

El Editor

Celebrating 29
Years of
Publishing

“El Respeto al Derecho
Ajeno es la Paz”
Lic Benito Juarez

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Lubbock, TX USA

Mas de 3,000 Se Juntan en Lubbock



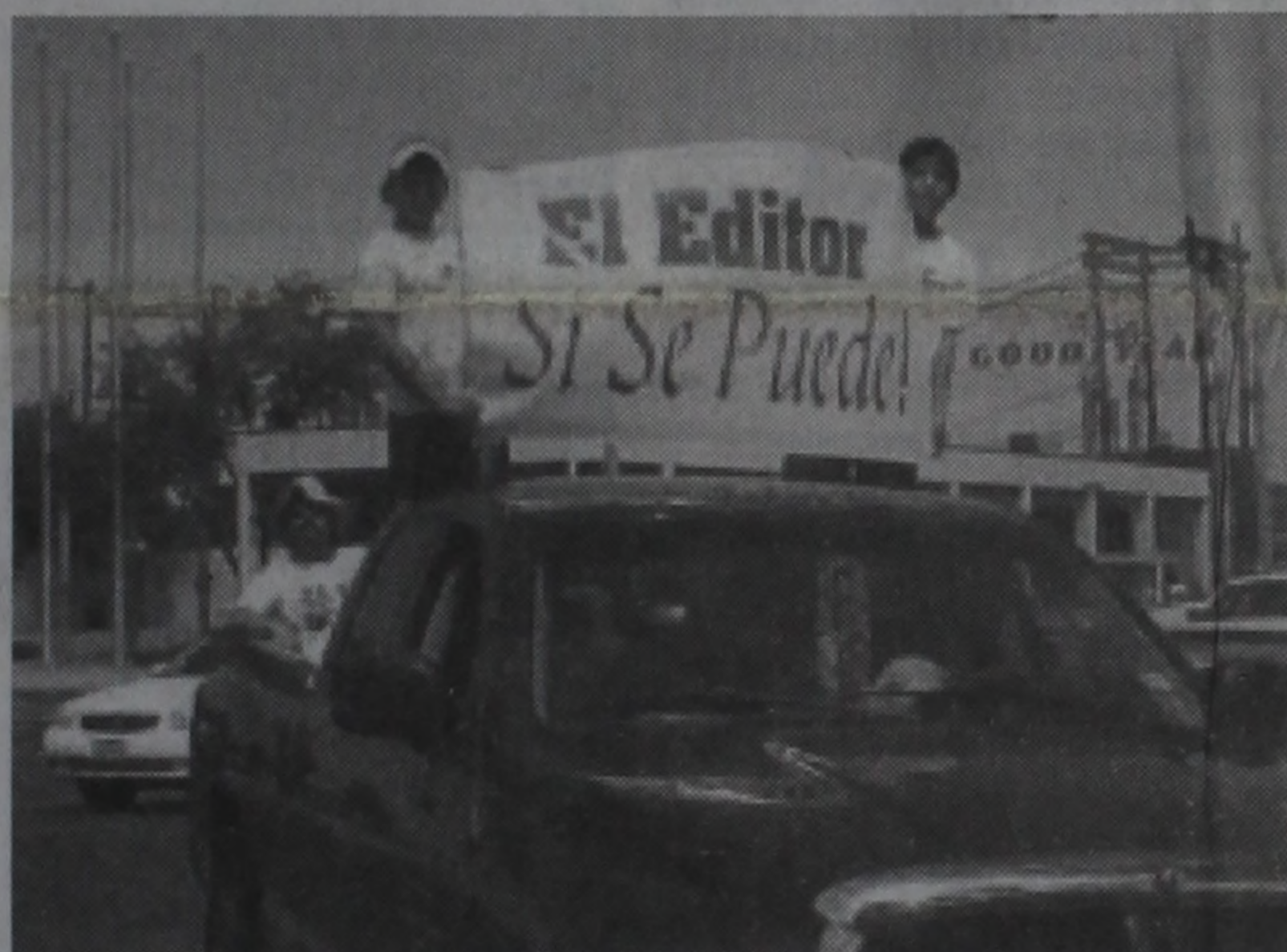
“La marcha señala el despertar de la conciencia de la comunidad,”

Comento Daniel Sanchez despues de una accion en la ciudad de Lubbock endonde mas de 3,000 personas participaron. Velm Valdez de Lubbock dijo que la marcha habia sido una cosa muy bien para Hispanos en Lubbock. “Era maravillos ver a los Hispanos apoyarse uno al otros. Desafortunadamente frecuentemente vemos que muchos Hispanos so celosos de uno al otro.”

El Comisionado Ysidro Gutierrez dijo que los mejor de la marcha fue que fue organizado por gente comun de la comunidad. “Tenemos que recordar que lo principal que se estaba protestando era la

ley HR4437, la cual quiere hacer criminales a personas quien solo dan a lo pobres y con hambre.

Durante la macha se hizo un comite



que llevo una resolucion los los representantes Cornyn y Nagerbauer que les pedia que votaran encontra la ley y trabajara para una mejor solución a la problema.

U.S. Senate to Try Again on Immigration Reform

The US Senate will make a new attempt this month to agree on immigration reforms, a top Republican said after more than one million people demonstrated for immigrant rights.

Senator Bill Frist said the upper chamber could consider the issue again in two weeks, after having failed in April to bridge broad differences over proposals to give 11.5 million illegal immigrants legal status.

But Frist, leader of the Republican majority in the chamber, said he wanted the new legislation to concentrate on tightening border security against illegal entrants and not offer an amnesty to them.

Huge protests in recent weeks by mainly Hispanic groups hit a new peak Monday with a one-day economic boycott and street protests across the United States, to back legislation offering illegal immigrants legal status.

At least 600,000 people took part in two major rallies in Los Angeles -- organizers claimed there were 1.5 million -- and more than 400,000 others in Chicago.

Hispanic groups also called a one day strike, for children to be withdrawn from school and a boycott of stores to show the economic weight of the immigrant community.

“Today we march, tomorrow we vote and if they deport us we will jump over the border fence,” chanted marchers in Los Angeles waving US and Mexican flags.

Frist partly acknowledged the point of the boycott: “We know that many of our states and economies are very dependent on legal immigrants for work.”

But he said he will back reform “that starts by tightening our borders” and includes “a strong interior enforcement programme”, as well as a temporary worker program.

As for the army of illegal immigrants, Frist said: “We don’t know who they are. They’re in the shadows and we need to devise a plan to bring them out of the shadows, short of amnesty, but treats them in a fair and compassionate way.”

But Harry Reid, leader of the opposition Democrats in the Senate, who mostly favor an amnesty program, showed the body remains divided.

“Every day we wait to fix our immigration system, the situation gets worse,” Reid said.

President George W. Bush has sought for more than two years to pass an immigration reform bill that would regularize the inflow of illegal workers with a temporary worker program.

Last week Bush met with senators seeking to squeeze out a compromise, but he met with strong resistance from members of his own Republican party who are facing elections in November and voters angered by the large number of illegal immigrants and the demonstrations on their behalf.

Republican congressman Tom Tancredo told Fox television that the average American does not accept it when they see on the streets “people demanding that they have rights, that they should be entitled to things that other people who have done it the right way ... even though they snuck into the country.”

Even if the Senate comes to a compromise over the immigration issue, it will still have to square any measure with a hardline draft law already passed by the House of Representatives that would make illegal entry, and helping illegal immigrants, a crime.

People in the United States “are concerned that we need to strengthen our border and enforce our laws,” said House Republican leader John Boehner.

“They expressed frustration with the idea of granting those that are here illegally amnesty,” Boehner said.

LÉA EL EDITOR

COMMUNITY VOICES

Readers share their views on the march that took place in Lubbock this past Monday, May 1.

“La raza se esta juntando...despacio pero, bonito. Arriba los mejicanos.”

Ramon Leija, Lubbock via Email

Some Missing the Big Picture

The march signals the reawakening of our Community's social conscious. Don't get me wrong, we're not there yet. There are naysayers spouting things like, “I'm not Mexican” or “I don't care what becomes about those illegals.” But, they're missing the big picture. The march was for all of us; all of us that believe in the tenets upon which our country was created freedom, equality and justice for all. The march demonstrates that we will not let the “strengthening of our borders” be used as an excuse to let the foundations of our country fall to the wayside.

Daniel Sanchez, Lubbock via Email

Great to see Hispanics Stand up for Each Other

I think it was a good thing. It was great to see Hispanics stand up for each other. Usually Hispanics are jealous of each other's successes and talk down on someone who does well in life for themselves. Hispanics don't like to help each other up the ladder. Instead they criticize, but you don't see that with the Anglos; they help each other up the ladder.

Velma Valdez, Lubbock via Email

We Should Continue in Solidarity

I'm proud of all the people who showed up. There were some high profile people, like David Gutierrez, our Lubbock Sheriff and Linda De Leon, our City Councilwoman, but did anyone see Victor Hernandez or Judge Medina? (Perhaps, they were in court representing a client or hearing a case and that would be understandable.) It was also, great to see our White supporters, too. All our local politicians, as well as, the masses, should continue to be in solidarity and “show up”! This is just the beginning of a great crusade!

Patricia Romo, Lubbock via Email

The marches were a sight to see!

Three thousand people! Incredible! As a participant, I enjoyed the solidarity and the friendship with the Hispanic people, local community leaders, and church leaders. The message was loud and clear: “We want justice” “We want immigration reform.” “We are united!”

I was happy to see the Hispanic and church leaders leading us in songs and prayer. The messages were uplifting and positive with an emphasis on justice, human rights, education, and exercising our voting rights!!! Don't forget to vote now!!!!

Unfortunately, one insignificant incident occurred at the rally in front of the Lubbock court house. A “poem” read by Nephtali De Leon bothered me and several hundred other people listening in. Nephtali De Leon read an irritatingly puerile, and quite frankly, embarrassing “poem” about Latinos sending back Anglo-Americans to England. Father Martin Pena, a Catholic priest and Mexican immigrant himself, then countered Nephtali's leftist anti-American communist diatribe with a better message: “America is not just for Hispanics, it is big enough for all peoples. This land (pointing at the earth) is not just for Hispanics, it is for all of God's people. Our marches and our rallies are not about dividing people”.

Nephtali needs to spend a year in Mexico living as a peasant to see how well he has it here. Such ingratitude coming from the likes of him is disgraceful to Hispanics, hurtful to non-Hispanics, and damages our cause for equality, but only in America can he get away with such silly talk because of the goodwill and liberal laws of the very same “gringos” he wants to “deport”. Nephtali doesn't represent me or my values and at the rally it was clear he didn't represent the majority of people there. There were no cheers from me when he read his “poem”. My goodness, my 11 year old daughter is a better poet and artist than Nephtali ever dreamt of becoming. I can't believe this guy is taken seriously by some people.

