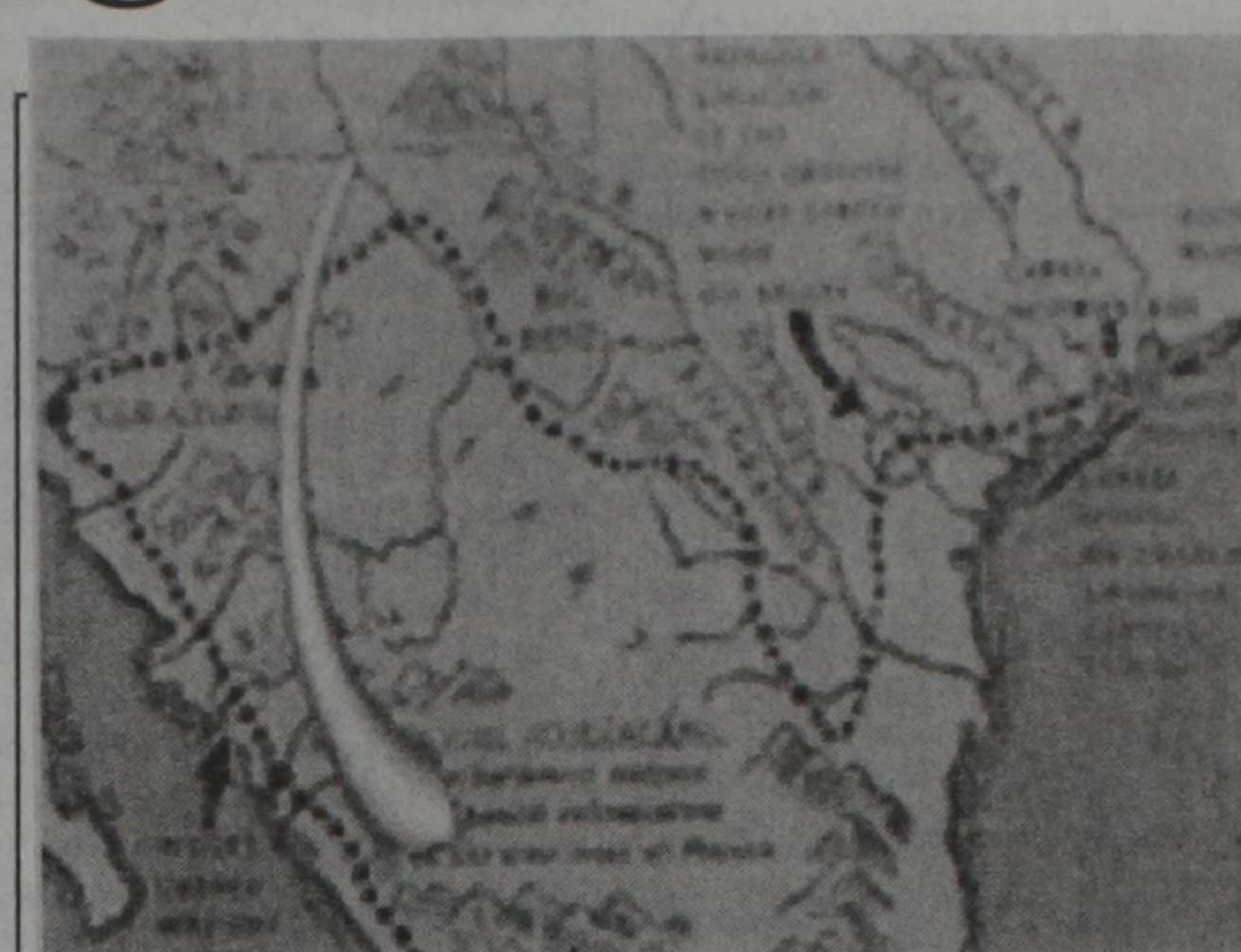


The First Thanksgiving was in West Texas

Don Juan de Oñate, son of a noble Spanish family and whose wife was the grand-daughter of Cortéz and the great-grand-daughter of Moctezuma, led the first major

families with them, made up the expedition. Several Franciscans also traveled with the colonizers. All of their possessions were packed into 83 ox-drawn, wooden-wheeled

carved a new and shorter trail through the desert north of El Paso. (Previous explorers had followed the Rio Concho to its junction with



cactus and other plants, these weary and ragged colonists arrived at the banks of the Rio Grande on April 20, 1598.

What a sight it was! A beautiful river, replete with fish below and ducks and geese above. "They drank and drank again, finally laying their waterlogged bodies beside the stream like four wretches stretched upon some tavern floor." (Villagra, "History of new Mexico", 1960)

For ten days they swam in the deep cool waters of the Rio Grande, rested in the shade of the giant cottonwoods, hunted, fished and ate as they had not eaten in months.

Then, on April 30, Don Juan ordered all to put on their best

clothes and to gather for the first thanksgiving by colonists, in what is now the United States. He memorialized the occasion with a proclamation (La Toma) that claimed the land for the King of Spain. This "La Toma" is one of the great historical events of North American history, comparable to the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth. A play, the first in America, was created and presented and everyone ate and drank and gave thanks for the welcome bounty.

The day after the feast they began the last lap of their journey toward a new life. It took them four days to arrive at the Rio Grande crossing near what is now downtown El Paso and another four

months to reach their final destination north of present day Santa Fe.

For six years on the last Saturday and Sunday in April, the annual re-enactment of Oñate's "First Thanksgiving" has been held at El Paso's Chamizal National Park

Primer Día de Dar Gracias

En enero de 1598 cuando el Español Don Juan de Oñate, hijo d una fmilia de notables españoles junto con su esposa, la hija visivisnieta de el emerador Azteca Montezuma salieron hacia el noroeste con un grupo de 400 hombre junto con algunas de sus familias. Despues de viajar por el desierto por 4 meses, arivaron a la ribera de el Rio Bravo en Abril de 1598.

Festearon por 10 dias y despues se junatron a la orden de Don Juan para una fiesta de dar gracias. Oñate ofrecio "La Toma" como declaracion a nombre de el Rey de España conmemorando el dia oficial de dar gracias



colonization effort into what is now the United States. He began this momentous journey in January of 1598, nearly a quarter of a century before the Mayflower sailed from England.

Over 400 brave and courageous men, 130 of whom had their

wagons and carts, and with 7000-8000 horses, oxen, sheep, goats and cattle, formed a four-mile long procession through the desert!

These colonists began their journey from Santa Barbara, Mexico, south of Chihuahua and

the Rio Grande, thence followed the Rio Grande toward present day El Paso.)

After plodding through the torturous desert for more than four months, often forced to eat roots and berries, drink water from the occasional water holes or from

Comentarios

By Bidal Agüero

Thanksgiving is one of a very few holidays that can be claimed exclusively by the United States as their own. The holiday is not celebrated in other countries.

Most people don't know that the first Thanksgiving was first celebrated in West Texas by the



conquistador/explorer Don Juan Oñate who celebrated after traveling through the desert and finally reaching what is now the Rio Grande. I invite everyone to read two stories provided by El Editor on the front page and on page 4 to find out some true and different stories about Thanksgiving and how it was really celebrated.

The first thanksgiving by newly arrived Europeans was celebrated in June of 1676. On November 28 of 1782 the U.S. Congress first officially proclaimed the holiday that is now celebrated. A few years ago, the holiday was made more convenient and changed to the fourth Thursday of the month. This, as one can guess, was done to have another four day holiday in order for businesses to make money.

In my family, I can always remember Thanksgiving being celebrated as a day when all the family, including, primos, compadres, suegros, suegras, cuñados and the list goes on and on got together to eat.

One Thanksgiving stands out in my mind as the day when my favorite rooster "met his maker." I was sorry to see my pet rooster go but I must admit that the delicious main dish prepared by my mother almost tasted like turkey.

For whatever reason you celebrate Thanksgiving this weekend - and we hope it's not just because of the football games, that tomorrow you can go shopping or that your numbers hit - we at El Editor hope that the holiday is a good one for you and your family.

As you celebrate, you might take a little time to really reflex on the many things that we should really be thankful for and the hope that things will get better for everyone.

We, from El Editor would like to thank all of our advertisers, in helping make this newspaper possible. ¡Mil Gracias!

HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

Los Lideres del Senado Acuerdan Recortar \$10,000 millones en Gastos

Como muestra de la mayor influencia que tiene ahora el presidente George W. Bush sobre el Congreso, los lideres republicanos del Senado han acordado rebajarle \$10,000 millones a un puñado de proyectos de ley de gastos nacionales, y han empezado a ocuparse del presupuesto antes de su discurso del Estado de la Unión en enero.

Si se concluyen rápidamente los 11 proyectos atacados, el Presidente podrá dar crédito a la mayoría republicana en el Congreso por romper un estancamiento del cual él ha culpado principalmente a los demócratas.

Si el Congreso accede a su proyectado presupuesto, también podrá adjudicarse la victoria en su campaña por restringir los gastos de los programas nacionales. Pero esas reducciones que planea llevar a cabo probablemente den lugar a un fiero debate en el Congreso, no sólo entre demócratas y republicanos, sino también entre los propios republicanos, porque cada cual intentará salvar sus programas favoritos.

Muchos legisladores republicanos quieren que se aumenten miles de millones de dólares en ayuda a los agricultores por pérdidas debidas a la sequía, además de ayudas a los estados del oeste para el control de incendios forestales y para construcción de carreteras, beneficios médicos para veteranos y asistencia a la Comisión de

Canje y Valores (SEC). Y aunque la Casa Blanca ha estado acusando al Congreso de derroches excesivos, todavía en el Congreso hay fuerte respaldo a ciertos programas como los de ayuda a Amtrak y los que contribuyen a la educación rural, los cuales podrían verse reducidos bajo los planes de Bush.

En una reunión en la Casa Blanca el 15

de noviembre, el Presidente rechazó una petición de varios legisladores republicanos para ciertos modestos aumentos al presupuesto de 2003, lo cual suscita la posibilidad de que lo primero que ocurrirá en el 108 Congreso de mayoría republicana será una fuerte confrontación cuando se reúnan de nuevo en enero.

Desde que comenzó este año fiscal el

1ro. de octubre, las agencias federales, excluyendo al Pentágono, han estado operando bajo una "resolución continua" que les da los mismos fondos del año anterior hasta que el Congreso apruebe los nuevos proyectos presupuestarios. A principios de este año, los miembros republicanos del Comité de Asignaciones del Senado se sumaron a los demócratas, votando unánimemente para asignar \$395,000 millones a los departamentos y agencias federales en el año fiscal actual.

El plan del Presidente requiere reducciones de \$10,000 millones. El Comité de Asignaciones de la Cámara de Representantes se ha mantenido leal al máximo estipulado por la Casa Blanca.

