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9-17-2014

### El Leñador, September 17, 2014

El Leñador Staff

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El Leñador Staff, "El Leñador, September 17, 2014" (2014). 2014. 1.  
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## Abogados llegarían a Humboldt para asistir a tiras indocumentados

por Manuel J. Orbegozo

El asesoramiento legal gratuito para ciudadanos indocumentados llegará al condado de Humboldt en Octubre.

El nuevo proyecto de asesoría legal, "Comite de Abogacia", liderado por las promotoras Mónica Angón y Rene Saucedo, planea ofrecer este beneficio para familias que busquen arreglar su situación migratoria

en el país.

El comite consiguió el apoyo de la organización no lucrativa "Caridades Católicas", que brinda servicios de inmigración y naturalización como una de sus funciones.

"El servicio de revisión de casos y asesoramiento legal va a ser gratuito," afirmó Angón.

El Comite de Abogacia, que ha conseguido juntar seis casos, busca tener un mínimo de 10 casos para solicitar la

presencia de los abogados.

"Cualquier ciudadano indocumentado debe contactarnos y será puesto en una lista," dijo Angón. "Estoy esperando todavía los [casos] de la redada de Sun Valley, que son ocho".

Los casos recolectados serán entregados a Caridades Católicas el 22 de setiembre.

"A principios de octubre estarán viniendo los abogados," dijo Saucedo.

Según Saucedo, es la primera vez que vienen abogados al condado de Humboldt para ayudar a ciudadanos indocumentados de manera gratuita.

"Esperamos que con el tiempo tengamos un abogado permanente en nuestro condado," afirmó Saucedo.

La difusión de la campaña será promocionada a través de promotoras en distintas comunidades.

"Todos los promotores tienen una red de personas con las que trabajan," dijo Mónica Angón, que comenzó su rol como promotora hace un año.

"Estamos comenzando de esta forma. En el futuro podremos usar volantes y más organizaciones que ayuden a publicarlo."

A la campaña del Comite

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## The Border's punitive

Border The United States of America shares 5,525 miles of a border to the north with Canada and 1,954 to the south with México. Despite the geographical fact of border lengths, the Canadian border had 2,156 Border Patrol agents while 18,611 agents patrol the border with México in 2013.

Border Patrol started by an act of congress in response to an increase of undocumented persons immigrating on May 28, 1924.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement states their priority is to remove criminal "aliens," who pose a threat to public safety and repeat immigration violators.

U.S. Supreme Court on June 25, 2012 upheld the Arizona State Bill that requires state law enforcement to verify the status of a person. The court accepting the "show me your papers" provision allows racial profiling. How can law enforcement determine the lawful or unlawful status of a person by their physical appearance?

Citizenship and Immigration Services is the agency in charge of providing the lawful steps to working, studying or becoming a naturalized citizen. The test for naturalization can be difficult even for persons who were raised in this system.

Department of Homeland Security established to protect and respond to terrorist attacks, man-made accidents and natural disasters.

