

La Celebración del 16 de Septiembre

Independence. In the United States it is July 4th of 1776, in France July 14, 1789 and in Mexico it is September 16, 1810. On these dates different men began similar movements that shaped their own countries and developed what is now democracy.

The facts are simple. The cast of characters are not. First we have the Bourbon kings of Spain. They owned the New World because the years after Christopher Columbus came to America Pope Alexander IV conveyed original title to the New World to the Spanish kings.

The kings sent pure blooded Spaniards to run their empire and to collect their taxes. After the 1529 conquest of the Aztec empire, these royal functionaries sent for wives and started families in the New World, with the wealthiest colony, Mexico, attracting the best and brightest. After several generations, two groups of Spaniards developed in mutual dislike and hatred. The Europeans or Gachupines, as they were known, dominated every facet of colonial life, including commerce, agriculture, municipal government and the Church.

The American, criollos born in the New World, did not share

in political power and were allowed little more than service in the Church, an education and service in the colonial militia.

However, as the Gachupines

concentrated in Mexico City, it was the American, the Criollos, who ran the mines and far flung ranches and farms of a very rich Mexico. It was they who came

in daily contact with the millions of Indians and mestizos of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, Negroes and mulattos. Besides treating the Ameri-

can creoles like cousins with leprosy, the Gachupines and their king instituted a tribute system without parallel in modern history. Not even the British came close.

Every unmarried Indian or Mestizo man over 25 years of age and every married Indian or Mestizo man was forced to pay tribute to the king once a year in public ceremony. Moreover, they were not permitted to wear Spanish clothes; own horses or firearms. Punishment for a first offense of wearing Spanish clothes was 100 lashes and 30 days in jail. Needless to say, much hatred existed of this system by both the American Criollos towards the Gachupines and from the Indians-Mestizos-Negros and mulattoes towards anyone white and Spanish.

Herein lie the seeds of revolution. A far-away King and his government which lives like a colonial parasite off a wealthy colony. A royalty and aristocracy. A deep division of class dictated by place of birth; by

wealth and by landholdings. And, a deep division of class dictated by color of skin.

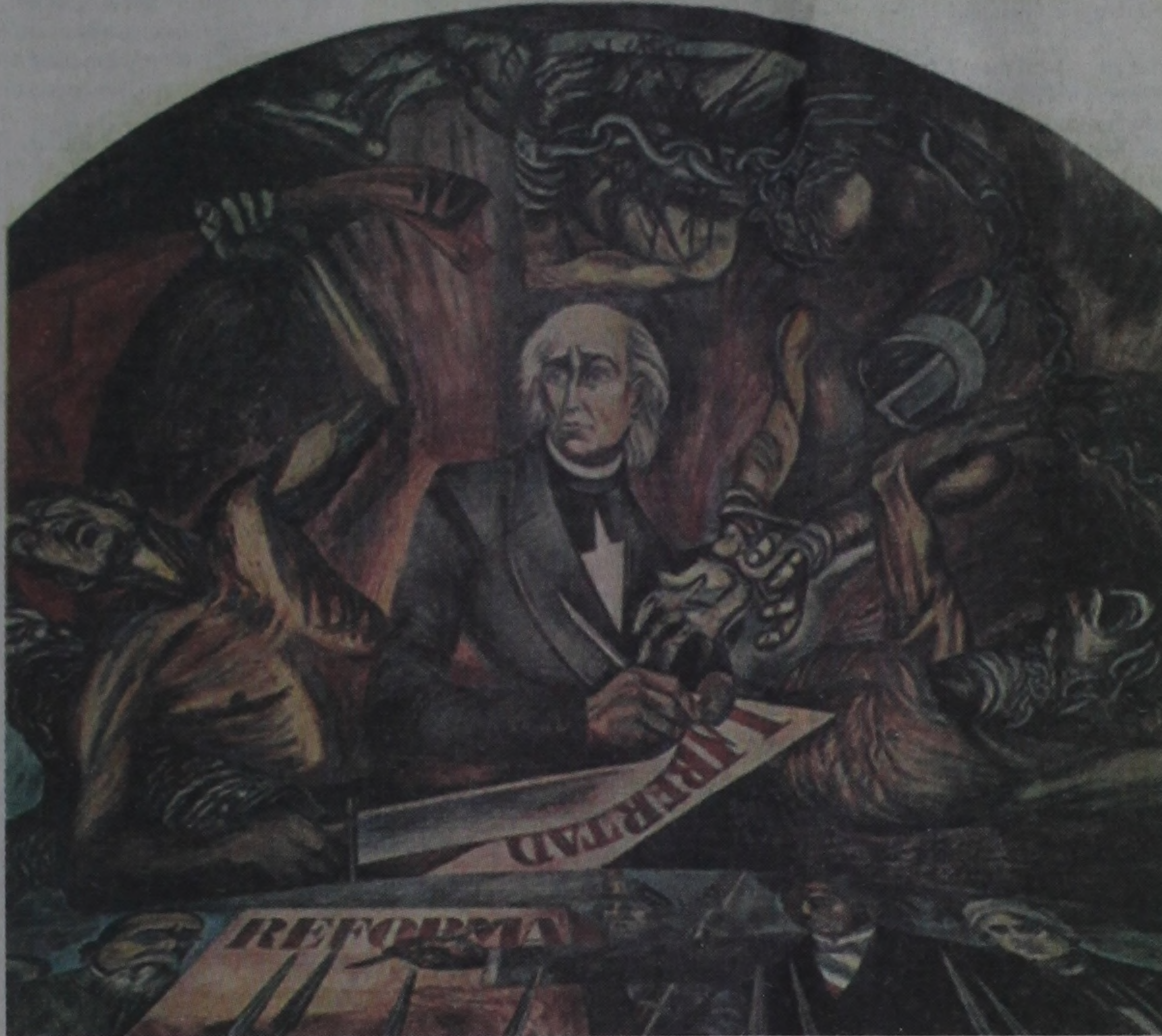
This was Mexico in 1810. This was the Mexico that Catholic Priest Miguel Hidalgo wanted to change.