Sin embargo, los dirigentes republicanos sólo han llevado a discusión tres de los 11 proyectos de ley no relacionados con la defensa, debido a las amenazas de oposición por parte de republicanos moderados, que dijeron que no votarían a favor del presupuesto a menos que se aumenten las asignaciones para la educación, los beneficios médicos para veteranos, las fuerzas policiales comunitarias y otros programas.

"Habrà que apretarse mucho el cinturón", dijo James W. Dyer, el jefe de despacho republicano del Comité de Asignaciones de la Cámara Baja. "Es

cuestión de convertir una cintura de 50 pulgadas en una de 34". Según algunas fuentes, en la reunión del 15 de noviembre, Bush rechazó la petición de Bill Young, republicano por, la Florida que preside el Comité de Asignaciones, de aprobar algunos aumentos modestos al presupuesto. Esa petición la secundó el senador Ted Stevens, republicano por Alaska, que presidirá el mismo comité en el Senado cuando la mayoría republicana se establezca en enero.

Bush, en cambio, insistió en que los legisladores se atengan a un máximo de unos \$750,500 millones para todos los programas costeados por proyectos de ley anuales de asignación.

El Presidente ya firmó como leyes dos proyectos relacionados con los cuerpos militares de un total de \$365,500 millones, lo cual deja \$385,000 millones para programas no relacionados con la defensa, como los de exploración espacial, viviendas y salud.

Según las fuentes, Young y Stevens prometieron hacer lo posible por satisfacer los deseos de Bush. "Ambos legisladores plantearon su caso, pero ambos fueron rechazados de una manera cordial", expresó un asistente. La Casa Blanca asegura que los proyectos presupuestarios del Presidente son bastante razonables.



\$10 Billion Cut in Spending Bills Planned by Senate

By Dan Morgan

In a sign of George W. Bush's stronger hand in Congress, Senate Republican leaders have agreed to cut \$10 billion from this year's batch of domestic spending bills and wind up work on the budget before his State of the Union address in January.

Speedy completion of the 11 long-stalled bills would enable Bush to credit the Republican takeover of Congress with breaking a budget logjam that Bush has blamed mainly on Senate Democrats. If Congress goes along with his spending levels, he can also claim a victory in his campaign to restrain the growth of domestic programs.

But Bush's call for spending cuts is virtually certain to ignite fierce fighting in Congress, not only between Democrats and Republicans but also within Republican circles, as lawmakers try to spare their favorite programs from the ax.

Many Republican lawmakers want billions of dollars more in drought relief for farmers, assistance to western states in combating forest fires, and more money for highway construction, veterans' medical programs and the Securities and Exchange Commission. While the White House has accused Congress of profligate spending, strong bipartisan support remains for programs ranging from Amtrak to rural educa-

tion -- all of which could be subject to federal aid reductions under Bush's plan.

At a Nov. 15 White House meeting, Bush rejected an appeal from senior Republican lawmakers for modest increases in the fiscal 2003 budget, raising the possibility that a spending showdown could be the first order of business -- and the first test for the Republican-led Senate and House -- when the 108th Congress convenes in January.

Since the current fiscal year began on Oct. 1, federal agencies other than the Pentagon have been operating under a "continuing resolution," which funds them at last year's levels until Congress approves the new spending bills.

Earlier this year, Republican members of the Senate Appropriations Committee joined Democrats in voting unanimously to provide \$395 billion for federal departments and agencies other than the Pentagon in the current fiscal year. Bush's plan would require cutting that to \$385 billion.

In the Republican-controlled House, the Appropriations Committee has loyally stuck to the spending ceiling set by the White House. But Republican leaders have taken only three of 11 non-defense bills to the floor because of threats by Republican moderates to op-pose the measures unless they contain a boost in Bush's proposed spending

on education, veterans' medical care, community law enforcement and other programs.

"There's going to have to be a lot of inhaling and tucking over here," said James W. Dyer, Republican chief of staff of the House Appropriations Committee. "We're talking about putting a size 50 into a size 34."

Sources said Bush, at the Nov. 15 meeting, rejected a pitch for modest increases in the budget by House Appropriations Committee Chairman C.W. Bill Young (R-Fla.). Young was seconded by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who will be chairman of the Appropriations Committee when Republicans assume the Senate majority in January.

Bush insisted Republican lawmakers stick to a ceiling of around \$750.5 billion for all programs funded by annual appropriations bills. Bush has signed into law two military-related bills totaling \$365.5 billion, leaving \$385 billion for nondefense programs that range from space exploration and homeland defense to housing and health.

Young and Stevens pledged to do their best to carry out Bush's request, sources said. "Both principals made their case, and both were rejected," said a Republican aide. "It was cordial."

White House officials say the Bush administration's budget target is well

within reach.

Non-military spending last year amounted to \$373 billion, excluding emergency outlays connected with the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. White House budget officials say the \$12 billion increase provided in the new budget is relatively generous considering the wartime requirements for steep increases in defense spending.

Congressional budget analysts noted, however, that the bulk of the overall increase goes to homeland defense activities involving port and airport security, the Customs Service, the FBI, the Coast Guard and related agencies. Meanwhile, federal education funding is frozen at \$50 billion. Some education programs with broad congressional support, such as grants to rural schools, would be eliminated.

Democrats have warned that the Pell grant program, which provides as much as \$4,000 a year in aid to low-income college students, will run out of money before the fiscal year's end if Congress follows the Bush administration's budget plan.

Republican officials say education funding has doubled since they took control of the House in 1995.

For Stevens, a fierce advocate of federal funding for his home state, meeting the White House budget ceiling could be par-

ticularly daunting. It would involve scrapping bipartisan bills drafted under the direction of outgoing Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.).

Stevens and other committee Republicans supported a \$133.9 billion bill funding labor, health and education programs -- exceeding Bush's budget by \$4 billion. Republicans on the committee also supported a bill that would give the Commerce, Justice and State departments \$3 billion more than Bush requested.

Among the candidates for cutting are hundreds of local projects earmarked by influential lawmakers. But with the Republicans controlling both houses only by thin majorities, those projects are often needed to garner votes on the floor.

Senate Republicans last week began drafting language that would prohibit amendments to spending bills if they push the cost above the White House ceiling. Such a resolution would require only a simple majority in the Senate and cannot be filibustered.

But aides acknowledged that passing it may require Republican leaders to write in an exception for drought relief and other items with a high priority for some senior Republicans. Whether the White House will accept that is unknown, they said.

Léa
El Editor
Primero

El Color de la Piel como una Medida de Respeto Para Las Victimas de Crimenes de Odio

Por Fresia Rodríguez Cadavid
Eddie Araujo, un latino de 17 años, fue golpeado hasta la inconsciencia; estrangulado y arrastrado. Con los pies y las manos atados, su cuerpo fue abandonado en un camping el 3 de octubre mientras asistía a una fiesta en Newark, California. Dos semanas más tarde lo encontraron en una tumba poco profunda.

La muerte de Teena Brandon, una mujer transexual de Nebraska, la noche de despedida de año en 1995 (Zncluso inspiró la película Boys Don't Cry. Con esta película Hilary Swank, quien interpretó a Brandon, ganó un Oscar como mejor actriz.

Un periodista hizo esta pregunta a Mónica Taher, la gerente regional de los medios de comunicación en el área oeste de la Gay and Lesbian Alliance against Defamation, (alianza homosexual y lesbiana contra la difamación), después del asesinato de Araujo.

mas árabe-americanas experimentaron el alza más grande, alcanzando un 155 por ciento, de 11 a 28, mientras que el porcentaje de víctimas asiáticas y negras aumentó un 6 y un 2 por ciento respectivamente. Las cifras de los latinos no han cambiado, para los blancos declinó un 20 por ciento.

A Eddie lo atacaron de manera brutal y lo asesinaron porque algunos invitados de la fiesta no estaban de acuerdo con el hecho de que Eddie era un joven transexual que prefería llamarse Gwen.

Individuos que no están dispuestos a aceptar las diferencias en orientación sexual cometieron estos tres asesinatos.

Taher contestó, "Tenemos suficientes Matthew Shepards en la comunidad latina. Los medios de comunicación sencillamente no han cubierto sus historias".

"Cuando se promueve una imagen en los medios, la inocencia o la percepción de inocencia es determinante", dice el sargento jubilado del Departamento de Policía de Nueva York y ex presidente de la Gay Officers' Action League (liga de acción de los oficiales homosexuales), Edgar Rodríguez. "Cuando se añade la raza, esto podría invalidar la percepción de inocencia".

Tres jóvenes varones, Michael Magidson, de 22, José Antonio Merel, de 22, y Jaron Nabors, de 19 años respectivamente, enfrentarán juicio por el asesinato de Eddie.

No obstante, hay otra diferencia: cuando se cometen crímenes de odio contra homosexuales de color, con mucha frecuencia no se escribe la historia. O como mucho, los medios de comunicación nacionales le ofrecen una mención corta, de un día.

Una coincidencia irónica que tiene a varios líderes latinos homosexuales, lesbianas, bisexuales y transexuales preguntándose si la obsesión de los medios por las imágenes pueda provocar un poco de cobertura adicional del asesinato de Araujo. Cuando asesinaron al joven, su antigua escuela superior estaba produciendo The Laramie Project, una obra de teatro sobre el asesinato de Shepard. La cara de Matthew, realizada por su pelo rubio y ojos claros, se convirtió en la imagen de los medios para los crímenes de odio alrededor de los Estados Unidos.

Rodríguez añade que existe prejuicio racial no sólo en los medios, sino también en la imposición del cumplimiento de la ley y en el sistema judicial. "Hay cierta aversión de los policías para seguir adelante con el procedimiento basado en el color de la víctima y la presión ejercida por la comunidad marginada, o la falta de ella".

Este artículo no trata sobre la naturaleza vil del asesinato de Eddie. Trata sobre la forma en que los medios de comunicación deciden glorificar la muerte de algunos miembros de la comunidad de lesbianas, homosexuales, bisexuales y transexuales y presentar de manera errónea a otros.

¿Ha leído sobre estos casos brutales que involucran a víctimas latinas?

Sin embargo, a pesar de la creciente incidencia, tales tragedias que involucran a personas no blancas no penetran la conciencia nacional. Según la National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (la coalición nacional de los programas anti-violencia) los hispanos y negros constituyeron un 16 y un 15 por ciento respectivamente de todas las víctimas en 2000 y en 2001.

No hay una vara para medir la naturaleza atroz de un crimen de odio. Tampoco los medios deberían intentar inventarse una. Las vidas de Eddie Araujo, Julio Rivera, Eddie Garzón, y Juana Vega no eran menos valiosas por el simple hecho de que no eran blancos. Sus asesinatos como los de Brandon y Shepard, son símbolos nacionales de la ignorancia y del odio, y como tales merecen igual respeto y atención.

¿Tendrá algo que ver con el color de piel de la víctima?

--A Edgar Garzón, un activista de 35 años de Nueva York, lo agredieron con un objeto metálico sin filo en agosto de 2001 cuando se dirigía a su casa en Queens. Después de tres semanas en coma, Garzón, de Colombia, murió. Los asesinos permanecieron en libertad.