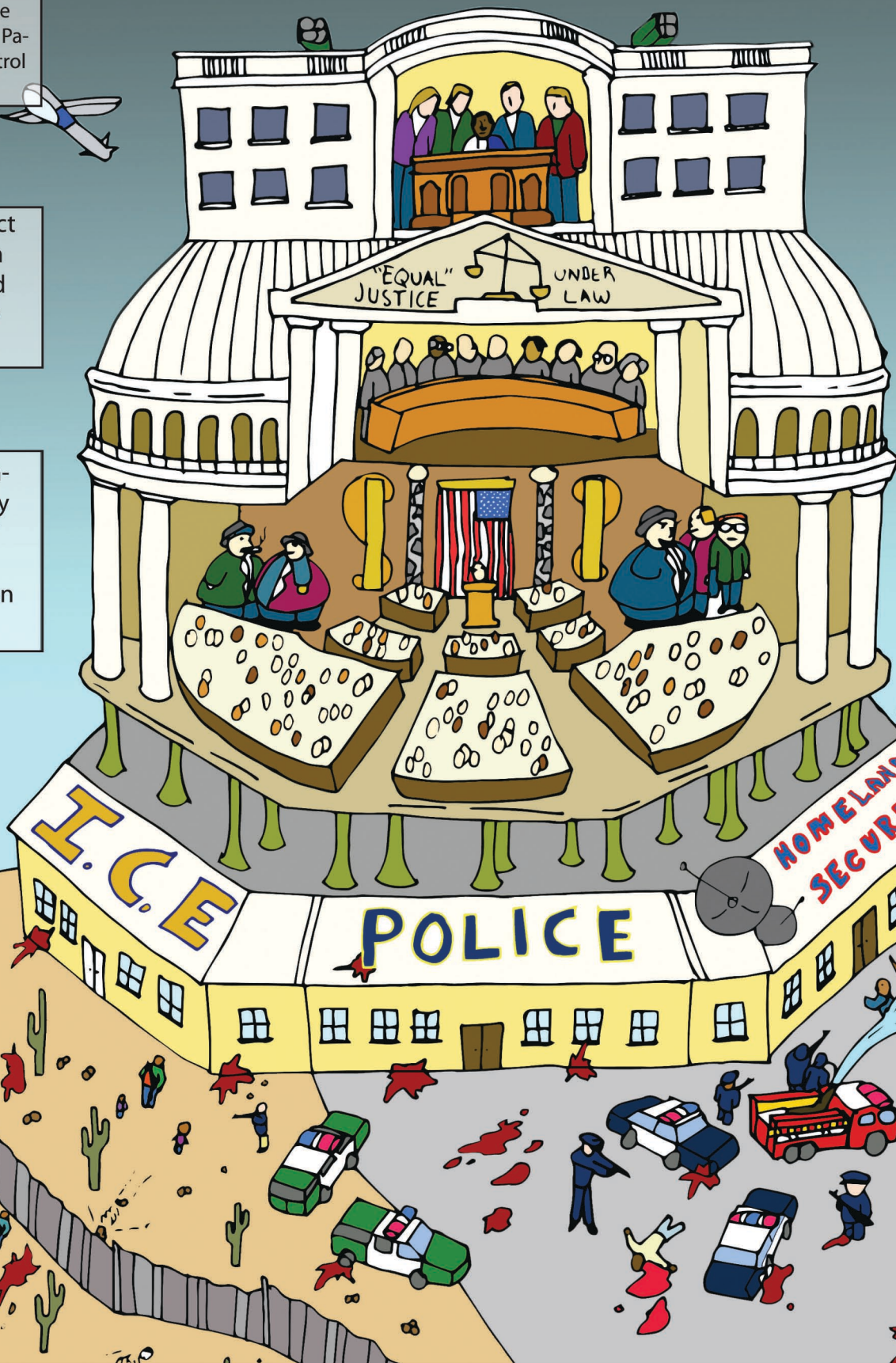


Illustration by: Jefferson Posadas

by Adrian Barbuza

President George W. Bush used the September 11 terrorist attack to justify the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to protect the U.S. within and outside its borders. The continued efforts of the DHS perpetuate a punitive system that apprehends and deports

immigrants for unlawful entry.

The DHS absorbed the Immigration and Naturalization Services in 2003. The Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) are three federal agencies that are now within the DHS under the Border Security umbrella.

The top priority of the Border Patrol is to detect and prevent any illegal entry into the U.S. The agency is part of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which also includes border security by sea and air, Office of Air and Marine, and by ports of entry, Office of Field Operations.

ICE is the investigative branch of the DHS which

apprehends and deports persons who unlawfully enter the U.S. Persons who wish to apply for naturalization can do so through CIS.

Immigrants can earn their citizenship from military service, marriage to a citizen, or as a student. People can also apply for naturalization in which the applicant must know English despite the fact

that the U.S. does not have an official language.