There is hope for the future of the Hispanic people. Hispanics WILL rise up, not as despondent pseudo-educated revolutionaries, but as respected contributing equals and pillars of the American community. Rise up to the challenge of a lifetime Hispanic college students, educators, school teachers, administrators, professors, doctors, professionals, lawyers, and clergy... through our collective examples of “Si Se Puede”, we shall lead the Hispanic people to a bright future flowing with peace, knowledge, love, milk, honey, and lots of salsa!

“When we are really honest with ourselves we must admit our lives are all that really belong to us. So it is how we use our lives that determines the kind of men we are.”

Cesar Chavez

Peace, Love, Knowledge!

Jerry Perez, Lubbock via Email

Spanish Anthem will cause Backlash

I believe in the rallies and boycott but to have an anthem translated in Spanish will only cause a backlash. I think that is going too far. Our anthem, flag are what this country and should be respected. LULAC had the rally in Dallas with over 500,000 and the rule was not flags but American flags and it worked. You can't be saying you want to be part of this country and be flying a different flag. All it does is turn off people that do back the immigrant issues. It is like the Puerto Ricans in LULAC that wanted the constitution and pledge of allegiance in Spanish and they wanted to fly their own flag at our conventions. That is bull...want to be a part of LULAC then go by what they have.

By the way the “Spanish Anthem” was done by a British citizen with Puerto Rican singers and I see it as just trying to make a buck off the people that are involved in the immigration issues. It has nothing to do with the real issues.

Chevo Morales, Lubbock via Email

Get out and Vote!

I was impressed by the turnout and the passion of the march. I think it's obvious from all of the marches throughout the country and here in Lubbock that this issue is something that will not go away and must be addressed by Congress. I do think that some type of reform is necessary to reduce the time and paperwork that it takes to become eligible to legally live and work in the United States. We need a specific policy that everyone can understand and live by. There's not a better time than now. I would also hope that all of those who marched on Monday will take the time to vote in our upcoming election on May 13th. The result of that could be amazing as those elected will lay the groundwork for the exciting future of our city and its growth. It's important that all voices are heard and getting out to vote is the start of that process.

Chuck Heinz

Lubbock, TX

“We Hispanics Need to Bond and Unite”

My opinion of the “marcha” that took place on May 1st 2006 was that sometimes, people as we Hispanics are in the minority in this country, we have to make a stand not only for the immigrants that are in this country illegal, but the majority are working; that's what they come here for. But we also need to make a stand for ourselves; the Hispanics that live and work in this country. The last March we had in Lubbock was back in early 1980's when then Mayor McAllister and his all white council said openly that Hispanics (and) blacks were not qualified to serve on the council and yet we haven't come along way from there to here; look what happened to Tommy Gonzales only a couple of years ago? They did not dignify him to be qualified for city Manager. That was another in your face move to the Hispanics of this city by the gringo white supremacists.

And the streets they are naming in all these new construction projects like Glenna Goodacre; who the hell was Glenna Goodacre? And naming Mac Davis Boulevard, that hits a gut, isn't he the one that sang happiness in Lubbock, Texas in my rear view mirror? I realize Cesar Chavez Boulevard would not have fit in the new Overton area, but at least somewhere in the Hispanic part of town like the street that runs thru Guadalupe in front of Saint Josephs that would have been more significant, because that area of Lubbock was the original settlement for immigrants first settled here in Lubbock. that is why obviously we good Hispanics pick our “marchas” to start there, right where we all came from. And that is who Cesar Chavez represented, immigrants, migrant workers. Yesterday during the “marcha” people would yell “si se puede” or yes we can. But the sad part of it is that there is too many of our young Hispanics in our city and nationwide that don't want to get off their can and do something with their lives. That is another reason why immigrants area swarming the country, because nobody else wants to do the work that they are willing to do.

We Hispanics need to bond and unite, unfortunately we do not do that. Before we give our business to a white man we should look around to see if a Hispanic has a business that we can trade with that could come in and bid on our services.

We'll like some one mentioned at the rally yesterday during war times to the Gringo we are all equal as long as we are out there fighting their war. And you're are equal when you are buying their products or services; that is why they advertise with us and want to hire Hispanics to answer the phones or do bilingual messaging because when it comes to money its all green.

We can have monthly or even weekly marchas, we can march all we want; we may bond there at those rallies and yell and scream all we want: “si se puede, si se puede”. But only until we unite on the outside as a people, kind of like the blacks do, we are never going to get to far publicly or politically; all we are going to do is out number everyone else.

This morning on my way to work I was listening to the radio on 101.1 the news lady was talking about the local nationwide Hispanic marches and in closing she said “and nobody really knows what for”. Maybe she is just plain stupid or maybe that is just the way the white community really feels; what was that for?

(Read More Community Voices on Page 6)

Paulina and I have nothing in common, Julieta Venegas **DON BENITO JUAREZ**

Mexican singer Julieta Venegas stated that "Paulina and I have nothing in common" referring to singer Paulina Rubio, because "we're two different things."

In an interview with the Chilean newspaper "La Segunda," Venegas stated that "artistically, Paulina Rubio and I have nothing to do with each other," even though they feature us in the video for the song "Nada fue un error" from Argentinian Coty Sorokin.

"We just met in one common point that is Coty, who has worked with both of us. As you see, Paulina and I are two very different things."

Venegas even stated that "we don't even share ideas or ways of thinking (with Rubio)."

"Paulina can have Disneyland-like shows, with many lights and fireworks. I'm an artist who likes only playing and that's what I do. Don't ask for more," she said.

"My shows are formed by my five musicians and me playing. At



this point in my career I just wanted to do." "I like to write songs that make sense and make sense for people,"

Venegas stated. The singer is about to launch her latest album "Limon y Sal" (lemon and salt) on May.

The album's name comes from the way she likes to spice up her meals. "That's the way I spice up everything. My challenge is to spice up music and its listeners. You have no idea how much fun I had as I wrote those songs."

Venegas stated that most of the songs in the album are "autobiographical," like "No ser," "De que me sirve," "No hace falta," or "Me voy."

"Each title is like a small film. Also, its content is told as stories that have a beginning and an end," she added.

Julieta Venegas said her latest album reflects the good time she is going through. "I feel more balanced as a woman, I can take a position in life, reflect what is going on with me. I also wanted to have fun and I did."

Don Benito Juárez (1806-1872) Nació en San Pablo Guelatao, Oaxaca, en 1806. De extracción indígena, habló solamente zapoteco durante gran parte de su niñez. En la ciudad de Oaxaca vivió con su hermana Josefa, quien servía en la casa de don Antonio Maza. Estudió en el Seminario de Santa Cruz, único plantel de secundaria que existía en Oaxaca.

Posteriormente, Juárez estudió Derecho en el Instituto de Ciencias y Artes. Fue regidor del Ayuntamiento de Oaxaca en 1831 y diputado local en 1833. Durante algún tiempo vivió de su profesión defendiendo comunidades indígenas. Al ser derrocado de la presidencia el general Paredes Arrillaga, Juárez resultó electo diputado federal, y le correspondió aprobar el préstamo que Gómez Farías había solicitado a la Iglesia (1847) para financiar la guerra contra Estados Unidos de América.

Como gobernador de su estado natal (1847) procuró el equilibrio económico y ejecutó obras públicas: caminos, reconstrucción del Palacio de Gobierno, fundación de escuelas Normales; levantamiento de una carta geográfica y del plano de la ciudad de Oaxaca; reorganizó la Guardia Nacional y dejó excedentes en el tesoro.

Al volver Santa Anna al poder, muchos liberales, entre ellos Juárez, fueron desterrados. Juárez fue a Nueva Orleans, donde, sin descuidar su actividad política, desempeñó diversos oficios para ganarse la vida. Mientras tanto en México se proclamó el Plan de Ayutla que desconocía a Santa Anna como presidente.

Al caer Santa Anna y llegar Juan Álvarez a la presidencia, nombró a Juárez Ministro de Justicia e Instrucción Pública (1855). Desde este ministerio, expidió La Ley sobre Administración de Justicia y Orgánica de los Tribunales de la Nación, del Distrito y Territorios (Ley Juárez), con la que fueron abolidos los fueros, privilegios que tenían los militares y el clero por encima de otras personas. Nombrado gobernador de Oaxaca, convocó a elecciones; como resultado de ellas, fue reelecto.

Promulgó en su estado la Constitución de 1857. Se le nombró ministro de Gobernación (1857) y posteriormente fue elegido presidente de la Suprema Corte de Justicia, durante el gobierno del presidente Comonfort. Al desconocer Comonfort la Consti-

tución de 1857, y dar un golpe de Estado, encarceló a diversos ciudadanos, entre ellos Juárez. Este acto de Comonfort desencadenó la Guerra de Reforma.

Al ser liberado (11 de enero de 1858) asumió la presidencia en Guanajuato por ministerio de ley. En julio de 1859, con apoyo del grupo liberal, expidió las Leyes de Reforma, que declaraban la independencia del Estado respecto de la Iglesia, la ley sobre matrimonio civil y sobre registro civil; la de panteones y cementerios, y el paso de los bienes de la Iglesia a la nación.

Al concluir la Guerra de Reforma con el triunfo de los liberales, fue electo consustitucionalmente para continuar en la Presidencia (15 de junio de 1861). Debido a la intervención francesa, en mayo de 1863 tuvo que dejar la ciudad de México, ejerciendo su gobierno desde diferentes puntos del país. Regresó a la ciudad de México el 15 de julio de 1867, después de que Maximiliano fue juzgado y fusilado.

Por su defensa de las libertades humanas, defensa que sirvió de ejemplo a otros países latinoamericanos, fue proclamado "Benemérito de las Américas".