After conspiring with Criollos for months to start a war of Independence from Napoleon-controlled Spain; word reached the good parish priest in Dolores and the authorities were enroute to arrest him and his co-conspirators.

It was decided in the middle of the night to declare the revolution. It was, in the early morning hours of September 16, 1810. There's not exact record of what Father Hidalgo told his hundreds of parishioners, as there are three versions, by three people, one of whom wasn't present.

Nevertheless, historians pretty much agree on "Long Live Mexico", "Long Live King Feromand II", "Death to the Gachupines" and, "Death to Bad government".

(Continued on page 6)



Contestants Vie for Miss Hispanic Crown

The Miss Hispanic Scholarship Pageant promises to be a night of cultural entertainment full of festive sights and sounds in celebration of Hispanic



Heritage Month. This is a community-wide event open to anyone that shares an interest in experiencing some culture without having to leave the country. For only \$6 (or \$4 for students) the persons attending can expect a great show which includes the following features:

- An opening production based on the music of Celia Cruz, "La Vida Es Un Carnaval" (Life is a Carnivale). It will feature the talents of Texas Tech University Salsa Dance Instructors and the 2006 Contestants.

- Each contestant will then perform her talent, which I must say is going to make it a tough Competition!

- An evening gown production choreographed to the hot new "Cha Cha" song, which will include the participation of the Texas Tech University Army ROTC cadets and the talent of Erika Ponce, Miss Lubbock 2005.
- Brooke Chavez, a past queen and recent graduate of Harvard University will serve as the Emcee ... and Eddie Moreno from Magic 93.7 will serve as the backstage announcer.

- There will also be a special recognition and reunion of past queens spanning 50 years of history! The public is invited to attend this event to support the hard work these contestants have put into preparing as well as to support the committee of volunteers who have worked endlessly to create a top-rate production in which to promote the MHL mission ... "to instill culture and heritage, to promote education and to provide opportunities to reach out to the community"

Miss Hispanic Scholarship Pageant Contestants



Ashley Prothro attends Frenship High School and is the daughter of Bill & Connie Prothro



Amanda Salazar attends South Plains College and is the daughter of Erasmo and Nancy Salazar



Amy Gutierrez attends Texas Tech University and is the daughter of Roy & Annette Saucedo and Greg Gutierrez.