The hope for change to the immigration reform policy under the Obama administration has yet to come. The Obama administration continues the binary narrative to immigration reform: the unlawful and lawful. An

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# Noticias de América Latina

por Juan Carlos De La Cruz



Ecuador

Ecuador , Quito: Por segundo año consecutivo, Quito logró el reconocimiento como destino líder de Sudamérica. Más de 630 mil turistas llegan cada año a Ecuador.



Venezuela

Venezuela , Caracas : El presidente Venezolano Nicolás Maduro culpa al gobierno de Estados Unidos por las recientes protestas en la capital que dejaron 47 detenidos y 43 muertos entre febrero y mayo de este año. Maduro indicó que el gobierno estadounidense continúa difamando al gobierno venezolano con ánimos de provocar a la derecha política derrotada.



Mexico

México, Baja California: Actualmente el huracán Odile de categoría tres ha llegado a Los Cabos, Baja California, dejando a más de 30 mil turistas en hoteles que fungen como refugios temporales.



Guatemala

Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala: Este lunes el presidente de Estados Unidos dio a conocer la lista de los países que más trafica y produce droga. En esta lista de 22 países se encuentra Guatemala. El presidente Obama confirmó que desde el 2011, se han iniciado más de 4 mil 500 investigaciones sobre heroína. También el presidente estadounidense señaló que los tres países principales de producción de coca son Colombia, Bolivia y Perú.



