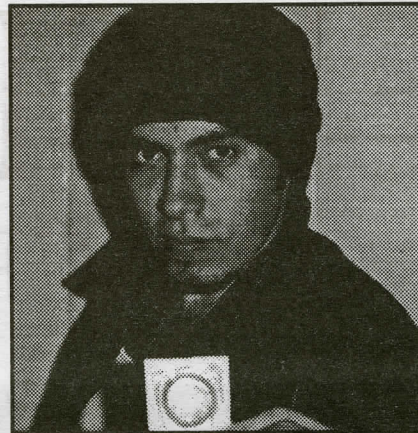
By using a Jimmy. These days you can't risk it. One thing I think should be done is make condoms more accessible to our Gente. Put some of those condom machines in the public bathrooms, the parks, the movie theatres, and even the hamburger spots if that is where the hang-out places are at. An effort to promote safe sex has to take place to educate our youth.



Juan Retamoza

"SHAME", ELAC

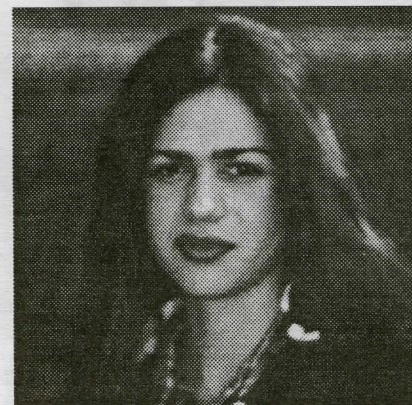
The way I protect myself from the AIDS virus and believe others should too, is by always using a condom when having sex. Also, never let drugs and alcohol take control of your mind because when you are at a different state of mind you forget about safe sex.



Shame

Marilena Franco, UCLA 1st year

I would advise others to be cautious when participating in any activity that can transmit the virus. For example, when getting involved in a sexual relationship use a condom. When getting a tattoo make sure that the needle is sterilized and stay away from drugs. Overall, just be careful what you get yourself into.



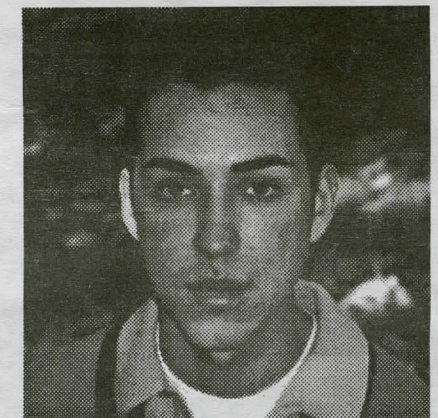
Janine Moreno

Janine Moreno, UCLA 1st year

The best way to protect yourself from the AIDS virus is to use a condom. If you are going to do drugs make sure you don't share needles.

Ray Fernandez, UCLA Psychology, La Familia

To protect yourself from AIDS especially in the Latino/a community we need to increase our education. Educational classes made available from the 7th grade level that deal with reality. People need to know how to use a condom and how to act responsible when they are sexually active. Also parents need to communicate and be more honest with their kids because it shouldn't only be left up to school. For a safer environment education is the key.



Ray Fernandez

LA GENTE DE AZTLÁN

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LA GENTE
25
1971-1996



Just the Facts

Tisha Reichle

Check yourself — get the facts about HIV and AIDS in the Latino community

Obtenga las verdades sobre el SIDA/VIH en la comunidad Latina

What do you think?
La Gente cares...

send letters to:
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308 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, CA. 90024-1641
or call us at: 310-825-9836
e-mail: LaGente@media.asucla.ucla.edu

¿Qué opina usted?
Nos interesa su punto de vista...



Who am I?

Rachelle Romero

The representation of the Chicana in art: tradition or stereotypes?

La representación de la Chicana en el arte: tradición o estereotipos?

5 Helping Themselves

Nikolai Ingistov-García

Central American immigrants turn to CARECEN for hope and assistance right in their own backyard

Los Centro-Americanos diriganse a CARECEN para esperanza y asistencia en sus propios barrios

2 Editorial

2 In Your Own Words

5 & 7 News Briefs

14-15 Sigán Luchando

19 Down Wit' That

16-17 Arte y Cultura

8 Commentary

8 State of Aztlán

12 AIDS directory

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For More Info. call (310) 206-6452

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THE 23RD ANNUAL RAZA GRADUATION

*Come Join the Organizing Committee
and make your graduation a memorable one!*

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News Briefs



World

PERU—American citizen Lori Helene Berenson, 26, of New York, was convicted in a Peruvian court for treason. Berenson, accused of affiliation with a Marxist rebel group known as the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, will serve a life sentence. The trial took place before a military court, limiting public knowledge of the procedures and defendant's rights. Berenson was also accused of cooperating with the rebels, coordinating terrorist activities, and helping in the stockpiling of weapons. In a public briefing, Berenson stated she stood accused because of her concern for the hunger and misery in Peru.

GUATEMALA—Alvaro Arzu Irigoyen of the conservative Party for National Advancement was elected president January 8, ending the closest elections in Guatemalan history. Arzu pledges to restore democracy and stop the civil war which has reigned the country since 1961. Surprisingly, Alfonso Portillo, running for the Guatemalan Republican Front, known for his support of dictatorial ruling tactics, captured 47% of the votes. Rigoberta Menchu, indigenous activist and Nobel Prize recipient, stated she believed the victory to be a step towards democracy in Guatemala.

HONDURAS—An appeals court decision which granted immunity to 10 military officers accused of human rights abuses, is being challenged. Attorney General of Honduras, Edmundo Orellana, leads the procedure to overturn the decision and allow for the officers to be tried in civilian court. The accused officers were part of a covert anti-terrorist military unit believed to have tortured six students for a twenty day period in July 1982.



Nation

WASHINGTON D.C.—The Justice Department announced a strategy intended to control the flow of illegal immigrants to the United States. The issue of illegal immigration is taking a status of national security. This new endeavor includes the Border Patrol, FBI, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and National Guard. The numbers of personnel added are: 200 border patrol; 60 FBI agents to be placed at airports; 40 INS agents positioned at the border crossings; and 350 national guard soldiers to help the border patrol.

WASHINGTON D.C.—The Clinton administration and the Congressional Republicans are still in a deadlock circus performance, unable to agree on a balanced budget plan. Some issues that are being discussed are social welfare spending programs and Medicare for the elderly.



State

SACRAMENTO—Governor Pete Wilson has called for a Special Session of the Legislature to reinstate the use of *methyl bromide*, an ozone destroying pesticide. California uses approximately 15 million pounds of methyl bromide each year, while safer alternatives have been identified for nearly 90% of products using this pesticide. Largely used in strawberry and walnut fields, methyl bromide will account for 15% of the total damage to the ozone layer within the decade (New York Times Jan. 10 1996, A11). It has also been blamed for deteriorating the health of farm workers.

ORANGE COUNTY—A year after going bankrupt due to a failed Wall street investment, Orange county is recovering at the expense of the economically poor population. They have cut homeless outreach programs, job training programs for the mentally impaired, and others. Medical care for the poor has been reduced, and social service agencies providing community therapists have suffered the largest job dismissal. Also, a \$15 million reduction in the transportation system, affecting the bus system, and other cuts will be made including flood control and parks.

Filled with the smells of carne and pupusas, the Pico-Union District thrives with thousands of Raza immigrants. A street vendor rings his cart's bell while selling fresh pepino and papayas. Under the shadows of downtown skyscrapers the beat of cumbias, salsa, and merengue accompany the street vendor's bell.

CARECEN

Serving

In between the shadows and the sounds of the barrio lies a modest building where thousands of political refugees from El Salvador, Guatemala, and other Central American nations have received political asylum. In this small yet busy building, CARECEN, the Central American Resource Center, is currently working to get undocumented Salvadoran refugees to apply under the ABC program.

The ABC program, which is a result of a 1985 lawsuit by the American Baptist Churches against the federal government, grants over two hundred thousand Salvadoran immigrants the right to work and apply for political asylum in the United States. The program, originally set to end in September, was extended until January 31, 1996. In addition, there is a work permit extension until April 30 for those who already have temporary asylum. CARECEN works extensively on programs like ABC to benefit as many Central American refugees as possible.

Since its founding in 1983 by a handful of Salvadoran immigrants, CARECEN has become a multi-service organization. CARECEN provides free legal assistance, a walk-in clinic, and English language as well as citizenship classes. In addition, special attention is given to Pico-Union youth.

In an effort to empower the Latino youth of the Pico-Union District, CARECEN formed a leadership development program called "Nueva Generación." Job training, community projects and forums are organized by the students on issues such as Affirmative Action, immigration, gang violence and

AIDS. These activities motivate the teenage participants to become active with their community. Some of the high school students are selected to visit El Salvador where they observe the political movements carried out by the labor unions.

CARECEN has a continued commitment to immigrant rights. In light of Proposition 187 it has sponsored numerous conferences and educational forums. During the fall of 1995 CARECEN hosted an international conference on immigrant rights at Cal State Northridge which examined the racial, economic, and international causes of California's anti-illegal immigration movement.

Human rights advocates Ruben Zamora, a former presidential candidate of El Salvador, and Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, a former governor, senator, and presidential candidate of México were present. The overtly racist Save Our State initiative was condemned by L.A. based poet Maria Guardado and journalist Rubén Martínez.

Organizing the Central American community, particularly the undocumented refugees, is CARECEN's mission. The program hopes to organize not only in L.A. but in El Salvador as well.

If you would like more information on the ABC Program or the other services, please call CARECEN at (213) 483-6868.

—Nikolai Ingistov-García is a second year Chicano Studies/Political Science major

the needs

of the

Central American

immigrant

community

ACES

Advancing Careers Engineering Science

ACES outreach effort to increase the participation of Latino/a Youth Science/Engineering thru tutoring, mentoring, and participation day events.

