

CELEBRATING OUR  
CULTURE AND  
EMPOWERING OUR  
PEOPLE

# Cultura Firme

thoughts on the racial  
profiling laws in nm and az

youth testimonials on  
racial profiling

how sports unites  
people

art, movies, and a  
photovovela on  
immigration issues

a taste of our culture

a mystical dance: grupo  
azteca nunutzi

revolutionary  
art in the  
borderland:  
graffiti and  
urban sub-  
culture

know your rights!



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# Introduction

By Charlene Shroulote

This project was produced as part of a class entitled “*Social Justice on the Border.*” The course is a Service Learning venture promoted by the Government Department at New Mexico State University. For the past three summers Dr. Neil Harvey, Professor and Director of Center for Latin American and Border Studies, has offered students the opportunity to apply what they learn in the classroom to surrounding communities along the Texas/New Mexico Border. Spending two days a week in the classroom students expand their knowledge on social justice issues through lecture, discussion, and video presentations. While the rest of the week students experience it firsthand working with community organizations, grassroots activists, and local youth to bring attention to and educate others on social justice issues affecting their communities.

This endeavor took place over a five week period during the summer of 2010 in the communities of Anthony, NM, Vado, NM, Las Cruces, NM, and El Paso, TX. The focus of this magazine is to bring awareness of how racial profiling affects border communities. However, our goal was to also incorporate positive aspects of our communities in order to dispel negative stereotypes and showcase the rich history and culture of the borderlands. The first section includes important information on HB 428, New Mexico’s Prohibition of Profiling Act of 2009, and a short analysis of SB 1070, the controversial anti-immigrant law recently passed in Arizona. The following section includes testimonies and interviews from local youth and community organizers. Through their words you get a glimpse of the sad, but all too real, issue of profiling and discrimination within our border communities. Included is a blurb on sports and its significance to unite communities followed by *Entertainment* and *Culture* which showcases local artists, dancers, and restaurants. The final component provides a “Know Your Rights” page and concludes with acknowledgments of those who made this project possible.

We hope that you enjoy the information provided and that it inspires you to get involved, be informed, and respect all people. We dedicate this magazine to anyone who has ever experienced social injustice and to all the border communities who continue the struggle in their fight for justice and dignity!



Creators of “*Cultura Firme*” (from left to right): Elizabet Gonzalez, Brenda Herrera, Adam Trejo, and Charlene Shroulote

\*Edited by:  
Adam Trejo, Elisabet Gonzalez, and Charlene Shroulote

# 5 Myths about Undocumented Immigrants in the U.S.

By Charlene Shroulote

## **Myth # 1: Undocumented Immigrants come to the U.S. to get welfare.**

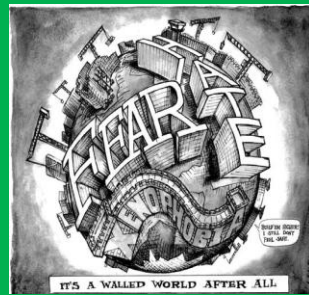
**Fact:** According to the Urban Institute undocumented men come to the U.S. almost exclusively to work. In 2003, over 90 percent of undocumented men worked—a rate higher than U.S. citizens or legal immigrants. Furthermore, undocumented immigrants are not eligible for welfare, food stamps, Medicaid, and most other public benefits.

## **Myth # 2: Undocumented immigrants are lazy.**

**Fact:** Ninety-six percent of undocumented men living in the U.S. are employed, which exceeds the labor force participation rate of legal immigrants and U.S. citizens by 15 percentage points. Many work two or more jobs. It is clear that employment is a major driving force behind undocumented migration; many industries, such as restaurants, hotels, and agriculture, report that they rely on these hardworking migrants.

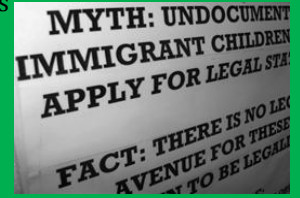
## **Myth # 3: Undocumented immigrants take jobs from American**

**Fact:** Immigrant labor is needed to fill jobs in the U.S. that an older workforce is not willing to fill, especially at the low wages and poor working conditions many unscrupulous employers offer. Currently, there are approximately nine million undocumented workers in the U.S. filling important gaps in the labor market. There is substantial evidence that their presence in the labor force creates jobs and strengthens local economies.



## **Myth # 4: Undocumented immigrants do not pay taxes.**

**Fact:** Undocumented immigrants pay taxes in a number of ways, including income and sales tax. The majority of undocumented immigrants pay income taxes using Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) or false Social Security numbers. All immigrants, regardless of status, will pay on average \$80,000 per capita more in taxes than they use in government services over their lifetime. The Social Security system reaps the biggest windfall from taxes paid by immigrants; the Social Security Administration reports that it holds approximately \$420 billion from the earnings of immigrants who are not in a position to claim benefits.



## **Myth # 5: Immigrants Increase the Crime rate**

**Fact:** Recent research has shown that immigrant communities do not increase the crime rate and that immigrants commit fewer crimes than native born Americans. While the undocumented immigrant population doubled from 1994 to 2005, violent crime dropped by 34% and property crimes decreased by 32%. Furthermore, Harvard sociologist Robert Sampson has found that first generation immigrants are 45% less likely to commit violent crimes than Americanized, third generation immigrants.

Sources: All information gathered from the Center for Migration and Development at Princeton University, 2009; The Immigration Policy Center, and the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund websites. Images downloaded from Googleimages.

## Our View: Recommendations for Immigration Reform

By Charlene Shroulote

### Immigration Reform must include:

- Improving the economic situation of ALL workers in the United States;
- Finding a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants working and living in the U.S.;
- Reforming visa programs to keep families together;
- Integrating immigrants into our communities and country;
- Respecting the due process rights of all persons in the United States.



### Reform continued . . . .

- Ending the practice of local law enforcement agencies enforcing federal civil immigration law;
- Supporting alternatives to detention and reasonable release policies, particularly for vulnerable persons such as women, children, asylum seekers, transgendered individuals and those with special health care needs; and
- Eliminating detention centers altogether.

Source: all info in this section from TIAS Core Principles for Ensuring Community Well Being through Humane and Just Immigration Reform. Image from googleimages.



# Does Arizona Senate Bill 1070 Foster a Culture of Racial Profiling?

By Charlene Shroulote

## What is SB 1070?

On April 23, 2010, Arizona Governor Jan Brewer signed SB 1070 (Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act) which seeks to "discourage and deter the unlawful entry and presence of aliens and economic activity by persons unlawfully present in the United States." The controversial bill is considered one of the strictest anti-immigration laws in the nation and has stirred national and international debate.

## Among other provisions, SB 1070:

- Makes it a state misdemeanor for an undocumented person to be in Arizona without proper documentation of legal citizenship.
- Requires local law enforcement to investigate the immigration status of persons who suspected of being in the U.S. without proper documentation;
- Permits the arrest of persons suspected of committing any offense that makes the person removable from the U.S., without a warrant;
- Provides individuals the opportunity to sue a law enforcement agency that does not enforce immigration laws;
- Prohibits stopping a motor vehicle to pick up passengers for work, soliciting work or entering a motor vehicle to be hired by undocumented immigrants;
- Allows local law enforcement officers to consider race, color or national origin as a determining factor if a person is undocumented.



- A week after SB 1070 was passed, on April 30, HB 2162 was enacted which removed the consideration of race, color or national origin as determining factors of undocumented status; however, it does not stop officers from relying on language, appearance or other cultural traits as determining factors.

## Documentation Needed in Arizona for Proof of Citizenship

• According to Article 8, section B-4 of SB 1070, a person must provide one of the following documents to law enforcement officials or agency to prove citizenship:

1. A valid Arizona driver license,
2. A valid Arizona nonoperating identification license.
3. A valid tribal enrollment card or other form of tribal identification.
4. Any valid United States federal, state, or local government issued identification, **IF** the entity requires proof of legal residence in the U.S. **BEFORE** issuance.