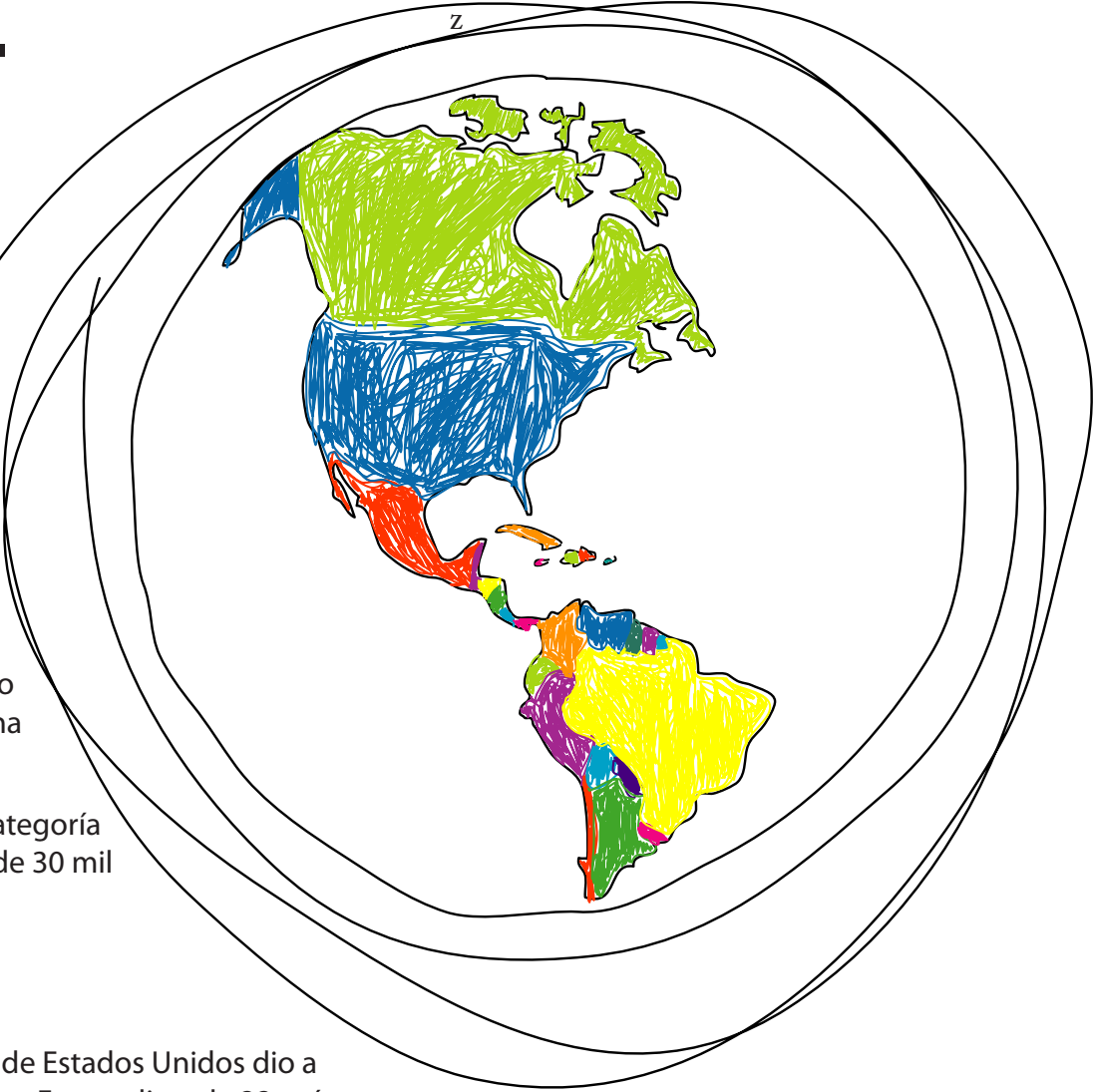
Colombia

Colombia , Bogotá: El presidente de Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos, destacó que su gobierno ha hecho un gran trabajo en ayudar a sus ciudadanos a salir de la pobreza en los últimos cuatro años. Santos mencionó que en el 2010, Colombia tenía más de 17 millones en la pobreza y en junio del 2014 esta cifra había reducido a 13 millones.



Cuba

Cuba, La Habana: El diplomático cubano, Carlos Alzugaray, indicó estrategias para fortalecer la relación entre Estados Unidos y Cuba. Entre ellas se encuentran el polémico intercambio de prisionero norteamericano, Alan Gross, presos en Cuba, por tres agentes cubanos presos en EEUU, aceptar la asistencia del presidente Cubano Raul Castro a la cumbre de las Américas, remover a Cuba de la lista de países terroristas, y mejorar las posibilidades de viaje entre ambos países.



## Abogados llegarían a Humboldt para asistir a indocumentados

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de México el Sábado, 20 de setiembre en el Hospital St. Joseph de Eureka. El consulado mexicano recibirá solicitudes de matrículas y pasaportes todos los ciudadanos mexicanos. Estos documentos se podrán utilizar para regular su estado migratorio o aplicar para una licencia de conducir.

“Nos imaginamos que van a ser docenas de casos,” dijo Saucedo.

Solicitar una cita previa con el Consulado Móvil es

necesario para ser atendido. Para contactar al Comité de Abogacía, llame al (707) 407-9657. Para hacer una cita con el Consulado Móvil en Eureka, llame al (877) 639-4835.

## The border’s punitive system

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lawful. An estimated 2 million people have been deported thus far in the six years the Obama administration has been in office. The infographic series continues In attempts to protect U.S. affluence in Latin America, the U.S. backed right-wing governments by destabilizing

democratically elected governments through violence and oppression. Chile’s coup d’etat 34 years ago reflects but one Cold War policy to impose U.S. hegemony in the Latin American region. Mass waves of immigrants from Latin American countries like El Salvador, Chile and Mexico fled from their

homelands because of the violence employed against the people. The next infographic in a series of articles on the oppressive nature of U.S. immigration policy will explore how U.S. policies have displaced people in Latin America and why.

## MISSION STATEMENT

El Leñador is a bilingual newspaper produced by Humboldt State University students with minority backgrounds. Our core values drive us to become the voice of the Latino community in Humboldt County. We are committed to keeping our community informed of the most important issues in actuality. through our newspaper, we hope to inspire other minorities to share their stories and experiences, thus creating more social, political and cultural diversity in local media.

