

1: San Diego Far-Right Trolls Outnumbered at Chicano Park, Fight Among Themselves - It's Going Down

*Going Down To The Barrio: Homeboys and Homegirls in Change [Joan Moore] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Looks at two Chicano gangs in East Los Angeles.*

Looking for a pair of tickets on October 11th. Super excited and hoping I registered to get the tickets correctly! Gonna rock this trip!!! Please let me know if you have one I can buy from you or if you have a last minute plan change please keep me in mind. My wife and I are heading down for our 20th wedding anniversary and would love to get tix for this special occasion. Any other suggestions from anyone? Apparently I won tickets for the 13th but I never received an email with link to purchase. I am also anxious to know when 2nd chance purchase will be. Any news on the 2nd chance tickets that I thought was to be announced today? Looking forward to going again this year with or without tickets but of course would like 2 tickets to a few nights. I am a first timer and I did not win tickets neither did my friend who was a first timer as well. I would of loved for your statement to be true, but it is not. Party on Red Rockers! This is only my 3rd t and been going since Bad news for you is they are not transferable. You must show up with your ID with your guest at the Cantina to get your wristband. So my advice to you is change your travel plans. After Odeile, it was devastation to all of Cabo. I wanted to try to go down to help the people of the Barrio. But, as we know, no flights and the airport was closed. I did participate in shipping a bunch of supplies to a friend in CA and he drove them down to the Barrio. Dry food, canned food, toothpaste, undergarments, dog food, diapers, etc. I traveled to Vegas and saw the show at the D. They should be happy they even got in on any date Congrats to all that got in All submissions will be verified and multiple entries are subject to having all registrations cancelled. Valid photo ID of the purchaser will be required to be shown at the venue. I live in Vegas, so at least I got to attend the "makeup" show, but I really believe those of us who won tickets that year should be given a one-time opportunity to purchase tickets to the Birthday Bash show of our choice in the year of our choice. Seems only fair, as we were all set to go that year before Mother Nature intervened obviously, the fine folks of Cabo suffered way more than we did, but still sucks that the ONE time we finally won is the one time in a quarter century that Sammy had to cancel. My buddy won the right to buy tickets to the Oct. Trouble is, we were planning to be there Oct. Now we have to figure out if we want to rearrange our plans. I have been going to the bash for around 15 years now, since the days of sleeping in the streets to get FREE tickets. Since this lottery method started, I have been picked for one show, one time, period. My friend that has been going longer than me, is in the same boat. After looking thru all of the comments, it almost looks like the first timers get the tickets, and us veterans are back to sleeping in the street for leftovers.

2: Cover Story: There Goes The Neighborhood (March 6 - March 12,)

This book examines the changes and continuities among three generations of barrio gangs. It explores the neighborhoods to chart the development of gang behavior, especially in terms of violence and drug use, and to compare experiences of male and female gang members.