Melenie Robles attends SPC and Texas Tech University. She is the daughter of Ernest and Frances Robles



Valerie Martinez attends Texas Tech University and is the daughter of Pat & Irma Torres and Carlos Martinez.

COMMUNITY VOICES

A wise man whose assassination probably came about because he spoke up about the injustices he witnessed and dared to denounce them, once said that our lives "will begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter". His name was Martin Luther King, Jr.

Never before has it been more important to exercise our freedom of expression; our freedom of speech. Never before has it been so important to let our voices live.

I leave you with that thought as I edit my last version of "Community Voices" for this newspaper. When this feature was started, it was started with the hope that people would allow their voices to be heard, to express their opinions on issues that matter, issues that impact all our lives.

I thank those who took the time to respond to our "question of the week" and those readers who took time to read "Community Voices". I encourage you to continue to speak out on the things that you feel passionate about; because sometimes, it only takes one voice to make a difference.

Abel Cruz

This week, readers comment on the situation in Iraq

It is obvious to me (and certainly to folks more intelligent than me) that the war on terrorism that Bush has muscled on the people of the United States has come from fabrication. It may be condensed to this: Osama Bin Laden, by all accounts, was the master mind of 911, but Saddam Hussein is the one paying for his crime. Bin Laden is sipping coffee with his legs crossed watching CNN and listening to George.

I have heard Bush say that Saddam was a danger to the U.S., so it is good for him to be out of the way. Fidel Castro is as well a danger to the U.S., so why not go and dig the old timer out of a hole in the ground too. Why has Osama Bin Laden not been captured? To here the military and la inteligencia speak -- they are able to pick a bug out of the ear of rat from space, but are unable to capture this psycho killer of American innocents. This war demonstrates more of the raw dishonesty the Bush administration is infamous for. We need a President that is honest with the American people.

A donde esta ese Presidente?

Águila primos.

Armando Gonzales, Lubbock via Email

Wake up Americans, politicians!!! Why should the people in IRAQ get it together and stop fighting each other; we are modeling the same behaviors! HOW? Within the same congress!! Hello? They fight one another in Washington! They criticize each other, unable to agree on any thing! Why do we expect other countries to do better??? And we consider us to be a "democratic establishment"? We can not UNITE on any one thing!! As for the war, personally, the only ones that should be able to openly complain are the soldiers who are there fighting the war, while we, here in our "comfortable places" squabble!

Yes, I will support all the troops who are there and those waiting to go and for all those who have already paid a high price with their lives... those who have died so that you and I will not have to die!!

Norma Moore, 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. Mail your comments to Community Voices, 1502 Ave M, Lubbock, 79401, or email your comments to eleditor@sbcglobal.net

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.

**GOOD LUCK TO ALL
MISS HISPANIC
LUBBOCK
CONTESTANTS**
Felices Fiestas a Todos

CANDIDATE'S FORUM

This Week's Candidate: Robert Ricketts, Democratic Candidate for the 19th District House Seat presently held by Republican Randy Neugebauer

Topic: Political Action Committee Donations to Candidates and Candidates Debates

Republican Congressman Randy Neugebauer, Texas District 19 received a \$15,000 donation from the Tom DeLay PAC, Americans for a Republican Majority. The Federal Election Commission recently found that the PAC violated federal campaign laws and ordered the operation shut down?

El Editor: Mr. Ricketts, what are your views on the fact that the political action committee, Americans for a Republican Majority, has closed down its operations under the Conciliation Agreement reached with the Federal Elections Commission? In view of the violations discovered by the commission's audit, do you think your opponent Randy Neugebauer should return the \$15,000 donation he received from ARMPAC?

Ricketts: We've known for years that Tom DeLay's political action committee, ARMPAC, was not only unethical, but illegal. This agreement with the Federal Elections Commission represents an admission of illegality by the PAC itself. Two years after the redistricting fiasco, after months of smear attacks on District Attorney Ronnie Earle, efforts to bully the courts, and a failed attempt to manipulate the electoral process in this fall's election, Tom DeLay has finally admitted guilt and agreed to shut ARMPAC down and pay a large fine.