Estos episodios contra lesbianas, homosexuales, bisexuales y transexuales van desde el acoso continuo hasta el asesinato. Las víctimas de la comunidad latina?

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El asesinato de Matthew Shepard en Laramie, Wyoming en octubre de 1998, impactó a la nación. A Shepard, un estudiante universitario de 21 años y homosexual declarado, lo golpearon, lo quemaron y lo amarraron a una verja, donde lo dejaron morir. La muerte de Shepard inspiró obras de teatro, documentales y películas en toda la nación.

Migration and the rights of migrants in Mexico

By Barnard R. Thompson

The annual meeting of the U.S.A.-Mexico Binational Commission is scheduled to take place in Mexico City on November 25 and 26, with one of the most important of Mexico's goals being to finally get talks started on a new migration pact between the two countries. According to foreign minister Jorge Castañeda, what Mexico wants are talks that will in due course lead to agreements that will allow decisive changes of the conditions on Mexicans who want to work in the U.S.A.

respected. "In short, migratory policy will have to be humanized, without losing regulatory (control) and respect of the law."

violence, bodily harm, threat or intimidation by public officials, individuals, groups or institutions simply for being foreigners." Article 15 adds that no public official will be able to intimidate migrants in order to obtain personal or illegal benefits.

relatives will not be subject to arbitrary detention or imprisonment, nor will they be deprived of their freedom excepting for due cause and in compliance with proceedings as established by law. Migrants and their relatives who are detained will be informed (why) at the time of their arrest, whenever possible in a language that they understand; ... they will be notified promptly of the (civil and/or criminal) accusations filed against them." Articles 13 and 14 allow migrants consular and/or diplomat contact and services by representatives of their national governments in accordance with international law.

In addition, at the national level Mexican members of congress are working on a modernized and more detailed national migration policy, with draft proposals and legislation now going through the final stages of the public hearing process. Federal deputy Cuauhtémoc Cardona Benavides (PAN, Baja California), a member of the Population, Border and Migratory Affairs Committee (that has lead responsibility over the initiative), recently noted that the new law includes needed provisos that will do away with discretionary and arbitrary actions by government agencies and officials. If everything goes according to schedule, the new migration law could be approved before next summer's midterm elections.

The first article of the 28 regular clauses in the draft legislation states that the objective is to institute the rights that migrants enjoy within national territory. Article Two specifies requisite compliance with constitutional law and international treaties, while adding that widely recognized migrant and migrant family rights will be respected and assured while said people are in Mexico. There will be no discrimination "based on sex, race, color, language, religion, ideology, ethnic origin, social condition, nationality, age, economic status, marital state or any other condition."

"Migrants will be able to enter, leave and circulate within national territory freely, with the only limitations being those as set forth by law," according to Article Seven. Subsequent articles allow freedom of expression, the liberty to worship in the faith of one's choice; the right for migrant workers to participate in union activities and meetings; access to housing; and access to social and health services.

Near the conclusion of the proposed law the issue of undocumented migrants, or as is the case foreign workers who are in Mexico illegally, is (again) touched upon. Article 26 states: "None of the provisions of this law are to be interpreted as meaning to imply legalization of the situation of undocumented ... migrants or their relatives."

And now a seemingly interrelated bill, for a new Law on Migrants Rights (Ley sobre los Derechos de los Migrantes), has been introduced in congress by federal deputy Víctor Emanuel Díaz Palacios (PRI, Puebla). The initiative was sent to committee on November 12.

Article Five guarantees respect for the life of migrants, as well as for their physical and moral integrity. "Migrants and their relatives will have the right to protection by the State against all

Article Ten prohibits migrants from being submitted to slavery or indentured servitude, forced labor or disadvantageous employment contracts or obligations just because they are foreigners.

Pointing out that "migratory policy in Mexico is one of the fundamental expressions of national sovereignty," the Law on Migrants Rights introduction also notes that the nation needs a realistic and dynamic plan that is oriented towards the promotion of economic development with social justice. While calling for a more rigorous attention to the human and labor rights of migrant workers, it says that at the same time the sovereignty of Mexico's border states must be

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La fiesta, una colección de liber-

Part 2: Let's not confuse the issue of Bilingual or immersion language instruction with Spanglish.

By Patrick Osio, Jr.

Some educators had better get the message -- in the US if today's students want good jobs, they'd better be able to speak not just good, but damn good English, or will be condemned to jobs and lives of mediocrity. As a Latino I find it a gross dereliction to teach a hybrid mixture of English and Spanish into an incoherent Spanglish dialect to all but those trapped by its usage. But let's not confuse the bilingual or full immersion language education issue with the subject of Spanglish to which I refer.

In the U.S. teaching mastery of English through bilingual education is, depending on the particular needs of students, proper, as is full immersion when a non-English speaking student will not fall behind on other subjects.

Nor should the frequent or infrequent mixing of the two languages among Latinos in their conversations be confused with the issue at hand. Specifically addressed is the 'teaching' in classrooms of the mixing of the two languages as part of 'language' curriculum.

Spanglish, as I pointed out in a recent article, is a hybrid dialect mixing both languages. Spanglish proponent educators believe that freedom to speak as Latino students want, builds confidence in becoming more fluent in whatever language they find challenging. In an after-school "Spoken Word" middle-school class in San Francisco students are encouraged to experiment writing by mixing the sounds of Spanish and English.

Assistant professor at Pomona College (Los Angeles region), Heather Williams, a Spanglish proponent, declared, "It's a way of celebrating their culture," adding, "It's a way for them not to be quite part of the United States and not quite from their homeland."

And that is precisely the issue -- condemn Spanglish users to a life long state of limbo. Not being American, and not from whatever Latin American country they trace their roots.

But non-Hispanic Williams is educated, proficient in language(s), college professor, making a better than average living. If she is wrong in her thinking, there will be no adverse effect on her life. She will not have to support, other than through her share of taxes, the calamity of individuals and families needing social assistance, because they cannot find livable-wage employment due to their lack of proper education and communication skills, nor the personal trauma of not being either or.

Iran Stavans, Amherst College professor who recently completed "translating" the first chapter of Cervantes' "Don Quixote" into Spanglish for classroom use, said "Spanglish is proof that Latinos have a culture that is made up of two parts." He also teaches a class on Spanglish and is working on a Spanglish dictionary, to be published next year. He too has secured his future, and now experiments with the lives of his students.

Italian-Americans have a culture made up of two parts, did educators create Itanglish, or for German-Americans, Germglish, or Polglish for Poles? How preposterous would that have been? For how many generations would such educational idiocy have delayed the integration of those immigrants into the American mainstream? Are Spanglish educators under the impression European immigrants didn't also mix English with their native language? Or that present generations still don't? Mama mia, they've never read the Godfather.

Naturally, there is strong opposition to the 'newest' educators' model to the hall of education-shame.

"A person who doesn't speak English well in the United States doesn't have a future. The idea is good English and good Spanish. Spanglish has no future," said Antonio Garrido, director of the New York based Instituto de Cervantes.

Roberto Gonzalez Echeverria, a professor of Hispanic and comparative literature at Yale University, said, "We're going to end up speaking McSpanish, a sort of anglicized Spanish. I find it offensive to United States' values and cultural mores."

Education is an investment on the economic future of families. Opening minds to the wonders of the world, illuminating great thoughts, philosophies, the richness of history and diversity of cultures, is a total failure if students are not prepared by schools to earn a better than average living wage.

Are Spanglish teaching proponents under the impression that non Spanish speaking chemistry, physics, information technology, medicine, engineering, architecture, accounting or law professors will accept a mixture of two languages in their classrooms? Do they truly expect them and businesses to accommodate their language aberration?

And if those students are to make their home and earn a living in the United States of America -- it's going to be done in English, not in a dialect hybrid of two languages and as Americans not as half this half that. Better opportunities belong to those who can speak fluent English and a fluent second language -- language not a dialect.

Latino students have the unique opportunity of mastering both English and Spanish, and this should be the goal of educators. We don't need a classroom to teach us how to mix our two languages, we do that well enough among ourselves.

'La Cucaracha' Nos Confronta en la Seccion de Historietas

Por Arlene Martínez

Desde el asiento en el pasillo, él mira detenidamente a través de sus lentes estilo Buddy Holly de los años sesenta a la sala llena de políticos animados.

ales reunidos después del 5 de noviembre, en principio es más un velorio que una celebración. La única señal de vida es un juego de ajedrez y su pequeño público. Mientras el grupo se multiplica, y el tablero de ajedrez se pone a un lado, Lalo sobresale.

blanco.

En el quinto de seis cuadros, titulados "Two beers later", Eddie pregunta "¿Qué hay de malo con los liberales blancos? ¿Son ellos los verdaderos separatistas?"

Hispanic Link Weekly Report con base en Washington, DC. En un sitio en la Web donde participa con Esteban Zul, www.pochocom.com, Alcaraz escribe editoriales satíricos de forma esporádica, cuando la insPi_Z[1QZ?y6Ptiempo se lo permiten.

Primer Impacto, una popular revista periodística televisiva en español, le hizo un acercamiento a Alcaraz para que apareciera en el programa a raíz de la controversia que causó su "entrevista".

Acaba de fumarse un puro cubano y se está bebiendo un ron con Coca Cola.

Esto no se debe a que en persona él es tan enérgico y dogmático como sus editoriales de las tiras cómicas. Es porque en esta fiesta, patrocinada por una organización de izquierda prominente a nivel nacional, Lalo es uno entre cerca de sólo tres personas de color.

Ha sido un proceso de cuatro años para entrar al circuito de tiras cómicas diarias en su mayoría compuesto por hombres blancos, pero por fin, el 25 de noviembre, pasó. Unos 40 periódicos, incluidos The Los Angeles Times, Minneapolis Star-Tribune y The Arizona Republic, han firmado hasta ahora.

Cuatro latinos que viven en el este de Los Angeles, Eddie, Cuco Rocha, Vero y Neto, forman el elenco de su nueva tira cómica. Eddie es del tipo libre y sin compromiso que acepta el mundo F-50 es. El militante y político Cuco puede burlarse de uno por no estar "de lleno con la causa". Vero, la única mujer, es la más "inteligente, y el verdadero centro moral de la tira cómica" y quizás un poco propensa a ataques emocionales, dice Alcaraz. Neto, el hermano de Eddie, puede que vaya a la universidad de la comunidad. Es el más joven del grupo, un genio de la Internet, y conoce la música de moda. Neto idealiza el término pochocom. De la manera en que Alcaraz lo ve, Neto vive entre dos culturas, y a pesar de estar americanizado, se arraiga a sus raíces.