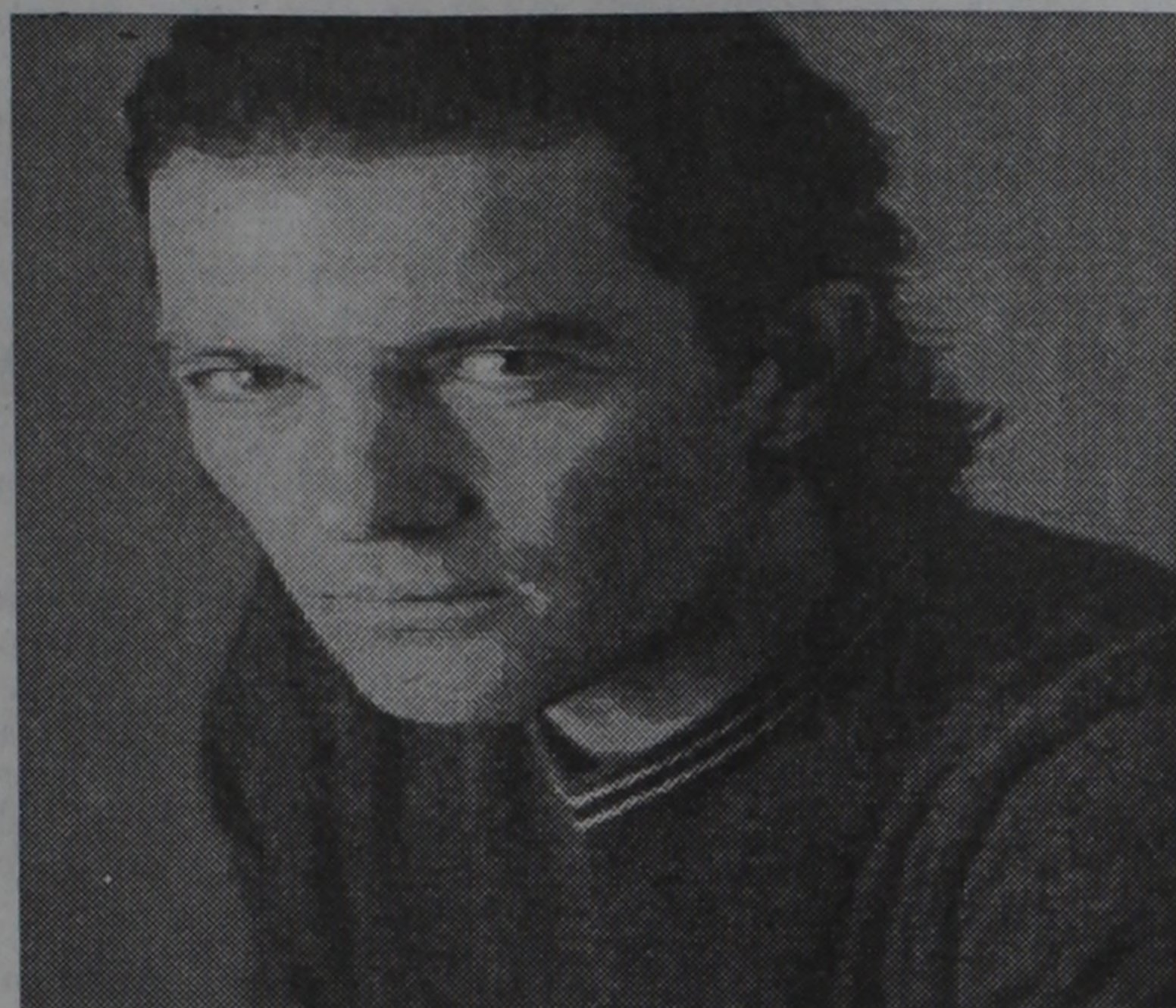
Al triunfo de la República, dijo en un célebre discurso: "Mexicanos: encaminemos ahora todos nuestros esfuerzos a obtener y a consolidar los beneficios de la paz. Bajo sus auspicios, será eficaz la protección de las leyes y de las autoridades para los derechos de todos los habitantes de la República. Que el pueblo y el gobierno respeten los derechos de todos. Entre los individuos, como entre las naciones, el respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz".

"Confiemos en que todos los mexicanos, aleccionados por la prolongada y dolorosa experiencia de las comunidades de la guerra, cooperaremos en el bienestar y la prosperidad de la nación que sólo pueden conseguirse con un inviolable respeto a las leyes, y con la obediencia a las autoridades elegidas por el pueblo".

En octubre de 1867 fue reelecto presidente de la República; se dedicó a organizar la situación económica del país, redujo el ejército, organizó una reforma educativa, ordenó sofocar los alzamientos militares y enfrentó la división de los liberales. Se mostró respetuoso ante la organización de los obreros y artesanos.

En 1871 fue reelecto por última vez como presidente. Murió el 18 de julio de 1872.

Banderas hits Broadway Jackpot



Spanish actor Antonio Banderas and his wife, American actress Melanie Griffith, decided to purchase an apartment in New York after his huge success in his Broadway debut with the play "Don Juan de Marco".

Interviewed by the Spanish magazine "Hola", Banderas stated that having performed in Broadway was "tough" but was quite "a nice experience, very rewarding".

After the actress Julia Roberts did not do very well in her Broadway debut, Banderas explained that "it all depends in yourself, it also depends much in luck, maybe she did not pick the right play for her".

He added that "there are many factors surrounding success and failure and we have to accept both with naturalness, never to overestimate yourself or feel down".

Banderas stated he just wanted time to stand still, "but I am getting the hang of it. The only certain thing we have is death and taxes; meanwhile, I'll move around, have fun and live my life".

He affirmed he is not re-inventing himself based on his past. "If I could go back to my 20's, I would not because that stage of my life represented a lot of confusion to me".

Regarding his wife, who was recently photographed exiting a de-

toxic clinic, Banderas assured that although she is an alcoholic, she has not drunk any alcohol in years.

"My wife is an alcoholic. When a person is an alcoholic and attends AA meetings the first they tell you is that you will be an alcoholic for the rest of your life, even if you stop drinking", he explained.

Banderas denied to be disappointed of movies as rumor has it.

16th Annual Cinco de Mayo Festival at South Plains Fair Grounds

LUBBOCK, TEXAS- KXTQ-FM, Magic 93.7, KSTQ-FM, Hot 97.3 & KXTQ-TV, Telemundo 46 will be hosting their 16th Annual "Original" Cinco de Mayo Festival 2006, on Friday May 5th and Saturday May 6th at the South Plains Fair Grounds. The holiday of Cinco de Mayo, the 5th of May, commemorates the victory of the Mexican army over the French army at the Battle of Puebla in 1862.

The Two Day Cinco De Mayo Festival will feature live entertainment, various food and commercial booths, kid activities, Texas Tech Mask Rider, car show, car giveaways and more.

On Friday, May 5th, doors will open at 6pm with performances by Ballet Folklorico Fiesta Del Sol, Mariachi Amistad, Atrévete and Three Time Grammy Nominee, Michael Salgado.

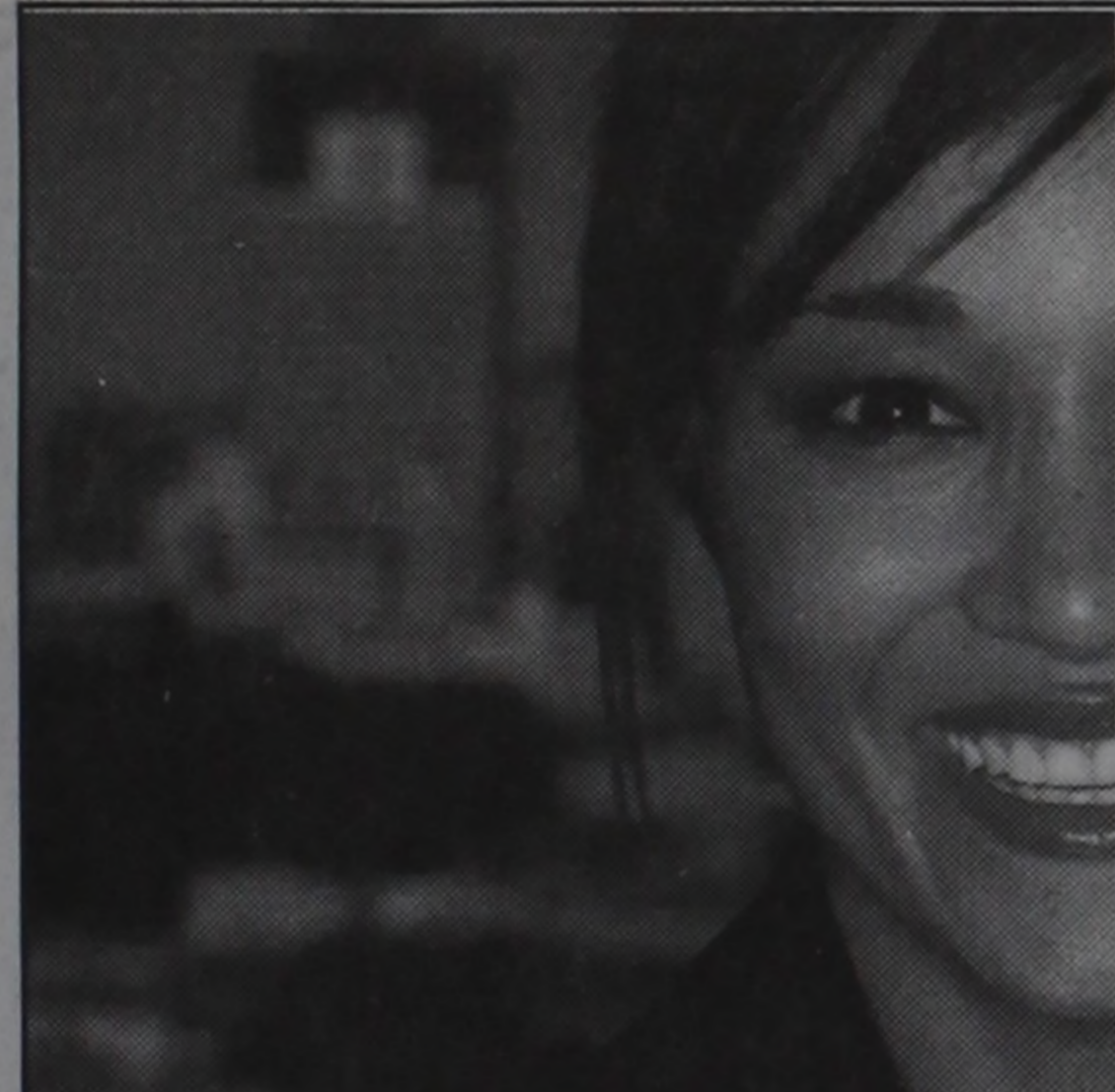
On Saturday, May 6th, doors will

"On the contrary, this year I worked in my home land (Malaga, south Spain) and I am very delighted by this project".

"I am working now on a producing house which I intend to use to keep discovering young talents, above all in Malaga. Also, I am working on the film "Dejate llevar", two upcoming films and the Broadway project", he affirmed.

open at 12p.m with performances by up and coming Artist, Evolucion, Tejano Music Award winner, Chente Barrera, Tejano Legend, David Marez, Latin Grammy Nominee, Ramiro "Ram" Herrera, Grammy Award winner, David Lee Garza Y Los Musicales, and closing out the festival will Grammy Award winner, D.J. Kane. There will be a special Military presentation at 4pm with the Estacado Color Guard posting the colors, Sheriff David Gutierrez singing the National Anthem and Congressman Randy Neugebauer will be presenting flags that have been flown over the National Capital building to SGT Joe L. Castillo, SGT Eugenio Sena, SGT Ismael Cantu, SPC Joe Ibarra and SPC Jeremy Perry who all served in Iraq for Operation Iraqi Freedom.