Source: All info on SB 1070 from [www.azleg.gov](http://www.azleg.gov)

## Does this law promote racial profiling?

Yes! "Despite the language in the bill cited by proponents as evidence of its design to prevent profiling, there can be no doubt that S.B. 1070 invites law enforcement agents to stop people on the street based upon how they those people look, as opposed to any verifiable evidence of criminal activity, or, alternatively, to stop them for a legitimate reason and then demand their "papers" based on appearance or race. It is inevitable that there will be an increase in racial profiling and harassment of minorities" (ACLU, 2010).

Additionally, the bill also states that a police officer can investigate immigration status "upon a lawful, stop, detention, or arrest." Basically, if a person is pulled over for a broken tail light and there is "reasonable suspicion" that the person may be undocumented an officer is authorized to further investigate.



Reasonable suspicion has been defined by the U.S. Supreme Court as "the sort of common-sense conclusion about human behavior upon which practical people . . . are entitled to rely." Also, it has defined reasonable suspicion as requiring only something more than an "unarticulated hunch." It requires facts or circumstances that give rise to more than a bare, imaginary, or purely conjectural suspicion.



Many organizations from around the country have condemned the law and feel it undermines the human and civil rights of all people. These organizations include The American Civil Liberties Union, The Mexican American Legal Defense Fund, the National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies, and even President Obama called the law "misguided."

Unlike Arizona, New Mexico bans bias-based profiling. HB 428 (Prohibition of Profiling Act of 2009) prohibits law enforcement from using ethnicity, race, language, religion, gender identity, and/or political affiliation when doing their jobs.

## Does SB 1070 Affect New Mexicans?

Yes. Because New Mexico does not require proof of legal residence in the U.S. before issuing a driver's license New Mexico Driver's Licenses **ARE NOT** considered acceptable forms of proof of citizenship. Thus, if you travel to Arizona and do not have proper documentation you and/or your family can be detained and/or arrested until your status is verified. This may cause undue hardship for those who have family, attend college, or vacation in Arizona. Any person, whether a U.S. citizen or undocumented immigrant, should not have live in fear of being harassed, detained, or arrested simply for "looking illegal."

\*All images downloaded from Googleimages

## Quotes on Arizona SB 1070 . . .

"I strongly disagree with the recently adopted law in Arizona. It is a law that ... ignores a reality that cannot be erased by decree" and "introduces a terrible idea using racial profiling as a basis for law enforcement." – Felipe Calderon, President of Mexico

"These folks are coming to us the way immigrants have always come to us. We really need to welcome these people." – Willie Nelson

"As a Latina, I'm very concerned how this law can impact working Hispanic families...I think that being detained in the street just because of the color of your skin is just wrong, and it's a violation of human and civil rights." - Shakira

"As U.S. citizens, we uphold the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution that provides that 'no state shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.' The due process and equal protection clauses apply to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. This includes undocumented workers, who are the dignified and creative peoples of the NAFTA-induced Mesoamerican Diaspora. They are helping us rebuild a more democratic, resilient, and justice-loving America, based on their own blood, sweat, tears, and dreams. In the end, they are just like you and me." – Devon G. Pena, Chair, National Association of Chicana and Chicano Studies (in letter to Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer)



# Stories of profiling and discrimination along the Texas/New Mexico border...

By Charlene Shroulote

David\* walks up in loose fitting jeans and bright blue shirt with a picture of a 50's style pin-up girl on the front. His reddish-pink mowhawk is gleaming in the bright sunlight. It's a hot day in Anthony, New Mexico and I am meeting with David an intelligent and lively 18-year-old from El Paso. We sit down underneath a shaded picnic table near the playground of the local elementary school to discuss New Mexico's anti-racial profiling bill HB 428, Arizona SB 1070, and ways to encourage youth to get involved and be informed.

## CS: Have you ever been racially profiled or felt discriminated against?

David: Yes I have been. I went to a Christian high school in El Paso. When I was a freshman, an IPOD was stolen. The principle accused me. I was questioned...they made me take my shoes off and I was threatened with expulsion. When they found the real person who took it, a star football player, nothing was done to him.



## CS: Did the school apologize for accusing you?

David: No, they did not. And they did not do anything To the football player either.

## CS: How did that make you feel?

David: I thought I fit in pretty well and dressed normal, at least I thought I did. [This incident] made me realize I was different. At, first, I felt angry, sad...less than other people. Later, I recognized my rights and worked hard to prove the stereotypes of me were wrong. I was even the front page editor of the school newspaper.

*The Latin principle told me,  
"You look like a damn cholo!"*

## CS: Have you heard of HB 428?

David: No. I haven't.

## CS: It's a law that was passed in 2009 to prohibit racial profiling. What do you think about that?

David: It is a good thing. No one should be judged on how the look.

## CS: What do you think of Arizona law SB 1070?

David: Yes, a little. In a broad sense it is very questionable.

## CS: What is your advice for educating youth about racial profiling?

David: Give the youth and opinion. Tell them the truth...there is still discrimination! I would tell them to open their eyes...The news you see is still bad.

David will attend classes at El Paso Community College in the fall to study nursing. He stated when he goes to college he "doesn't want to feel belittled again" but is more aware of his rights. David has a bright future ahead of him with a dream of living in New York City. He is wise far beyond his 18 years leaving me with these words for fighting discrimination and negativity..."Have a strong foundation and NEVER let anyone get you down."

\*All names have been changed to protect their identity.



Three young girls sit at the front of the room. Jessica\* in black on the far end is clearly the leader of the group because she does all the talking. Nicole\* sits in the middle and has long brown hair she clings to Jessica. Ashley\* is tall with a contagious smile but doesn't say one word. They speak only Spanish and all attend middle school in Anthony, New Mexico. With the help of Dora and Veronica, two community organizers, they volunteered to share their story with us...

## On discrimination Jessica says:

"I've felt discriminated [against] in school. A classmate called me 'wetback' and told me to go back to my own country [Mexico]. The teacher put me in detention. When I retaliated against the classmate...I even got expelled."

## On getting the help she needs in school:

"No, not really [I don't get the help needed]. I don't understand in English. We had a test, but I did not understand it because it was all in English. The teacher gave me a zero but I didn't understand it [the test]. I am not doing well in the class."



## On her dad being deported:

"My dad was deported. He has tried to come back twice, but was taken back [to Mexico]. It is very hard for my family. We told my little sister he is away at work...she always asks when he is coming back home."

*As we part ways I can't help but think about my daughters. Jessica has left an impression in my heart. She is beautiful, outspoken, full of smiles...a typical teen, just like the two I have at home. Thanks for sharing your stories they shed light on the plight of young undocumented people and families and why we need fair and just immigration reform.*

\*All images downloaded from [Goonline.com](http://www.goonline.com)

# Personal Stories from the Profiled: Their Point of View

## Saif Almuhairbi

Exactly a year ago, Saif Almuhairbi participated in a youth media project that explored the negative effects of racial discrimination. Saif has agreed to be interviewed and give an update on his life and further explore the implications of racial discrimination on a global scale.

Almuhairbi got involved with the youth media project through a program in Anthony, New Mexico called TOP (Teen Outreach Program). The youth media project sought to document the opinions of the community about issues regarding discrimination and the rights of citizens. Of course, Saif agreed to participate. "I loved the concept of the youth getting to speak. The youth is the future generation and you have to teach them that they have a voice," Almuhairbi stated. "I was born to a Mexican American [mother] but I'm also Arabic so I get to celebrate [many] different holidays which is a great honor." [One of the holidays celebrated] is Ramadan, which "is really hard [because] starving yourself until six [in the afternoon] is pretty tough. Ramadan is a holiday where you fast until a

certain time and then after that time you have a big party. It is a person's way of praying for forgiveness and a sacrifice to the God Allah," Almuhairbi proudly stated. One of the things that Almuhairbi is passionate about is photography. This passion has led him to Spain, Italy, and Russia where he had the opportunity to capture the essence of each country through images. While interviewing Almuhairbi I got a sense that he celebrates and shares his culture with the world through photography; it is his voice in a sense. "It's the emotion that you capture with a photograph that people don't get to see on the news or anywhere else. Photographs are worth a thousand words and one photograph can show you ten different worlds all at once," Almuhairbi declared.