Thus, a particularly ugly chapter in the history of our great state nears an end. Tom DeLay, perhaps the most corrupt politician to ever represent the state of Texas, has now left the Congress. That is good for all Texans, not just those in his Sugarland district. DeLay's misbehavior reflected poorly on the entire state. Moreover, his lack of ethical standards influenced the behavior of legislators across the state, from Tom Craddick in the state capital to Randy Neugebauer in Washington DC. It is widely recognized, for example, that Mr. Neugebauer voted with DeLay almost 100% of the time. Mr. Neugebauer's vote to relax the House ethics rules in order to protect Mr. DeLay is also well-known, as is his financial contribution to Mr. DeLay's legal defense fund. Neugebauer has been one of Mr. DeLay's most reliable allies since his first day in Congress.

Should Randy Neugebauer return the \$15,000 in contributions he received from Mr. DeLay's illegal PAC is not the only question that should be asked? Should he return the thousands of dollars in political contributions he received from Randy "Duke" Cunningham, the former San Diego Congressman now serving time for corruption? What about the thousands of dollars he received from Jody Nelson, who recently pled guilty to embezzling over \$70 million from Snyder-based Patterson Drilling? Neugebauer says no. He sees nothing wrong with keeping stolen money, or funds received from tainted sources. Perhaps these are the interests he represents. That's unfortunate. We need our representative from District 19 to represent the hard-working people of West Texas. We need him to represent our values. We need him to demonstrate integrity and independence from special interests. Of course he should give the money back. That's been clear for months. The more important question is whether he should ever have taken it in the first place.

El Editor: Recently, your campaign reported that Mr. Neugebauer has declined to debate you in a public open forum; what are your thoughts on that.

Ricketts: Mr. Neugebauer's behavior while in office has shown a profound disrespect for the voters of District 19. Not only has he allied himself with the most corrupt politicians on Capitol Hill, he has allowed them to intimidate him into meekly standing to the side when vital interests of West Texans are at stake. He sided with those corrupt politicians when they tried to derail extension of the Voting Rights Act. He voted with them four times to try and gut that Act. He voted with them to cut veterans' benefits during a war - and he has twice voted against funding for the war in Iraq. Mr. Neugebauer is a reliable vote for the interests of the wealthy, but when it is time to vote for the interests of West Texans, he is AWOL.

Now, when it is time for the voters to evaluate his performance, he has announced that he has no intention of debating his opponents. Why won't he stand before his constituents and explain where he stands? This is a matter of respect not for his opponents, but for the citizens of his District. He has consistently shown over the past three years that he has no concern for our interests. On November 7th, we will have the opportunity to replace him with someone who will represent all the citizens of District 19 - those outside the country club as well as inside it. Every vote counts - yours can make the difference.

Comments or Questions: Email: acruztsc@aol.com

"Cruzing" on Down the Road

By Abel Cruz

But first... As a frequent viewer of city council meetings on the local city news channel, and observer of local politics, I have often been amazed and amused at some of the comments made by certain council members. Sometimes they make very little sense.

But Wednesday's replay of the September 13 meeting left me speechless and flabbergasted.

Through the magic of television, those of us who were watching were subjected to religious commentary and a scripture reading at a time when the council was discussing the new city property tax rate and city budget.

First and foremost, Mr. Price and Mrs. DeLeon should stick to the secular issues, the ones they were elected to deal with and leave the religious aspect out of the equation.

Ecclesiastes 3:1-8 starts out with the words, "for everything there is a season" and goes on to define that everything has its proper place and time. A city council meeting, during a discussion about taxes and the city budget, is not the proper place to be quoting scripture or invoking religious observations to justify one's election or vote on a particular issue as Mr. Price did during what can only be described as a "sermon on the dais".

(Maybe Mr. Price should remember that one of the reasons he was elected was because of a low voter turnout and apathy in District 2 and that there may be some people praying that his first term will be his last.)

The city council meeting time is to discuss "worldly" issues and not for council members to display their religious practices or beliefs. There is a vast divide between the subject of religion and God and taxes, city budgets, and other city matters. But then again, what else can we expect from a council who also passes resolutions calling on people to pray for rain and when we should pray for it. Religion is not a bad thing; it's just that a city council meeting is not the place or time for it.