For more information call Magic 93.7 at 806-770-5937 or the 2006 Cinco De Mayo



HAZ TU OFERTA EN CONTRATOS ESTATALES

18 de Mayo de 2006 2:30 - 6:00 PM

19 de Mayo de 2006 1:00 - 4:00 PM

Hilton Anatole Hotel, Dallas, Texas

La Lotería de Texas invita a dueños de negocios pequeños o de grupos minoritarios a participar en la Tercera Feria Anual de Licitaciones y Contratos "Haciendo negocios al estilo Texas", que se presentará dentro de Black Enterprise / General Motors Entrepreneurs Conference.

Esta es una oportunidad única para quienes tienen un pequeño negocio, o son propiedad de mujeres o un grupo minoritario y busquen participar en una licitación para obtener un contrato por el Estado de Texas.

Las ofertas se hacen en:
www.utdirect.utexas.edu/hub/hub_bid_list.WBX

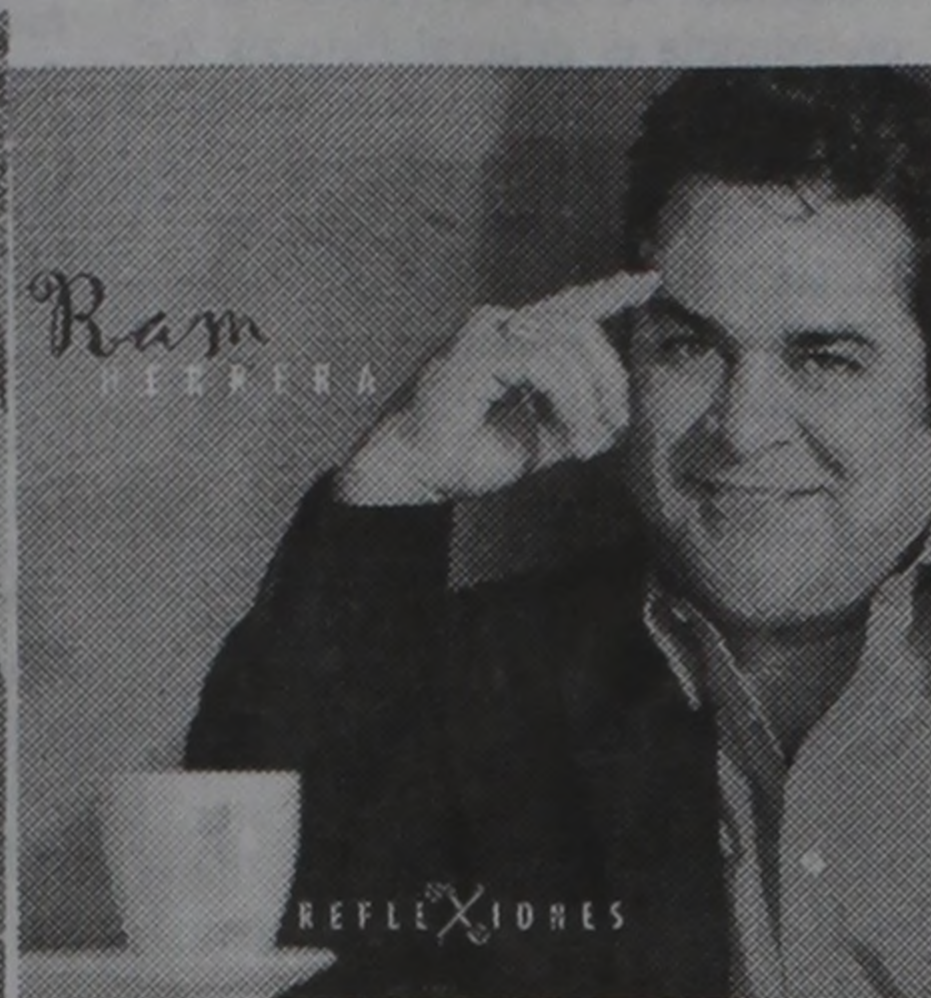
Para más información contacte a
Annette Smith al 512-471-2850
asmith@austin.utexas.edu

Entrada GRATIS para dueños de negocios pequeños, propiedad de grupos minoritarios y/o mujeres.

Anuncio patrocinado por



Stars to Perform at Fairgrounds for Cinco de Mayo



El Mensaje Del Cinco de Mayo

Raymond Barrio
Hispanic Link News Service

El cinco de mayo de 1862, un pequeño ejército mexicano derrotó a una fuerza invasora francesa mayor y la expulsó del país. Ese fue el Cinco de Mayo.

La inspiración psicológica al orgullo nacional de México y a los chicanos, aún hasta el día de hoy, no pueden estimarse con exceso.

(Esta festividad, entre paréntesis, no debiera compararse con nuestro Cuatro de Julio. México celebra su propio Día de la Independencia en otro feriado, Septiembre 16).

La destrucción despiadada e injustificada que ocasionó la conquista española infligió una lastimadura enorme en los bravos pueblos de dos espléndidas civilizaciones, los aztecas de México y los incas del Perú. La lesión se prolongó durante siglos, complicada y perversa cruelmente por la explotación colonial inconcebible.

El 16 de septiembre de 1810, el Padre Miguel Hidalgo lanzó su famoso ¡Grito! contra la injusticia. México, por fin, se quitó de la espalda el yugo de España. Por esa época, desde luego, los mexicanos habían llegado a ser una nueva mezcla, una nueva cría, de base indígena con una veta superpuesta

del idioma, las costumbres y la religión de España.

El sistema colonial despiadado evitó que los mexicanos desarrollaran instituciones gubernamentales democráticas. Como consecuencia, una amplia variedad de caciques y generales mexicanos nativos se apoderaron del gobierno durante todo el siglo diecinueve.

La única excepción brillante fue el inspirado Benito Juárez, a quien los mexicanos reverencian como los estadounidenses hacen con Abraham Lincoln. Juárez, de origen zapoteco, del valle de Oaxaca, se elevó por medio de la pura fuerza de la honradez, el idealismo y su gran carácter, para llegar a ser gobernador de Oaxaca y después presidente de México.

Era una época de intranquilidad para el país. En el decenio de 1860, los Estados Unidos se hallaban enfrascados en su guerra civil. La economía de México estaba hecha un desastre. Las naciones europeas tenían aún sus dedos largos y pegajosos en los asuntos internos de México. México les debía sumas enormes a todas, incluyendo a Francia.

Napoleón Tercero, emperador de Francia de estilo propio, llegó a estar obsesionado por las ilusiones de grandeza y conquista, in-

spirando sin duda por su famoso título Bonaparte. Al encontrarse los Estados Unidos empeñados en su propia guerra fratricida y México debilitado, el ambicioso gobernante francés decidió que era buena hora para apoderarse del control de México.

Los aristócratas mexicanos acudados también animaron a Napoleón III para dicha gestión, por medio de la cual intentaban aumentar sus propios poderes autocráticos.

La fuerza francesa invasora desembarcó en Veracruz, casi repitiendo la historia de la invasión de Cortés tres siglos antes. Los mexicanos estaban furiosos. Como los yanquis contra los Casacas Rojas británicos, los mexicanos pobremente armados y mal organizados no eran opositores a la altura de las tropas francesas, espléndidamente adiestradas.

Seis mil soldados franceses curtidados se encaminaron a la Ciudad de México. Los mexicanos no los atacaron de frente. En lugar de eso, como los (originales) "Minutemen" de los Estados Unidos, combatieron al estilo de "muerte y huye", atrayendo a los franceses a las trampas e infligiéndoles pérdidas graves.

Al aproximarse al millar las bajas

francesas, su comandante juiciosamente se retiró hacia la costa y regresó a Francia.

Los mexicanos, comprensiblemente, se alegraron sobremanera. Aún están alegres, hasta el día de hoy.

La nación había sufrido ya suficiente humillación. No iban a permitir que se repitiera esa cruel historia. Su victoria espectacular, su primera expulsión de una potencia extranjera, les llenó de gran orgullo, decisión y respeto propio. Como lo merecían.

México no estaba invadiendo a otra nación. Era una nación atacada por un invasor cínico. Sus hijos valerosos, defendiendo su patria, rechazaron a los agresores frente a grandes desventajas. De ahí que el Cinco de Mayo sea tan importante para los mexicanos, los chicanos, los latinos, y una inspiración para los pueblos oprimidos de todas partes.

(Raymond Barrio, quien falleció en 1996, escribió esta columna para Hispanic Link News Service hace 25 años. El es autor de la novela "The Plum Plum Pickers," editada por Harper & Row, la primera novela que describe las injusticias y el sufrimiento de los campesinos mexicanos en California).

Why Mexicans & Chicanos Celebrate Cinco de Mayo

By Raymond Barrio

On the fifth day of May, 1862, a small Mexican army defeated a larger invading French force and drove it right out of the country.

It was Cinco de Mayo.

The psychological uplift to Mexico's national pride, and to Chicanos in the United States, even to this day, cannot be overstated.

(This celebration, incidentally, ought not be compared to our Fourth of July. Mexico celebrates its own Independence Day on another national holiday, Sept. 16.)

The ruthless, uncalculated destruction by the Spanish conquest inflicted enormous hurt on the brave people of two magnificent civilizations, Aztec in Mexico and Inca in Peru. The hurt lived on for centuries, compounded and cruelly perverted by unspeakable colonial exploitation.

On Sept. 16, 1810, Padre Miguel Hidalgo shouted his famed outcry, El Grito, against injustice. Mexico at last threw Spain's yoke off its back. By that time, Mexicans had of course become a new mix, a new breed, the Indian base with an overlying veneer of Spain's lan-

guage, customs, and religion.

The vicious colonial system prevented Mexicans from developing democratic governmental institutions. Consequently, a wide variety of native Mexican caciques and generales seized power all through the 19th century.

The one brilliant exception was the inspiring Benito Juárez, whom Mexicans revere as Abraham Lincoln is revered in the United States. Juárez, of Zapotec origin from Oaxaca Valley, rose through sheer strength of honesty, idealism and his great character to become governor of Oaxaca, then president of Mexico.

It was a restless time for the country. In the 1860s, the U.S. was embroiled in its civil war. Mexico's economy was in tatters. European nations still had their long sticky fingers in Mexico's internal affairs. Mexico owed sums to everyone, including France.

Napoleon III, self-styled Emperor of France, became obsessed with illusions of grandeur and conquest, inspired, no doubt, by this famous uncle, Bonaparte. With the United States preoccup-

ied with its own fratricidal war, and Mexico weak, the ambitious French ruler decided that it was a good time to seize control of Mexico. Wealthy Mexican aristocrats also encouraged Napoleon III in such a move, intending thereby to increase their own autocratic powers.

The French invasion force landed at Veracruz, almost repeating the history of Cortés' invasion three centuries earlier. Mexicans were furious. Like the Yankees against the British Redcoats, the poorly armed, poorly organized Mexicans were no match for the splendidly trained French troops.