A mediados de la década de los 90, California fue barrida por una histeria contra los inmigrantes, apoyada por el entonces gobernador Pete Wilson. Posando como "Daniel Deportado", Alcaraz apareció en un programa de noticias televisivas para defender los méritos de las fronteras cerradas, rogándoles a los compatriotas mexicanos a unirse a su movimiento de "auto-deportación" y a registrarse en su maratón de ida hacia México.

Su viaje de tres días lo ha llevado, en su noche final, a una casa ciudadana en Capitol Hill, localizada convenientemente entre el tribunal supremo de los Estados Unidos y la casa alquilada del fiscal federal de los Estados Unidos, John Ashcroft.

Es un dato que Eddie no se pierde, uno de los cuatro protagonistas de La Cucaracha y el tipo a quien Lalo se refiere como uno de sus "alter egos".

Caricaturista, guionista y editoralista político, Lalo Alcaraz se llama a sí mismo "un éxito de 15 años de la noche a la mañana".

La reacción no fue una sorpresa. Para Alcaraz, el único hijo de trabajadores inmigrantes mexicanos, crecer en una ciudad costera conservadora, las diferencias culturales lo impresionaron a una edad muy temprana.

Las editoriales de las tiras cómicas de Alcaraz por lo general son de un sólo cuadro y hacen una sola declaración. Su reto será hacer que los lectores acepten a sus cuatro personajes.

La fiesta, una colección de liber-

Tres días después, llega la oportunidad de Eddie. La tira cómica se titula: "The Lily White Liberal Party". En la misma, Eddie entabla una conversación con un hombre

La reacción no fue una sorpresa. Para Alcaraz, el único hijo de trabajadores inmigrantes mexicanos, crecer en una ciudad costera conservadora, las diferencias culturales lo impresionaron a una edad muy temprana.

Nadie entiende a Lalo. Algunas veces ni los latinos, de quienes Lalo dice que muestran una tendencia a tener "una ironía deficiente". Emilio Estefan amenazó con demandarlo hace dos años por una "entrevista" ilustrada, satírica en el L.A. Weekly sobre el rol del productor de discos de Miami en la entrega anual de los Grammys Latinos que resaltaron los actos producidos por Estefan y excluyeron la música de las bandas mexicanas Norteño y Ranchero. Esta última constituye más de un 60 por ciento de todas las ventas de música latina en los Estados Unidos.

Bill Waterson, creador de "Calvin and Hobbes", profundizaba en una gama de comentarios sociales, de naturaleza humana, de ciencia y de medio ambiente. El caricaturista de "Mutts" Patrick McDonnell dibuja el mundo a través de los ojos de los animales, dándoles una voz mientras envía mensajes sobre los derechos de los animales. Los personajes principales de ambas tirillas cómicas son, un niño con los pelos parados y un tigre de peluche a su lado; un gato enamorado de un calcetín rosado, que desde su aparición llamaron la atención del público lector de tirillas.

"Yo era uno de esos niños muy concientes y molestos. Pensaba, ¿Por qué siempre el empleado nos vigila cuando entramos a una tienda, por qué le están pagando unos centavos a mi mamá por limpiar casas?", dice.

Alcaraz le acuñó a Estefan, a quien vistió en las fatigas de Castro, líneas tales como, "No me importa cuanto dinero hagan, yo le pongo un Ng' Norteño".

P De qué forma cuatro latinos desconocidos del este de Los Angeles capturarán el cariño de los lectores de la nación en la sección de historietas puede ser una señal de cuán preparado esté el país para entrar al mundo bicultural y bilingüe habitado por esta raza cósmica -- joven, actualizada y cada vez más visible.



Homenaje a José Alfredo Jiménez en la Plaza Gribaldi

La Comunidad Amigos de José Alfredo Jiménez y Vila Editores recordaron el sábado al compositor guanajuatense, a 29 años de su muerte, con una ofrenda floral al pie de su escultura en la Plaza Gribaldi, donde se interpretaron algunas de sus canciones y se presentó un libro sobre la vida del afamado autor de temas como Paloma Querida y El rey.

"José Alfredo era un gambusino en su infancia, en su adolescencia, en su juventud, y la madurez y la experiencia lo transformaron en un gran orfebre. Vemos cómo esas piedras finas [sus canciones] las va puliendo y cortando hasta convertirlas en verdaderas joyas", comentó José Azanza Jiménez, sobrino de José Alfredo, quien presentó además su libro José Alfredo Jiménez: anécdotas desconocidas sobre sus canciones y sus amores, publicado por Vila y Editores, en el restaurante Nuevo Santa Cecilia, como homenaje al compositor nacido en Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato, en 1926.

En la velada, a la que asistieron Paloma Gálvez de Jiménez, viuda del cantautor desaparecido, y Carlos Navarrete, representante de la Comunidad de Amigos, el autor recordó una serie de anécdotas, producto de su convivencia con José Alfredo en los últimos años de su vida.

La obra transcurre entre canciones y recuerdos, entre fotografías y hechos poco conocidos del cantante, que se declaró orgullosamente "El Hijo del Pueblo".

"En el libro cuento anécdotas como ésta, que poco saben: José Alfredo jamás estudio música y no tocaba ningún instrumento. Era uno de esos seres privilegiados que nacen con esa hipersensibilidad desde el momento de su concepción. José Alfredo dio muestras desde niño de esa inspiración", comentó Azanza Jiménez.

Recordó a José Alfredo como un hombre muy generoso con todos, sobre todo con su gente, la del pueblo. Contó también que era un hombre tímido, introvertido, que incluso ganó críticas porque se le consideraba un soberbio.

"Era extremadamente generoso hasta en su creación. En noviembre de 1950 grabó su primera canción, titulada Yo. En marzo de 1951 ya estaba en primer lugar de popularidad. Ese mismo año grabó cuatro canciones más que se convirtieron en cinco éxitos: Ella, La que se fue, Cuatro caminos, y Qué suerte la mía, proceso histórico que ningún compositor ha logrado".

Escrito en 1997, el libro recoge anécdotas de José Alfredo desde su nacimiento, el 19 de enero de 1926, hasta su muerte, acaecida el 23 de noviembre de 1973. También, a través de las páginas se conocen sus amores, canciones y sueños.

Con la música del mariachi, José Azanza recordó del autor los temas Si nos dejan, Un mundo raro y

raíma Gálvez de Jiménez, la musa del tema Paloma Querida, comentó que José Alfredo no ha muerto, vive en sus hijos y en ella, en todas sus canciones que canta el pueblo de México y en la memoria de quienes lo quisieron.

"Lo tenemos siempre presente. Tanto mis hijos como yo viven en la misma casa donde él nos dejó. Ahí tenemos muchísimos recuerdos. Por dondequiera está él. Al principio fue difícil, pero ahora lo escucho a través de los que cantan sus canciones".

Doña Paloma confesó que recientemente se había emocionado mucho al escuchar su canción en la

voz del tenor Plácido Domingo: "Les digo a mis hijos que, después de José Alfredo, la Paloma querida que más me ha gustado es la de Plácido", concluyó



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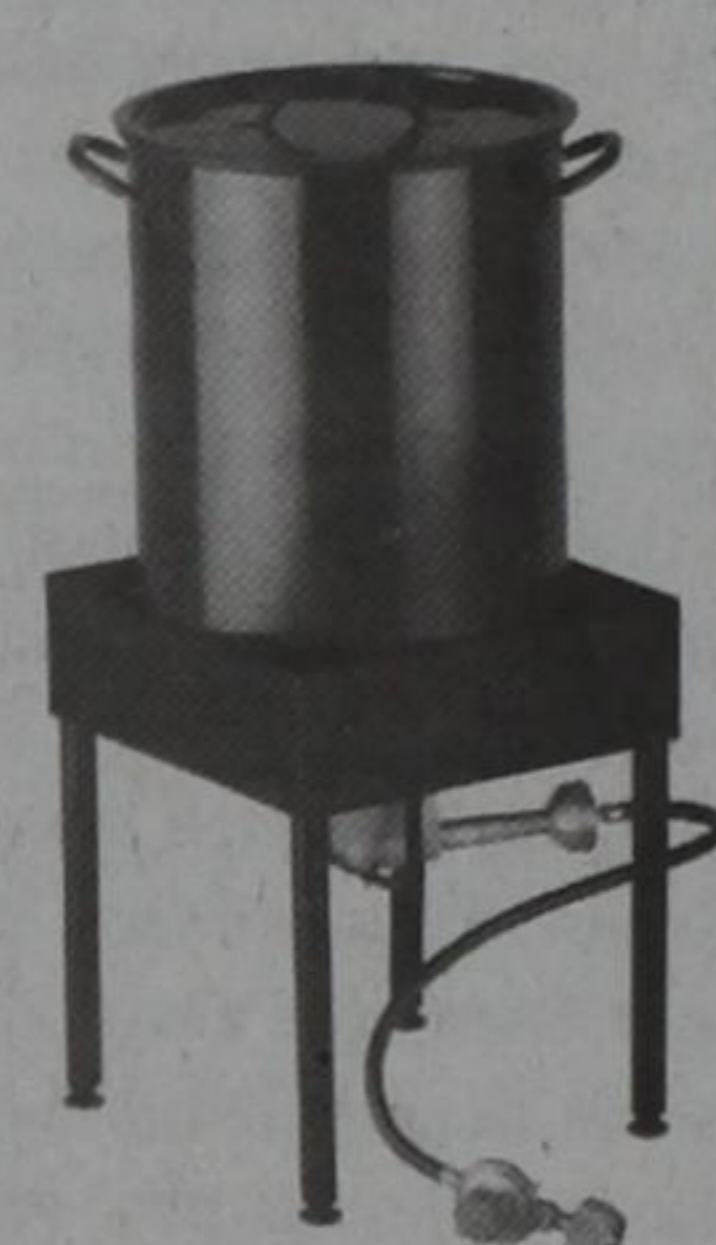
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Descartan devolver Penacho de Moctezuma

El Penacho de Moctezuma (emperador azteca a la llegada de los españoles) que se exhibe en el Museo de Etnografía de Viena, no será devuelto a México por "razones de tipo moral", señaló el diario Reforma.

Christine Hops, funcionaria del ministerio de Educación y Cultura de Austria, explicó a Reforma que "por el momento no existe la posibilidad de que el Penacho vuelva, ya que el director del Museo de Etnografía no tiene la intención de ofrecerlo como un presente a México".

A principios de noviembre un indígena mexicano inició una campaña internacional para recuperar el Penacho de Moctezuma y pidió al gobierno mexicano que gestione ante las autoridades de Austria su devolución.

El Penacho de Moctezuma "es una corona elaborada con plumas multicolores de Quetzal (pájaro de plumaje verde y rojo en peligro de extinción), que debe estar en México, pues es sagrada", dijo en entrevista el indígena Xokonoschtletl Gómora.

Según historiadores, el Penacho de Moctezuma forma parte de una colección de 158 piezas que fueron obsequiadas por el emperador azteca en 1519 al conquistador Hernán Cortés, quien a su vez lo obsequió al emperador español Carlos V (hijo de Juana la Loca y Felipe el Hermoso).