Upcoming events...

La Cienega Elementary

Mondays and Tuesdays

2-4 pm

Lot 6 turnaround at 2 pm

Conaty/Loretto High School

Thursday 2:30-4:30

Youth Motivation Day

February 9th

9-2 pm

Volunteers Needed

Women in Science and Engineering Day

February 23rd

Volunteers Needed

If you like to **PARTY**,
DANCE and **EAT**
LATIN AMERICAN STYLE...

L.A.S.A.

Latin American Student Alliance

Meetings: Ackerman Study Lounge 3550

Mondays 5-6 p.m.

January 22nd

February 5th, 12th, & 26th

Then LASA is the club for you!!!

LASA exists to fulfill the need for representation of ALL the Latin American population at UCLA. Our goals include exploring and exposing the rich and diverse Latin American cultures; sharing and understanding our past histories; and realizing and living our present concerns.

LASA welcomes everyone and anyone interested in Latin American culture. We feel that together we can help each other move forward as a community: 'UNIDOS SIN FRONTERAS'

LASA will be conducting many activities during the year such as cultural and social events, academic workshops, political awareness discussions, community projects and support sessions. All of these activities can only be successful with your participation, so become a part of LASA.

For more information visit the office at 501 Kerckhoff.
Office phone #(310) 206-2631

NotiRaza



Mundo

PERU—Una ciudadana de Estados Unidos, Lori Helene Berenson, 26, de Nueva York, a sido condenada por una corte peruana a encarcelamiento por vida. Berenson es acusada de afiliación con guerrilleros marxistas, denominados como el Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru. El juicio tomo lugar en una corte militar, limitando conocimiento de los procesos legales al público, así también disminuyendo los derechos de Berenson. La Americana es acusada de cooperar con guerrilleros, tomar parte en coordinación de actividades terroristas, y ayudar a almacenar armas. En una junta de prensa, Berenson expreso que se encontraba acusada debido a sus intereses en eliminar el hambre y miseria que existe en Peru.

GUATEMALA—Alvaro Arzu Irigoye del Partido de Progreso Nacional fue elegido presidente el 8 de enero, cerrando las elecciones más ríjidas en la historia de este país. El nuevo presidente pretende restorar democracia y terminar con la guerra civil que a persistido desde 1961. Sorprendentemente, Alfonso Portillo, candidato del Frente Republicano, conocido por su apoyo de gobiernos represivos, capturo el 47% de los votos. Rigoberta Menchu, indígena activista premiada con el premio Nobel de la Paz, comento que la elección representa un paso hacia la democracia en Guatemala.

HONDURAS—La decisión de una corte de apelación de no enjuiciar a diez oficiales militares por abusos humanos, esta siendo adversamente desafiada. El general del estado de Honduras, Edmundo Orellana, esta dirigiendo el proceso para cambiar la decisión, permitiendo, de esta manera, un juicio civil de los oficiales. Los oficiales son acusados de haber formado parte de una unidad paramilitar anti-terrorista, la cual torturo a seis estudiantes por un periodo de veinte dias en Julio de 1982.



Nación

WASHINGTON D.C.—El departamento de Justicia anuncio una estrategia para regular el numero de emigrantes ilegales a los Estados Unidos. Los Estados Unidos ve el crecimiento de emigrantes ilegales como un acontecimiento que pone en riesgo la seguridad nacional. La operación afiliará a el FBI, la migra, el servicio de inmigración y naturalización (INS) y, la guardia nacional. El numero de agentes agregado a el proyecto consiste de: 200 oficiales de inmigración; 60 agentes del FBI trabajando en aeropuertos; 40 oficiales del INS trabajando en las casetas de la frontera; y 350 soldados de la guardia nacional que ayudaran a la migra.

WASHINGTON D.C.—El presidente Clinton y los congresistas republicanos se encuentran entretenidos en su circo, sin poder llegar a un entendimiento sobre un plan para el presupuesto nacional. Debate sobre como un nuevo presupuesto nacional afectara a los sistemas de medicare y programas sociales es causa de la mayor parte de la estática gubernamental.



Estado

SACRAMENTO—El gobernador Pete Wilson, a advocating una sesión de Legislatura especial para debatir la restauración del uso del pesticida, *methyl bromide*, conocido por sus efectos de mermar el nivel de ozono. California utiliza aproximadamente 15 millones de libras de methyl bromide cada año, aunque se han identificado otros pesticidas con efectos menores que se pueden emplear en el 90% de los productos que reciben methyl bromide. El pesticida es empleado, por la mayor parte, en los campos de fresa y nuez. Methyl bromide causara el 15% de la reducción del nivel ozono al llegar el final del siglo (New York Times Enero 10 1996, A11). Ha sido comprobado que el pesticida afecta la salud de los trabajadores del campo.

ORANGE COUNTY—Un año después de haber declarado banca rota al fracasar en una inversión en Wall Street, Orange County se recupera a costa de la población de bajos recursos económicos. Programas para ayudar a los desamparados sin hogar y, programas de entrenamiento laboral a personas con incapacidad mental han sido eliminados. Asistencia médica a sido reducida y agencias de servicios sociales han despedido a una gran parte de sus empleados por falta de apoyo estatal. Se espera una reducción de \$15 millones de dolares en el sistema de transporte público, así como otras reducciones en proyectos de control de inundaciones, y cuidado de parques.

Leno de olores a carne y pupusas, el distrito de Pico-Union esta inundado con miles de inmigrantes de la Raza. Un vendedor ambulante suena la campana de su carrito en el cual vende pepinos y papayas frescas. Bajo las sombras de los rascacielos del centro de Los Angeles el sonido de cumbias, salsa y merengue sirven de acompañamiento a la campana de este vendedor.

CARECEN

Atendiendo la comunidad de centro américa

Entra las sombras y los miles de sonidos del barrio se encuentra un modesto edificio en donde se hallan miles de refugiados politicos, provenientes del Salvador, Guatemala, y otras muchas naciones centro americanas, que ya han recibido asilo politico. En este pequeño pero ocupado edificio, CARECEN, el Centro de Recursos Centro Americano, está trabajando a diario para ayudar a los refugiados Salvadoreños en su aplicación al programa ABC.

El programa ABC, el resultado de una demanda levantada en 1985 por las iglesias Baptistas americanas en contra del gobierno federal, otorga a más de dos mil inmigrantes Salvadoreños el derecho a trabajar y libre aplicación por asilo político en los Estados Unidos. El programa originalmente destinado a finalizar a finales de Septiembre, fue prorrogado hasta el 31 de Enero. Abonado a esto, hay otra prórroga hasta el 30 de Abril para obtener permisos de trabajo para todos aquellos que ya hallan obtenido el asilo político. CARECEN ha trabajado extensivamente en programas como ABC que benefician a muchos de los refugiados centro americanos.

Desde su fundación en 1983 por un puño de inmigrantes Salvadoreños, CARECEN se ha convertido en una organización de multi-servicios. CARECEN provee asistencia legal gratuita, una clínica, así como clases de inglés y de ciudadanía. Añadido a esto, ellos prestan atenciones especiales a los jóvenes de Pico-Union.

En un esfuerzo para ayudar a la juventud latina del distrito de Pico Union, CARECEN ha formado un programa para desarrollar líderes entre la juventud al que llaman "Nueva Generación." Prácticas laborales, proyectos comunitarios, y foros educativos son

organizados por los estudiantes en temas como la Acción Afirmativa, inmigración, violencia entre las pandillas, y el SIDA. Estas actividades motivan a los participantes a involucrarse activamente en su comunidad. Algunos de los estudiantes de preparatorias son seleccionados para presenciar movimientos políticos organizados por uniones laborales en el Salvador.

CARECEN tiene un cometido continuo el cual es defender los derechos de los inmigrantes. En vista de la Proposición 187, el centro ha patrocinado numerosas conferencias y foros educativos. En el otoño de 1995 CARECEN fue el anfitrión de una conferencia internacional cuyo tema principal fue los derechos de los inmigrantes que tuvo lugar en la universidad CAL STATE NORTHIDGE. En el foro fueron examinadas las causas raciales, económicas e internacionales del movimiento anti-inmigrantes suscitado en California.

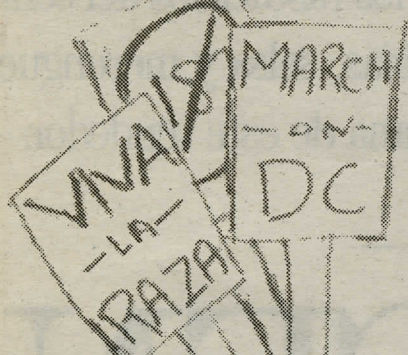
En el evento estuvieron presentes reconocidos protectores de los derechos humanos como Rubén Zamora, ex-candidato para la presidencia del Salvador, y Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, ex-gobernador, senador, y candidato para la presidencia de México. La altamente racista iniciativa de ley SAVE OUR STATE fue condenada por la poeta angelina María Guardado y el reportero Rubén Martínez.

Organizar la comunidad centro americana, en especial la de los refugiados indocumentados, es la misión principal de CARECEN. El programa tiene la esperanza no solo de organizarse de Los Angeles, pero en El Salvador también.

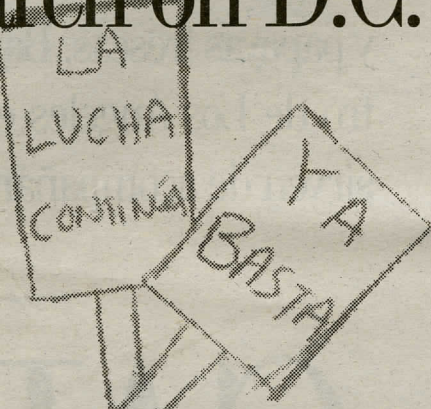
Si usted quisiera más información acerca del programa ABC o de cualquier otro servicio, favor de llamar a CARECEN al teléfono (213) 483-6868.