Six thousand crack French soldiers headed for Mexico City. The Mexicans did not attack them head-on. Instead, like the (original) U.S. Minutemen, they fought a hit and run battle, drawing the French into traps and inflicting serious losses.

With French casualties approaching 1,000, their commander wisely withdrew to the coast and back to France.

Mexicans, understandably, went wild.

They are still wild about it, to this day.

The nation had already suffered enough humiliation. It was not about to let that cruel history repeat itself. Mexico's spectacular victory, its first repulsion of a foreign power, filled its people with great pride, resolve and self-respect. As they deserved.

Mexico was not invading another nation. It was the one being attacked by a cynical invader. Its brave sons, defending their homeland, beat the bullies back against great odds. That is why El Cinco de Mayo is so important to Mexicans, to Chicanos, and to Latinos - an inspiration to oppressed people everywhere.

(Raymond Barrio, quien falleció en 1996, escribió esta columna para Hispanic Link News Service hace 25 años. El es autor de la novela "The Plum Plum Pickers," editada por Harper & Row, la primera novela que describe las injusticias y el sufrimiento de los campesinos mexicanos en California).

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Que No Quede Ningun Maestro Atras

Esther J. Cepeda

Las últimas semanas de marzo llegaron con la caída de la guillotina para un número incontable de educadores bilingües por todo el país, al entrar en carrera las escuelas por informar a los maestros que no se consideran altamente calificados que no tendrán un puesto en el otoño. Aun con el aumento del número de estudiantes con proficiencia limitada del inglés, el número de maestros capaces de darles instrucción en su propia lengua va en declive estrepitoso. Esta lengua nativa de sobremana es el español.

La ley, Que Ningún Niño Quede Atrás (NCLB por sus siglas en inglés), que entró en vigencia en el 2003, requiere que todos los maestros de materias básicas en las escuelas primaria y secundaria cumplan con los requisitos de ser "altamente calificados" para fines del año académico 2005-2006. Para ser altamente calificados, los maestros deben tener un certificado normalizado de maestro, y tener un título universitario con especialidad, o capacitación equivalente, en la materia que enseñan.

Visto superficialmente, es absolutamente justo pedir que los maestros bilingües cumplan con las mismas normas que todos los demás maestros - la capacitación adecuada y experiencia comprobada en la materia de instrucción, sin importar la lengua en la que se imparten las lecciones.

Sin embargo, en realidad, la mayoría de los educadores bilingües no pasan por los caminos tradicionales de hacerse maestro. Son personas que hablan el español quienes, tras graduarse de la universidad y trabajar en su profesión, optan, con un costo enorme, por dejar sus trabajos y dedicarse a la enseñanza de estudiantes en su gran mayoría pobres, en escuelas

de rendimiento bajo, con poca o ninguna destreza en el idioma inglés.

Para calificarse para ser maestros bilingües, estos profesionales se encaminaron en un trayecto de parecer interminable por obtener un certificado de enseñanza bilingüe inicial, llevando cursos de preparación de maestros, aprobando exámenes estatales, y pasando horas incontables preparándose para enfrentar las necesidades de tales estudiantes. El trayecto es aun más difícil para los que, por ejemplo, sacaron su título en psicología, pero que quieren dictar matemáticas o ciencias. Se les asigna la ardua tarea de ser maestro a tiempo completo, colaborar con un mentor de su escuela, ser estudiante de noche, luchando contra las manos del reloj por terminar las clases en la materia que dictan.

Las escuelas no distan de sufrir de las mismas trabas - los administradores en todo el país buscan por todas partes maestros de matemáticas, ciencias, lengua, educación cívica y artes que hablen español y que con éxito hayan podido maniobrar por un sinfín de trámites y obtener la aprobación correcta en el tema de educación bilingüe.

En lo que los requerimientos de NCLB van ahorrando aun más al sistema educativo estadounidense, la carrera por no dejar a ningún niño atrás está abandonando a miles de maestros hispanos, quienes han pagado un costo personal muy alto por devolver algo a su comunidad.

¿Cuántos podrán terminar los últimos cursos de ciencias, matemáticas o inglés este verano para poder ser considerados "altamente calificados" y volver al salón de clase? ¿A cuántos se les pasará la fecha límite pero que todavía podrán perseverar y terminar el programa

de cursos requerido para alcanzar el año académico 2007-2008?

Las realidades de tener que contar con el dinero suficiente para subsistir y, en muchos casos, mantener a una familia, hallarán a un sinnúmero de maestros hispanos comprometidos y dedicados en busca de empleo en el sector privado otra vez. No se podrá contar las generaciones de estudiantes que vendrán a este país con la esperanza de mejores oportunidades educativas quienes se verán perdidos sin el apoyo de los maestros que el sistema dejó atrás.

Estos mismos maestros quienes han vertido sus ahorros y sus esfuerzos en hacerse maestros dinámicos, hábiles en dar instrucción cultural y lingüísticamente apta a sus estudiantes, tendrán que observar mientras los distritos escolares luchan por identificar a los elusivos maestros bilingües.

Durante el curso de un año escolar corriente, la mayoría de distritos escolares necesitan contratar a más maestros. Deben recurrir a maestros de reemplazo a largo plazo para llenar las vacantes de los salones de instrucción bilingüe.

¿Qué va a ocurrir si a fines de julio el 50 por ciento o más de todas las vacantes de maestros bilingües se quedan sin llenar, sin nadie con las calificaciones necesarias para dictar cursos de ciencias, matemáticas o inglés a los estudiantes que saben muy poco inglés?

Tal vez el gobierno pueda aprobar una ley de Que Ningún Maestro Quede Atrás para hacer puente sobre esta brecha y continuar ofreciendo instrucción académica a la comunidad hispana. Se ha comprobado que cuando los estudiantes de proficiencia limitada del inglés reciben instrucción en su propio idioma, logran completar la escuela secundaria y hasta la universitaria.



More 3,000 people participated in the Solidarity March that was held on Monday which started at St. Joseph's church and concluded at the Lubbock Courthouse gazebo area. People from Levelland, Muleshoe, Idalou, Abernathy, Littlefield and more surrounding community made the march a peaceful and great success. ¡Se Se Puede! We March Today...Tomorrow we Vote! were just a few strong shouting messages that were heard as they echoed throughout the march.

Now Needed: a 'No Teacher Left Behind' Law

By Esther J. Cepeda

The final weeks of March came with the fall of the guillotine on untold numbers of bilingual educators across the country as school districts raced to inform teachers considered not highly qualified that they will not have a job in the fall. Even as the number of students who have limited English skills climbs, the number of teachers who are able to deliver instruction in their native language is plummeting. This native language is overwhelmingly Spanish.

The federal No Child Left Behind (NCLB) act which took effect in 2003 requires that all teachers of core academic subjects in public elementary and secondary school meet the "highly qualified" requirements by the end of the 2005-2006 school year. To be highly qualified all teachers must hold a standard teaching certificate, and have a bachelor's degree with a major, or equivalent schooling, in the core subject taught.

On the face of things, it is absolutely equitable to hold bilingual teachers to the same standards as mainstream educators - appropriate pedagogical training and demonstrated expertise in the subject matter taught, regardless of the language of instruction delivery.

In reality, however, most bilingual educators do not go through the traditional channels to become a teacher. They are fluent speakers of Spanish who, after attaining their undergraduate degrees and working in their chosen profession, made the enormously costly decision to leave their jobs to dedicate themselves to teaching

students who are overwhelmingly poor, attend low-performing schools, and have few or no English language skills.

To do this, these professionals embarked on a seemingly endless journey of attaining an initial bilingual teaching certificate, taking teacher preparation classes, passing state examinations, and spending untold hours of preparation to face the needs of such students. The road is even tougher for those who, for example, attained an undergraduate degree in psychology but desire to teach math or science. They are put to the task of being a full-time teacher, a protégé to their school's mentor, and a night student, struggling against a ticking clock to finish up classes in the core subject they teach.

Schools are in no different straits - administrators all over the country are looking everywhere they can for math, science, language, social studies and arts teachers who are fluent in Spanish and have successfully maneuvered through endless red tape to get the appropriate endorsement in bilingual education.

As the NCLB requirements tighten their stranglehold on the U.S. educational system, the race to leave no child behind is leaving behind thousands of Hispanic teachers who have paid a high personal cost to give back to their community.

How many will be able to finish up those last science or math or English courses over the summer so they can be considered "highly qualified" and return to the classroom? How many will miss the cutoff but somehow persevere and

manage to finish the requisite course load in time for the 2007-2008 school year?

The realities of having enough money to subsist and, in many cases, support a family, will find untold numbers of passionate, dedicated Hispanic teachers out on the street, dusting off the resume and preparing to return to the private sector for employment. They are lost to untold generations of students who come to this country hoping for better educational opportunities than the ones they had back home.

These same teachers who have poured their savings and effort into becoming dynamic teachers, skilled at delivering culturally and linguistically tailored in-

struction to their students, will have to watch as school districts struggle to find elusive bilingual teachers.

During the course of the average school year, most school districts are understaffed. They must resort to long-term substitute teachers to fill bilingual classroom vacancies.

What will happen if late July comes and 50 percent or more of all bilingual teacher vacancies remain open, with no one qualified enough to teach science, math or English to students who know very little English?

Perhaps the federal government can enact a No Teacher Left Behind law to bridge the gap and continue to provide curriculum instruction to the Hispanic community. It has been proven that when students with limited English proficiency are provided with instruction in their native language, the path to high school completion and higher education becomes a reality.

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The future of our children's education depends on making smart decisions.

On May 13, make a smart decision and vote for Christy Martinez for Lubbock School Board. Show our youth that you care about their future; and vote for the candidate that values cultural diversity, values educators and above all values a child's right to an equal education.

CHRISTY MARTINEZ

Our hope for a better future.