In the s, people took over a vacant lot owned by UC Berkeley, and transformed it into a park, garden, community space, and focal point for grassroots organizing. Over the preceding years, the State attempted to fence off the park, but through the use of a variety of tactics and the facing down of massive amounts of deadly police repression and violence, the park was reclaimed. As the Chicano Park website writes about its history: Unlike other parks, Chicano Park displays on its monolithic pillars, one of the largest assemblages of public murals in North America. These awe inspiring murals are giant mirrors of our Chicano Mexicano history. Unlike other parks, Brown Berets fired raised shotguns in militant salute while a Mexican flag was raised and waved defiantly during Chicano Park Day ceremonies. And unlike other parks, Chicano Park was taken by militant force by a community angered by decades of neglect, ignorance and racism. Since the s, the Barrio Logan neighborhood grew as a working-class Latino community, however in the mids, highway construction bisected the community and displaced upwards of 5, families within it. Women, men, children, activists, students, residents the youth, the elderly and entire families gathered at the construction site. They evicted the construction crew and seized the land. Solis, a Brown Beret, as well as a student, commandeered a bulldozer and ignited and gunned its engine. He begin flattening the land while others planted cactus, plants and trees. The people begin to build a park. Long time barrio residents like Laura Rodriguez brought tortillas, rice, beans and tamales to feed the rebels. They actually took over those bulldozers to flatten out the ground, and they started planting nopales and magueys and flowers. And there was a telephone pole there, where the Chicano flag was raised. We had the system very, very confused. Many of those involved remained active in the Chicano struggle and larger liberation and anti-war movements, some going on to set up free clinics and community centers across California and the US. Since its creation, Chicano Park has gone on to be a home to the largest collection of outdoor murals, and continues to be a place for political gatherings and community events. In September of , Alt-Right trolls claimed that they would rally at the park and vandalize murals featuring various indigenous, Chicano, and revolutionary icons. In the face of the threats, hundreds of people rallied in the park to send the trolls packing, and in the end, only a few ever materialized. The group, Union del Barrio wrote: When these provocateurs tried to force their way into the park they were overwhelmed by Raza on all sides and they had to be escorted out. The Bordertown Patriots page boast only 70 likes, but has event pages for protest events planned across California. Currently on the event page, less than 40 people are marked as going to the event. While some of the people that have expressed interest in the event do not appear to have any connection to the Alt-Right, neo-Nazi groups, or white nationalism, a quick look at many of those that say they are going reveals others who do. Currently, Chapman is even being sued as the leader of FOAK for the groups participation in the rally by those that were injured in the neo-Nazi car attack later in the day. Ironically, despite thinking that black and brown people are more prone to anti-social acts than whites, Chapman is currently facing a possible third strike, and in the last several months has been entangled in a variety of court battles. Other posters on the event page openly tagged people associated with the Alt-Right and white nationalism. Below, someone encourages Ashton Whitty and Troy Worden to attend the event. Worden has developed relationships with a variety of Alt-Right and white nationalist figures , including Kyle Chapman and Martin Sellner, the leader of Generation Identity , a white nationalist group in Europe known for attempted to block boats of refugees in the mediterranean. In response to the rally that will supposedly be attended by white nationalists and members of the Alt-Right, there is currently a call to defend Chicano Park and the surrounding community that already has over people who say they are going to the event. The Brown Berets National Organization also has set up another event page, which can be seen here. The history of Chicano Park is an example of autonomous self-organization and self-determination that is powerful, as is the continued fight to protect the space from the forces that seek to destroy it, be they the State or the far-Right.

3: Going Down To The Barrio: Homeboys and Homegirls in Change by Joan W. Moore

Going Down To The Barrio has 4 ratings and 0 reviews. Looks at two Chicano gangs in East Los Angeles. This book examines the changes and continuities amo.

Leticia Jacobs Fuentes stood in her backyard behind the market and watched the battle, shading her eyes with her hand against the fierce sun. She was rooting for the market. Time was, it had been a store where the manager let people slide on their bills until payday, where her kids used to hop in and out for sweets. The year was , and urban renewal was abroad in the land. Cities from coast to coast, seized with notions of "progress" and "modernization," were gleefully demolishing their downtowns, leveling historic buildings, rooting out their poorest residents. More often than not the displaced were minorities, who bitterly nicknamed the federal program "brown removal" or "Negro removal. With the blessing of the voters, mayor and council had signed a death warrant for some old buildings occupying 80 acres of prime downtown real estate. The neighborhood, a mix of businesses, houses and apartments, was home to an estimated 1, people, mostly poor or working-class. It was a Mexican-American barrio, where Spanish was often spoken, but living there also were a sizable number of African-Americans and Chinese. Under the ambitious urban renewal plan, the crooked pedestrian streets, with old-time names like Mesilla, Ochoa, El Paso and Sabino, would be replaced by streamlined semi-highways built for drivers who had no time to amble. A new chain hotel would go up in place of the old rooming houses and neighborhood hotels like the Belmont. On the remains of old adobe houses would rise the anonymous modern towers of the county government center, the long monolith of the Tucson Convention Center, and its attendant parking lots. Space would be found for a brand-new Tucson Museum of Art. Once urban renewal was complete, it would be hard for newcomers to know that anything else had ever been there. It was saved from the wrecking ball only by an historical fluke: It turned out that an Anglo territorial governor by the name of John C. Fremont might have stayed there for a time in the s, or, then again, maybe not. I had to go. By that time, the neighborhood where Fuentes had lived most of her life looked like a war zone. House by house, the bulldozers had moved in, kicking up so much dust that firefighters had to train their hoses on the disintegrating adobe. It was a big, beautiful house It was quite a trauma for us, for everybody. What I missed most was having all my children by me I was separated from my children. We were a happy family there. We lost that neighborhood. They wanted it downtown. She was young enough to adjust to her new circumstances, and a lawsuit she brought against the city yielded enough money to buy a new place. According to Keith Carew, writing in the Tucson Citizen in , about 40 families ended up in public housing. Another 40 or so bought houses. The rest of the estimated families and individuals living in the neighborhood scrambled to find rentals elsewhere, or doubled up with family. Many of the elderly were plunged further into poverty. Virginia Gamez, an year-old widow, had owned four houses on Wood Street, but was paid so little by the city for them she ended up moving in with her son. Another pair of octogenarians, Ignacio Duarte and his wife, were paid about two-thirds of the value of an adobe house on West McCormick that Duarte had built himself. It was only enough to buy a tiny place in South Tucson, far from their old friends. The case of Leonides Placencia Wall was typical, and tragic. El Hoyo, the hole. Richard enlarged the house and built a row of five apartments in the big yard alongside it to supplement his income as a miner. In this house the Walls raised nine children, and mourned the loss of three other babies. And it was from the big front porch that they had their last glimpse of their son Richard before he went off to war. By the time of urban renewal, Richard Sr. Relatives could visit her there, it was full of memories, it provided her with an income. And she wanted to wait for her son Richard, who was still listed as missing in action. If he did, she wanted to be where he could find her. Always an independent woman, she refused to move in with her children. Her granddaughter says the old woman was afraid to answer the door, terrified that once again city officials would come knocking. But she lasted only two more years. She died of sadness. Thirty years, but the wounds have not healed. People weep or tremble or even rage when they describe how the city took their homes. In four of the five families they studied, an elderly member had died shortly after losing their home to urban renewal. The Hispanic community was not well-organized. Nick Cajero had run a barbershop successfully in the neighborhood for 20 years and was