Coast to Coast

Raza Prepare to March on D.C.



ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ
PATRISIA GONZALEZ



On Oct. 12, 1996, Washington, D.C. will resemble the pyramids Teohuacan, Mexico in 1992, where, five centuries after Columbus set foot in the "New World," hundreds of thousands of indigenous people from throughout the Americas—including hundreds of Chicanos—gathered in prayer.

In 1996, Raza who march on Washington will be greeted by the beat of Native American and African drums, an acknowledgement of the shared roots of these peoples, and of the great mestizaje or racial and cultural fusion—that makes up this nation's Raza communities.

Rarely has anything excited or united Raza like this call to march on the nation's capital—an historic demonstration of the right to assemble that has been in the planning for two years. It will be particularly momentous because it is being organized from the bottom up—by human rights activists rather than politicians. So Raza coast to coast have begun to gear up for what will undoubtedly be a "once in a lifetime" event.

While participants may come with a thousand causes, the central theme must be but one: "To proclaim to this country that we are here, we have always been here and that we will no longer allow ourselves to remain invisible," says Maria Jimenez, an organizer for the American Friends Service Committee in Houston and a march coordinator.

One reason for the march is to end society's black and white view of the world and to include Raza in the national discourse, particularly when it comes to racial matters. When discussion turns to solving our nation's vexing social problems, Raza can no longer be left out of the equation.

Despite significant differences between the various groups, they share a common experience. Despite a heritage that predates the Pilgrims, they are often viewed with suspicion, as aliens in a country where many people have never accepted them, simply because of their skin color and language. To affirm their membership as legitimate members of this society, without having to hide or "disappear" their cultures and heritages is reason enough for all Raza to come together.

The easiest way to encourage Raza to come to the capital would be for people like Newt Gingrich and Pete Wilson to denounce the march. That would automatically double attendance. The other would be for all Mexican Americans, Central Americans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Cominicans—all Raza—to

have one unifying goal—a political and spiritual pilgrimage to announce to this nation that Raza refuse to be ignored any longer.

In an overwhelming response to our earlier column in which we announced the march, many groups have since indicated they will participate. This includes labor, women's, indigenous and immigrants' rights activists and educators. Also expressing interest are groups as diverse as the reinvigorated Chicano/Latino student movement, religious-based organization, environmental justice groups, Raza fraternities and sororities and chambers of commerce.

To bring hundreds of thousands of people to D.C., it's been suggested that civil rights and professional organizations—such as the League of United Latin American Citizens, IMAGE, the American GI Forum and the National Council of La Raza—sponsor local busloads of student/youth and senior citizens—two groups that stand to lose the most from pending federal legislation.

Daniel "Nane" Alejandre who has lost two brothers and more than 20 relatives to gang warfare, says the march "should include a plan for peace." Alejandre, director of the National Coalition to End Barrio Warfare, says that the transformation from gangster to barrio peace warriors is a long one, and giving youth responsibility is one way to accelerate that process. Entrusting the young men and women of the barrio peace movement with security at the march, he says would be a spiritually transforming experience for them.

Angel Cervantes, leader of the national and multiracial Four Winds student organization says his organization is prepared to lead students from around the country to Washington D.C. This past October 12th, Four Winds helped lead massive rallies at dozens of campuses nationwide protesting the anti-education cuts in Congress. Subsequently, the Claremont graduate student, along with four other students, took part in a 16-day fast at the University of California at Irvine. The fast also spurred demonstrations statewide—to protest the recent anti-affirmative stance of the UC regents. "We are engaged in a historical movement, says Cervantes. And the time is right. "If not now, then never."

—Husband and Wife Robert Rodriguez and Patrisia Gonzalez are syndicated columnists. Rodriguez is a former *La Gente* editor

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Latino Spectrum

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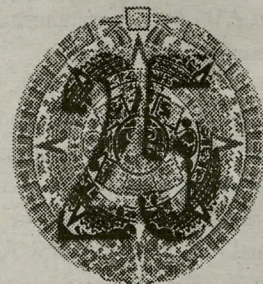
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and ad rates contact
Adrienne Martinez
at (310) 825-9836

A legacy
of student
activism
and
alternative
news
coverage





MEChA CALMECAC

the UCLA Chicana/o and Latina/o Academic Support Program

About the Program...

Established by MEChA in 1989 as a student-initiated and student-run academic support program, MEChA Calmécac was created to increase the number of graduating Raza by providing comprehensive academic services and resources. Today MEChA Calmécac embodies MEChA's efforts to empower Raza at UCLA to succeed academically, and, in turn, be in a better position to contribute to their barrios. Specifically, MEChA Calmécac's works with students on a peer level to develop the study skills, time management, academic assertiveness, and critical thinking skills that are necessary to achieve academic success here at UCLA. Whether you are experiencing academic difficulty, are excelling in your classes, or fall somewhere in between, our services are designed to help you achieve your academic goals.

In addition to the program components described below, we co-organize with the three other Campus Retention Committee programs an Exam File Bank, as well as, a quarterly Study Group List. For more information, come by our office, located in the Men's Gym Room #203 or call and ask for a MEChA Calmécac staff person at (310) 206-5547.

Telpochcalli Unit • One-on-One Academic & Peer Counseling

One-on-One counseling focuses on academic goal-setting, developing and following through on weekly and daily study plans, skills building, the effective use of Office Hours and organizing effective study groups. You can meet with your counselor on a weekly basis or as frequently as meets your academic goals for the quarter. Come by our office to fill-out a Student Profile Sheet so that we may assign you a MEChA Calmécac counselor.

Centro Estudiantil • Study Hall

This quarter, our Study Hall will be held weekly on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6 - 11 PM in the UCLA Law School Building. Study Hall will begin Week 3 and will continue through Finals Week. On Tuesdays, Study Hall will be held in conjunction with the UCLA La Raza Law Students Association. Please sign-up for the use of a Study Group Room with the Centro Estudiantil Coordinator at Study Hall. Free Van Transportation is provided on both nights from the Study Hall to the residence halls and nearby communities. The Study Hall Van leaves from the Study Hall at 8 PM, 9 PM, 10 PM, and 11 PM.

Tuesdays and Wednesdays

Law Bldg. Room #1357

Centro Coáltlicue • Gender & Sexuality Issues Component

The Centro Coáltlicue offers sensitive and specialized counseling, resources and workshops that address the gender and sexuality issues that impact on our experiences as students. This component specifically focuses on concerns of Chicana and Latina students, such as, child-care, women's health, men's health, self-defense and safety issues, sexuality, relationship and family issues, sexual assault and harassment, and Chicana curriculum. Each quarter, there are two workshops organized by the Centro Coáltlicue, in addition to a Chicana/Latina Luncheon that brings together Chicana and Latina undergraduate and graduate students, faculty and UCLA staff. (See Programming Schedule)

Programming Schedule

Week 3

-Men's Health Workshop
Tuesday 1/23
3:30-5:00 PM
2412 Ackerman Union

Week 4

-Indigenous Contributions to Society
-Research Skills Workshop (Library Tour)

Week 7

-Financial Aid Workshop
-"Salud Para Mujer"

Week 8

-Affirmative Action Workshop

Week 10

-Stress Management Workshop

MEChA Calmécac T-Shirts "Empowerment through Education" are on sale for \$10.00. Sizes: M, L, and XL. Black 100% Cotton Beefy-T T-Shirts with full color artwork on the back.

• Promoting Individual and Collective Strategies Towards Academic Success •

EDUCATE YOURSELF

Una serie de murales serán construidos en el parque Lincoln para recordar a los más de dos mil miembros de la Raza que han perdido la batalla contra el SIDA. Historicamente nosotros hemos negado el problema del VIH/SIDA, pero el año pasado, el 25% de los casos de SIDA en el condado de Los Angeles fueron latinos. Nosotros necesitamos despejar los mitos. Como dice Richard Rodriguez, director de la pared, Las Memorias, "Uno no puede educar hasta que se dejó de negar [el problema]."

El número de infectados de la Raza se incrementa día con día. La epidemia está cambiando. Los epidemiólogos en el Departamento de Salud de el condado de Los Angeles consideran que la pobreza es uno de los factores más probables. La tasa de infección del virus del SIDA es tres veces más alta entre la población más humilde. Hay más uso de drogas inyectadas y una mayor tasa de enfermedades venéreas que pasan desapercibidas y sin ser tratadas. Una infección expuesta al virus corre mayor riesgo de transmisión.

A pesar de la pobreza, y las tasas de enfermedades el índice del SIDA es relativamente bajo entre los Latinos. Como comunidad, nosotros estamos haciendo algunas cosas bien. Investigaciones atribuyen como causas de estos bajos índices a la importancia de la familia y las costumbres saludables de nuestra cultura. El problema es que nosotros tenemos miedo de hablar acerca de temas como el SIDA, especialmente las mujeres.

De las 1,755 mujeres diagnosticadas con SIDA en Los Angeles, 582 son Latinas, una tercera parte del total. Las mujeres estamos desproporcionadamente infectadas porque no nos hemos dado cuenta de los

factores de riesgo.

La infección del VIH puede ser prevenida. El virus mortal puede ser transmitido por solo cuatro fluidos: sangre, semen, secreciones vaginales, y leche materna. Usando un condón durante el sexo y no compartiendo artefactos para las drogas o agujas de cualquier tipo (drogas, vitaminas, tatuajes), transformaremos esta "moda" actual.