Según Xokonoschtletl Gómora, en la primavera del 2003 el Parlamento de Austria podría votar a favor de que el Penacho sea devuelto a México, "pero para eso necesitamos varios miles de firmas de austriacos, y el apoyo del gobierno mexicano", explicó.



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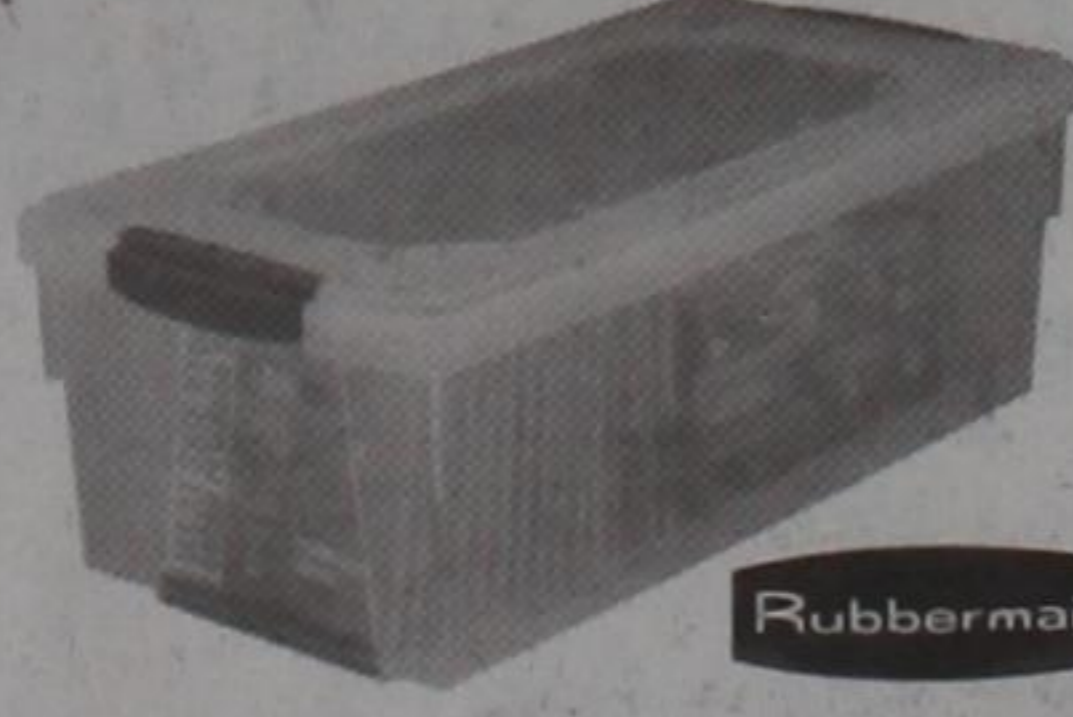
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SÚPER VERMIS

Léa El Editor Primero

The Plymouth Thanksgiving Story

When the Pilgrims crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1620, they landed on the rocky shores of a territory that was inhabited by the Wampanoag (Wam pa NO ag) Indians. The Wampanoags were part of the Algonkian-speaking peoples, a large group that was part of the Woodland Culture area. These Indians lived in villages along the coast of what is now Massachusetts and Rhode Island. They lived in round-roofed houses called wigwams. These were made of poles covered with flat sheets of elm or birch bark. Wigwams differ in construction from tipis that were used by Indians of the Great Plains.

The Wampanoags moved several times during each year in order to get food. In the spring they would fish in the rivers for salmon and herring. In the planting season they moved to the forest to hunt deer and other animals. After the end of the hunting season people moved inland where there was greater protection from the weather. From December to April they lived on food that they stored during the earlier months.

The basic dress for men was the breech clout, a length of deerskin looped over a belt in back and in front. Women wore deerskin wrap-around skirts. Deerskin leggings and fur capes made from deer, beaver, otter, and bear skins gave protection during the colder seasons, and deerskin moccasins were worn on the feet. Both men and women usually braided their hair and a single feather was often worn in the back of the hair by men. They did not have the large feathered head-dresses worn by people in the Plains Culture area.

There were two language groups of Indians in New England at this time. The Iroquois were neighbors to the Algonkian-speaking people. Leaders of the Algonquin and Iroquois people were called "sachems" (SAY chems). Each village had its own sachem and tribal council. Political power flowed upward from the people. Any individual, man or woman, could participate, but among the Algonquians more politi-

cal power was held by men. Among the Iroquois, however, women held the deciding vote in the final selection of who would represent the group. Both men and women enforced the laws of the village and helped solve problems. The details of their democratic system were so impressive that about 150 years later Benjamin Franklin invited the Iroquois to Albany, New York, to explain their system to a delegation who then developed the "Albany Plan of Union." This document later served as a model for the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States.

These Indians of the Eastern Woodlands called the turtle, the deer and the fish their brothers. They respected the forest and everything in it as equals. Whenever a hunter made a kill, he was careful to leave behind some bones or meat as a spiritual offering, to help other animals survive. Not to do so would be considered greedy. The Wampanoags also treated each other with respect. Any visitor to a Wampanoag home was provided with a share of whatever food the family had, even if the supply was low. This same courtesy was extended to the Pilgrims when they met.

We can only guess what the Wampanoags must have thought when they first saw the strange ships of the Pilgrims arriving on their shores. But their custom was to help visitors, and they treated the newcomers with courtesy. It was mainly because of their kindness that the Pilgrims survived at all. The wheat the Pilgrims had brought with them to plant would not grow in the rocky soil. They needed to learn new ways for a new world, and the man who came to help them was called "Tisquantum" (Tis SKWANTUM) or "Squanto" (SKWAN toe).

Squanto was originally from the village of Patuxet (Pa TUK et) and a member of the Pokanokit Wampanoag nation. Patuxet once stood on the exact site where the Pilgrims built Plymouth. In 1605, fifteen years before the Pilgrims came, Squanto went to England with a

friendly English explorer named John Weymouth. He had many adventures and learned to speak English. Squanto came back to New England with Captain Weymouth. Later Squanto was captured by a British slaver who raided the village and sold Squanto to the Spanish in the Caribbean Islands. A Spanish Franciscan priest befriended Squanto and helped him to get to Spain and later on a ship to England. Squanto then found Captain Weymouth, who paid his way back to his homeland. In England Squanto met Samoset of the Wabanake (Wab NAH key) Tribe, who had also left his native home with an English explorer. They both returned together to Patuxet in 1620. When they arrived, the village was deserted and there were skeletons everywhere. Everyone in the village had died from an illness the English slavers had left behind. Squanto and Samoset went to stay with a neighboring village of Wampanoags.

One year later, in the spring, Squanto and Samoset were hunting along the beach near Patuxet. They were startled to see people from England in their deserted village. For several days, they stayed nearby observing the newcomers. Finally they decided to approach them. Samoset walked into the village and said "welcome," Squanto soon joined him. The Pilgrims were very surprised to meet two Indians who spoke English.

The Pilgrims were not in good condition. They were living in dirt-covered shelters, there was a shortage of food, and nearly half of them had died during the winter. They obviously needed help and the two men were a welcome sight. Squanto, who probably knew more English than any other Indian in North America at that time, decided to stay with the Pilgrims for the next few months and teach them how to survive in this new place. He brought them deer meat and beaver skins. He taught them how to cultivate corn and other new vegetables and how to build Indian-style houses. He pointed out poisonous plants and showed how other plants could

be used as medicine. He explained how to dig and cook clams, how to get sap from the maple trees, use fish for fertilizer, and dozens of other skills needed for their survival.

By the time fall arrived things were going much better for the Pilgrims, thanks to the help they had received. The corn they planted had grown well. There was enough food to last the winter. They were living comfortably in their Indian-style wigwams and had also managed to build one European-style building out of squared logs. This was their church. They were now in better health, and they knew more about surviving in this new land. The Pilgrims decided to have a thanksgiving feast to celebrate their good fortune. They had observed thanksgiving feasts in England for many years before coming to the New World.

The Algonkian tribes held six thanksgiving festivals during the year. The beginning of the Algonkian year was marked by the Maple Dance which gave thanks to the Creator for the maple tree and its syrup. This ceremony occurred when the weather was warm enough for the sap to run in the maple trees, sometimes as early as February. Second was the planting feast, where the seeds were blessed. The strawberry festival was next, celebrating the first fruits of the season. Summer brought the green corn festival to give thanks for the ripening corn. In late fall, the harvest festival gave thanks for the food they had grown. Mid-winter was the last ceremony of the old year. When the Indians sat down to the "first Thanksgiving" with the Pilgrims, it was really the fifth thanksgiving of the year for them!

Captain Miles Standish, the leader of the Pilgrims, invited Squanto, Samoset, Massasoit (the leader of the Wampanoags), and their imme-

diates families to join them for a celebration, but they had no idea how big Indian families could be. As the Thanksgiving feast began, the Pilgrims were overwhelmed at the large turnout of ninety relatives that Squanto and Samoset brought with them. The Pilgrims were not prepared to feed a gathering of people that large for three days. Seeing this, Massasoit gave orders to his men within the first hour of his arrival to go home and get more food. Thus it happened that the Indians supplied the majority of the food: Five deer, many wild turkeys, fish, beans, squash, corn soup, corn bread, and berries. Captain Standish sat at one end of a long table and the Clan Chief Massasoit sat at the other end. For the first time the Wampanoag people were sitting at a table to eat instead of on mats or furs spread on the ground. The Indian women sat together with the Indian men to eat. The Pilgrim women, however, stood quietly behind the table and waited until after their men had eaten, since that was their custom.

For three days the Wampanoags feasted with the Pilgrims. It was a special time of friendship between two very different groups of people. A peace and friendship agreement was made between Massasoit and Miles Standish giving the Pilgrims the clearing in the forest where the old Patuxet village once stood to build their new town of Plymouth.

It would be very good to say that this friendship lasted a long time; but, unfortunately, that was not to be. More English people came to America, and they were not in need of help from the Indians as were the original Pilgrims. Many of the newcomers forgot the help the Indians had given them. Mistrust started to grow and the friendship weakened. The Pilgrims started telling their Indian neighbors that their

Indian religion and Indian customs were wrong. The Pilgrims displayed an intolerance toward the Indian religion similar to the intolerance displayed toward the less popular religions in Europe. The relationship deteriorated and within a few years the children of the people who ate together at the first Thanksgiving were killing one another in what came to be called King Phillip's War.