Racial discrimination is unfortunately everywhere and Almuhairbi got to see this first hand when he went abroad. "In Italy everyone looks at you as a tourist. The only problem I ever had [in Italy] is that they viewed me as an American tourist. They didn't view me as trying to learn about their city or anything. It's everywhere

you go but we are all equal and we all are the same," Almuhairbi stated.



*Photo of Saif Almuhairbi  
Photo by Adam Trejo*

Almuhairbi not only experienced the negative effects of stereotyping around the globe but also here in the United States where he attended grade school. "The tough thing about growing up was [the fact] that my stepfather was black. In my family we have German, black, Arabic, Indian, [and Mexican ancestry], so I got to grow up knowing [many] religions and cultures. In high school I was in every group because I fit in with most of them. The only problem that I've ever had with my race was back in fifth grade. I had a white teacher that just straight up hated Mexicans. She didn't like our color [and] she didn't like who we

were. She said that because you are brown you should not be in this school. I saw myself as everything because I had [experienced] so many different cultures. I'm not just brown I'm everything else. Most of the class was white and we were the only ones failing. It came to a point where my stepdad showed up [to talk to her]. I didn't know how to [deal with discrimination] at that time. It messed with me a lot because she would tell us that we were dumb because we were Mexicans. I ended up flunking the [fifth] grade and had to go to summer school and of course got a different teacher. My mom taught me that you have to change the way [people] look at you and prove them wrong and that's exactly what I did," Almuhairbi declared.

Throughout my conversation with Almuhairbi I got to hear stories that cleared up my own misconceptions. For example, Almuhairbi stated that "A lot of people see [border patrol as being composed] of white [individuals] but in reality eighty percent of border patrol is actually composed of Hispanic individuals." Another point

that Almuhairbi brought up was that discrimination occurs in every culture and not just in one. "My brother who is [half black] recently went to a celebration at a Mexican church down the street from my house to check if they were selling certain foods. When he didn't find what he was looking for he left. [As he was leaving people got defensive and asked] "Oh you are already leaving you don't like our Mexican culture? It's not your type of style?" Obviously [the people] didn't know what he was looking for. Just because he was leaving they automatically assumed he didn't like their culture," Almuhairbi stated. "I also got invited to [join a Mexican] gang [and they told me it was necessary because I'm Mexican] and I had to protect myself from other cultures that pick on us. Their assumption is that if you are [of a certain] color they are going to treat you wrong but not everyone is like that," Almuhairbi stated. These stories teach all of us that discrimination not only needs to stop in the Anglo community but in the Mexican community and in communities around the globe. We all need to accept and tolerate one another.

Almuhairbi also shared his thoughts on the immigration law passed in Arizona (SB1070). "My thoughts on Arizona's [SB1070] is that I think it's a very horrible idea. It goes against so many constitutional rights. [The SB1070] was passed because people voted and if you want change it's got to be with your vote. The fact is that all the [people that supported it] went to vote but you didn't see that much of a Hispanic vote against it. If you want to make a change you have to vote and there are more Hispanics in Arizona than there are Anglos. A lot of people that are against [SB1070] are illegal and can't vote, but if you look at the majority [of the state of Arizona] most of them aren't illegal but they don't take the [time to] vote. One vote can be very powerful. And now you have people protesting and boycotting but they protest and boycott the wrong way," Almuhairbi declared. For example, Almuhairbi talked about how he witnessed leaders of an organization telling people that border patrol had

installed camera surveillance in a palm tree; it turned out that it was a T-mobile cell phone tower rather than camera equipment. "I like activists but the thing with activists is that they share untruths to get [people] riled up," Almuhairbi stated.

One story in particular describes the perfect example of what discrimination can do to an individual. "My friend David\* is Mexican and [attended] a white Christian school where the richest of the rich [attend]. An iPod got stolen [from a student at the school] and [David] was immediately accused of stealing it. [School administrators] searched his locker, his backpack, and strip searched him but [found nothing]," Almuhairbi stated. Later on the school found out "that the person who stole it was the captain of the football team [who was Anglo] and was not charged with anything, while David received threats of suspension and phone calls to the police," Almuhairbi stated. David recently graduated and plans to attend EPCC (El Paso Community College) [in the fall]. "I've gotten midnight calls from him where he feels that he

can't pull off college because he feels really stupid. He grew up being told he couldn't do anything, that he was dumb, and would never succeed in life. He was in advanced classes getting A's and yet they told him [that he was] dumb," Almuhairbi stated. The criticism eventually led David to drop the advanced classes that he had wanted to take. "[These negative comments] have made David scared to do anything. [It ranged from being scared] to make a move [in regards to] school to making a move on a girl. I'm surprised that he [has] never considered suicide. The guy is very emotional because he grew up being told [negative] things on [numerous occasions]. Being told that so many times it eventually does get to you and he is a prime example of that," Almuhairbi stated.

Almuhairbi is currently in college studying criminal justice. "I want to become a prosecutor or an immigration attorney helping people get their citizenship. Since last year I have changed a lot. I got to hear more stories and it hit me emotionally and made me want to help

[other people]. [By hearing these stories] you can teach others and by [listening] not only do you educate [people] but you educate their community as well," Almuhairbi stated.

*\*Name that has been changed to protect the identity of the individual.*

*Written by Adam Trejo*

# Personal Stories from the Profiled: Their Point of View

## Ashleigh, Jessica, and Crystal

The recent immigration law in Arizona has many people talking. Some have decided to boycott the state, and others have decided to ignore the issue that has our country divided. Racial profiling is an issue that has been in the states for hundreds of years, and it is not only experienced in Arizona. Dona Ana County in New Mexico has also experienced racial profiling for many years, not only by local police, but by border patrol. In the city of Anthony, New Mexico, three young girls talk about their experiences with racial profiling. Ashleigh, a 13 year old girl who recently moved to Anthony from Juarez, has had to become a mother to her three year old sister due to the fact that her parents are still in Juarez, Mexico (her father got deported when he attempted to cross over to the United States). Ashleigh is soon to become an 8<sup>th</sup> grader and wishes to go back to Juarez and be with her family. Jessica is a middle school aged girl who feels affected emotionally by the separation of her family due to their "mixed statuses"; she is Ashleigh's cousin. Crystal is both Ashleigh's and Jessica's

friend who has stood by them throughout this ordeal. Although they do not share the same situation, she has still faced some trials growing up in her community.



Photo provided by Google Images

All these girls share one thing in common: they all have been racially discriminated by at least one school teacher. Children whose first language is Spanish tend to feel a lot more pressure when attending school in the United States. They not only have to deal with getting used to a surrounding that they are not familiar with, but also a language that they do not precisely know. The girls expressed one main concern; they felt that their school teachers were not paying enough attention to their needs. The girls need their teachers to be more understanding and attentive when giving their lectures in English. When Ashleigh was asked about her ability to comprehend

the lectures (in English) that were given to her in the classroom, she responded, "*Hay cosas que yo no le entendía y me quedaba como (pause) OK? Y luego me decía en Ingles "si no entiendes, pues salte de mi clase."* (Translation: "There are things that I could not understand, which led me feeling like... okay? And then they would tell me in English that if I did not understand that I could leave the class). This poses a huge threat to the way children that primarily speak Spanish develop academically. The apathy and lack of concern for Spanish speaking students sends a strong non-verbal message to these children, Spanish Speaking students are not welcome in the classroom or in the school system.