Pero hay esperanza. Nuevas medicinas están constantemente siendo desarrolladas para prevenir las complicaciones del VIH. Una nueva clase de drogas llamadas "protease inhibitors", tomadas en conjunción con otras drogas puede que frenen el proceso del virus. Si se da tratamiento en una etapa temprana los infectados tienen posibilidad de vivir un tiempo más largo. Sin embargo, uno no puede ser tratado si uno no sabe si está infectado. Las personas promiscuas o que estén involucradas en cualquier clase de actividades riesgosas, deben someterse a pruebas regulares de anticuerpos.

Por todo el condado de Los Angeles, existen pruebas gratuitas. Para el centro más cercano a ti llama a una de las líneas de esta página. En la página siguiente, hay una guía de recursos de educación, ayuda mental, médica, y varios para todas aquellas gentes interesadas. Estos servicios están para educarnos. "Gente de la comunidad ayudan a otros con educación para que ellos adopten un comportamiento que les reduzca el riesgo de contraer el VIH," dice Oscar de la O de Bienestar.

No tienes que estar infectado para estar afectado. Como Raza, nos debemos educar a nosotros mismos, y al mismo tiempo ayudar a otros. Una serie de murales, 2,000 nombres, que no sea en vano.



Photo courtesy of The Wall: Las Memorias

A series of murals will be constructed in Lincoln Park to remember the 2,000 raza we have lost to AIDS. Historically we have denied that HIV/AIDS is our problem, but last year, 25% of the 30,892 reported cases of AIDS in Los Angeles County were Latinos. We need to dispel the myths. Like Richard Rodriguez, director of The Wall: Las Memorias says, "You can't do education until you deal with denial."

The number of raza diagnosed with AIDS is increasing steadily. The epidemic is shifting. Epidemiologists at the Los Angeles County Health Department consider poverty one of the most probable factors. The rate of AIDS is three times higher among low-income people. There is more injection drug use and a higher rate of other STD's that are less likely to be treated. An active infection exposed to the HIV virus makes transmission more likely to occur.

In spite of poverty, rates of disease—even AIDS—is relatively low among Latinos. As a community, we are doing some things right. Research attributes this to the importance of family and healthy habits of our native cultures. The problem is that we are intimidated by the thought of communicating about issues like sex—especially women.

Of the 1,755 women in Los Angeles diagnosed with AIDS, 582 are Latinas—one-third of the total. Women are disproportionately infected because they are not aware of the risk factors. HIV infection can be

prevented. The five fluids: blood, breast milk, B and not sharing vitamins, tatto

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DESVANECIENDO los MITOS del

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you are infected. HIV antibody testing
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risky behaviors

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services. These services are provided to
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HIV," says Oscar de la O at Bienestar.
to be infected to be affected. As raza we
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000 names—let it not be in vain.

a Senior at UCLA majoring in Sociology
on Studies with specializations in Chicana
ess Administration.

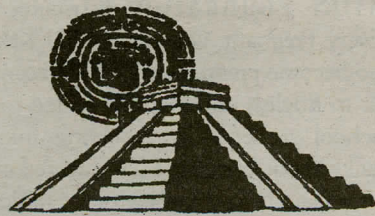
by the Center for Disease Control and the
Department, HIV Epidemiology Program.

SERVICIOS DEL HIV/SIDA

AIDS Project Los Angeles trabaja con maestros y administradores para proporcionar capacitación en español e inglés. Saber es Poder y STAR son programas de modificación del comportamiento enfocados en los jóvenes principalmente. Favor de llamar al 213-993-1000 y preguntar por el programa de su preferencia.

AIDS Health Care Foundation cuenta con personal bilingüe en cinco centros de tratamiento del SIDA en Inglewood, Sherman Oaks, Cedar-Sianai, Hollywood, y el centro de Los Angeles. Aceptan seguros privados, así como Medi-Cal, lo que significa que nadie es rechazado. Ellos operan tres hospicios. Un tercio del total de los pacientes son Latinos, y por consecuencia se requiere personal bilingüe. Favor de llamar al 800-AHF-2101 para tener acceso completo a trato medico.

AIDS Service Center in Pasadena El personal bilingüe atiende a personas que viven con el virus, proporcionando ayuda mental, legal, y servicios de transportación así como manejo de casos individuales. Su departamento familiar y pediátrico único en su clase, se infiltra en la comunidad y otorga foros educacionales que se enfocan en temas como la prevención de transmisión y ayuda a sus clientes a escoger el mejor tratamiento posible. Las pruebas que se otorgan se dan en conjunción con la clínica comunitaria de East Valley. Localizado en el 126 del oeste del Blvd. West del Mar (entre Fair Oaks y Pasadena Blvd.) Favor de llamar al 818-796-5633.



BIENESTAR LATINO AIDS PROJECT

Bienestar: Latino AIDS Project opera en cuatro centros de servicio del SIDA, que se enfocan primordialmente en la población de inmigrantes, mujeres, jóvenes, homosexuales, transexuales y bisexuales. Los voluntarios hacen presentaciones públicas en preparatorias y clases para adultos, parques, lavanderías y entre los trabajadores matutinos. Entre los servicios directos que proporcionan a los infectados con el virus, sus seres queridos, y sus familiares incluyen: manejo de casos, completan formas de asistencia pública, banco de comida, información acerca de maneras alternas de tratamiento, trato medico, traducción, y interpretes, ayuda mental y grupos de ayuda las 24 horas del día localizados por todo el condado. Ellos también proporcionan pruebas del virus anónimas y gratuitas. Favor de llamar a la sucursal más cercana a usted.

Van Nuys 818-908-3820
Hollywood 213-660-9680
East Los Angeles 213-727-7896
Pomona 909-397-7660 (no hay pruebas, ni banco de comida)



The Wall: Las Memorias fue creada para levantar un memorial en Lincoln Park. Ellos también tienen un grupo de ayuda llamada Mothers of the Wall para todos aquellos que han perdido a alguien debido al SIDA. Su grupo de ayuda se enfoca en hombres latinos bisexuales y homosexuales y ellos cuentan con un equipo homosexual coronado campeón- Mayan Warriors. Para más información favor de llamar al 213-264-0048.

Cara a Cara.: Latino AIDS Project proporciona manejo de casos y servicios de intervención temprana. Trabajando con el equipo clínico/medico gratuito de Hollywood/Sunset, el personal bilingüe proporciona pruebas gratis. Los programas comunitarios están enfocados primordialmente hacia los homosexuales, bisexuales, indocumentados, y gente sin hogar y ellos proporcionan información en las calles, en los bares frecuentados por los homosexuales, parques y ferias de salud. A los trabajadores se les educa y capacita. Usted puede acudir al 1404 de la calle Micheltorena (esquina con Sunset) en las mañanas para las clases de SIDA 101 o para obtener condones gratis y lubricante. Llame al 213-661-6752.

CORE: Proyecto Latino proporciona a los hombres homosexuales y bisexuales latinos parlantes información acerca de la diferencia entre estar infectados con VIH/SIDA. Sus programas comunitarios en los bares está enfocado principalmente en el área de Silverlake, Hollywood, el centro de Los Angeles y Echo Park. Ellos distribuyen condones y fotonovelas llamadas "Chicos Modernos" en las cuales explican maneras de reducir la probabilidad de infección. Para otros folletos o servicios favor de acudir al 2148 1/2 del blvd. Sunset (cerca de Alvarado) o llamar al 213-484-9399.

L.A. Free Clinic proporciona servicios medicos y sico-sociales para jóvenes de alto riesgo que están entre los doce y 24 años de edad. Favor de llamar al 213-462-4258 de lunes a miércoles 3:00pm-5:00pm para hacer una previa cita.

Pediatric AIDS Foundation distribuye un folleto en inglés y español llamado *Lo que toda mujer embarazada debe saber acerca del SIDA* y recomienda que toda mujer embarazada se someta a análisis para determi-

nar si tiene VIH o no. También distribuyen educacional en inglés y español enfocado hacia los padres de familia de niños de primaria y pre-primaria que les proporciona información y guías concierne al SIDA. El folleto habla acerca de niños infectados con el virus y como introducirlos a la escuela, y trata de disipar los mitos acerca de los peligros de transmisión. Localizado en 1311 avenida Colorado (cerca de la calle 14) en Santa Monica o llamar al 310-395-9051.

Peer Education Program recluta a jóvenes de diversas culturas para que aprendan acerca de todos los aspectos del SIDA/VIH. Mientras practican sus habilidades para comunicarse, los jóvenes bilingües ayudan a hacer presentaciones, a grupos de rap, y entablan discusiones cara a cara. Localizado en 5410 del blvd. Wilshire (esquina con La Brea), las juntas tienen lugar en la iglesia Prebisteriana de West Hollywood, 7350 Sunset Blvd. (entre La Brea y Fairfax). Favor de llamar a Wendy al 213-937-0766.



Minority AIDS Project proporciona pruebas gratis del virus anónimas de lunes a viernes 9:00am - 5:00pm unicamente con previa cita. Sin cita, sábado 9:00am - 5:00pm. Ellos tienen un grupo de ayuda para la gente transexual latino, y personal de salud mental bilingüe. Encuentra su programa de puestos educativos en los bares, programas en las escuelas, y programas especialmente diseñados para ayudar a aquellos jóvenes que se encuentren en pandillas. Las clases de SIDA 101 son cada segundo y cuarto miércoles de cada mes. Favor de visitar las oficinas en el 5149 del blvd. West Jefferson (a dos cuadras de La Brea en la esquina de Sycamore) o llamar al 213-936-4949.

L.A. Shanti proporciona grupos de ayuda en español y un seminario de dos días de duración llamado "Vidas Positivas" and cuentan una guía de recursos del área de Los Angeles, que se llama "Mujeres y niños afectados por el SIDA." Para acceder cualquiera de sus servicios nutricionales, medicos, o psicológicos favor de llamar al 213-962-8197.