unhappy about relocating to South Tucson. Torres led the most conspicuous public resistance to urban renewal, organizing a coalition and gathering 10, signatures in a not-so-successful attempt to save the old Plaza de la Mesilla and the surrounding Mexican-American businesses. She puts the matter forthrightly: Tucson has tried scheme after scheme to lure crowds to the city center. Its conspicuous lack of charm took two major hits in the national media in the last month alone. Other historically important buildings, the carefully preserved stone-and-adobe Otero House on Main and the odd two-story Jacobs House, an Italianate adobe on Alameda, bit the dust. So did blocks and blocks of Sonoran-style adobe rowhouses. We basically blew out a whole segment of our community. Some would call it a racial divide. Corbett, the mayor who presided over the demolition, about the lost history and he replies sharply, "I never quite figured it out, if they were talking about the bars on West Congress But it was not in the best interest. The rhetoric of a city planning document is typical. It was not too far to go to the market. After all, as Fimbres, the social worker says, "It was a barrio It was not the Foothills, not El Encanto. Many of the tenants lived in substandard adobe apartments, some with backyard outhouses. Respectable small businesses were sprinkled throughout the neighborhood--Chinese markets on the corners, restaurants, gas stations, cleaners and, at the north end, barber shops, movie theaters including the Plaza, the only theatre in town that showed Spanish-language films , the old El Charro restaurant and even the toney Rosequist Galley. The Plaza de la Mesilla and its bandshell still attracted thousands on Mexican holidays. But also at the north end, clustered mostly along Meyer, were the enterprises that Corbett points to: Sabino Alley still sheltered the vestiges of the old red-light district. By the s, many of the buildings were crumbling and in disrepair, and some of the renters were living in deplorable conditions. People helped each other. It was poor, but livable. Torres says banks had redlined the neighborhood, denying loans in what amounted to a "strangulation. This is what I think--that one or two inspectors were very reluctant to issue permits. There was never a blanket buliding permit moratorium placed. Kirk Storch, a city councilman at the time, played on those fears when he told a reporter in that the urban renewal area was a "cancer" that had to kept from "spreading over the entire downtown. Unofficially there was a red-light district. The crimes were petty stuff, small-time marijuana, heroin started coming in. The kids I saw were doing car stealing, drinking underage, truancy. Likewise, Torres says she used to walk home from the movies at night. And proponents of urban renewal also stressed the vacant storefronts, the empty apartments, giving the impression that the whole barrio would soon die anyway of its own accord. A check of the city directory for lists plenty of vacancies on the commercial streets of Convent and Meyer. But the more residential streets register high rates of occupancy. Nevertheless, declared by the city to be decaying, dying and dangerous, the "cancerous" barrio was ripe for a major surgical strike. It was time, as a city documentary of the period declared, to root the cancer out. All over America, city centers had been on a downward swing since the s, and in the federal government passed the first urban renewal legislation to "revitalize" the inner cities. His proposal was of an astonishing grandiosity: He wanted to bulldoze acres, leveling the neighborhood as far south as 22nd Street. That idea got nowhere, nor did a second, more modest plan re-introduced in At a noisy public meeting in February , opponent Dan C. McKinney declared, "It drives us farther down the road to socialism and the loss of freedom. The Tucson economy went into a tailspin in the s. That big-government money, to pay for a massive demolition and rebuilding project, started to look pretty good, especially for a city whose downtown retail district was rapidly losing customers. The first mall, El Con, had gone up in The Tucson Board of Realtors soon lined up in favor. In February , the mayor and council approved the project.