*El Leñador es un periódico bilingüe producido por estudiantes minoritarios de Humboldt State University. Nuestros valores fundamentales, como la integridad y la honestidad, nos llevan a buscar ser la voz de la comunidad latina en el condado de Humboldt. Estamos comprometidos con mantener a nuestra comunidad informada de los eventos más importantes de la actualidad. A través de nuestro periódico, esperamos inspirar a otras minorías para que publiquen un periódico propio y original, creando así más diversidad social, política y cultural en la prensa local.*

## STAFF

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Adrian Barbuzza Reporter	Melanie Leyva Advertising/Social Media
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Eduardo Barragan Head Copy Editor/Layout	Paradise Martinez Graff Opinion Writer
Adilene Martinez Reporter	Stacey De Marcos Reporter

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## Calendar

Latin@ Creating Community Reception  
Thursday Sept. 18  
6-8 p.m.  
Kate Buchanan Room - HSU

Consulado Mexicano Móvil  
Sábado Sep. 20  
St. Joseph Hospital - Eureka

Native American Community Reception  
Friday Sept. 26  
6-8 p.m.  
Native Forum - HSU

## Calendario

California Indian Day  
Friday Sept. 26  
Everywhere

Los Cuentos: Hora de cuentos en Español e Inglés  
Sábado Sep. 27  
1-2 p.m.  
Biblioteca Principal de Humboldt - Eureka

Convivio Para La Comunidad Latina  
Viernes Sep. 26  
6-8 p.m.  
Centro Multigeneracional - Fortuna

African American Creating Community Reception  
Wednesday Oct. 8  
6-8 p.m.  
Kate Buchanan Room - HSU

Indigenous Peoples Week  
Monday Oct. 13 - Friday Oct. 17  
HSU





# ¡Viva Latinoamerica!

**Students gather to celebrate independence of Latin American countries**

by Rebecca Gallegos

Students gathered on the University Quad yesterday to celebrate Mexican Independence Day and showcase traditional Mexican dances.

Dancers from Baile Folklórico, a dance club at Humboldt State, dressed in traditional Mexican Folklórico outfits and captivated students with tapatio dances.

After the dances were over, Lucina Morels, a Latino Community Coordinator, took the mic and spoke to the crowd about all the Latin American countries who celebrated their independence this month. She engaged the crowd to chant El Grito — the shout of independence.

¡Viva Honduras! ¡Viva El Salvador! ¡Viva Guatemala! ¡Viva Nicaragua! ¡Viva Costa Rica! ¡Viva Mexico! ¡Viva Chile! ¡Viva Belize! ¡Viva Latino America!

The El Grito event was planned in part by the MultiCultural Center and MEChA.

Mona Mazzotti, outreach and social justice programs coordinator, hopes this event was beneficial for the people who participated in the event, but also for the students who had

never been exposed to that culture; to know that something like that exist out in the world.

“I think it can give them a better understanding of somebody else’s culture,” Mazzotti said. “But also for the people who are doing it, I believe it’s valuable for them to share their beliefs and customs and heritage and to know that they are valuable and appreciated.”

Events like El Grito help bring a sense of community for students who identify as Latino/a and Chicano/a. Being far away from home can make some students feel isolated and misunderstood by people who are different from them.

Alejandra Aguilar, a history major, supported the El Grito event because she thinks it is important for the community to come together.

“Many of us are far from home and there’s not that big of a [Latino] community here. Back home we’re used to being around people who look like us,” she said. “When we’re all here supporting each other it gives us a sense of identity here, a sense of belong-



ing.”

Lucina Morels, a political science major, knows how important it is for students to have a sense of community and culture. She does not want students to feel isolated or left out because the Latino/a/Chicano/a community is not very big here.

“As a minority it’s hard to get inundated into white culture. [There’s] culture shock and you try to find roots and placement in the community,” Morels said.

“If it’s already established they can come here and see what community [you’ll] give to for the next four years.”

Fotos de Manuel J. Orbeagozo

## Leyenda

- 1 & 2 El grupo de danza de Humboldt State llamado “Baile Folklórico”, deleitó al cuerpo estudiantil con sus bailes tapatíos en la efeméride independentista “El Grito”.
- 3 No pudo faltar el pan dulce, manjar representativo de México.
- 4 Varios estudiantes se acercaron a la mesas de M.E.Ch.A. y del Centro Mul-

ticultural para averiguar más sobre este y otros eventos.