Llama el "HOTLINE" por otro VIH/SIDA recursos.

Southern California
HIV/AIDS Hotline
800-922-AIDS
Monday-Friday, 9a-9p &
Weekends/Holidays, 9a-5p

Southern California Bilingual
HIV/AIDS Hotline
800-400-SIDA
Monday-Friday, 9a-9p &
Weekends, 9a-5p

HELP YOURSELF. HIV/AIDS SERVICES



**AIDS
PROJECT**

LOS ANGELES

AIDS Project Los Angeles works with school teachers and administrators to provide intensive training in Spanish and English. "Saber es Poder" and "STAR" are behavior modification programs that target youth. Call 213-993-1671 and ask for the program of your choice.

AIDS Health Care Foundation has a bilingual staff in five HIV Medical Care (outpatient & inpatient) Centers in Inglewood, Sherman Oaks, Cedar-Sinai, Hollywood, and Downtown. They accept private insurance, Medi-cal, and have sliding scale fees—no one is turned away. They also operate three hospices. Call 800-AHF-2101.

AIDS Service Center in Pasadena has a bilingual staff that serves people living with HIV and AIDS. They provide mental health, legal and transportation services as well as case management. The unique family/pediatrics education department holds community forums about HIV prevention and advocates for the best possible treatment. Testing is done in conjunction with the East Valley Community Clinic. Visit 126 W. Del Mar Blvd. (between Fair Oaks and Pasadena Blvds.) or call 818-796-5633.

Bienestar: Latino AIDS Project operates four HIV/AIDS service centers targeting the immigrant population, women, youth, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. They do public presentations in high schools and adult classes, street outreach in parks, at laundromats, and with day laborers. Direct services to HIV+ people, their loved ones and their families include: case management, help with government forms, a food bank, alternative treatment information, medical treatment advocates, translation and interpretation, mental health, and 24 support groups located throughout the county. They also provide free, anonymous testing. Call the location nearest you.

Van Nuys 818-908-3820

Hollywood 213-660-9680

East Los Angeles 213-727-7896

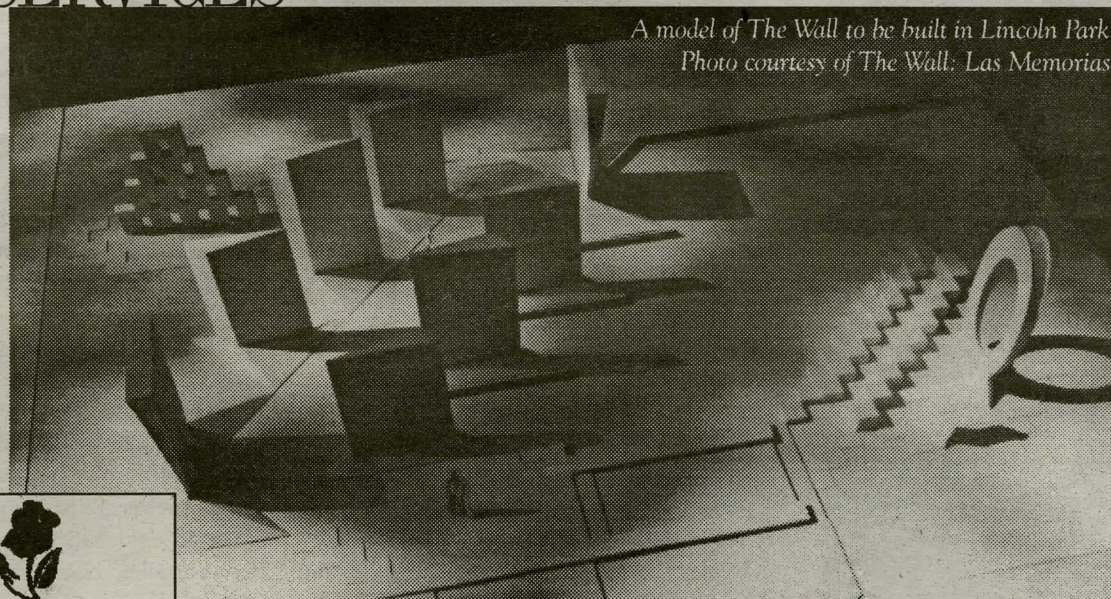
Pomona 909-397-7660 (no testing, no food bank)

Cara a Cara: Latino AIDS Project provides case management and early intervention services. Working with the Hollywood/Sunset free clinic, bilingual staff members provide HIV testing. Outreach workers targeting gay, bisexual, undocumented, and homeless people provide information on the streets, in gay bars, in parks, and at health fairs. Education is available for sex workers. You can drop in at 1404 Micheltorena (corner of Sunset) mornings and weekends for "AIDS 101," free condoms and lubricant. Call 213-661-6752.



Caring For Babies With AIDS provides bilingual case management to families infected or affected by HIV/AIDS in East L.A., Pico-Union, and South Central. They have individual and group therapy for adults and children, psychological testing, clothing, food, legal advocacy, housing assistance, dietary consulting, and public benefits counseling. Visit them on La Cienega & Washington Blvds. or call 213-931-9828 for a counselor.

CORE: Proyecto Latino serves gay and bisexual, Spanish-speaking men, explaining the difference between HIV & AIDS. Bar outreach targets Silverlake, Hollywood, Downtown, and Echo Park. They distribute condoms and photonovelas called, "Chicos Modernos," explaining how to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Visit 2148 1/2 Sunset Blvd. (near Alvarado) or call 213-484-9399.



A model of The Wall to be built in Lincoln Park.
Photo courtesy of The Wall: Las Memorias.

L.A. Free Clinic provides medical and psycho-social services to high-risk youth ages 12 to 24. To make an appointment, call 213-462-4158 Monday or Wednesday between 3:00pm and 5:00pm.

The Wall: Las Memorias was established to erect a memorial wall in Lincoln Park. They also provide a support group called Mothers of the Wall for those who have suffered a loss due to AIDS. Their outreach focuses on gay and bisexual Latinos and they have a champion gay Latino softball team—Mayan Warriors. For information call 213-264-0048.

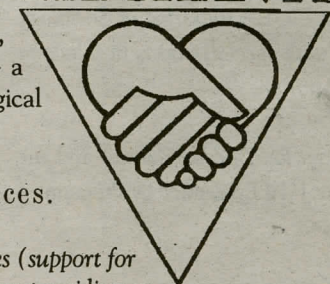
Pediatric AIDS Foundation distributes a brochure in English and Spanish called "What Every Pregnant Woman Should Know About AIDS" and recommends that women who become pregnant ALWAYS request an HIV test. They also distribute an education kit in English and Spanish geared towards educating parents of elementary and pre-school students by providing information and guidelines regarding HIV/AIDS. It talks about bringing HIV infected children into school, trying to dispel myths about transmission. To volunteer or for more info write to 1311 Colorado Avenue (near 14th Street) in Santa Monica or call 310-395-9051.

Peer Education Program recruits multicultural teens to learn all aspects of HIV/AIDS. Developing communication skills, bilingual youth facilitate presentations, rap groups, and one-on-one discussions. Located at 5410 Wilshire Blvd. (corner of La Brea). Meetings are held at the West Hollywood Presbyterian Church, 7350 Sunset Blvd. (between La Brea and Fairfax). Call Wendy at 213-937-0766.

Minority AIDS Project provides free, anonymous testing Monday through Friday 9:00am to 5:00pm by appointment only. Walk-in testing is on Saturday 9:00am to 4:00pm. They have a support group for Latino transgendered people, a bilingual mental health staff, and education programs in bars, schools, and specifically targeting gang youth. "AIDS 101" meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Drop by 5149 W. Jefferson Blvd. (2 blocks from LaBrea on the corner of Sycamore) or call 213-936-4949.

L.A. Shanti facilitates a two-day seminar called "Vidas positivas," holds Spanish speaking support groups, and distributes "Mujeres y niños afectados por el VIH"- a resource directory. For nutritional, medical or psychological services call 213-962-8197.

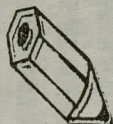
L.A. SHANTI



Call the HOTLINE for other HIV/AIDS services.

Many thanks to Bob Schooner at AVANCE Human Services (support for the Southern California Bilingual HIV/AIDS Hotline) for providing so many resources.

PENCIL US IN!



University Catholic Center
840 Hilgard Avenue
208-5015
ucathctr@ucla.edu
<http://www.ucla.org/ucla/UCC/>

JAN

friday 26	saturday 27	sunday 28
"How to Make an Ethical Decision" AU 3517 - noon	visit orphanage in Tijuana meet at UCC 7am	SUPER BOWL PARTY! food at UCC

FEB

friday 9	saturday 10	sunday 11
"Sexual Ethics" room TBD - 5pm	WINTER RETREAT (begins Friday 6pm)	

wednesday 21	friday 23
LENT BEGINS	Soup Supper & Film Discussion UCC - 6pm

MAR

friday 1	saturday 2
Soup Supper & Film Discussion UCC - 6pm	Day Retreat

friday 8	friday 15
Soup Supper & Film Discussion UCC - 6pm	Soup Supper & Film Discussion UCC - 6pm

The University Catholic Center is a member of the University Religious Conference at UCLA



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Retention of American
Indians Now!

203 Men's Gym,

405 Hilgard Ave.

Los Angeles, CA 90024

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(310) 206-7513

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May 5th thru May 11th

Help plan the celebration of many
cultures in the UCLA community.
Participate in this unique UCLA
festival.

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Applications at
**Cultural Affairs
Commission**

306 Kerckhoff Hall

Staff applications due Feb. 2

Performer/Participant applications due Feb. 23



Co-sponsored by WorldFest 96, CAC, and USAC

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FREE Delivery!