4: Go down in Spanish | English to Spanish Translation - SpanishDict

Going Down To The Barrio Moore, Joan Published by Temple University Press Moore, Joan. Going Down To The Barrio. Philadelphia: Temple University Press,

February 8, Last weekend on February 3rd, a collection of about 50 far-Right Trump supporters, Alt-Right livestreamers, and militia members, converged on Chicano Park in an attempt to troll local residents of the working-class Barrio Logan neighborhood. The demonstration was the latest in part of a broader racist campaign to get the park shut down. For a history on the park and more background information, go here. Photo by Erik Herrera While the far-Right mobilized only about 50 people across the west coast to attend the demonstration, the local community was able to bring out over 1, people to defend the park. Throughout the day, various groups worked together to not only defend the space, but also organized themselves to block the various far-Right trolls from circumventing the police and the crowds and attempting to enter the park from another directions. At one point, according to local antifascists, one of the far-Right trolls was arrested after he urinated on a mural. Roger wants to destroy the beautiful murals in Chicano Park after confederate statues were toppled across the nation in During May Day last year a handful of fascist trump supporters tried to crash the march.. Roger was among them and quickly identified through various videos. Recently he has targeted local activists for harassment. Paid the legal fees of racist attackers. Email from Roger, telling attendees of the anti-Chicano Park event that violent far-Right and Alt-Right groups would be joining them. Antonio Foreman rushes Baked Alaska to get his eyes washed out during the neo-Nazi rally in Charlottesville on August 12th. On February 3rd a bunch of racist white nationalists showed up to Chicano Park with the intentions to deface murals and raise an American flag in the center of the park. Their group spent most the time cooped up like racist chickens fighting with each other and getting arrested. Every attempt Joey made to enter the park was cut off. He returned later in the day after the police had left and was cut off a third time. Hiding his patriotism behind racism like always this comedian left San Diego with his tail tucked and crying about everything. Nobody cares, Joeyâ€¦ In a video posted to YouTube , Gibson after attempting to find another way into Chicano Park, is confronted by a group of about 20 all wearing masks, blocking Gibson from entering. Gibson quickly left the area and walked back to the other side of the park. San Deigo Anti-Fascist Action. A large crowd of people followed them while the rest of us stayed at the park to defend it from further attacks. They were followed up the avenue for a while until they rushed back to their cars and hotels. At the end of the day none of these racist fuckers got into the park and accomplished their plans of raising an American flag in the center. Since this park has been the heart of San Diego and nothing can change that. They spent the whole day infighting and disrespecting a sacred space. They WILL continue to try and hide their patriotism behind racism and we will continue to expose it! Photos from before the demonstration that show far-Right attendees discussing bringing weapons to Chicano Park protest. Can you smell the MAGA in the morning? Alt-Right vs Alt-Lite drama extravaganza.

5: Barrio | Definition of Barrio by Merriam-Webster

Going Down to the Barrio: Homeboys and Homegirls in Change. Moore, Joan W. This book traces the histories of two Chicano gangs in East Los Angeles since the early s, when common gang stereotypes were created by the media and law enforcement agencies.