It is sad to think that this happened, but it is important to understand all of the story and not just the happy part. Today the town of Plymouth Rock has a Thanksgiving ceremony each year in remembrance of the first Thanksgiving. There are still Wampanoag people living in Massachusetts. In 1970, they asked one of them to speak at the ceremony to mark the 350th anniversary of the Pilgrim's arrival. Here is part of what was said:

"Today is a time of celebrating for you -- a time of looking back to the first days of white people in America. But it is not a time of celebrating for me. It is with a heavy heart that I look back upon what happened to my People. When the Pilgrims arrived, we, the Wampanoags, welcomed them with open arms, little knowing that it was the beginning of the end. That before 50 years were to pass, the Wampanoag would no longer be a tribe. That we and other Indians living near the settlers would be killed by their guns or dead from diseases that we caught from them. Let us always remember, the Indian is and was just as human as the white people.

Although our way of life is almost gone, we, the Wampanoags, still walk the lands of Massachusetts. What has happened cannot be changed. But today we work toward a better America, a more Indian America where people and nature once again are important."

Aumenta El Envio de Dinerò de los Inmigrantes a America Latina

Por Arlene Martinez

El envío de dinero de los inmigrantes en Estados Unidos hacia México, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua podría llegar a los \$26 mil millones en el 2030. Cómo se envía el dinero, el impacto en la economía y qué están haciendo los países para darle el mejor uso a ese dinero seguirán siendo los problemas con los cuales se enfrentan tanto los países pequeños como los grandes en América Latina.

El estudio "Billions in Motion: Latino Immigrants, Remittances and Banking", dado a conocer el 22 de noviembre por el Pew Hispanic Center (centro hispano Pew) en cooperación con el Multilateral Investment Fund (fondo de inversión multilateral), proyecta el crecimiento y los procesos utilizados para enviar dinero. El estudio dibuja un cuadro demográfico de a quién y cómo se está enviando los fondos al sur.

Las conclusiones del estudio se

basan en entrevistas llevadas a cabo en español durante julio y agosto a 302 remitentes nacidos en el extranjero que viven en Miami y en Los Angeles. A los entrevistados se les preguntó a fondo

Y Pu entendimiento de los costos que conlleva este servicio y sobre su disponibilidad para utilizar métodos nuevos para enviar dinero. Mientras que se entrevistaron inmigrantes de todos los países de América Latina, para reflejar los grupos que residen en los Estados Unidos según los datos de Censo de los Estados Unidos, las predicciones sólo se hicieron en cinco países.

Este año, se está enviando a estos cinco países \$14.2 mil millones, \$39 millones diarios, calcula el Pew Hispanic Center. Unos \$10.2 mil millones se enviaron el año pasado.

El año pasado, \$24 mil millones fueron a la región que incluye toda América Latina y el Caribe. De esta cantidad, \$9.4 mil millones fueron a México. La misma ascendió a un 1.7 por ciento de su Producto Interior Bruto (PIB), y a un 6.5 de sus exportaciones. Para El Salvador, donde se enviaron \$1.9 mil millones, el envío de dinero ascendió a un 17 por ciento de su PIB y 60 por ciento de sus importaciones.

Los entrevistados mencionaron como su mayor preocupación los altos costos de envío de dinero. La mayoría, un 53 por ciento, no sabía por qué se incurre en costos adicionales. Tres de cada cuatro ignoraban las opciones para enviar dinero.

Western Union se mantiene entre los servicios de envío de dinero más caros. En junio, estaban cobrando una cuota de \$20.21 por enviar \$200.00, comparado con un promedio de \$16.07 de otras compañías, incluidos bancos, tiendas étnicas, cajas mutuales y gr-p-postales. Todos estos costos aumentan cuando se añaden otras cuotas, que incluyen los cambios de cheques o las tasas de cambio.

Sin embargo, hay una baja de casi un 50 por ciento del precio de hace tres años, señala Manuel Orozco, director del programa de Centroamérica para la organización Inter-American Dialogue.

Al menos mil millones de dólares más entrarían a la economía de los países receptores si los costos de envío se pudieran limitar a un cinco por ciento del dinero enviado, indica el informe.


Mientras aumenta la cantidad de dinero que sale de ciudades como

continua en la pagina 5



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Woods Shoots 66, Continues Grand Slam Dominance

Masters and U.S. Open champion Tiger Woods shot a 6-under-par 66 Tuesday to take a three-stroke lead over Justin Leonard in the PGA Grand Slam of Golf.

Davis Love III and PGA Championship winner Rich Beem opened with a 72 in the 36-hole event for the year's major champions.

With Woods winning two majors and British Open champion Ernie Els withdrawing from the event, Love and Leonard gained invitations based on their finishes in the majors.

Woods, who is seeking his fifth consecutive Grand Slam title, put pressure on his opponents early en route to his bogey-free round. He made the turn at 31 to take a two-stroke lead over Leonard and Love.

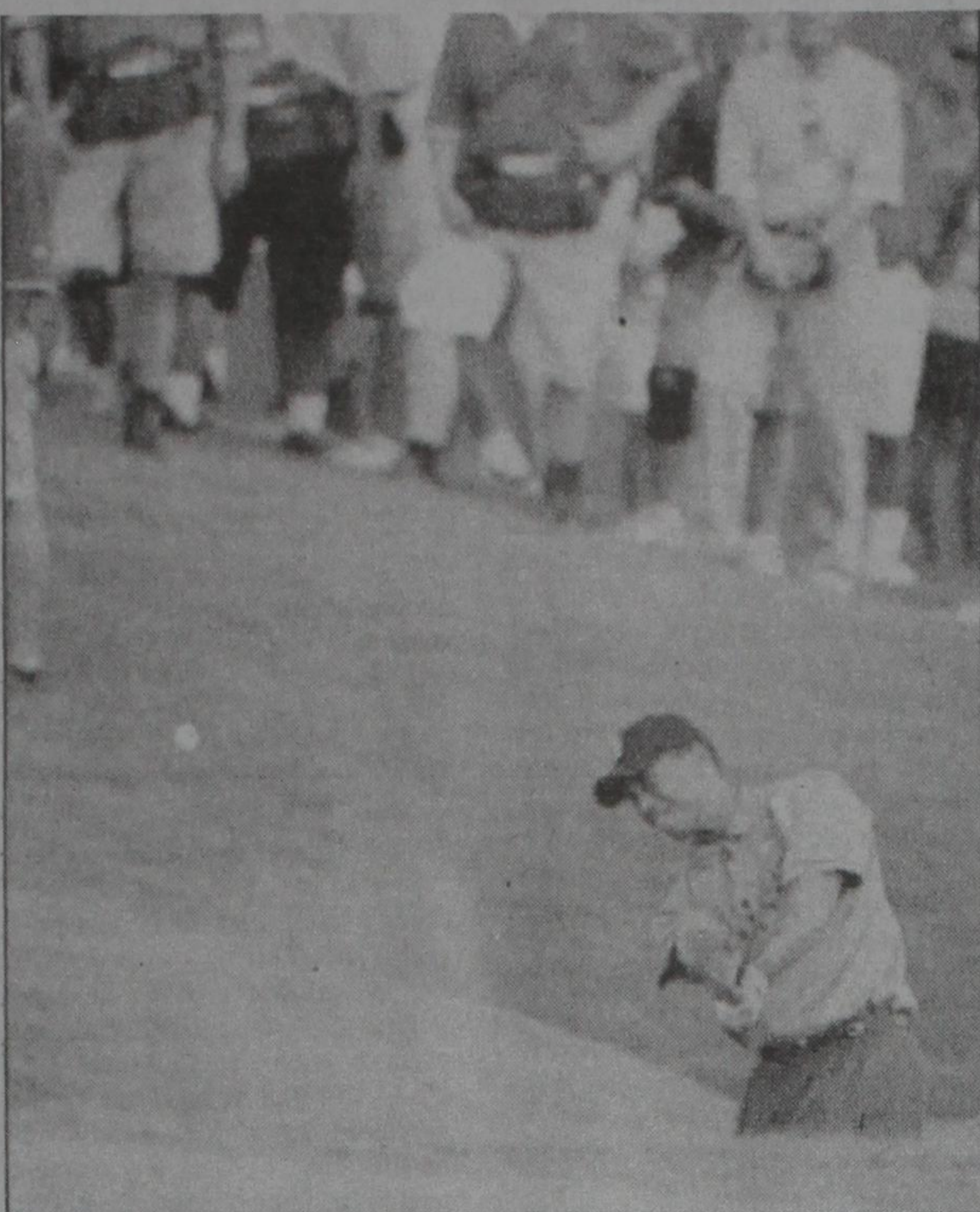
Woods' front nine included an eagle on the 524-yard No. 2 and birdies on Nos. 4, 6 and 7. He played remained steady on the back nine, and he added a birdie on the 537-yard 14th hole.

On the eagle, Woods blasted a 343-yard drive and hit an 8-iron within 25 feet of the cup. He sank the putt, drawing a roar from the gallery.

Leonard drew within a stroke of with a birdie on No. 11, but Woods got a stroke back three holes later. Leonard then carded his first bogey on No. 17 by lipping a 3-foot putt.

In balmy and relatively calm conditions at the 7,081-yard ocean-side Poipu Bay Golf Course on the island of Kauai, Davis had three birdies on the front nine. But he ran into trouble on the backside, bogeying four times, including three of the final four holes.

Beem opened his round with a birdie on the 428-yard, par-3 first hole, but lost a stroke on the 209-yard third after his approach shot



landed in the right bunker. He parred the next 10 holes, added a birdie on No. 14 and a bogey on No. 16.

While Love, Leonard and Woods went with their traditional golf attire, Beem went Hawaiian style - to the extreme.

He wore golf shoes with a hula dancer airbrushed on one side and palm trees on the other. It complemented his untucked floral aloha shirt and his driver head painted in a colorful Hawaiian print.

But it was Woods who caught the

crowd's attention by continuing his dominance.

Woods this season became the first player to win both the PGA Player of the Year and Vardon Trophy honors for the fourth straight year. He also topped the money list for the fourth straight year with \$6,912,625 on the PGA Tour.

Woods won last year's Grand Slam by finishing with a record 12-under 132 total for a three-stroke victory over David Toms.

The winner will receive \$400,000 from the \$1 million purse.

Newer, Friendlier Tyson Talks About Upcoming Fight vs. Etienne

Mike Tyson said he's ready to get back in the ring, bringing with him a new joy for life and an understanding of past mistakes. Advertisement

"I feel good. I'm just very happy. I'm tired of being stupid," Tyson said Tuesday at a news conference announcing a Feb. 22 fight with Clifford Etienne in Memphis, Tenn.

The fight will be at The Pyramid, where Tyson suffered through his last fight on June 8, a sound beating at the hands of heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis.

Smiling and laughing after playfully patting Etienne on the shoulder, Tyson said he has matured since the Lennox fight.

"Things basically have come together as far as my personal life," he said.

Tyson was unclear about what caused his emotional transition.

"I just feel so much good about my transformation and just forming to be a decent human being," he said.

The undercard will have eight fights, including the professional boxing debut of former Olympic skater Tonya Harding. An opponent has not yet been lined up for Harding, who has appeared on Fox TV's Celebrity Boxing.

Tyson, who spent three years in prison for raping a beauty pageant contestant, has a long history of violence outside the ring and in it.