824-4111



1114 Gayley Ave.
Westwood Village

Hours:
11:00 AM - 1:00 AM Sun-Thurs
11:00 AM - 2:00 AM Fri-Sat

La Gente:

First I would like to congratulate you on the fine articles and artwork I have seen in your newspaper. Everything that you put out is positive to the Latino community.

I wanted to bring to your attention the AIDS/HIV problem in the Latino community and hopefully open some of our young brothers' and sisters' eyes about this disease. Right now our future doesn't look too bright because this disease is killing us off. It doesn't only affect drug addicts or homosexuals any more. This disease is unconcerned with who you are or what you do. If you play, you will pay. The safest sex that you could have is waiting for that special someone who you plan to spend the rest of your life with.

We have to get back to the beliefs that our madres y padres had. The morals we have now are frightening. Our kids right now are scared of getting killed rather than concerned about getting an education. This has to change.

We are getting it together slowly but surely. I'm very proud of what our people are doing. We are making a change in all areas in life. We are building our roots. Everything that society has to offer we are a part of. We have come out of the fields into the schools, into the White House.

My people are proud of their achievements. That's why we have newspapers like this coming out all the time. We are letting the Gente know that we are doing something that is better than before.

Muchas Gracias to all the La Gente staff and all the people that have made it possible for such an eye opener to be published.

Con mucho respeto de un hermano torcido,

Chico Carbajal

CSP, Sacramento

Sigan Luchando art gallery

Starting in March, we will be putting on programs to inform people about the conditions that our brothers and sisters live under in the prison system. If you are or were incarcerated, submit artwork, poetry and letters as soon as possible.

Artwork by Moises Diaz, Living
Texas



Dear Gente de Aztlán:

Your staff, correspondents, and newspaper have had a positive impact on my life and on the way I see things now. I always wanted to get involved with doing something positive for my brown gente, but I was so caught up in the senseless life of "gangbanging" I didn't have the chance nor the time to become aware of what was really going on. Besides that, I wasn't really introduced to people such as yourselves until I was in lock-up here at N.A. Chaderjian. I owe a lot to my sister-in-law Araceli Silva Jara because if it wasn't for her, I wouldn't be involved with you guys, nor would I be doing the things I am doing today.

Not too long ago I stopped gangbanging because I want to get involved with my gente and do something positive for them and myself. I'm tired of people looking at us brown people as bad people. Being brown is not about being violent, drug addicts, drug dealers, or illiterate. It's about pride, unity and understanding, and that's what I'm out to prove!

I would like to thank and congratulate you guys for your hard work in trying to help us, the Raza in the schools out there and in the C.Y.A. (California Youth Authority) and C.D.C. (California Department of Corrections) system, meet our needs by providing us with your newspaper and by sending us stuff that will help us better educate ourselves.

Muchas gracias por su apoyo. It feels good to know that there are people out there that care for the future of our brown gente and who put their efforts into creating a better tomorrow. Pues saben que Raza, you got the message through to this young Mexicano and probably many others. Soon we will all get the message and when we do, with strength and unity "we will rise up in time!"

Peace and unity to all Raza,
Your fellow brown brother,
Fernando Jara
Stockton, California

SIGAN

Sigan Luchando, continue the struggle, is a space for our incarcerated brothers and sisters. From within the prison system, they share their knowledge and experience with us through their poetry, correspondence and artwork. The Sigan Luchando project corresponds with more than 500 prisoners. We try to help them with their educational goals by sending as much reading material as we can afford. If you would like to be part of the Sigan Luchando family, please send your submissions or write to us. Stay strong, confident and continue the struggle.

La Gente de Aztlán
Sigan Luchando
308 Westwood Plaza
212D Kerckhoff Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90095
(310)825-9836

La Gente:

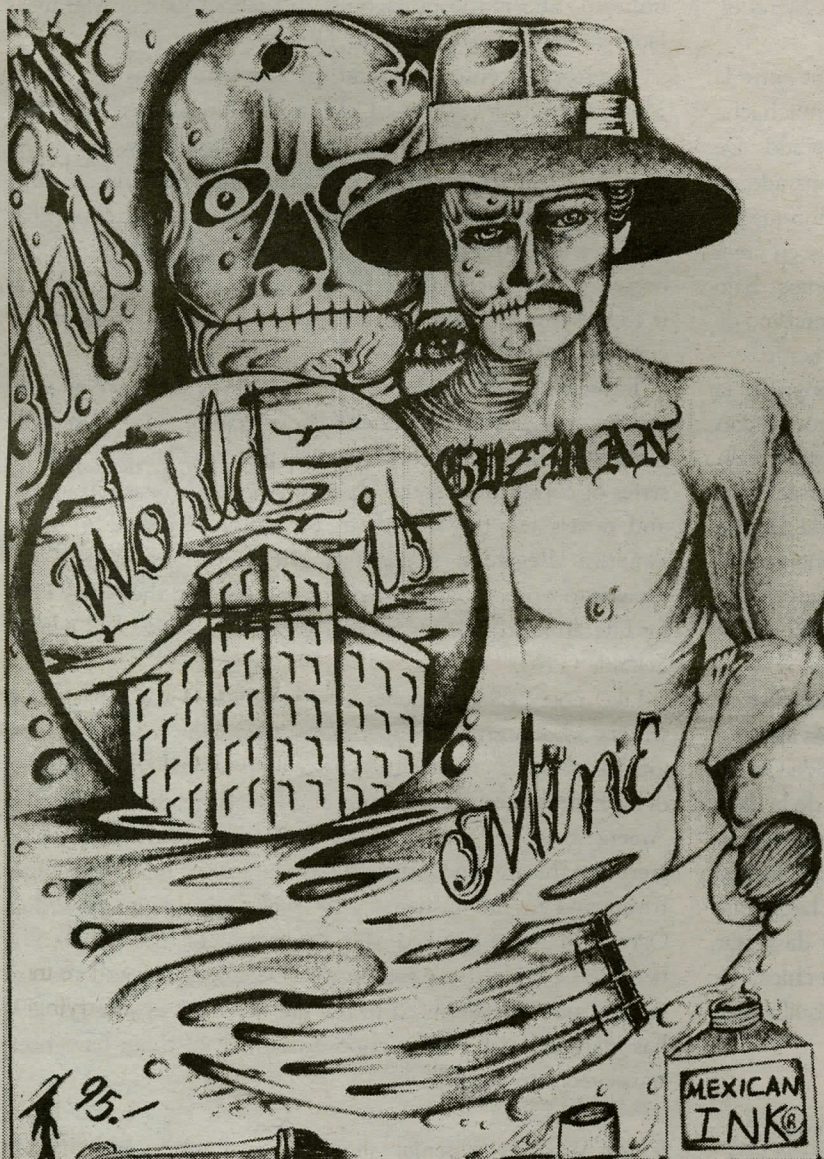
At the moment I am doing tiempo in one of California's newest pintas that opened up in September of 95. I was checking out your newspaper concerning our Raza. As I was reading it, I was very interested in what was being said about our youth out there in the calles and what we are trying to do for them.

I respect the convictos for trying to put the message out to them. Check this out youngsters. I have been in and out of the pinta all my life. I've been using heroin for over 15 years. What I want to say is be good to your familia. Go to school while you still got the chance, 'cause being in the pinta is no fun. So check yourselves. Anyway, I'm not much for writing, but I felt a need inside to write a few lines. Just maybe, the youngsters will read and take time to understand that it is not worth it.

Your Friend,
Richard Barrios
High Desert State Prison

LUCHANDO

Sigan Luchando es un espacio para nuestros hermanos y hermanas que están encarcelados/as. Desde las prisiones, ellos/as comparten sus experiencias con nosotros a través de su arte, poesía y correspondencia. El proyecto Sigan Luchando corresponde con más de 500 prisioneros. Para ayudarles a realizar sus metas educacionales, nosotros les mandamos todo el material educacional sobre nuestra gente que podemos conseguir con fondos limitados. Si quieren ser parte de la familia Sigan Luchando, por favor comuníquense con nosotros o manden sus contribuciones. Mantengan su fuerza, confianza, y sigan luchando.



Arte creado por Gerardo Guzman, Pelican Bay State Prison.

La Gente:

En estos momentos estoy haciendo tiempo en una de las pintas más nuevas de California, que se abrió en septiembre del 95. Estaba hojeando su periódico con respeto a la Raza. Mientras lo estaba leyendo, me interesó mucho lo que estaban diciendo de nuestros jóvenes y de lo que estamos tratando de hacer por ellos.

Yo respeto a los convictos por tratar de enviarles un mensaje a los jóvenes. Fijense en lo que les digo, jóvenes. Yo he estado fuera y dentro de la pinta toda mi vida. He usado heroína por más de 15 años. Lo que les quiero decir es que sean buenos con sus familias. Vayan a la escuela ahora que todavía tienen la oportunidad de hacerlo, porque estando en la pinta no es divertido. Así es que ponganse trucha. Yo no sé mucho de escribir pero sentí el deseo por dentro de escribir unas pocas líneas. Tal vez los jóvenes lean y tomen tiempo para comprender que es muy caro lo que uno tiene que pagar.

Su amigo,
Richard Barrios
High Desert State Prison

cruz de acero

cruz de acero,
la del preso
que se encuentra
en su tumba
de cuatro paredes,
cajón de cemento,
el cual es prisión
panteón de olvidados
cumpliendo sentencia,
eso pide la sociedad.
vuelan los meses,
se pasan más años
y sigue preso.
he perdido memoria
de lo que es
salud, paz y felicidad
dejando corazón duro,
sin luz.
Oscura la mente fuerte.
Ojos de esperanza,
en el alma.
Dios te bendiga
y te perdone,
hermano, hijo, papá
preso en esta tumba.
vuela, vuela palomita,
lejos muy lejos
de esta prisión
pasa por San Antonio,
entregale a mis padres
un fuerte abrazo
y un tierno beso
de parte de su hijo
arrepentido
y vuelve a mi
con un ramo
de consuelo.