Crystal's experience with discrimination by a teacher is even more intense and discouraging. Crystal stated that one of her teachers expressed his feelings to a classroom made up of mostly Latinos by saying "*El maestro nos decía que los Hispanos no sabemos nada, que estábamos bien tontos y quien sabe que."* (Translation: "The teacher

would tell us that Hispanics knew nothing, that we were dumb and what not"). These negative comments affected the girls mentally as seen through the testimony of Jessica when she described herself as the only "tontilla" in her classroom because she didn't really know how to speak English.

Children that speak English as a second language are sometimes being passed on as mentally disabled children and even put in resource classrooms.



Photo by Adam Trejo

Another matter that affects the youth at the present time is discrimination amongst each other. There is a major issue concerning gang activity that affects the way people choose to dress and what color of clothes to wear. "El chavalito no era de una ganga, y por traer rojo, lo brincaron como siete y le dejaron toda su cara destruida (Translation: A boy who was not in a gang was jumped by

seven individuals simply because he had the color red on. His face was destroyed)," stated Jessica as she recounted an incident at her Middle School concerning the significance of gang colors in school. It seemed like the girls were very informed and well versed on gang subculture. They knew the name of every gang that existed in their school and the signs that gangs "throw up." I can't help but ask myself: "Are some children executing this type of behavior simply because they are bored?" I am not so sure. It could be a number of issues boredom, need to feel accepted, frustration because of legal status, sadness because they come from mixed status families and are separated by their loved ones, apathy because they feel they cannot get ahead in life due to their inability to fully understand school lectures in English, or feeling defeated because no matter what they do there will always be an authoritative force racially profiling them. Whatever the issue may be, we should be more observant, understanding, and open to listening to the concerns and opinions our youth may have. By uniting with them and taking their

solutions and interpretations into consideration, together we can make a change and look towards a future that will be both triumphant and progressive for the Latin community.

\* The names of the girls have been changed to protect their identity.

Written by Elisabet Gonzalez

# Sports

Sports are a way people can not only express themselves but it is an activity that unites people. A team is a group of individuals that work together (regardless of their background) in order to defeat their opponent. Everyone on the team wants first place and wants to win, which is why they come together and strategize on how they can beat their common enemy. First place can be determined by a matter of seconds which separates the winners from the losers. The moment when a team has been crowned victorious each player comes together in a tight circle to rejoice in a moment that surpasses any racial division between them.

The Olympics is a perfect example of sports uniting the entire world through a competition that values skills and blurs the lines of religion, sexual orientation, gender, or race. The race and other characteristics of an individual do not matter. The only thing that an individual is being judged on is their ability to perform as an athlete. Take the 2008 Olympics where American Shawn Johnson and Russian born Nastia Liukin worked together to represent the United States. Both gymnasts were born in two different countries with diverse cultures and customs, yet the Olympics brought them together on one team. The Olympic Games were established in order to facilitate peace between countries and promote a time where wars, famine, and other important issues facing the world are put aside to unite people over sports. The problems that people were arguing and fighting over are put on hold for a short moment. Many countries have hosted the Olympics which include: Greece, France, the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Japan, Italy, Norway, Finland, Australia, Austria, Mexico, Canada, South Korea, China, Russia, and Brazil (in 2016). All these countries have welcomed the athletes from other countries and provided their arenas for many multi-cultured athletes to compete. During the times of the Olympics many physical and psychological borders seem to disappear and the only thing that matters is watching your favorite Olympian win.



*"Shawn Johnson and Nastia Liukin"*  
Photo provided by Google Images

Recently the L.A. Lakers beat the Boston Celtics to win the NBA championships on June 17, 2010, which was won by individuals that come from many different backgrounds. For example, Kobe Bryant who is African American is playing alongside Pau Gasol who was born in Barcelona, Spain. Other players include Didier Ilunga-Mbenga (who was born in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Sasha Vujačić (who was born in Maribor, Slovenia). These players came from different parts of the globe and were separated by not only thousands of miles but by their race and culture. Their love for basketball and natural skills on the court is what brought them together as a team. When these players are on the court they do not see each other's races they only see their team jersey, which signifies the strength and bond that each player has with one another.

Sports unite athletes (from professional athletes to kids in little league) but sports also alleviates the tension most workers feel when they are competing for jobs. Many undocumented workers who come to the United States looking for work are faced with hostility held by citizens competing for the same jobs. However, the issue of citizenship should not divide these workers because they are a part of a labor force that is being exploited by corporations. Instead of fighting with each other they should work together to fight for their rights

as workers. Workers are stronger in numbers and the more people stand up for their rights the louder their voice will be heard. One way undocumented workers and workers with citizenship bond is through soccer. After stressful days of work and long periods of waiting many individuals pass the time playing soccer.



Photo Illustration by Adam Trejo

It is a way individuals can bond together on a team and relieve tension. Soccer is part of the Mexican culture and it is a way that undocumented individuals can share their culture with other citizens. Soccer is a social outlet that allows people to familiarize themselves with others in the work force. In a way soccer breaks down a social barrier that allows individuals to bond and provides an opportunity for people to get to know one another. If you would like to hear personal stories about immigrant workers and the role soccer has helped them co-exist with other workers living in the United States, then I suggest reading "Illegal People" by David Bacon.

Sports are a great way to unite people but sometimes sports can also manifest fears that people may have. On a recent trip to a community center in Vado, New Mexico I got to hear testimony from one of the directors about how the sport of swimming plays a role in the community. The director of the community center informed me that there is a growing trend of families installing swimming pools in their homes in Vado. On the surface this action may seem benign but it actually is a manifestation of fear and intimidation faced by families living near the border. Mothers worry that their children will be harassed by border patrol because they

could be racially profiled and stereotyped as undocumented children. Parents do not want their children to be "victimized" by border patrol who follow and monitor children very closely.



Photo by Adam Trejo

In fact, border patrol has been seen parked outside elementary schools hoping to catch undocumented parents picking up their children. Since summer is here that means that there is no school, which leaves kids with a lot of time to waste. However, parents do not want their kids playing in the streets where they are open to racial discrimination by people that cling to stereotypes. Installing pools was a solution devised by parents to keep their kids inside and away from the hostile environment in which they live in.

A sport is an activity that has the power to unite people and blur racially based stereotypes. On a sports team many people with different nationalities, races, and cultures all play side by side as equals. However, a sport can also be an outlet that keeps children safe from an environment that is filled with people ready to discriminate. Whatever the purpose a sport is being used for there is no denying the power of a sport and its ability to break down barriers.

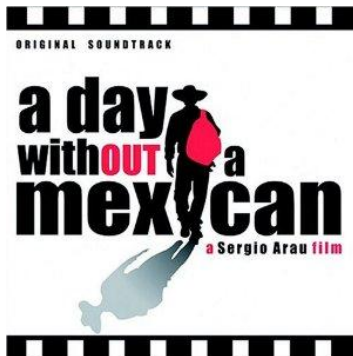
Written by Adam Trejo

# Entertainment

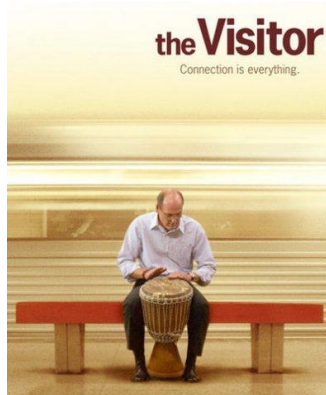
## Movies: A Collection of Films that Represent Our Culture and Depict the Struggles that Latinos Face Today

Photos Provided by Internet Movie Database (IMBD)

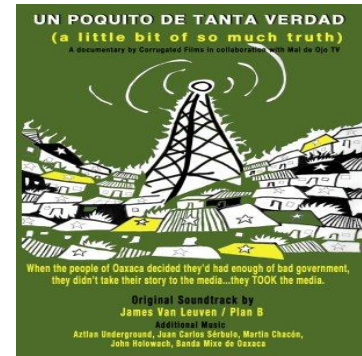
“A day without a Mexican”