5 Los bailes tapatíos llenaron el patio universitario de color y alegría, mientras la congregación de estudiantes aplaudía con fervor.



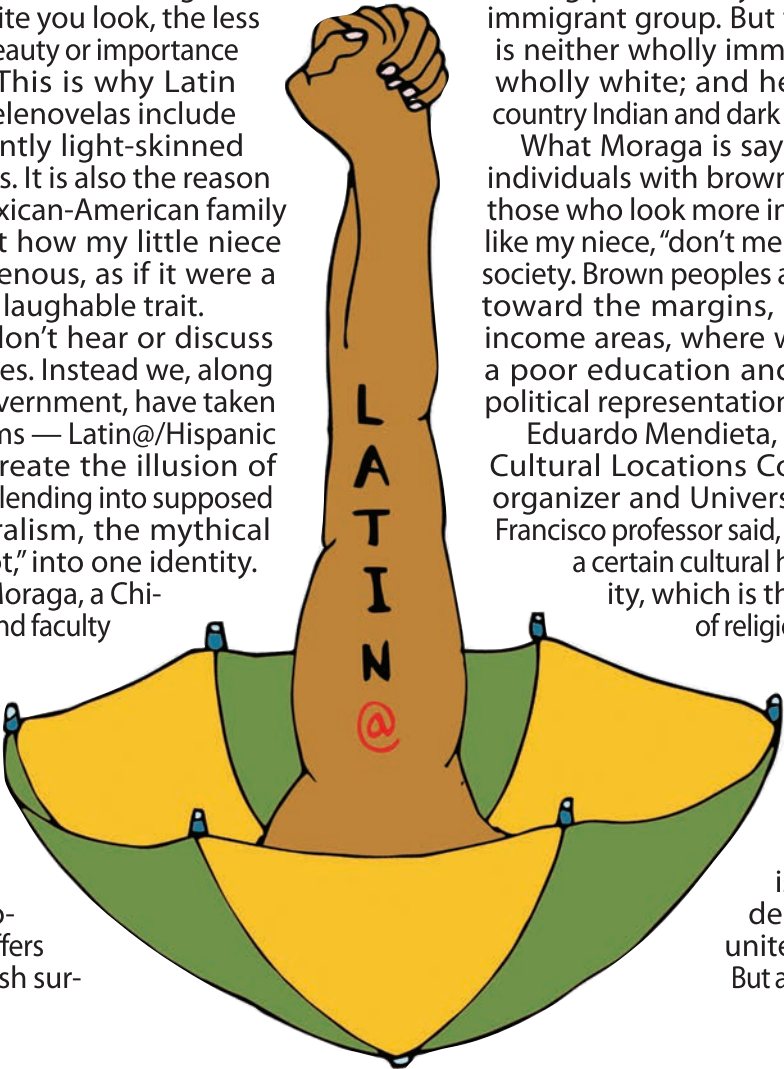


# Why does our government assign the term “Latin@” / Hispanic?

by Paradise Martinez Graff

When I began writing this article, I wanted to clarify that the term “Hispanic” is problematic and that “Latin@” was a less oppressive term. Later, I discovered that both terms are equally problematic. Let me explain what the two terms signify. The term “Latin@” describes anyone with ancestry rooted in countries which were once colonies of Spain. “Hispanic” refers to peoples who have Spanish heritage and speak Spanish. Alas, both terms imply the same erasure of indigenous roots and a strong focus on Spaniard blood. The term ‘Hispanic’ addresses the Spaniard conquistador side of our identities; it omits the indigenous side of our backgrounds which was ravaged by the Spanish colonizers. According to José Antonio Burciaga, a voice in the Chicano literary canon, “The term ‘Hispanic’ alone negates our Indian Heritage. Our ancestors were not only the conquerors but also the conquered. It is our vanquished heritage that has always haunted us and been ignored ... Hispanic is half the truth, half the lie.” The desire to appear more Spaniard or European and less indigenous stems from colonial times. Since then, whiteness and European identity has taken front and center in the Americas, whereby indigenous people have been pushed toward the margins of society. Consequently, there is an ingrained be-