Dagoberto Nevarez
Abilene, Tejas

raíces acá
raíces allá
primero mamá
y luego papá
de noche o de día
con lluvia y sol.
raíces destienden
todo al rededor
le guste o no
de mi corazón
te voy a decir
orgullo y honor
mexicano-americano
Chicano soy yo.

Dagoberto Nevarez
Abilene, Tejas



Arte creado por Anastacio Juarez Rey, Iowa Park, Tejas

Galería de Arte Sigan Luchando

Empezando en marzo, tendremos programas para informar a nuestra gente sobre las condiciones en las cuales viven nuestros hermanos y hermanas encarcelados/as. Si están encarcelados/as, contribuyan arte, poesía y correspondencia para la galería lo más pronto posible.

ARTE & CULTURA

Brown Books



Sierva Maria de Todos los Angeles era una leyenda entre los esclavos Africanos de Venezuela. Por ser la única hija de un padre mentalmente inestable y una madre adicta, Sierva fue encargada a los cuidados de Dominga de Adviento, una esclava Africana. A causa de las enseñanzas de Dominga, la muchacha aprendió a bailar con gran agilidad, a hablar tres idiomas Africanos, y hasta a tomar sangre de gallo antes del desayuno y pasar desapercibida ante los cristianos. Ella es la protagonista de la novela más reciente de Gabriel García Márquez, *De Amor y Otros Demonios*.

El libro describe dramáticamente la historia del amor entre la joven Sierva Maria y el Padre Cayetano Delaura. La muchacha fue mordida por un perro rabioso una tarde en el mercado. De repente, su padre que previamente la había desamparado se muestra preocupado y la interna en un convento. Aunque no tenía rabia, el comportamiento peculiar de la joven hacen creer al Obispo del pueblo que Sierva está poseída por demonios. Bajo ordenes del Obispo, Cayetano debe llevar a cabo el exorcismo de la muchacha. Durante sus visitas al convento, se enamoran.

Cruzando las fronteras entre Latinos tales como el lenguaje, la clase, y la nacionalidad, los libros de García Márquez nos ayudan a comprender como nuestro pasado da forma a nuestras realidades en el presente. Haciendo uso de series de conversaciones, los personajes en sus historias cortas y novelas relatan la historia del periodo colonial en Latinoamérica. Conocido como uno de los escritores más importantes de Latinoamérica, García Márquez recibió el Premio Nobel de la Literatura en 1982 por su obra maestra, *Cien Años de Soledad*.

Como la mayoría de estudiantes Latinos en escuelas preparatorias, fui sujeta a escritores que detallaban experiencias ajenas a mis realidades. La manera maestra de contar historias de García Márquez marcó la reclamación de mi historia a través de la literatura y comencé a leer más gigantes de Latinoamérica como Juan Rulfo, José Martí, y Pablo Neruda. Siguió la literatura Chicana con Tomás Rivera y Sandra Cisneros. Este despertar había tardado. García Márquez marcó el principio de este despertar porque conecta la Conquista con las historias que, de chica, me contaba mi abuela. García Márquez tiene muchos más libros de donde escoger; todos han sido traducidos al Inglés.

Otros libros de García Márquez:

EL Coronel no tiene quien le escriba, El otoño del patriarca, En la mala hora, La hojasca, Crónica de una muerte anunciada, Relato de un naufragio, El amor en los tiempos del cólera, El general en su laberinto, Doce cuentos peregrinos

Sierva Maria de Todos Los Angeles was a legend among African slaves in Venezuela for the many miracles she performed. As the only child of a mentally unstable father and a drug addicted sexpot mother, Sierva was left under the care of Dominga de Adviento, an African slave. Because of Dominga's teachings, the girl learned to dance with great stealth, to speak three African languages, to drink rooster's blood before breakfast and glide past Christians unseen and unheard. She is the protagonist in Gabriel García Márquez's latest novel *Of Love and Other Demons*.

The story is centered around the love between young Sierva Maria and Father Cayetano Delaura. The girl is bitten by a rabid dog during an afternoon in the market. Suddenly, the father that previously neglected her becomes concerned and commits her to a convent. Although she doesn't have rabies, her peculiar behavior leads the Bishop of the town to believe that Sierva is possessed by demons. Ordered by the Bishop, Father Cayetano is to perform an exorcism on Sierva. During his visits to the convent, they fall in love.

Transcending boundaries between Latinos such as language, gender, class, and nationalities, García Márquez's books help us understand how our past shapes our present realities. Through a series of conversations, the characters in both his short stories and novels tell the history of the colonial period in Latin America. Regarded as one of the most important Latin American writers, García Márquez was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982 for his masterpiece *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (1970).

Like most Latino students in high school, I was subjected to writers who portrayed experiences irrelevant to my realities. García Márquez's masterful story telling marked the reclaiming of my history through literature, and I began reading more Latin American giants such as Juan Rulfo, José Martí, and Pablo Neruda. Chicano and Chicana literature came next with Tomás Rivera and Sandra Cisneros. This awakening was long overdue. García Márquez marked the beginning of this awakening because he bridged the gap between la Conquista and the stories my grandmother used to tell me when I was younger. He has many other books to choose from, all of them have been translated into English.

Jessica Varko is a senior majoring in History and Spanish Literature.

C a l e n d a r i o

La Serie de Películas en Español presenta las varias películas hasta el 10 de febrero; para más información llame al (213) 852-6997.

El Domingo 28 de enero de 4 a 6 pm, Linbros Revolución tendrá un concierto de beneficencia que incluirá uno de los grupos favoritos de Rock Chicano en LA, *Ollin*. Para más información llame al (213) 488-1303.

Unase a Sparc en un recorrido de sus murales el Domingo 28 de enero de 10 am a 4:30 pm. El recorrido incluirá el Gran Muro de Los Angeles en el Tujunga Wash y algunos de los 73 murales comunitarios creados a través de los últimos 8 años por el programa *Grandes Muros Ilimitados: Orgullo Comunitario*. Para más información llame al (310) 822-1303.

Atención Salvadoreños: solo tienen hasta el 31 de enero para someter sus aplicaciones de asilo bajo el programa ABC. Para más información llame al (213) 662-4552 o (213) 664-3653.

Hasta el 8 de febrero, Self Help Graphics presentará la exhibición de fotografía *La Vida Indígena* por Richard Flamer y Carlos Ugalde. Para más información llame al (213) 881-6444.

El viernes 8 de febrero la Fundación de Oportunidad México-Americana presentará la Conferencia Nacional de Mujeres Hispánicas en el Centro de Convenciones de Los Angeles. Para más información llame al (213) 722-7807.

Hasta el 10 de marzo, el Grupo de Teatro Sinergia presentará funciones en inglés y español de *Frida Kahlo, autorretrato del dolor*. Para más información llame al (213) 382-8133.

El sábado 23 de marzo, Mujeres en el Trabajo presentará "Adelante Mujer," una conferencia para jóvenes latinas y sus madres sobre carreras y opciones educacionales para el futuro. Para más información llame al (818) 796-6870.



The negative representation of la Chicana in the art of her own culture

LOOK INTO MY EYES. WHAT DO YOU SEE? AM I THE STRONG DETERMINED MUJER OR THE OBJECTIFIED SEX SYMBOL? HE TITLES ME "LA CHICANA." HE GIVES ME AN IDENTITY, NOT MINE—HIS. I WEAR HIS NAME ON MY BREAST. MY BODY, OR HIS?

The prevalent image of scantily clad women depicts Chicanas as sex objects. We are subjected to the image of long haired women with exaggerated breasts and perfectly shaped eyebrows. We are claimed, owned and controlled through stereotypes within our own culture.

The Chicana is so often portrayed as inferior, subservient and passive. She is either the pure virgin, the submissive mother or the disposable sex object. Do these artists intentionally exploit and degrade, or does a lack of knowledge and the influence of a patriarchal society pervade these pictures?

"[Art] comes out of somebody's imagination," says Sylvia Armas of Raza Artistas. "It is something you are inspired to do. You can't categorize art as good or bad. You can't begin to legitimize it, or you run into problems of censorship." She contends, however, that this art is objectifying rather than enhancing women, which upholds machismo

images.

Machismo can only be unconscious to a point. An artist titles the piece below, "Zapatistas." Emiliano Zapata is a revolutionary figure in Chicano history. How is this sexual act "revolutionary?" Connecting art with words gives the pieces lung power to scream their meanings. But what is it telling us?

We recognize our culture is marked with colors of patriarchy. Many of us have been taught not to argue with men, to let them control our minds and our bodies. Though we accept the well-known image of the helpless Aztec princess (below) as a cultural icon, she promotes the Chicana's dependency on the Chicano.

Art like this forces women to "walk on eggshells to please everyone else," comments Alex Ortega of La Familia, UCLA's lesbian, gay and bisexual advocacy group. "They aren't allowed to have and identity, it's placed on them."

Arnold Vargas, a fine arts major at UCLA, explains that the art is not negative. He is proud of his prized piece "La Bufla" a product of an art class he took. Instead of sitting and painting a nude white woman for four hours in class, he

serves as an iconoclast. He creates his own image. He perceives the model as a Chicana and paints her proudly brown. He gives her the skull of a buffalo, an image of strength, and creates a metaphor for the Chicana.

Aside from traditional art, the sex object image of the Chicana is also found in widely recognized photos and magazines.

"Basically, sex sells," says David Cohen, a public relations director for Low Rider magazine. "It is unique to an automotive and cultural audience," he continues. "It's a good hook for a [magazine] with a 90% male readership. People are proud of our tasteful display of women."