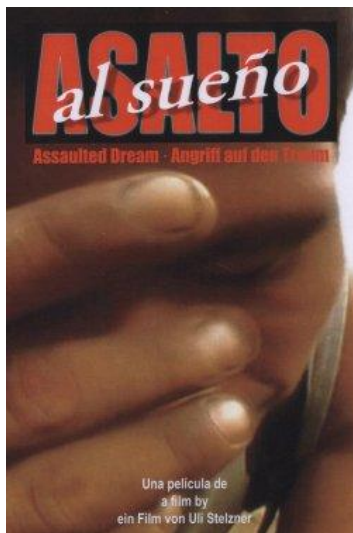
“The Visitor”



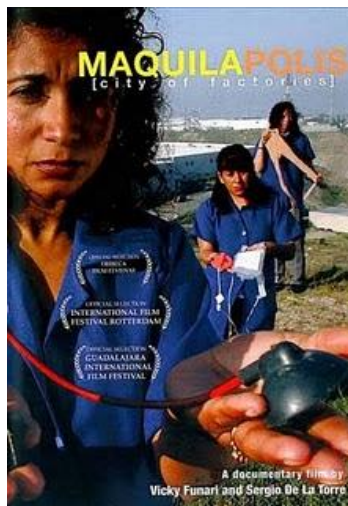
“A little bit of so much truth”



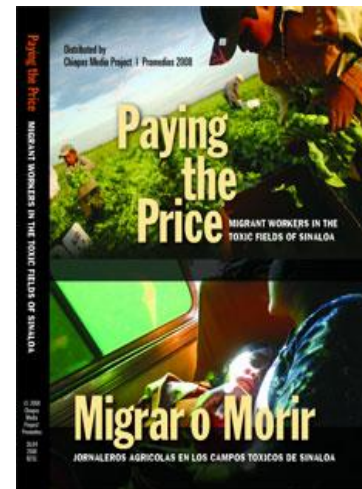
“Asalto al Sueno”  
(Assaulted Dream)



“Maquilapolis”



“Paying the Price: migrant workers in toxic fields of Sinaloa”



“Sentenced Home”



“Bread and Roses”



“Children in No Man’s Land”



# Entertainment

## Movies: A Plot Summary

Photos & Summaries Provided by Internet Movie Database (IMDB)



### “A day without a Mexican”

This film takes a satirical look at the range of effects on the (non-Latino, mostly White) Californians who remain. This film does not dwell on the mechanics of how Latinos disappear. Where Latinos went doesn't seem as important as what happens to California without them. The disappearance coincides with a "pink fog" which surrounds California. Nothing crosses the pink fog border, and it is said to be responsible for the lack of telephone and internet communications outside the state.

### “Asalto al Sueno” (Assaulted Dream)

The perilous trip from Guatemala to the US border through Mexico is chronicled.

### “Sentenced Home”

This film is a gripping documentary exploration that humanizes the United States' tragically flawed immigration policy. The film follows the story of 3 Cambodian-American immigrants living in Seattle (who came as children in the early 80s, when a multitude of Cambodian refugees were given housing in the city's projects) whose teenage rebellions catch up with them in a horrific way.

### “The Visitor”

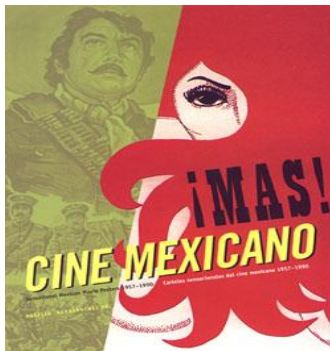
Walter Vale (a widowed Connecticut College economics professor) befriends a woman and her son who are undocumented individuals living in the United States.

### “Maquilapolis”

Just over the border in Mexico is an area peppered with maquiladoras: massive sweatshops often owned by the world's largest multinational corporations. Carmen and Lourdes work at maquiladoras in Tijuana, and it is there that they try to balance the struggle for survival with their own radicalization in this documentary.

### “Bread and Roses”

Two Latina sisters work as cleaners in a downtown office building, and fight for the right to unionize.



### “A little bit of so much truth”

Director Jill Friedberg explores a particularly intriguing case of media uprising with this film focusing on an event that unfolded in the southern Mexican state of Oaxaca in the summer of 2006.

### “Paying the Price: migrant workers in toxic fields of Sinaloa”

Paying the Price examines the impoverished lives of migrant workers from the town of Ayotzinapa, Guerrero. We follow them from their community to their lives as migrant workers in a large Sinaloa agribusiness camp, Buen Año, where they pick exotic Chinese vegetables for export to the US and Canada.

### “Children in No Man’s Land”

A documentary that uncovers the current plight of the 100,000 unaccompanied minors entering the United States every year. This film gives this timely political debate about the U.S./Mexico border a human face by exploring the story of Maria de Jesus (13) and her cousin Rene (12) as they attempt to cross the U.S./Mexico border alone to reunite with their mothers in the Midwest.

# Entertainment

Art:

A Celebration of Our Culture through Photography

“Folklorico Dancer”



“A Farm Workers Fruit of Labor”



“The Fabric of Our Culture”



“Pins of the Past”



“La Musica de mi Gente”



“Niña de mis Sueños”

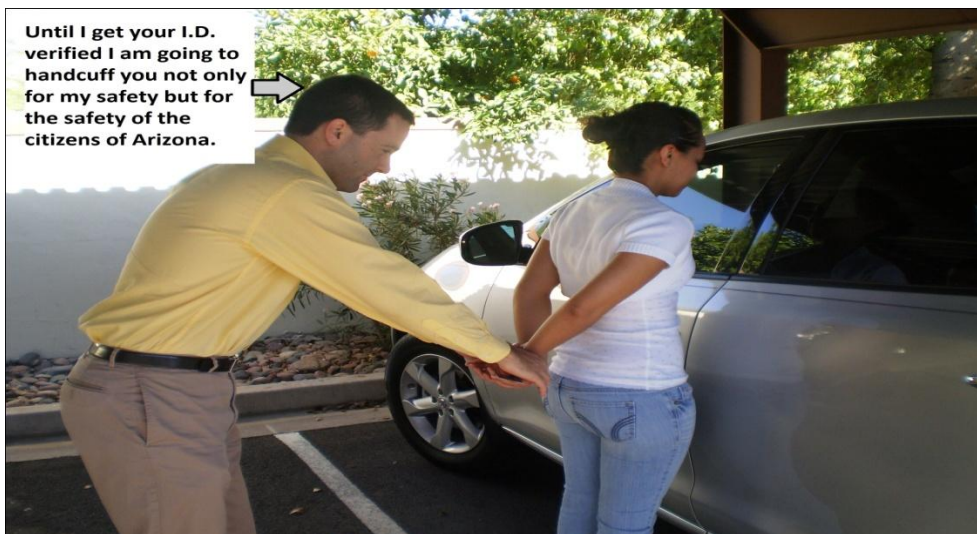


*Photos by Adam Trejo*

# Entertainment

## A Photo-Novella

Setting: Phoenix, Arizona







Photos by Cynthia Dominguez  
Captions by Adam Trejo

*The End*

# Culture



## Bread, Pan, Water, Agua

I don't care for the institutions built on HATE  
That we create  
Instead of shouting "Go Back Home"  
We should all repatriate  
And elevate  
Let's leave this land to indigenous hands  
To cultivate and comfort  
Because Tonatzin wasn't playing  
When we felt the earth shake  
And saw all them volcanoes spraying  
And it only took one take  
To capture the oceans roaring  
Singing about the time  
of massive purity  
When we were surrounded by ingenuity  
All we heard were the sounds of  
the horizon  
Not calls from Verizon

Bread, Pan, Water, Agua  
Give thanks to the mutha/fatha  
and we all represent creation  
we burn out all tribulation

Bread, Pan, Water, Agua  
Give thanks to the mutha/fatha  
and we are all of creation  
we burn out all tribulation.