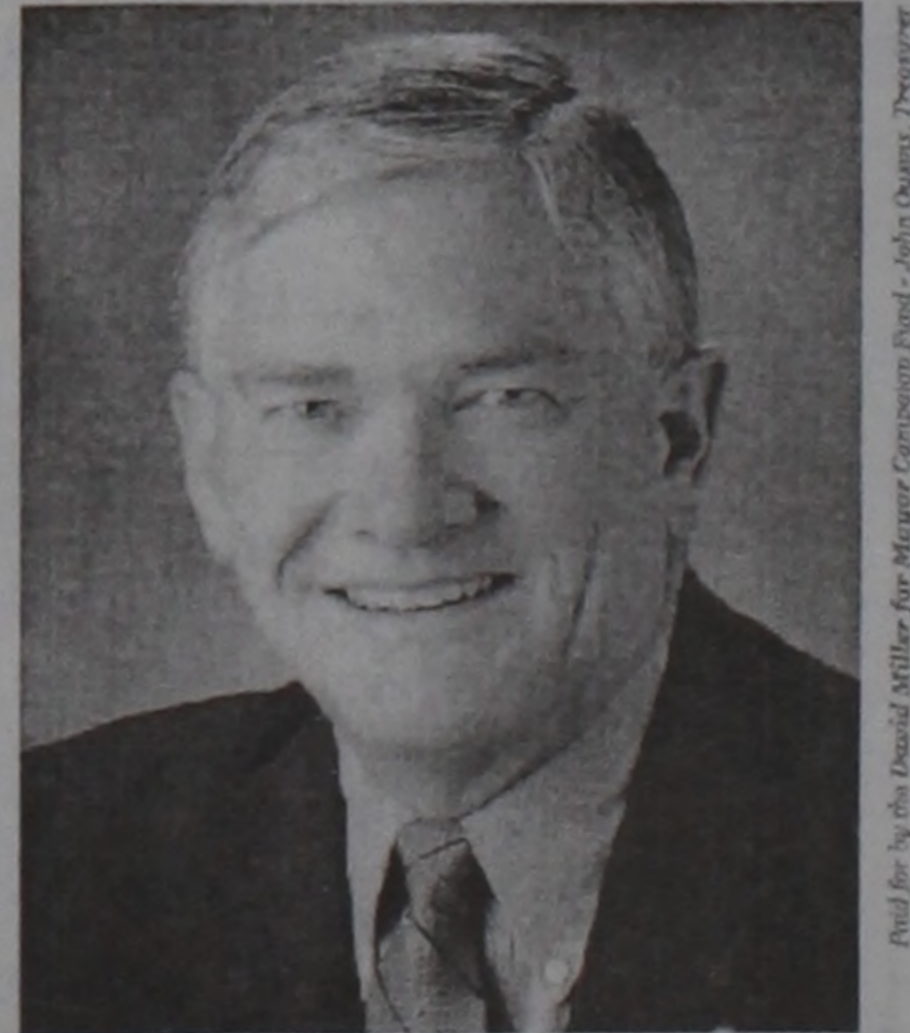
Last day to register to vote in City and School Board elections is April 11th



Paid for by the Christy Martinez for LISD Board of Trustee At-Large Seat Campaign Fund - Kelly Duff, Treasurer (806)392-7141.

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¡Viva México! ¡Viva Juárez! ¡Viva el 5 de Mayo!

Los mexicano-americanos celebran el 5 de mayo, especialmente en los estados de California, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas.

(1846-1848) como respuesta a las atrocidades cometidas por las tropas americanas que ocuparon las tierras anexadas por los Estados Unidos de América al terminar la guerra.

nanciamiento para el Gobierno Constitucional Mexicano en su lucha contra la Monarquía Imperial Mexicana.

En 1858, Benito Juárez fue elegido Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos para defender la Constitución establecida el 5 de febrero de 1857.

fabulados por los terratenientes plutocráticos y los conservadores de México que tenían perder su poderío y sus tierras al nuevo gobierno constitucional del Presidente Juárez.

Mientras tanto, en la ciudad de México, el Presidente Juárez (indio zapoteca que se había licenciado como abogado y había estudiado para el sacerdocio) tomaba medidas para contrarrestar la invasión: "El gobierno de la República...en vista de la declaración de los plenipotenciarios franceses, no puede ni debe hacer otra cosa que rechazar la fuerza con la fuerza y defender a la nación de la agresión injusta con la que se la amenaza..."

componía de (7.000) siete mil soldados que salieron en la ruta de (225) doscientas veinticinco millas hacia la ciudad de México a principios de abril con la ilusión de que los mexicanos les darían la bienvenida. Esta ilusión fue nutrida por Juan N. Almonte, un reaccionario mexicano, y por el Conde Dubois de Saligny, el embajador francés, nombrado por Napoleón.

El 5 de mayo de 1862, los cañones resonaron y los rifles dispararon y más de (1,000) mil soldados franceses cayeron muertos. Los mexicanos habían ganado la batalla, pero no la guerra.

Para junio de 1864, Maximiliano de Habsburgo y su esposa Carlota (austriacos) llegaron a la ciudad de México para tomar posesión del recién formado Imperio Mexicano y fueron coronados como el Emperador y la Emperatriz de México.

canos. Los republicanos, al mando de Benito Juárez, no aceptaron la intervención extranjera. Se refugiaron en el norte del país y les pidieron ayuda a los californianos y a otras sociedades mexicano-norteamericanas con financiación y voluntarios para la lucha.

Finalmente, Maximiliano fue derrotado y capturado el 15 de mayo de 1867; fue juzgado por una corte marcial y ejecutado por una escuadra de fusilamiento el 19 de junio en el Cerro de las Campanas con sus generales Miguel Miramón y Tomás Mejía.

El 5 de mayo es una fiesta nacional mexicana. El campo de batalla es ahora un parque en Puebla con la estatua del General Zaragoza montado a caballo. Uno de los fuertes es ahora un museo de historia que describe a escala con soldados de juguete lo ocurrido durante la Batalla de Puebla.

Los estudiantes de Español 103 de la mañana y de la noche del Sinclair Community College fueron quienes hicieron este trabajo de investigación histórica como proyecto de grupo.

COMMUNITY VOICES

HR 4437 is a "Bad" Law

The best thing about the March and Rally is that it was a grassroots effort and it was peaceful, respectful and positive.

The Marchers asked for secure borders. I agree that before we do anything, we must first secure our borders.

They asked for Comprehensive Immigration Reform. I agree. The current laws do not serve our nation, or the 12 million undocumented workers, or the millions of American employers and hundreds of corporations who hire them.

The marchers pointed out that HR 4437 is a "BAD" law. I agree. HR 4437 makes Christians criminals if they give to the poor, feed the hungry and shelter the homeless. Jesus, our Lord and Savior, is clear in calling on His disciples to love one another.

Ysidro Gutierrez, Lubbock via Email

The Real Emergency

That Zamora woman who held the United States of America Flag upside down did a great disservice to those that wanted to achieve progress in the illegal immigration debate. On television she was conscientious and proud to display her disrespect in the name of "emergency".

Armando González, Lubbock via Email

The Final Word: We are all Equal

In our opinion, this march & demonstration held in our city was a good demonstration of how our people can unite when there is something wrong. When me & my wife marched looking back as we crossed fourth street with the lunch hour traffic, this was very overwhelming; seeing our Hispanics & Latinos joining together as one force united.

"If you read the Pledge of Allegiance it states. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

What is this; telling you that we do not obey our pledge of allegiance or that it only stands only for Anglos? Now there is something wrong with this picture. Bottom line here is that, we are all equal it doesn't matter if you are black, white, brown, purple or green; we all bleed the same and we are all here for just a test.

Sincerely, Henry F. Martinez & Diana M. Martinez, Lubbock via Email

"Community Voices" would like to hear from you, the readers. You may remain anonymous, but El Editor reserves the right to edit all comments for offensive language, offensive or distasteful content, or personal attacks, and for space.

All comments in the Community Voices section are strictly the opinion of the writer and do not represent the opinions or views of this newspaper or its advertisers. "Community Voices" is offered as a public service by El Editor to provide an alternative forum to mainstream media; so readers wishing to express their opinions and comments may do so.

Is USC in danger of losing its 2004 BCS title?

The BCS commissioners aren't ready to answer that question yet, but they will begin to ponder rule violations by the former BCS champion during Collegiate Commissioners Association meetings in June.

The June discussions are at least a step forward from last week, when Slive said in Phoenix that the BCS is "... not a structure designed to deal with issues that are (NCAA) governmental in nature."

The truth is, the NCAA has little jurisdiction over the Division I-A postseason. It would be up to the BCS to take away its own championship.

Key questions remain: *Do the commissioners have the stomach to penalize their own? The Pac-10 is the only conference with its own enforcement staff.

*What is the voting process? Consider a 5-5 tie between the 11 I-A commissioners on whether to discipline USC and the deciding vote is cast by the Sun Belt Conference.

*Would a penalty be retroactive to include USC, or would the commissioners decide to apply sanctions only going forward?

*What army is going to be hired to break into Heritage Hall to take back the BCS championship trophy?

For the commissioners to even



consider stripping a title — from USC or any team in the future — the NCAA and conference investigations would have to run their courses.

There was an indication to SportsLine.com that the BCS would act only if the NCAA forced a school to forfeit victories as part of sanctions.

The NCAA and Pac-10 are currently investigating USC.

The NCAA does not sponsor a championship for Division I-A football. Until the BCS started in 1998, "mythical" national championships were determined strictly by polls since 1936.

The BCS was created to match in a championship game, the No. 1 and No. 2 teams in its final regular-season standings.

LULAC Council 263 Presents 8th Annual Roberto Lugo Scholarship Golf Tournament. Slaton Municipal Golf Course Saturday, May 13, 2006. 8:00 am Shotgun Start 2 Man Scramble.

El Editor

AVISO LEGAL

Estos juegos de raspar de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas terminan el 31 de mayo de 2006. Tienes hasta el 27 de noviembre de 2006 para canjear cualquier boleto de estos juegos:

- Juego #481, \$20 Viva Las Vegas Probabilidades son de 1 en 2.79
Juego #612, \$2 Holiday Bingo Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.21
Juego #526, \$2 Roses & Riches Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.69
Juego #616, \$2 Sleigh Ride Riches Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.58
Juego #533, \$10 Set For Life Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.47
Juego #625, \$5 Green And Gold Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.57
Juego #594, \$5 Diamond Mine Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.72
Juego #635, \$10 World Poker Tour \$100,000 Texas Hold 'Em Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.04
Juego #597, \$5 Monthly Bonus Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.61

Falleció el Padre de Tiger Woods

Earl Woods, padre del golfista Tiger Woods, falleció hoy miércoles después de una larga batalla con el cáncer. Tenía 74 años de edad.

"Mi papá fue mi mejor amigo y mi modelo a seguir, y lo voy a extrañar profundamente", dijo Tiger Woods en su página de internet. "Me sobrecoge pensar en todas las grandes cosas que hizo en su vida. Fue un extraordinario padre, entrenador, mentor, soldado, esposo y amigo."

Earl Woods fue diagnosticado con cáncer de próstata en 1998 y recibió quimioterapia, pero la enfermedad resurgió en 2004 y se le propagó por todo el cuerpo.

El mes pasado, su condición le impidió por primera vez viajar al Masters para ver a su hijo, quien terminó tercero.



Las probabilidades mostradas aquí son probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio, incluyendo los premios iguales al valor del boleto. Los expendedores de la Lotería están autorizados para canjear premios de hasta, e incluyendo, \$500. Premios de \$600 o más tienen que ser cobrados en persona en un Centro de Reclamo de la Lotería o por correo con un formulario de cobro de la Lotería completado; sin embargo, premios anuales o premios de más de \$999,999 tienen que ser cobrados en persona en la oficina central de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas en Austin.

www.CovenantHeartInstitute.org

Are you or a loved one affected by heart health issues? Covenant Heart Institute invites you to join us for our "Heart Matters" breakfast club. This is a great opportunity to share your thoughts, feelings and experiences with others who are dealing with matters of the heart.