lief in the U.S. and even Latin American society, that the more indigenous and less white you look, the less relevance, beauty or importance you have. This is why Latin American telenovelas include predominantly light-skinned protagonists. It is also the reason why my Mexican-American family jokes about how my little niece looks indigenous, as if it were a negative or laughable trait. But we don’t hear or discuss these realities. Instead we, along with our government, have taken on their terms — Latin@/Hispanic — which create the illusion of “Latino@s” blending into supposed multiculturalism, the mythical “melting pot,” into one identity. Cherrie Moraga, a Chicana writer and faculty at Stanford University, explained that “with the misnomer ‘Hispanic,’ Anglo-America proffers to the Spanish sur-



named the illusion of blending into the ‘melting pot’ like any other white immigrant group. But the Latino is neither wholly immigrant nor wholly white; and here in this country Indian and dark don’t melt.” What Moraga is saying is that individuals with brown skin, and those who look more indigenous, like my niece, “don’t melt” into this society. Brown peoples are pushed toward the margins, into poor income areas, where we receive a poor education and have no political representation. Eduardo Mendieta, a Hispanic Cultural Locations Conference organizer and University of San Francisco professor said, “Language, a certain cultural homogeneity, which is the product of religious identity ... [and] cultural mores such as family, history of colonialism and independence unites us.” But although we

“Latin@s” are united under these factors, our differences deserve to be recognized. My background as a Chicana is not the same as my Honduran-American or Peruvian-American friends. We cannot continue to allow ourselves to be merged together under a Eurocentric term assigned to us without our will when our heritages are different. Let us “Latin@s” unite against institutions’ false attempts to create multiculturalism under this oppressive term. Let us stray from passively checking “Hispanic/Latin@” on paperwork. Those of us under this umbrella term must work together, uniting against the injustices we face, and the freedom and representation we deserve.

Paradise Martinez Graff can be reached at [ellenador@humboldt.edu](mailto:ellenador@humboldt.edu)  
Illustration by Jefferson Posadas

## Word on the street: How do you identify?

El Leñador staff asked students who participated and attended the El Grito event on which terms fit their personal identity.



“I identify as Chicana because it lets us identify as what we are, as in Mezclada. Maybe our parents are from Mexico and settles here. We’re part of a couple different cultures.”  
Lenora Rivera, Assistant Teacher



“I identify as Chicana, I can’t forget my roots. My parents are indigenous and I am too. [Chicana] empowers me to keep fighting for people. Identifying as Chicana is identifying as part of a bigger community that I’m responsible for and give back to.”  
Lucina Morels, political science, 22



“I have mixed feeling using terms like Latino/a and Hispanic, [which] were made by the government. I was born here so I could be a Chicana.”  
Magdalena Cortez, child development, 20



“I identify as Mexican because my parents came from over there and that makes me who I am. I learned about the struggle they went through and that gets me one step closer to knowing more about my culture.”  
Daniel Gómez, zoology, 19



“I identify as Latino. I have a unique background because I can relate to the Latin American World. I am a Latino in America and I can relate to this country as well.”  
Roberto Gutierrez, 19, Spanish



“Chicano is preferable because it represents me more. It’s more inclusive than other terms that are just socially accepted.”  
Janay Lee, communication, 19



“I identify as Chicana. To me it means to always be living between and inside of borders. To always have your history told to you but it always being the wrong history, so also means having to look for the real history elsewhere.”  
Gema Quiroz, 23, CRGS



“I don’t identify with any government, only with the culture itself. As a Latino I’m not either represented by the Mexican or the American government. The culture itself and the traditions make me feel more like a Latino than an American, but at the same time I’m both.”  
Hector Flores, 23, Geology