This has dramatic repercussions for both the bus drivers who drive and the students who walk across these borders. The frontline of the war is right here. Here there are gunshots every so often. Down there are MS Up there are Barrio 18 Revolucionarios. It is an L. And we are in the middle. He is the extortion negotiator for a bus and minibus route. That is his job. In a country where even Coca Cola or Tigo pay extortion , in El Salvador there are architects, street vendors, shoemakers, teachers, and extortion negotiators. The man is responsible for negotiating extortion payments via telephone with gang members. The bus terminal where he works is right on the corner between the respective domains of the two gangs. Thus, the bus terminal must pay both gangs. Before meeting the extortion negotiator, I met with three bus owners. To give an example: Both the extortion negotiator and the bus owners ask for their names to be omitted from this article, as well as the route numbers and municipality. When writing about gangs, one writes what one can. The first rule is not to write something that can get someone killed; the gangs outline and limit things beyond just territory. The deal is that I can say the bus route is in the San Salvador metropolitan area. Together with the negotiator, we travel the bus routes by car. Did you see the bullets in the office door? It is a rural place in the middle of the city. The principal street is paved, but the side roads are dirt. All this is MS13 territory. I tell them what bus is carrying the extortion fee. But they will not tell you where they are. The Barrio 18 sends someone to fetch it. Look, over here is where they attack, this is where common thieves come out at night to steal the cash box from the driver. Given how the gangs have split El Salvador, it is impossible for authorities to protect the drivers of a bus route who decide not to pay. They are an easy target, making the same trip every day. In , according to the police, 93 bus and mini-bus drivers were murdered. The bus owners unionized into two strong associations, and they often use the insecurity situation to negotiate with politicians. Here, on July 29, a family member collapses after seeing his body. The situation being as deadly as it is, paying extortion does offer some advantages. The MS13 have told me that no matter what, if someone goes around messing with or assaulting buses, they will protect me. I tell [a gang member]: He responds, right away. He finds them and tells them: Or, if it is necessary, it is for paradoxical reasons. Some extortion negotiators will share gang phone numbers with police. When negotiating with a gang member, the negotiators speak as if speaking to a friend: Sometimes, the only thing a negotiator who gives his phone to the police wants is to not end up imprisoned for doing his job. Each time a gang member is killed, the bus terminal has to send a bus to transport people to the cemetery. The bus owner incurs the cost of the fuel and driver. The same thing happens around Christmas, Holy Week, or the first week of August, when the gang members go on vacation. The negotiator does not know the real nickname of any gang members with whom he speaks. There are eight phone numbers that he uses for communication. A gangster who one day calls himself Chino will call himself Seco in the next conversation. But the negotiator is skilled at identifying voices, and he knows how to keep track of which voices resolve which problems. A few months ago, two gang members boarded several buses far from the terminal. They claimed to be members of an MS13 clique, gave two nicknames, two phone numbers, and an order to the drivers: The negotiator called the phone numbers given to the drivers and asked a favor: He gave them the phone number of the voice he considered to be the problem solver. The negotiator connected his problem-solver with the other two gang members, and the issue was resolved. Did you see that look-out? There goes the bus. They have us well watched. Do you see that house? That is where you have to send the bus when there is a death. The negotiator is pointing out the house where ceremonies are held for dead gang members. Last time they asked to go to El Cuco. I negotiated with them: If he already made two trips for death or pleasure in a month, he tries to work out a favor. He asks the gangs to look for another route, and they ask him for his buses. We return to the bus terminal. Five drivers greet the negotiator. They are waiting their turn to drive the route. The drivers cross the war fronts daily. Thanks to extortion, they have permission to circulate in different zones. Still, sometimes not

even extortion grants them free movement. I obey the gangs, period. They call and tell us: We had people that had to get new ID cards in order to be able to work without the gangs members messing with them. False documents just to move around, the kind some Central American migrants buy to cross Mexico or enter the United States. In El Salvador some people have such documents just to move from one neighborhood into another. The negotiator says it is usual for drivers to make informal stops at the entrances of neighborhoods ruled by gangs. They stop, he says, so people who cannot enter these areas can get off the bus. I asked one of the bus owners I spoke with what they do in such cases. He replied that they fired the driver, who understood the reason why. If he works, he dies. The same employer eventually said something that prompted a momentary silence in the room: If they tell me to change a stop, I change it. If they say to me on a certain day that no buses will go out, the buses do not leave. Here there is no Transportation Ministry or traffic police. The last week of July, as a means of pressuring the government, which had increased repression against the gangs and the communities they govern, the three gangs ordered a general transport strike that was almost entirely obeyed. Some did not comply. Just this week, seven transportation workers were killed on the job. The negotiator gets out of the car and says goodbye through the window. I ask my last question: They wanted to mark the difference, as they had divided the court into two parts. She is over 40, and is in charge of a school located in a neutral zone. On one side are the Barrio 18 Revolucionarios. On the other, the Mara Salvatrucha. It is surrounded by two Barrio 18 neighborhoods and five belonging to the Mara Salvatrucha. For the principal, the whole situation is fortunate. That is a point in our favor. They pay in order to teach. Usually, as confirmed by this director and two more teachers that I spoke with, gang members send a message to teachers or janitors: This money comes out of the pockets of the teachers.

6: Formats and Editions of Going down to the barrio : homeboys and homegirls in change [www.enganchecubano.com]

Joan W. Moore is the author of Going Down To The Barrio (avg rating, 4 ratings, 0 reviews, published), Mexican Americans (avg rating, 3 ra.

7: Discover Downtown San Diego & The Gaslamp Quarter | Official Ca. Travel Guide

Includes bibliographical references (p. []) and index. Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

8: UPON A BURNING BODY LYRICS - "Straight From The Barrio" () album

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