He fought Lewis in Memphis because he was turned away from other venues, including Nevada, due to his rowdy reputation.

That included a fight between the Tyson and Lewis camps at a news conference in New York to announce their fight, originally scheduled for Las Vegas.

Nothing close to that occurred Tuesday at the Grand Casino in Tunica County, about 30 miles south of Memphis.

Tunica has the largest complex of casinos between Atlantic City and Las Vegas.

Wearing a black suit with a modest brown and black striped tie and matching pocket scarf, Tyson said his rough past is behind him and he just wants to fight and make a living.

"We've all got to live. We've got to make a living ... I don't have to be a cold-blooded ... mean individual on the streets just to be a great fighter," he said.

Tyson said he was glad to return to Memphis because he was well received by the city before, particularly in its poorer neighborhoods.

"That's where I come from ... I went downtown to the hood and everybody's got a gold tooth in their mouth and look like me," he said, drawing a hearty laugh from the audience.

Tyson, 35, was the youngest heavyweight champion ever at the age of 20. He has relied throughout his career on intimidation and his strength as a slugger.

Despite his new, gentler view of life, Tyson said he has no plans to change his fighting style.

The Etienne fight will be the beginning of Tyson's attempt at a comeback and a rematch with Lewis.

Etienne (24-1-1) was knocked

down twice but managed a draw July 27 in his last fight against Francois Botha.

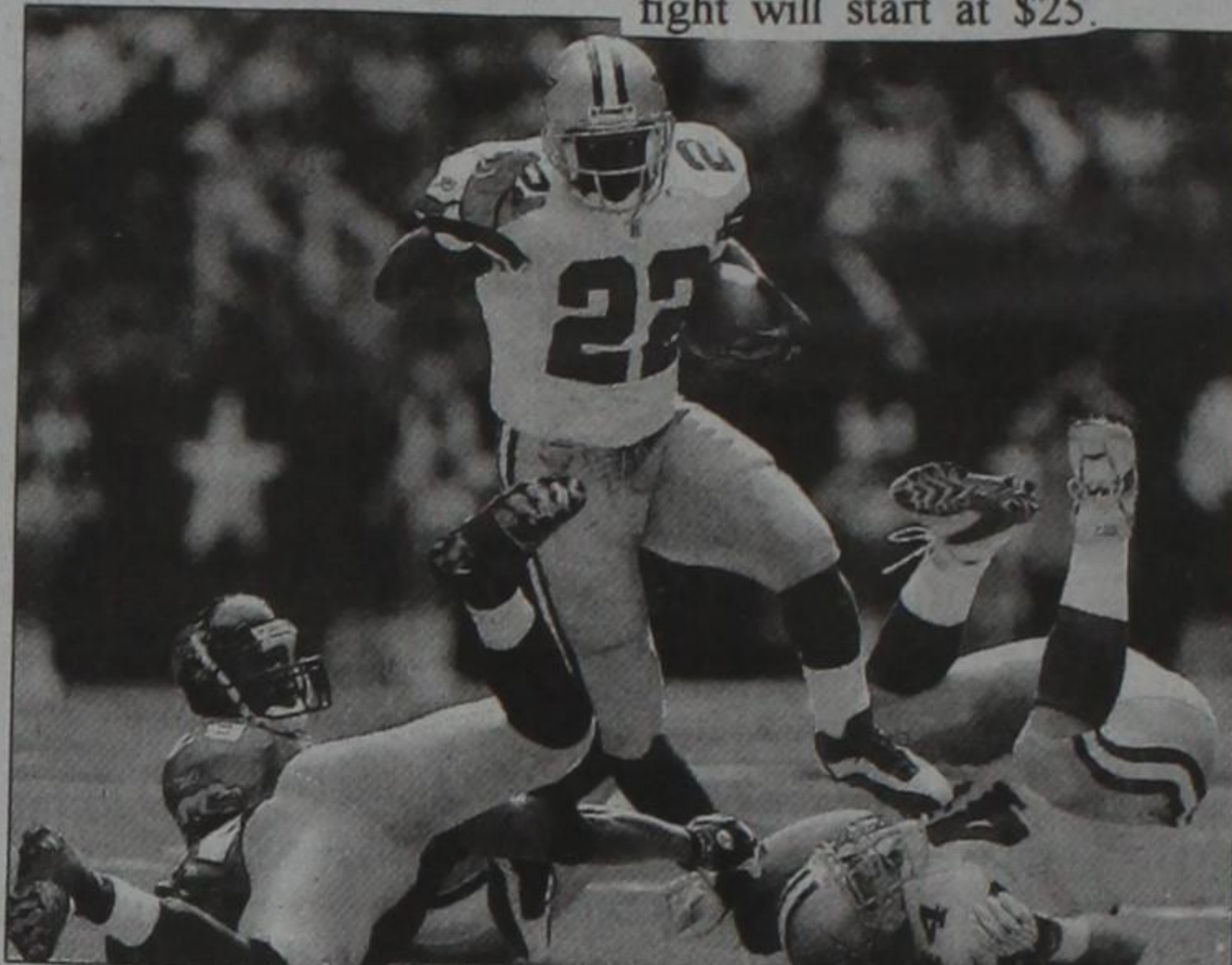
"Mike Tyson can still beat 99 percent of the heavyweights out there," Etienne said. "I just feel like I'm in that 1 percent that he can't beat and I'm going to show it."

The 10-round fight, to be televised on Showtime, is being promoted by the Grand Casino and Prize Fight, a co-promoter of the Lewis fight.

The Lewis-Tyson fight drew 15,327 to the Pyramid and is generally considered the biggest sporting event in Memphis history.

The fight was one of the most lucrative in boxing history, with ringside ticket prices of \$2,400 and pay-per-view sales trailing only the second fight between Tyson and Evander Holyfield.

Tickets for the Tyson-Etienne fight will start at \$25.



Emmitt Smith (22) and Troy Hambrick made Jacksonville respect the run, which made it easier on Chad Hutchinson.

De La Pagina 4

Miami, Chicago y Los Angeles, el impacto en sus economías permanece en general insignificante. El Producto Interior Bruto del distrito de Miami-Dade es mayor que el PIB combinado de los siete países de Centroamérica, dice(Ctris Arcos, ex embajador de los Estados Unidos en Honduras.

"Más que cualquier otra ayuda económica, este servicio pone dinero en los bolsillos de la gente. En cuanto al beneficio para el desarrollo económico, no se sabe", sostiene. No obstante, añade, no existe un modelo eficiente y razonable que podría darle un buenZuso a ese dinero y hacer reformas fundamentales.

La mayoría de los remitentes son inmigrantes recién llegados a los Estados Unidos que alquilan sus viviendas y ganan salarios bajos, dice Lindsay Lowell, director de investigación en el Pew Center y uno de los autores del informe. Es poco probable que puedan ahorrar o convertirse en propietariosMe una casa, añade.

Lowell calcula que el dinero que se envía a través de canales más informales figura entre un cinco y un quince por ciento del total del dinero enviado.

El dinero que los inmigrantes llevan consigo en las visitas también se suma, al menos de manera parcial, al total de los envíos, por ejemplo, durante el proceso de cambio de moneda.

Si las proyecciones de Pew son correctas, algunos expertos destacan que esta entrada de dinero podría ayudar a la región en su búsqueda por volverse más estable a nivel financiero mientras trata de alcanzar a los países desarrollados.

En última instancia, depende de cómo se utilicen estos envíos, afirma Amy Coughenour Beuqn-court, subdirectora de la Pan American Development Foundation (fundación panamericana de desarrollo). "¿Se utilizarán para la inversión? ¿Desarrollo productivo? ¿O, como se están utilizando ahora, para el consumo? Las respuestas a estas preguntas determinarán el impacto a largo plazo en las economías."

Por los menos un 20 por ciento de los mexicanos que reciben dinero está en la posición de ahorrar o invertir, señala Orozco. "Ellos estarían felices de ahorrar o de invertir pero no ven el incentivo".

Por el momento, destaca Orozco, el problema mayor sigue siendo la pérdida de dinero por los altos costos de envío. Los países de América Latina no están haciendo lo suficiente con sus infraestructuras financieras para recibir los envíos de una forma más eficiente, concluye Orozco.

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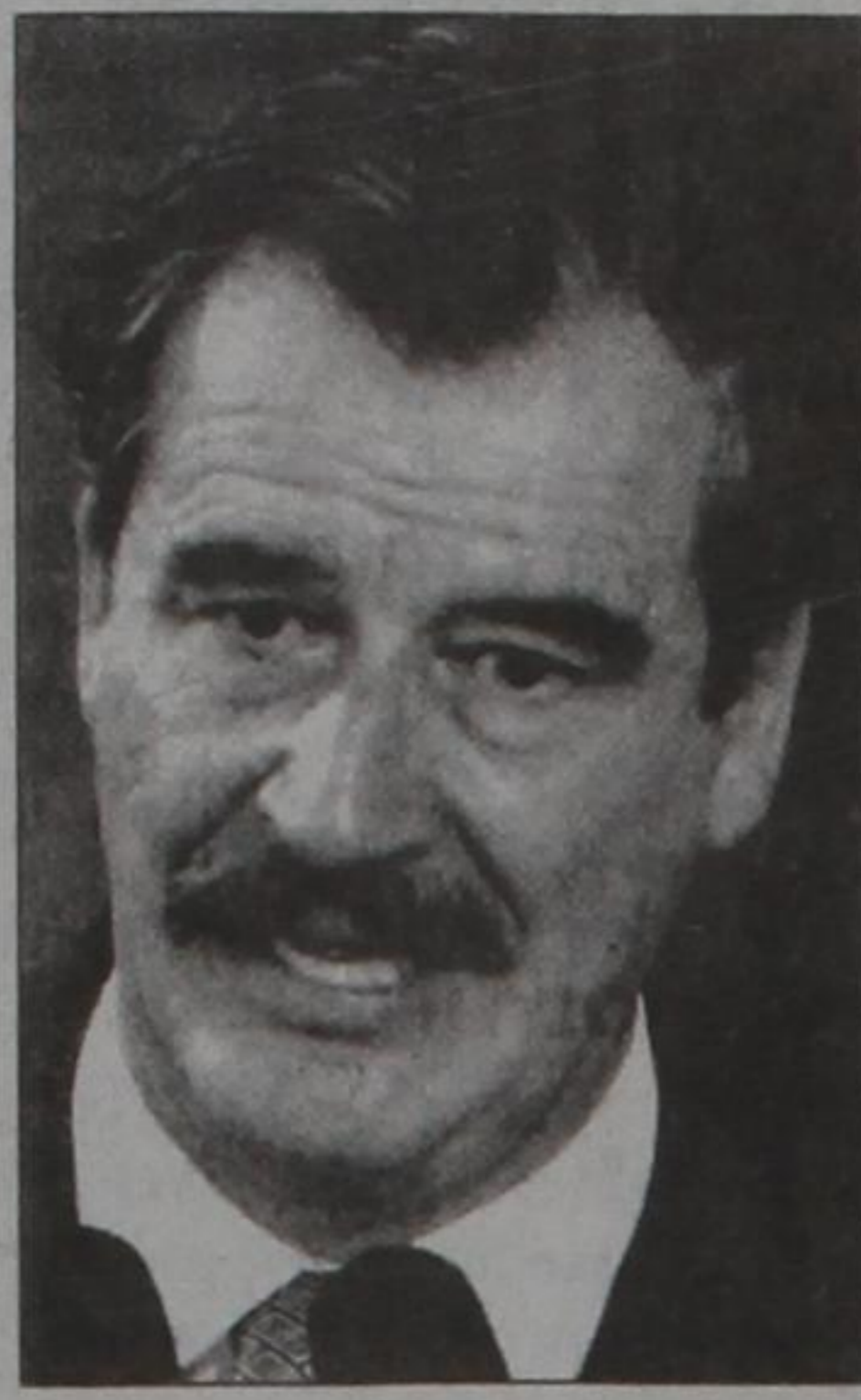
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Fox Recomienda Cautel ante Irak y Advierte a E.U.