You're invited to the Heart Matters breakfast club.

"Stroke Therapy in the Modern Era—Establishing a Center of Excellence"

Presented by: Dan Bartel, M.D., Neurologist North Texas Neurology Associates, Wichita Falls, Texas

Friday, May 26 9-10 a.m.

Covenant Medical Center—Lakeside 4000 24th Street Arnett Room, 6th Floor



For more information, please call 806.725.1650



Aguacate para el Cinco de Mayo

¿Sabía usted que para el Cinco de Mayo los estadounidenses consumen aproximadamente 47 millones de libras de aguacate?

Así como lo oye, mientras los mexicanos consumen para este día platillos como el mole poblano y los chiles en nogada, los anglosajones se inclinan por el guacamole, el bocadillo más tradicional que se prepara con aguacate.

En los supermercados se venden alrededor de 12 variedades de aguacates, pero el más popular para las fiestas de mayo es el llamado Hass, que se cultiva aquí en California y que también se importa de México, Chile, República Dominicana y Nueva Zelanda.

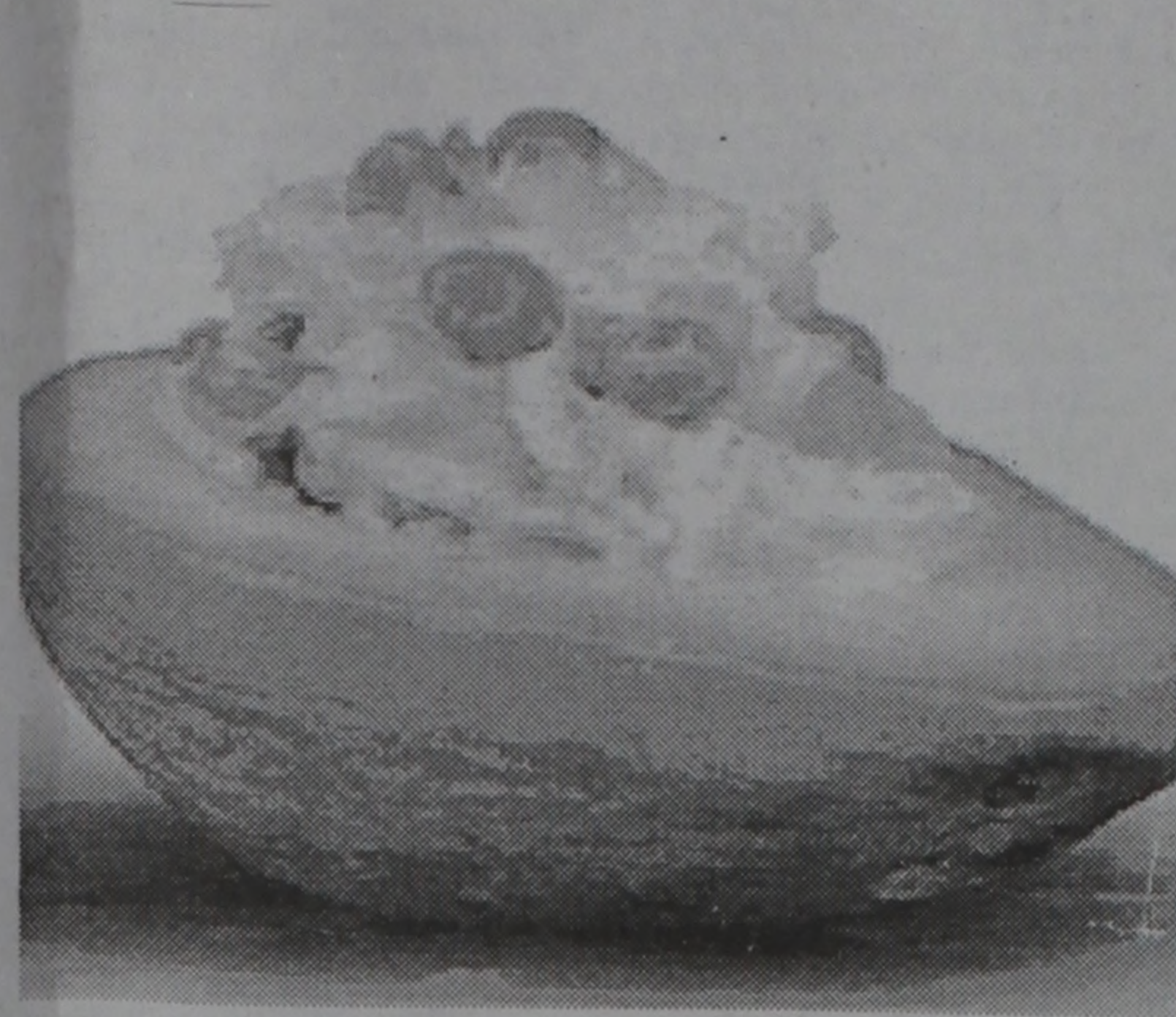
"El guacamole para el angloamericano es sinónimo de fiesta", dice la chef Laura Díaz-Brown, mejor conocida como chef Lala.

"Realmente el aguacate se puede usar en muchos otros platillos, como las ensaladas, los tacos, los nachos y las enchiladas", agregó la experta.

Aunque en la mayoría de las recetas el aguacate se utiliza crudo cuando está bien maduro; también se puede agregar a sopas o guisos calientes. Se suele incorporar al final de las recetas, para que no altere su sabor.

Lala ha elaborado varias recetas a base de aguacate para el Consejo del Aguacate Hass (The Hass Avocado Board, HAB) y una de sus favoritas es uno relleno con pechuga de pollo.

"Es un platillo que se puede servir como aperitivo o como ensalada", dice la experta en cocina. Además, se puede hacer con camarones o solamente con verduras, para que quede mucho más sa-



- 1 rama de apio
- 2 onzas de cebolla amarilla pedada y partida en trozos grandes
- 2 cucharadas de mayonesa baja en grasa
- 1 cucharada de crema agria baja en grasa
- 4 onzas de lechuga iceberg finamente picada
- 6 onzas de chícharos congelados o enlatados
- 2 onzas de apio partido en cubitos
- 1/2 cucharadita de sal de apio
- 1 pizca de pimienta blanca
- 1 pizca de páprika
- Jugo de limón o aceite de oliva

Preparación
Coloque la pechuga de pollo, la rama de apio y la cebolla en una olla mediana con un poquito de agua. Deje que hierva, baje el calor de la estufa y deje cocer por aproximadamente una hora.

Retire el pollo de la olla, escurra el caldo y deseche las verduras. Desmenuce la pechuga.

En un recipiente hondo y mediano combine la mayonesa, la crema agria, la lechuga, el apio partido en cubitos, la pimienta blanca y una pizca de sal de apio. Revuelva bien. Añada el pollo y los chícharos. Ajuste la sazón.

Parta los aguacates a la mitad, a lo largo, y retire la semilla. Péelos con cuidado y córtelos un poquito en la base para que pueda pararlos con facilidad.

Barnice los aguacates con jugo de limón o aceite de oliva para que no se pongan negros.

Espolvoree los aguacates con sal de apio y encima coloque una o dos cucharaditas de la mezcla de pollo: Sirva en un plato individual, sobre una cama de lechuga finamente picada.
Rinde 10 porciones.

ludable". Lala también incorpora aguacate a su tradicional coctel de camarones y el resultado es un bocadillo más completo, con más textura y colorido.

Las virtudes

El aguacate es un producto netamente americano. Los aztecas lo llamaban ahucalt y más tarde los españoles lo bautizaron con el nombre de ahuate o aguacate, que conocemos hoy. También, hay quienes suelen llamarlo "pera lagarto", por la cáscara áspera que lo rodea.

Además de su exquisito sabor, uno de los mayores beneficios que tiene el aguacate es su contenido nutricional. Así de simple, como usted lo ve, cada fruto está cargado de potasio y ácido fólico; también tiene vitamina B6, magnesio, vitamina C, cobre, niacin, hierro y zinc, entre otros.

Los aguacates se deben consumir maduros, pero generalmente en los supermercados los colocan en los estantes cuando aún están

verdes o sin madurar. Los puede comprar así y, una vez en casa, colóquelos en una bolsa de papel o envuélvalos en papel periódico hasta que los sienta suaves, pero firmes.

También puede dejarlos madurar a temperatura ambiente. Una vez maduros, puede guardarlos en el refrigerador por dos o tres días, ya que al estar ahí dejan de madurar.

Otra manera de conservar los aguacates es en puré, bañados con jugo de limón y congelados hasta por un año.

Si tiene muchos aguacates maduros y no tiene cómo almacenarlos, no los tire. Son un excelente ingrediente para mascarillas para la cara y el cabello.

¡Buen provecho!

Aguacates Rellenos

- 5 aguacates medianos, maduros pero firmes
- 1 libra de pechuga de pollo, sin hueso y sin piel

The Solidarity March that was held on Monday in Lubbock was a great success, according to Bidal Aguero, editor/publisher of El Editor newspapers. Aguero along with Ysidro Gutierrez who helped to promote the event was also impressed with the outcome of the attendance.

SBA head resigns to lead Hispanic advocacy group

The head of the Small Business Administration, criticized by congressional Democrats for delays in providing loans following last year's hurricanes, announced today that he was stepping down.

Hector Barreto, picked by President Bush to head the SBA in 2001, said he was leaving the administration to head The Latino Coalition, a prominent Hispanic advocacy group based in Washington.

His departure comes at a time when new White House chief of staff Joshua Bolten is shaking up the administration in the face of record low approval ratings for the president and calls from Republicans in Congress for a staff overhaul.

A spokesman for Barreto said he had not been forced to resign by the White House.

"He was not asked to leave," said SBA spokesman Raul Cisneros. "He has been invited to join this prominent Latino organization and he has decided to do so."

In December, Rep. Nydia Velázquez, D-N.Y., the top Democrat on the House Small Business Committee, had called for Barreto's resignation contending that he "has simply run SBA straight into the ground."

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., ranking Democrat on a Senate committee overseeing the SBA, had also been highly critical of Barreto's actions following Hurricane Katrina, charging that "the SBA has ignored Gulf Coast small businesses."

Velázquez cited what she said were enormous loan backlogs and high rates of declined loans for hurricane victims as evidence that Barreto was not capable of leading the agency.

But the SBA statement announcing Barreto's departure said the agency had responded in an unprecedented manner following last year's hurricanes, providing more than \$8.4 billion in low-interest disaster loans to businesses and homeowners in the disaster areas, more than double the next-largest disaster response in the SBA's history.