Lyrics by Elisabet Gonzalez

## Discriminación

No me gusta ver como el gobierno nos abusa  
Y siempre es por una causa injusta, sólo por ser de este color

Porque para pedirme cédula sacas el arma  
Y cuando el blanco hace algo tú le das la espalda  
Siempre la sospecha está en este color  
Porque negro y sospecha, para ellos suena mejor

Salgo de mi casa y camino tranquilo  
Y nunca puedo llegar a tiempo a mi destino  
Párate ahí!!, cédula!!, contra la pared!!  
Y a esa estrofa en otra canción te la explique

Lo que te trato de decir en esta canción, paren la discriminación!!!

No me gusta ver como el gobierno nos abusa  
Y siempre es por una causa injusta, sólo porque soy de este color

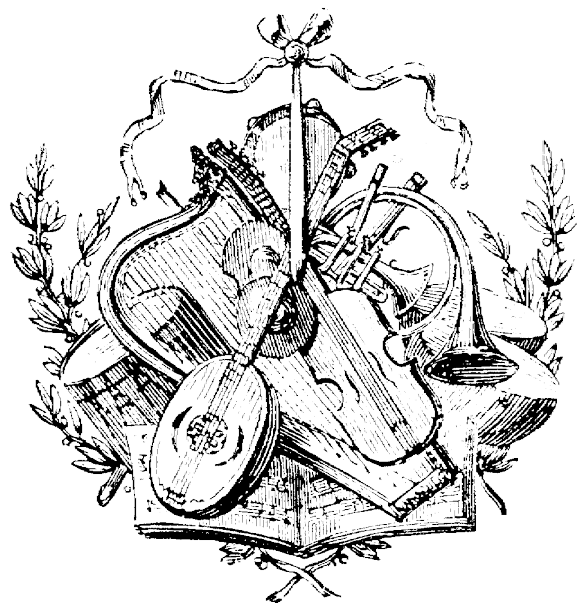
Sólo el que ha vivido esta situación,  
Sabe de que se trata esta canción.  
Sólo el que ha sentido discriminación  
Va a encontrar mucha identificación.

Nunca juzgues el libro por su portada,  
Por más sucia, vieja q este o manchada.  
Lo más importante es el contenido  
Y juzgalo después de haberlo leído.  
Lo más importante es el contenido  
Y juzgalo después, juzgalo después...

No me gusta ver como el gobierno nos abusa  
Y siempre es por una causa injusta, sólo porque soy de este color

No me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta,  
No me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta, no me gusta.

Lyrics by: Kafu Banton



Photos Provided by Google Images

*Sustaining Our Roots  
& Culture: Grupo  
Azteca Nunutzi*



Photo by Adam Trejo

The sun was beaming high above us at the heart of El Paso, TX which is known as Lincoln Park. The park's colorful cultural murals depicting Aztec gods and goddesses, heroes and heroines, revolutionaries and freedom fighters, served as a backdrop for the Danza Azteca group called "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi". "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi" was started by Rafael Nunez or "Jefe Nunutzi" in El Paso, TX to help maintain and preserve Aztec and Mexican culture by the art of tribal dance.



Photo by Adam Trejo

The garments they wore were intensely beautiful, with long powerful pheasant feathers in their headdresses concentrated on top of their head, which are used to connect more with the Gods. The women wore long brilliant skirts and with slits on the sides, and the men wore traditional loincloths with bands of feathers around their wrists and arms. The prodigious feathers on their headdresses mystically grooved with them when they turned their necks as if they were telling a story of their own.

The waist high drum, traditionally called the "Huehuetl", was radiantly colored and had the face of an indigenous man carved on the side of it, and what looked like yellow lightning bolts carved underneath it. When I heard the drum beating, I knew the ceremony was about to commence. The smell of copal, a resin produced by plant sap that is ceremonially burned in Mesoamerican cultures, filled the air as the dancers started to form a circle. In

the middle of the circle, a beautiful woman (holding what looks like a chalice) was gracefully spreading smoke around the area. This woman is traditionally known as the "saumadora". The "saumadora" is a woman chosen by the captain of the group, who possesses the ability to cleanse the circle of any negative vibes, ask the Gods for protection of the dancers, and permission to start the dance. The "saumadora" is also able to summon energy for the dancers when they are getting tired and call upon the four directions: north, south, east, and west.



Photo by Adam Trejo

When you hear the mighty sound of the conch shell permeating the atmosphere, you begin to feel chills throughout your whole body: the dance has begun. As I watched them dance in their brightly colored vestment I felt a sense of pride of my Mexican heritage; and was happy to be able to witness such a powerful and ancient

tradition. Every beat of the drum has its own dance, and every dance has its own meaning. Aztec dancing holds very specific actions that are done to fulfill an aim of great significance. The captain or "capitan" of the group is the one who teaches whomever is interested in this beautiful art how to dance.



Photo by Adam Trejo

The captain then chooses, based on what he believes are their innermost spiritual abilities, the position they're going to hold within the dance. There is a ritual hierarchy for the dance: the first captain, second captain, "capitan de marcha", and the "saumadora".

There are two different types of Aztec dancers, the "Concheros" and the "Guerreros". The differences between the two groups are the vestment and some spiritual beliefs. The "Guerreros" typically wear more natural hides and dance for the Sun, the Moon, and the elements. The "Concheros" are mostly Catholic, and dance at Catholic holiday celebrations.



Photo by Adam Trejo

They wear "traje de luzes" which are bright and colorful vestments that are very pleasing to the eye. "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi", whose name means "sitting child" in Nahuatl, are "Concheros". The passion that resonates off these dancers when they are mesmerized by the dance is other worldly. "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi" is definitely an inspiration to many.

The participation in "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi" is open to the general public, adults, and children alike. The group usually meets for ceremony on Thursdays in Las Cruces, NM at 4pm and Saturdays at 3pm, underneath the bridge at Lincoln Park in Central El Paso, TX. If you would like to join the group, or would like to get more information please contact Rafael Nunez at: (915) 691-5528 or Vicki Silva at: (915) 843-0940.

Written by Elisabet Gonzalez



Photo by Adam Trejo

# Culture

## Keepin' the Art of Expression Alive: A Graffiti Crusader in the Borderland

Graffiti is known as one of the most taboo forms of art because of its long colorful history of so called "vandalism" and illicit activity. But in most occasions, graffiti is used as a medium to express strong political messages pertaining to equal rights and social justice. Graffiti is one of the four milestones in becoming a part of an urban subculture which includes, dj'ing, emceeing, and b-boyn' (break dancing). There are a very talented range of artists worldwide who are masters in the art of graffiti, and are a part of their own "crews" that collaborate to manifest some of the most revolutionary, powerful, and hard hitting works of art. We are fortunate to have some of these individuals producing very inspiring works of art in our community.



Photo by Domes Boogie

Domes Boogie is an artist from El Paso, TX who represents The Soul Brothas (TSB), Boo Yah (BY), Border Youths Out Beautifying (BYOB), and the Iron Giant Crew (IGC). Domes definitely is not new to the game, for the reason that he has been inspired and involved in urban arts and culture since he was in second grade. In addition to being an amazing graffiti artist, Domes is also a fierce lyricist and emcee, whose radical words and grooves send a powerful and moving message to many. His music has been showcased on albums featuring local emcees collaborating with artists such as Guru, Bahamada, and Prince Po of

Organized Konfusion. Domes Boogie has also had tracks produced by Metaphysic of the legendary Beat Bandits, who has had the opportunity to produce for emcees like Immortal Technique and Dead Prez.



Photo by Domes Boogie

Domes Boogie and his crews have been blessed with the honor of getting some canvas space donated to them by the Rescue Mission of El Paso, TX. The space consists of large abandoned structures made out of cement called "silos" that are used in agriculture to store grain or fermented feed called "silage."