Women are commonly displayed in the magazine draped over lowriders, clothed in no more than a band aid and two eye patches for a bikini. Cohen contends, "This is not negative. The women are not provocatively clothed. They are in bikinis, not nude. They are fresh, attractive, and fun." Words like these might better be used on meat, flowers or games — not women.

In crucial times, when Chicanas are vital players in molding the future, we must not reduce her to a secondary role. Treat her with the respect and honor she is due. Do not fall short and return her to the backdrop of a male-dominated playing field.

-Rachelle Romero is a second year UCLA student

Somos reclamadas y controladas a través de estereotipos inculcados en nuestra propia cultura.

buen arte y mal arte. No puedes empezar a legitimizar, o uno se puede topar con problemas de censura." Más ella aclara, que este arte proyecta a la mujer como objeto en lugar de promoverla, lo que da paso a sostener las prevalentes imágenes machistas.

La actitud machista solo puede ser subconsciente hasta un cierto punto. El artista titula su pieza los "Zapatistas." Emiliano Zapata es una figura revolucionaria. ¿Cómo es que este acto sexual puede ser "revolucionario?" El conectar el arte con las palabras les da a las piezas el poder pulmonar para gritar su significado. Pero, ¿qué es lo que nos dice?

A muchas nos han enseñado a nunca discutir con los hombres, que dejemos que ellos controlen

Pase a CHICANA pg. 18

Mas que un Adorno...



Rachelle Romero

CHICANA

nuestras mentes y nuestros cuerpos. A pesar de que muchas aceptamos la bien conocida imagen de la fragil princesa Azteca en las famosas pinturas de nuestra cultura, esta misma imagen promueve la dependencia de la Chicana en el Chicano.

Arte como este, es el que forza a las mujeres a "caminar en brasas para complacer a los demás," comenta Alex Ortega de *La Familia*, el grupo que promueve a los homosexuales, lesbianos y bisexuales en UCLA. "Ellas no tienen permitido tener una identidad, sino que alguien más se las impone."

Arnold Vargas, estudiante de bellas artes en UCLA, explica que el arte no es negativo. El esta orgulloso de su maxima presea "La Bufla" que fue el resultado de una clase de arte que el tomó. En lugar de pintar una mujer blanca desnuda, el crea su propia imagen. El percibe a la modelo como una Chicana y la pinta orgullosamente bronceada. El le da un cráneo de búfalo, tal como el ve la imagen, llena de fuerza, y crea una metáfora para la Chicana.

Aparte del arte tradicional, la imagen sexual de la Chicana también puede ser observada en numerosas y reconocidas fotos y revistas.

"En conclusion, el sexo es rentable," dice David Cohen, el director de relaciones publicas para la revista Low Rider. "Es único para la audiencia automotiva y cultural," el añade. "Es una buena forma de enganchar a la gente en un puesto de revistas que tiene una audiencia compuesta en un 90% de hombres. La gente esta orgullosa de nuestra muy gustosa manera de presentar a la mujer."

Las mujeres son usualmente presentadas en la revista en trajes sobre los "lowriders." "Esto no es negativo. Las mujeres no estan vestidas provocativamente. Ellas estan en bikinis, no al desnudo. Ellas son atractivas, nuevas, y divertidas." Palabras como estas podrían ser mejor usadas para describir carne, flores, o juegos y no mujeres.

En un tiempo crucial en donde la Chicana juega un papel vital en el desarrollo del futuro, no la debemos reducir a un papel secundario. Ella debe ser tratada con el respeto y honor que ella se merece. No hay que quedar cortos de nuestra meta y dejar que la mujer se convierta en una mera observante en un juego dominado por los hombres.

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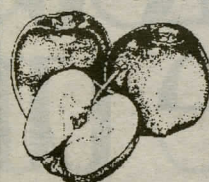


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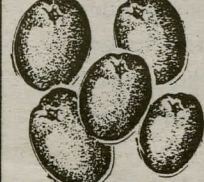
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down wit' that ¿No Qué No!?

by Cynthia Chávez and Paula González

Most of the time East Los Angeles is stereotyped as a city of gang violence, drugs, youth delinquency, unemployment and poverty. These stereotypes have a negative impact on the community, ignoring the positive images that are waiting to be discovered.

Something positive was born when the Rogelio Flores Foundation, the Lollapalooza Fund, and the Colectiva formed a place that would soon become a local hang out and a place for events. On November the 3rd, 1995, NO QUE NO opened its doors to the community.

With a \$50,000 grant donated from the Lollapalooza Fund, NO QUE NO was able to get on its' feet and unseal its' entrance to the community members so they would be able to express their talents and abilities that have long been ignored by the mainstream. Production Director of NO QUE NO, Monxi Flores, said "...the place will become a spiritual, cultural, and a political outlet." Recently NO QUE NO got involved with the campaign of Teresa Sanchez-Gordon, the first Chicana to run for the East Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge.

NO QUE NO has showcased Raza talent with musical groups like Quetzal, Revolución 9, Tezacrifico, Aztlán Underground, Fallout, Quinto Sol, and many more bands. On January 12th, NO QUE NO hosted a Friday night of Rock en Español with Las Abejitas, Las 15 Letras, and Los Olvidados. The gig ended on a favorable note as the place was packed with youth and adults slamming and enjoying the wild hitting and catchy music.

Since NO QUE NO is not " beholden to corporate America", alcoholic beverages are not allowed or sold at any events, which help create a different atmosphere where people can enjoy themselves without being under the influence. There are also designated smoking areas.

NO QUE NO will attempt to provide educational and youth programs which are lacking in the community. Future plans include creating a multi media center, equipped with the latest advancements of technology in computers, telephones, radios, televisions and video equipment. These resources will be available for the youth and adults. They are also planning to build a recording studio and a record label. NO QUE NO fund raises through their events and donations.

Located in the heart of Boyle Heights, NO QUE NO cannot be missed with its forest green outlook and bold red letters, illustrating its pride throughout Whittier Boulevard and the barrio.

NO QUE NO is located at 2813 Whittier Blvd., in East Los Angeles. For more information regarding upcoming events call 213-262-5007.

A menudo el este de Los Angeles es visto como una ciudad de Apandillas violentas, drogas, delinquencia juvenil, desempleo y pobreza. Estos esterotipos han tenido un impacto negativo en la comunidad, completamente ignorando todas las cosas positivas que aguardan a ser descubiertas.

Algo positivo nació cuando la fundación Rogelio Flores, el fondo Lollapalooza, y la Colectiva, formaron originalmente un lugar que hoy en día es un lugar de reunión y eventos para toda la comunidad. El 3 de noviembre de 1995, el NO QUE NO abrió sus puertas a la comunidad.

Con un donación de \$50,000 proveniente del fondo Lollapalooza, NO QUE NO fue capaz de levantarse y abrir sus puertas para que en el, los miembros de la comunidad puedan expresar sus talentos y habilidades que por mucho tiempo han sido ignoradas por los principales medios del espectáculo. El director de producción de NO QUE NO, Monxi Flores, señaló, "... este lugar se convertirá en un escape espiritual, cultural y político." Recientemente NO QUE NO se involucro en la campaña de Teresa Sánchez-Gordon, la primera Chicana en postularse para juez de la Corte Municipal del Este de Los Angeles.

NO QUE NO ha promovido el talento de la Raza al presentar a grupos musicales como Quetzal, Revolución Tezacrifico, Aztlán Underground, Quinto Sol, entre muchos otros. El doze de enero, NO QUE NO fue el anfitrión de una tardeada de Rock en Español que tuvo como grupos principales a las Abejitas, Las 15 Letras y los Olvidados. La tardeada terminó en un reventón monstruoso en donde jóvenes y adultos por igual se descarrilaban mientras disfrutaban de unas rolas super prendidas y descabelladas.

Como NO QUE NO de ninguna manera quiere aparecer endeudada a la "América corporativa", no se permite consumir bebidas alcohólicas en los eventos lo cual ayuda a crear una atmósfera en la cual las personas se pueden divertir sin estar bajo influencia alguna. Añadido a esto, el centro cuenta con áreas especiales para fumar.

NO QUE NO trata de preoever programas educacionales para los jóvenes, los cuales hacen mucha falta en la comunidad. Entre los planes a futuro se encuentra la visión de que el centro se convertirá en un centro de multi-media con los últimos avances tecnológicos y contará con equipo de radio, televisión, teléfonos y video. Estos recursos estarán a la disposición de los jóvenes y adultos. Ellos también planean construir un estudio de grabación y una marca propia. El fondo NO QUE NO recauda fondos a través de eventos y donaciones.

Localizado en el copazón de Boyle Heights, NO QUE NO se distingue por su fachada verde y su grande letrero rojo, demostrando su orgullo por todo el barrio y Whittier Boulevard.

NO QUE NO se localiza en el 2813 del boulevard Whittier, en el este de Los Angeles. Para más información acerca de próximos eventos favor de llamar al 213-262-5007.

Paula González also a Senior at Roosevelt High School, is Editor-in-Chief of Rough Rider and a stressed-out poeta in Boyle Heights.

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Don't Judge a Hand by its' Cover

This hand of mine
fragile, yet beneath blood of
strength runs deep through this
maze

of veins,
veins that map me to my
forefathers

foremothers
yet you see only this
slight brown color,
not the dark bronze of my
Indigeneous mother

nor
the soft white of my
Spaniard father

No,
you see only dainty fingers
not its talent to smash glass
because beneath these fingertips
lies
power.

This hand of mine
delicate and golden sweet
like honey,
watch it close,
the way it curls,
curls forming a

fist
raised up high
beating the sky
Yes,
this fist of mine sweet
like honey.

by Dayna Cobarrubias, Mayfield
Sr. School

Cynthia Chavez is a Senior and staff writer for Roosevelt High School's Rough Rider. She is also an artist who enjoys writing short stories and playing guitar.



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