The Associated Press had also reported that a substantial amount of nearly \$5 billion in SBA terrorism recovery loans awarded after the 2001 terror attacks had gone to companies that had not wanted the loans or known that they would be receiving government money earmarked for Sept. 11 victims.

In his resignation letter to Bush, Barreto said that it had been an honor "to help execute your vision to bring unprecedented opportunities to all entrepreneurs in every community as they seek to realize their dreams."

Barreto, the second-longest serving administrator in the SBA's history 53-year history, said that he had agreed to remain at SBA during the transition period. There was no immediate announcement from the White House about who would be nominated to replace Barreto. The post is subject to Senate confirmation.

The administration announced last week that White House politi-

SOFTBALL CALENDAR

- May 5-7 4th Annual Cinco de Mayo Men's D NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225**
- 4th Annual Women's Cinco de Mayo (Qualifier) USSSA \$175**
- May 19-21* 8th Annual Cotton Pickin' Fast Pitch NIT (All age groups) USSSA \$300 (6 game guarantee -World Series Qualifier)**
- June 2-4* 18th Annual Hub City Youth NIT (Girls & Boys - all ages) USSSA \$175/\$250 (Slow Pitch & Fast Pitch -World Qualifier)**
- June 9-11 4th Annual South Plains Men's D NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225**
- 4th Annual South Plains Women's NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225**
- June 16-18 13th Annual Hub City Men's C NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225**
- 13th Annual Hub City Men's E NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225**
- 3rd Annual Hub City Mixed NIT (World Series Qualifier) USSSA \$225 (Other Divisions Offered - Women's) \$175**
- July 14-16 Youth Slow Pitch State USSSA \$200**
- July 22-23 - Texas SuperCup/Menudozo Softball Tournament**
- Aug 4-6 USSSA West Texas Men's C and E State USSSA \$250**
- Aug 11-13 USSSA West Texas Men's D and Women's State USSSA \$250**
- Aug 25-27 2nd Annual Cotton Pickin' Midwest National (Men's & Women's) USSSA \$300 S**

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Mother's Day is Right Around the Corner Send in Your Mother's Day Wishes or Favorite Mother's Day Memory for Publication in our Thursday may 11th Edition. Deadline for submission is Tuesday, May 9th. Email to eleditor@sbcglobal.net or mail to: 1502 Ave. M, Lubbock, Tx 79401

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Yes to Citizenship, No to Guest Worker Programs

By Roberto Lovato
 If anyone has everything to lose by participating in the May boycott called by some immigrants' rights activists, it's Jesus Nunez Vela. Despite the risk of losing his job as an agricultural worker on a farm in North Carolina, the 57-year-old "guest worker" is not going to work on Monday and will instead hop on a bus headed to a march against punitive immigration proposals in Washington, D.C.

I met Vela as he was getting pesticides. After the harvest ends, Vela returns to his home in Durango, Mexico. Though he is grateful to be making more than the 50 pesos (approximately \$5) per day he made back home, he does not recommend the life of the H-2, or "guest worker," to anyone. "I've been temporary for more than 15 years and I'd like it to stop," says Vela. "I'm doing this because I have a wife and four kids who depend on me. They (the U.S. government and politicians) keep us under the

mustachioed son since he was 3 years old, I have a hard time understanding how we can afford not to boycott. Under the little used H-2 program (only about 120,000 Mexican workers are covered in the entire country), Vela and other workers are allowed to enter the United States to work for a specific employer, and must leave soon after the picking season ends each year. He and boycott organizers are marching, stopping work and organizing other activities to discourage President Bush and Congress from extending such temporary programs to the more than 12 million undocumented rural and urban workers. He and all immigrants rights advocates want a path to citizenship as a solution to the plight of the undocumented like Vela who have worked in the United States for years. "I'm going to Washington to remind them we're still waiting," he says.

But not all immigrants rights advocates agree with Vela and boycott organizers about stopping work or student walkouts called for this Monday. Critics like some of my friends at the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) National Capital Immigration Coalition and other nonprofit immigrants rights advocates believe that the risks to immigrant workers are "too high," that such measures as work stoppages and school walkouts are "too extreme." I don't agree. After spending time in the labor camps with Jesus and other workers organized by the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), and after more than eight years of heading up an immigrants rights organization, I think that the treatment of Vela and other undocumented and temporary workers is "too extreme." I think that the perpetual fear sowed by Immi-

Immigrants rally unlikely to break Senate impasse

A nationwide boycott by Hispanic groups and others seeking rights for illegal immigrants was unlikely to help break a U.S. Senate impasse on an overhaul of immigration laws, Republican lawmakers said on Tuesday. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants and their supporters

mentary on Tuesday in many newspaper editorials, which said the boycott was unlikely to settle the debate. But Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid of Nevada said the large, peaceful rallies had a powerful impact and vowed to push for the bipartisan Senate bill. "I'm not going to roll over," Reid told reporters. "I can't, this is too important an issue."

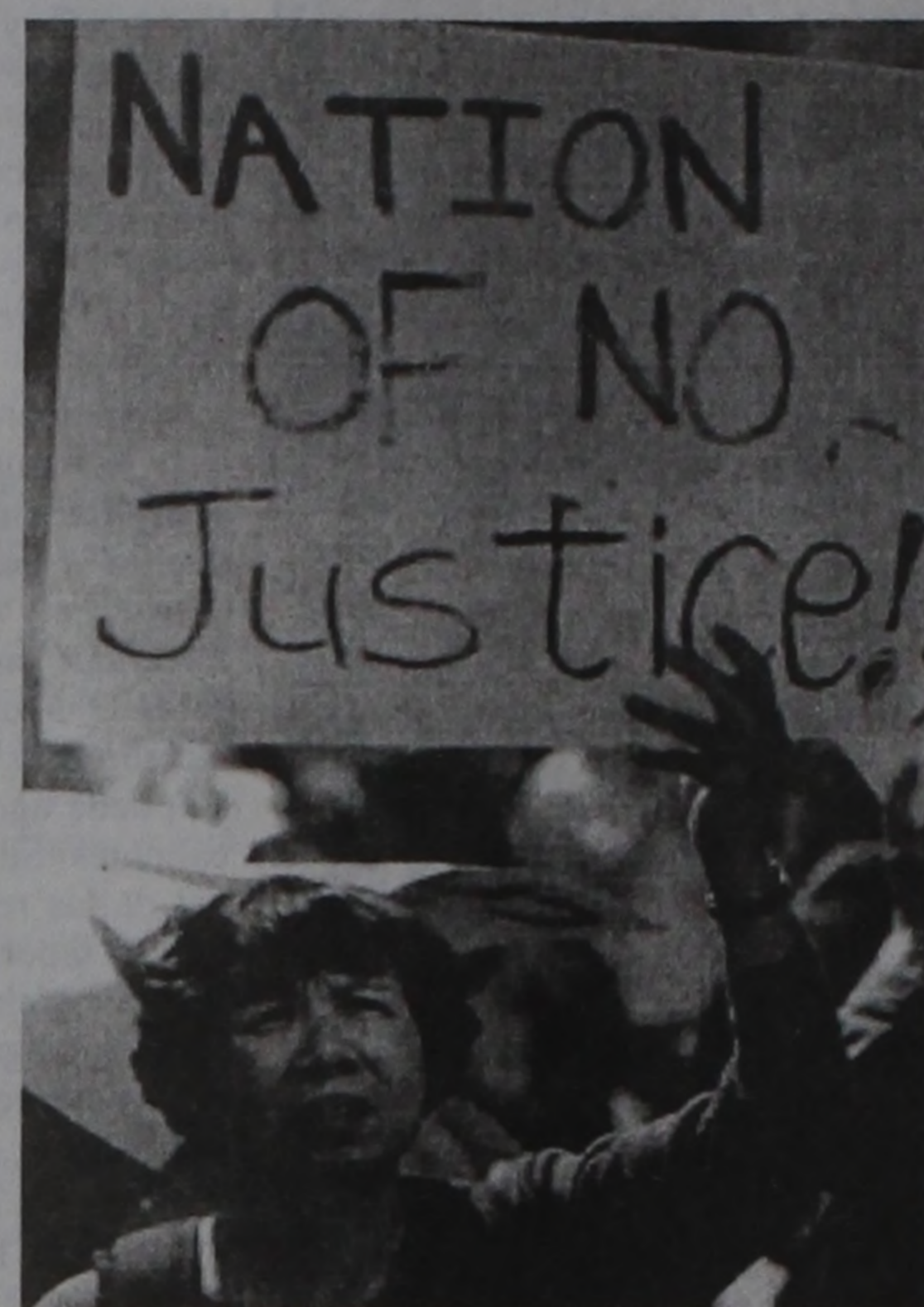
In an effort to break an impasse over possible amendments that stalled the Senate bill last month, Reid offered to limit the number of amendments to 10 for each party. But Frist did not accept that and told reporters talks would continue in an effort to bring the bill up for further Senate consideration by the end of the month.

Reid cast doubt on its prospects during this congressional election year. "My best assessment is they don't want a bill," Reid said about majority Republicans.

Democrats fear Republicans will try to water down the bill through the amendment process. Reid is also seeking assurances that the Senate would hold its position in eventual negotiations with the U.S. House of Representatives, which has already passed a bill that criminalizes illegal presence in the United States.

The House bill would make illegal presence in the United States a felony instead of a civil offense and calls for construction of a fence along parts of the U.S. border with Mexico. Any Senate bill would have to be merged with the House measure.

The Senate bill includes border security and enforcement measures. It also would create a guest worker program backed by President George W. Bush and would give some of the estimated 11.5 million to 12 million illegal immigrants living in the United States a chance to earn citizenship. They would have to pay a fine, pay back taxes, show an understanding of English and meet other requirements.



walked off their jobs and held protests around the country on Monday in a display of economic might aimed at persuading Congress to pass a law giving them a chance of citizenship. "It didn't really affect what goes on the floor of the Senate," said Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, a Tennessee Republican.

Sen. John Cornyn (news, bio, voting record), a Texas Republican who opposes a bipartisan Senate bill that would give millions of illegal immigrants a chance to earn U.S. citizenship, said he doubted the protests would have much impact.

"If anything, I think it may have alienated some people," he said. That assessment reflected com-

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off another bus -- for the 15th time -- in rural Vass, N.C. He had just finished an 18-hour ride from Nayarit, Mexico, when I met him in the offices of the North Carolina Growers Association (NCGA). Vela has, since 1991, come to the United States as a temporary guest worker to pick tomatoes, yams and the most painful crop, tobacco, which forces workers to bend over for more than 10 hours a day in fields filled with

illusion that we will one day get our papers." As he says this he sits and waits to get processed in the NCGA office before reporting once again to his employer on the farm.

Vela's situation reminds me of my cousins from El Salvador who have toiled under the tyranny of temporary status as maids and housekeepers in cities like San Francisco. When I think about my cousin Maria, who had not seen her now-

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