Photo by Domes Boogie

The structure known as the "The Silos" has been a haven for graffiti art and urban culture. Since the canvas space was donated to Domes and his crews, they have had two family events featuring art work

and live painting from graffiti artists across the nation. All of the proceeds they received were donated to the Rescue Mission of El Paso, TX; as well as items such as canned foods, coffee, creamer, etc. A large number of people came to indulge in and admire the uplifting pieces painted on the walls of "The Silos" including some of El Paso's finest, the El Paso Police Department (EPPD), who without a doubt, posed for a picture with Domes showing their support for the event.



Photo by Domes Boogie

Domes and his crews have also had several workshops for the youth that are interested in this type of art form. Border Youth Out Beautifying (BYOB) is a project started by David Herrera. BYOB mentors youth and adolescents and shows them different kinds of styles and techniques used in graffiti that they can incorporate in the making of their own murals.

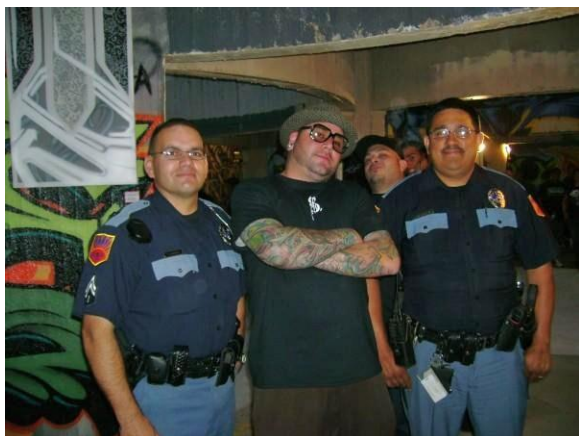


Photo by Domes Boogie

Domes Boogie has expressed great passion for his art and music and says he is always up to connecting with the youth and working within the community. When asked what his message would be to the youth, Domes Boogie replied with much conviction: "Maintain the art of expression ALWAYS... never let that down... always maintain the art of expression whether it be through music, through art, whatever the case may be...Keep that consistent...."

Written by Elisabet Gonzalez



Photo by Domes Boogie



Photo by Domes Boogie

# Culture

## ¡Que Rica Cultura!: A Taste of Our Culture

"Nothing beats the deliciousness of the way Mexican Food smells" I thought to myself as I walked into Delicias Cafe located in Las Cruces, NM. Undoubtedly, it reminded me of the way my mother's, my aunt's, and my grandma's kitchen smelled; and it took me back to being a little girl sitting at the kitchen table anxiously waiting for my mother to warm a tortilla so I can dig in to my food. The atmosphere in Delicias Cafe was lively with vibrantly colored adobe statues on display, and pictures of Delicias, Chihuahua on the wall. The hostess greeted us with a warm smile and invitingly led us to our table. It is a good sign when you see a restaurant that is constantly packed with people; it shows that the place and the food are definitely worth coming back to and trying again. Delicias Cafe was just that, almost every table and seat in the place was taken, and at every table there was the sound of enthusiastic laughter and smiles that showed satisfaction.



Photo by Adam Trejo

The classmates I had invited to experience culinary bliss with decided to each order a different item off the menu. I ordered the Chicken Fajita plate, and my three colleagues ordered the Beef Fajita plate, the Caldo Tlalpeno, and the #4 Combo plate. As an appetizer, we decided to order the Chile Con Queso. The Chile Con Queso came out promptly with tortillas to enjoy.



Photo by Adam Trejo

I was pleasantly surprised to taste the Munster cheese that all the females in my family cook with. The chile in the "queso" had the perfect amount of spiciness, which made me

happy because although some people like to feel like their whole mouth is on fire, I would rather enjoy the taste of the Chile Con Queso without the pain.

Several minutes later, we were all given a bowl of. We were amazed and appreciative to see that there was even more to savor. The soup was nice and hot and the bowl was the ideal portion because it gave us a taste of what was to come without making us feel full. Luckily, it didn't take too long for our dinner plates to arrive. When they came out we were delighted to see all the beautiful colors that rested on our plate!



Photo by Adam Trejo

There were wonderful shades of red, green, and orange, that made our mouths water. Our dinners were freshly prepared and hot on arrival. With every bite I took, I could tell the chef prepared the meals with lots of patience and love.



Photo by Brenda Herrera



Photo by Adam Trejo

The service was on point every time and our glasses were always full. The employees never kept us waiting and were very friendly and polite. The music played at Delicias Cafe was fun and festive.



Photo by Adam Trejo

Needless to say, I do not have any complaints about this wonderful restaurant and they will have my business every time I need some authentic Mexican food outside of my mother's kitchen. Delicias Café is located at 1413 East Amador Avenue, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Written by Elisabet Gonzalez



Photo by Adam Trejo

# ¿Conoces tus Derechos?

## Do You Know Your Rights?

Did you know that as a New Mexico high school graduate you have the right to attend an in state university and receive most benefits? In 2006, the state of New Mexico passed a bill permitting immigrant students, regardless of immigration status, to pay in-state tuition at publicly funded colleges and universities in New Mexico. There are two basic requirements, which are: (1) students must have attended middle or high school for at least one year, and (2) students must have graduated from a New Mexico high school or equivalency program (GED).

**Fourth Amendment guarantees:**  
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search or seizures. (We have the right not to be stopped, questioned, detained, searched or arrested by government authorities without cause).

**Fifth Amendment guarantees:**  
No person shall...be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. (We have the right to remain silent and not incriminate ourselves, and we have the right to seek counsel from an attorney).



Photo by Briana Booker

Sabía que al graduarte de una preparatoria de Nuevo México tienes derecho a asistir a una Universidad estatal y recibir beneficios. En el año 2006 el estado de Nuevo México paso una ley permitiendo a todos los estudiante inmigrantes sin importar su estatus migratorio ser elegibles para colegiaturas estatales. Los requisitos para obtener la colegiatura estatal son asistidos a una preparatoria en el estado de Nuevo México por amenos un año haberse graduado de una preparatoria de Nuevo México o un programa de GED.

**La Cuarta Enmienda garantiza:**  
El derecho de toda persona a tener seguridad de que su casa, persona, documentos y efectos personales no serán inspeccionados o decomisados sin una razón justificada. (Tenemos el derecho de no ser detenidos, interrogados, revisado o arrestados por autoridades del gobierno sin que estos tengan una razón).

**La Quinta Enmienda garantiza:**  
Ninguna persona será obligada a testificar en su contra en un caso criminal, ni a ser privada de su vida, libertad o propiedad sin el debido proceso de ley. (Tenemos el derecho a permanecer callados y no incriminarnos, así como también tenemos el derecho a un abogado).

*Information Provided by Somos un Pueblo Unido Website  
Written by Brenda Herrera*



Photo by Adam Trejo

# ¿Conoces tus Derechos?

## Do You Know Your Rights?



Photo provided by The Splooge

### Casual questioning vs. Detentive stops vs. Arrest:

**1. Casual questioning** is a brief stop by a law enforcement official to question a person regarding a possible violation of law. The official must have "articulable facts to justify suspicion" that the person may have broken the law or, if the official is an immigration agent, that the person is undocumented. The official may also ask for permission from the person to ask questions, if he cannot justify suspicion. **During casual questioning the person has the right not to answer questions and to walk away.**

**2. To be detained** is for more than a "brief" period of time if the law enforcement official has "reasonable suspicion" that the person has violated the law. The person can be detained for only a short period of time unless the official finds "probable cause" to arrest the person. **The person has the right not to divulge any information except his/her name during a detainment stop.**

**3. An arrest** occurs when a law enforcement official has "probable cause" to believe that a person has broken the law.

### Reasonable Suspicion vs. Probable Cause

1. Reasonable Suspicion must be based on articulable facts that would make a reasonable law enforcement official suspect that a person could have broken the law. It is not so difficult to prove reasonable suspicion. Some examples include:

- Manner in which a person acts—nervousness, secretiveness, etc.
- Geographic location/type of neighborhood the person is in
- Type of clothing
- Known associates or acquaintances are criminals
- A tip from another person

### Interrogación casual vs. Detención vs. Arresto

**1. Una interrogación casual:** Una autoridad puede interrogar a una persona en cualquier lugar y por muchas razones. Durante una interrogación casual, usualmente la autoridad pide permiso para iniciar la interrogación. Sin embargo, la persona interrogada tiene el derecho de no contestar las preguntas e irse del lugar.