El presidente de México Vicente Fox, cuyo país es miembro del Consejo de Seguridad, recomienda tomar "todavía con alguna cautela" la aceptación de Irak a la resolución de la ONU sobre la visita de inspectores expertos en desarme.

Al mismo tiempo, recomienda a Estados Unidos evitar la "tentación de actuar de manera unilateral".

"Esta aceptación de Irak hay que tomarla todavía con alguna cautela", dijo Fox. "Sin embargo, me parece que en lo general ha sido interpretada, esta carta que él (Saddam) ha enviado a las Naciones Unidas, como una aceptación a la visita de los inspectores, por lo cual nos congratulamos, (...) vemos que se da un paso adelante, ya no sólo fue la resolución por unanimidad de 15 a cero del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, sino ahora la aceptación de Saddam Hussein para la visita a Irak", comentó el primer mandatario de México.

Agregó que "paso a paso, de alguna manera, va avanzando el proceso. El siguiente paso será esperar que se haga la visita de los inspectores en tiempo y forma, y que con base en esto regrese un informe al Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas y de ahí se tome la siguiente resolución".

El canciller Jorge Castañeda, por su parte, descartó que México envíe tropas en caso que de haya una guerra aliada contra Irak.

"Es una decisión categórica del presidente", México "no tendría por qué y no se propone participar ni siquiera en un esfuerzo multilateral, suponiendo que esto se diera", dijo Castañeda.

Evitar "tentación" El presidente mexicano Vicente Fox llamó, ante la Asamblea Nacional francesa, a Estados Unidos a evitar la "tentación de actuar de manera unilateral", al tiempo que destacó el perfecto entendimiento

Mexican and U.S. Officials Publish Travel Guide to Mexico

By Catherine Ives

Don't drink the water. Don't drive without auto insurance.

Tourists heading south for the start of Mexico's high visitor season now have another "don't" to consider: Don't try to bribe the cops.

San Diego and Tijuana officials on Thursday unveiled a legal guide for U.S. tourists that spells out what you can and can't do in Mexico if you get into trouble with the law. It sends the message that dealing with police south of the border is not so different from dealing with them at home.

"The basic rule is to not do there what you cannot do in San Diego," Tijuana Mayor Jesus Gonzalez Reyes said. The effort is the latest in Tijuana's ongoing campaign to improve its image from that of a violent, crime-ridden city to a fun and safe tourist destination.

Copies of the 14-page guide and a pamphlet with similar information are available at police and government offices in Mexico and the U.S. They also are being distributed at San Diego college campuses and military bases, where many are attracted to Mexico's lively night life and drinking age of 18.

Details include what to do if you find yourself being asked to give police money - "You should always politely insist on a written citation," the guide states.

Officials hope the guide will cut down on the American share of crime in Tijuana and will encourage visitors who sometimes go wild in Mexico to behave. Each day, an average of five U.S. residents are arrested for offenses ranging from homicide to petty misdemeanors, according to Alfred Anzaldúa, chief of citizen services at the U.S. consulate in Tijuana.

"This is what we're trying to deal with," he said.

Léa El Editor Primero

"Do Nothing Congress" - More Harm Than Good

By Congressman *Ciro D. Rodriguez*

The inner workings of Congress are, by design, a complicated and often mysterious process. Now that Congress is in what is called a "lame duck" session - meaning that many of the current members did not win reelection or are retiring and will not return when the new Congress convenes in January of next year - issues that are of great importance to Americans are often not given the full consideration they merit.

Prior to the elections of just two weeks ago it seemed that many candidates from every corner of the country were explaining to potential voters how hard they were working on important issues and how they would make sure that the needs of all Americans would be met. But now, after that elections have passed and members of Congress have returned to Washington, it is disappointing to see that things have quickly returned to "business as usual."

Congress has fewer responsibilities greater than taking action on bills that are related to the day-to-day operation of our government. These bills, often referred to as "appropriations" bills, allocate funding for issues such as: homeland security, healthcare, transportation, veterans benefits and other important issues. Because each of those issues effect millions of Americans, appropriations bills de-

serve careful and deliberate consideration. But this year, the Republican leadership has decided to punt and go into recess without passing most of the appropriations bills that will direct funding to needed programs. Instead, they chose to pass a "continuing resolution," meaning that funding levels for each federal program not already funded, will stay exactly the same.

It is not hard to see that this will hurt many Americans. Instead of adjusting budgets to compensate for inflation, a weakening economy and the inherent changing of priorities within federal programs, funding levels will remain unchanged, resulting in a net loss of real dollars for critical projects.

Education funding will be one of the hardest hit by the inaction of Republican Congressional leadership. Hundreds of millions of dollars that would be sent to help our children get the education they need will be held up because Congress refuses to address the needs of schools from every part of the country. When compared to the president's proposed budget, itself just a starting point and inadequate in many ways, the continuing resolution adopted by the Republican leadership will cost our education system dearly.

* Special Education Grants to states will lose \$89 million.

* Federal Pell Grants, one of the most successful college tuition-assistance programs, will lose out

on almost \$10 million.

* Making matters worse, all primary funding for teachers' salaries, programs to improve reading, help migrant children and all other Title I funded Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs will lose \$53 million.

But the damage does not stop there. Transportation funding will also suffer. The passage of the continuing resolution means the implementation of new transportation projects right here in Texas will be put on hold. Already the state is facing a huge budget shortfall and the unexpected loss of federal revenue will stall many projects, including efforts to expand and improve highways like I-35 and I-69 throughout Texas, and installing Intelligent Transportation Systems in high traffic areas.

In addition, \$1 million in funding for La Salle County through the interstate maintenance account to be used for a perpetual pavement testing section on I-35 is held hostage. The following projects will also be in limbo until the next Congress decides to allocate the necessary money to fund them:

* \$34 million increase for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's border enforcement program to inspect Mexican trucks. This would bring the funding level to a total of \$59,967,000, and support 274 border enforcement personnel, more than four times the

amount in 2001. House Committee Report.

* Close to \$30 million in funding for bus and bus facilities in Texas, including \$1 million for the VIA Metropolitan Transit System.

* \$6.2 million in funding for Texas through the Job Access Renewal Account, including \$1.25 million for VIA Metropolitan Transit System.

But the impact of a Continuing Resolution will be felt on a national level as well:

* Veterans Hospital and Medical Care would receive \$1.3 billion less than the president's budget.

* Veterans Education, Training and Rehabilitation would receive \$159 million (86 percent) less than the president's request.

* The Coast Guard would receive \$388 million (8 percent) less than the president's request.

* National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding would be \$3.9 billion less than the president's request, failing to keep the bipartisan commitment to double the NIH budget over five years.

It is the duty of every member of Congress to do our best in fighting for the needs of our constituents. We are all held accountable for our actions every two years. What some members of Congress seem to have forgotten however, is that we are held accountable for our inaction as well. I'm sure that the voters will remember.

El Secretario de Educación Visita a Mexico

MEXICO D.F. - El Secretario de Educación de los Estados Unidos Rod Paige se desplazó hacia México D.F. en su primer viaje en calidad de secretario para reunirse

con funcionarios mexicanos de educación, hacer una visita a una escuela primaria, y reanudar formalmente la cooperación bilateral entre Estados Unidos y México en materia de educación.

Paige se encuentra en México D.F. entre el 24 y el 26 de noviembre para participar en la reunión de la Comisión Binacional México-Estados Unidos, la cual incluye un grupo de trabajo sobre la educación. Este grupo de trabajo será presidido conjuntamente por el Secretario Paige y su homólogo mexicano el Secretario de Educación Reyes Tamez Guerra. Durante su estadía en México, el Secretario Paige también se dirigirá a representantes de las Comisiones de Educación de las cámaras parlamentarias de México, integrantes de la comunidad de educación superior de México, maestros y estudiantes universitarios mexicanos.

"No hay nada más importante para ambos países que el futuro de nuestros hijos," dijo Paige. Me complace mucho encontrarme en México para hablar de iniciativas educativas que benefician a ambos países [abarcando] desde la educación de los trabajadores extranjeros y la adquisición del idioma hasta el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías. Elogiamos al Presidente Fox por su dedicación a la garantía de que todos los niños en México cuenten con acceso a una buena educación. Agradecemos el alto nivel de cooperación que hemos recibido en México, y esperamos el éxito continuado mediante estos programas entre las dos naciones."

El Anexo VII, la nueva adición al Memorandum de Entendimiento entre Estados Unidos y México sobre la Educación, cubre los años 2002-2004 y trata de temas como la educación superior, la educación

especial, la educación de adultos y vocacional, y el fortalecimiento de las estadísticas y los indicadores educativos.

"En los Estados Unidos, por medio de la dirección de nuestro Presidente George W. Bush, tenemos una nueva ley denominada *QUE NINGÚN NIÑO SE QUEDE ATRÁS*, la cual nos ayuda a cerrar la injusta brecha de rendimiento académico que existe entre los niños minoritarios y sus compañeros. Nos valdremos de esta ley al máximo para ayudar a los niños que se estaban quedando atrás, muchos de los cuales son nuevos inmigrantes de México y otros países. La ley *QUE NINGÚN NIÑO SE QUEDE ATRÁS* ha infundido nuevas esperanzas en el corazón de estos niños y sus padres."

El acuerdo entre los dos países centra la atención en la cooperación para mejorar la educación primaria, secundaria y postsecundaria. Entre los ámbitos de interés se destaca la facilitación del ingreso inmediato en la escuela para los hijos de los trabajadores extranjeros, la promoción de intercambios entre maestros y el desarrollo o la actualización, así como el fortalecimiento de la comprensión mutua de las dos culturas a través de iniciativas conjuntas tales como la adquisición de idiomas extranjeros.

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