**2. Una detención** ocurre cuando una autoridad detiene a alguien por un breve período de tiempo, dicha autoridad debe tener una sospecha razonable. La persona solo puede ser detenida por un corto tiempo al menos que encuentren causa probable para ser arrestada formalmente. Durante una detención, la persona tiene el derecho a permanecer callada (o) y solo tiene que dar su nombre.

**3. Un arresto** es cuando una autoridad tiene causa probable para creer que una persona a **violado la ley. Cuando la persona es arrestada será encarcelada.**

### Sospecha razonable vs. Causa Probable

1. Una sospecha razonable debe de estar basada en hechos que hagan sospechar a una autoridad que una persona pudo haber violado la ley. Una sospecha razonable no es muy difícil de probar. Algunos ejemplos:

- Manera en que actúa la persona—nerviosa o secretamente.
- Lugar geográfico/ tipo de vecindad en la cual esta la persona
- Modo de vestir de una persona
- Sus amigos o conocidos son criminales
- Una denuncia

### **Searches**

In order to conduct a search of your person or property (home, car, purse, etc.), a law enforcement official must have clear probable cause or a search warrant issued by a judge. If he/she does not, then they may still conduct a search if you give them permission. So don't give them permission!

### **The right to remain silent**

You always have the right not to talk to law enforcement officials. In New Mexico, the only information you are required by law to divulge during a detainment stop is your full name. If you are questioned by immigration officials about your citizenship or immigration status over the telephone or in person, you have the right not to answer. If you are questioned by local law enforcement officials or jailers about your immigration status, you also have the right not to answer.



*Photo provided by Google Images*

### **Revisión de propiedad y Cacheo**

Para poder hacer una revisión de tu persona o propiedad (casa, carro, bolsa, etc.) una autoridad debe de tener una causa probable contundente o una orden de cateo emitida por un juez. Si no tiene ninguna de las dos, la autoridad aún pudiera hacer la revisión si la persona otorga permiso. ¡NO LE DES PERMISO! Durante una detención, la autoridad tiene el derecho de revisar para buscar armas.

### **El derecho a permanecer callado**

Una persona siempre tiene el derecho de no hablar con las autoridades. En Nuevo México, la única información de debes dar por ley es tu nombre completo. Sin embargo, si estás manejado, también debes de mostrar tu licencia de manejo y registración a las autoridades policíacas. Si una persona es interrogada por un agente de inmigración sobre su lugar de origen o estatus migratorio en persona o por teléfono, tiene el derecho de no contestar. Si eres interrogado por autoridades policíacas o carceleros sobre tu estatus migratorio de igual manera tienes el derecho de permanecer callado.

*Information provided by Somos un Pueblo Unido Website  
Written by Brenda Herrera*



*Photo provided by Google Images*

# Resource Contacts

## Women's Intercultural Center

303 Lincoln Street  
Anthony, NM 88021  
(575) 882-5556  
<http://www.womensinterculturalcenter.org>

## South Valley Regional Resource Center

180 La Fe Ave., Del Cerro, Mesquite, NM 88048  
(575) 233-0946

## El Centro de los Trabajadores Agrícolas Fronterizos

El Paso, Texas  
[sinfront@farmworkers.org](mailto:sinfront@farmworkers.org)

## New Mexico Attorney General

Santa Fe Office:  
408 Galisteo Street  
Villagra Building  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87051  
(505) 827 6000  
Santa Fe Mailing Address  
P.O. Drawer 1508  
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1508

### Albuquerque Office

111 Lomas NW, Ste 300  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
Phone: (505) 222-9000  
Fax: (505) 222-9006

### Las Cruces Office

201 N. Church St., Ste. 315  
Las Cruces, NM 88001  
Phone: (575) 526-2280  
Fax: (575) 526-2415  
<http://www.nmag.gov>

## American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of New Mexico Regional Center for Border Rights

PO BOX 727  
Las Cruces, NM 88004  
(575) 527-0664  
(527) 527-0111 Fax  
[www.aclu-nm.org](http://www.aclu-nm.org)

## Colonias Development Council

1050 Monte Vista Avenue  
Las Cruces, NM 88001  
(505) 647-2744  
[www.colonias.org](http://www.colonias.org)

## For more information about this project contact:

Elisabet Gonzalez [elisa.gonza@hotmail.com](mailto:elisa.gonza@hotmail.com)  
Brenda Herrera [herrera1215@hotmail.com](mailto:herrera1215@hotmail.com)  
Charlene Shroulote [charms@nmsu.edu](mailto:charms@nmsu.edu)  
Adam Trejo [adam\\_go96@hotmail.com](mailto:adam_go96@hotmail.com)  
Dr. Neil Harvey [nharvey@nmsu.edu](mailto:nharvey@nmsu.edu)

### **A Day is Coming**

By Lalo Delgado, 1994  
From *A Day is Coming*, 32 days of Abelardo

A day is coming  
in which misery will end.  
A day is coming  
in which poverty  
will open bank accounts  
in every nation.  
A day is coming.  
I hear it coming.  
A day is coming  
in which the  
campesino  
will gather his children a green spring  
and go on vacations.  
I believe it.  
I see it.  
A day is coming  
in which a soldier will be  
decorated  
for helping  
instead of killing  
his poor brother.  
A day is coming  
in which lovers  
will serve themselves from large bowls  
warm love and faithfulness.  
A day is coming  
in which the Christ who returns  
is the Christ who never left.  
A day is coming  
in which the father will ask the son  
for friendship  
instead of respect.  
A day is coming  
in which the student  
and a poor laborer  
will be half and half.  
A day is coming  
in which the prisoners  
come out  
running in the fields and shouting  
about their freedom.  
A day is coming,  
I see it coming.

# Thank You to Everyone who Supported *Cultura Firme*

- We want to commend and give thanks for all of the amazing people that make this community worth observing and looking at, worth listening to, worth dancing to, worth tasting, and worth engaging in. The roots of Mexican and Latin culture run deep and we are proud to say that we have some of the most awe inspiring people.
- We want to send a very warm and special "shout out" to Rafael Nunez or "Jefe Nunutzi", Vicki Silva, and all of "Grupo Azteca Nunutzi" for keeping our roots ALIVE with Danza Azteca.
- We also want to thank Gary, Frances, Roberta, Diana and the youth from TOP (Teen Outreach Program) in the towns of Anthony and Vado, NM.
- We want to thank Jessica, Crystal, and Ashleigh for their tremendous courage and understanding that it is essential to (as the great Bob Marley would say) "Get up, stand up, stand up for your rights!"



Photo provided by Google Images

- We want to thank Delicias Cafe in Las Cruces, NM for their delicious and flavorful cooking.
- We want to thank all of the strong and uplifting ladies from the Vado Community Center in Vado, NM and the Women's Intercultural Center in Anthony, NM. You are a great inspiration to many. Keep doing what you do!
- We want to show our appreciation to Lucia Veronica Carmona from the Colonias Development Council, we couldn't have done this without your support and guidance.

- We want to "BIG UP" Domes Boogie, The Soul Brothas (TSB), Boo Yah (BY), Iron Giant Crew (IGC), and the Border Youth Out Beautifying (BYOB) program. Congratulations for keeping such an interesting and revolutionary sub-culture alive and for presenting your art to the youth. You are important to the youth and they look up to you guys.
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- Last but certainly not least, **THANK YOU** to Dr. Neil Harvey for giving us this opportunity to learn, grow, and give back to the community.

Written by Charlene Shroulote & Elisabet Gonzalez



Dr. Neil Harvey  
Photo provided by NMSU Government Webpage