Perhaps we would all be better served if all council members had a serious discussion about the issue of "growth" and whether this city should continue its policy of allowing unrestrained growth and annexation of areas which only lead to higher city maintenance costs. Maybe it's time that we put the brakes on the pro-growth bandwagon and truly examined what it will mean for the residents of this city. Perhaps we should examine the TIFS like the North Overton one which siphons new growth revenue and pumps it back in only to the area receiving the increased tax benefits. There is a price to pay for unrestrained and unregulated growth, and tax paying residents are the ones being asked to pay the piper.

What are we getting in return? Are our city parks in better shape? Are we safer because of increased police force staffing? Are our streets in better shape than they were even a couple of years ago? Are neighborhoods in North and East Lubbock, in District 2 for example, any better off economically than they were before?

If economic development is taking place in this city, then it should be reasonable to expect that revenues from the growth would be sufficient to offset the additional costs associated with the growth. And it should be reasonable to expect that there should be some benefit to the tax paying residents of this city.

When will those of us who haven't directly benefited from the new housing growth or commercial development see some economic benefit, such as tax relief and a decrease in city mandated fees?

And most importantly, when will those of us who pay a considerable amount of taxes already, see a return on our investment?

Perhaps, Mr. Price, you'd like to ask for some divine guidance so that you can answer that question?

Because if you're able to, you would confirm that God does indeed perform miracles.

Over the past 2-3 years, I have taken up space in this newspaper to share my thoughts and commentary on a variety of issues and topics. At times, I have felt like the message has fallen on "deaf ears", while at other times, I will confess to not even understanding the message I was trying to convey, myself.

Nevertheless, I tried to bring a different perspective, a different flavor if you will, to the issues which I felt were being discussed and important to you, the reader.

I'll be the first to admit that sometimes I missed the mark completely. But there were a couple of times I got it right; proving once again the old adage that says that even a blind squirrel finds an acorn now and then.

A few weeks ago, I decided that I would stop pecking away at this keyboard long enough to decide whether I would continue to write in this space, in addition to the other "stuff" I was doing for EE.

As you can probably tell, I made the decision.

Sometimes, we all wish that we could look into the future and see what's out there. I'm no different in that regard. We all have a vision of where we would like to go and if we are wise we will allow ourselves to imagine where the fork in the road will lead to.

As for me, I think I'll go find out. See you on down the road... Email: acruztsc@aol.com

46.6 Million Hispanics Celebrate their Heritage

By Alex Meneses Miyashita Thousands of celebrations unifying the U.S. Latino population's pride in its culture and achievements with its most pressing issues are being staged across the country to commemorate this year's Hispanic Heritage Month.

The community has nearly doubled in size from 24.2 million to 46.6 million since 1988, when the Sept. 15-Oct. 15 observance was first designated by Congress. It expanded from 9.7 percent to 16.6 percent of the U.S. population in that 18-year interval.

The Census Bureau projects that by 2050, Latinos will comprise almost a quarter of the U.S. population.

The month encompasses the hemisphere-wide Oct. 12 celebration of El día de la raza and the independence of seven Latin American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, all Sept. 15; Mexico Sept. 16, and Chile Sept. 18.

Brent Wilkes, national director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, explains, "It's important to have a positive focus put on the community. Most of the issues we confront could be addressed easily if there was better understanding among other communities about our concerns and needs."

Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute president Esther Aguilera sets the leaders' agenda, "The week of October first is the week to be in Washington, D.C."

On Oct. 4 the institute hosts its 29th annual gala, long established as the month's premier event. At \$500 a plate, it is projected to draw as many as 2,000 political activists and civic leaders from all over the country.

CHCI's Oct. 2-3 public policy conference sets the table for the gala. It includes an even dozen workshops, each led by a member of Congress, on issues of particular importance to Latino communities. Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-Calif.) presides over the predominantly Democratic organization.

This year's theme pinpoints its focus: Our Youth, Our Future, Our Legacy. Sessions cover education, banking, civil rights, livable

communities, health, mental health, housing, labor, international relations, small business, corporate America, and the convergence session on technology, communications and the arts.

Preceding CHCI's activities will be the predominantly Republican Congressional Hispanic Leadership Institute's second annual Heritage Month dinner Sept. 27, also with a \$500 price tag.

The CHLI, a research and educational organization chaired by Rep. Lincoln Díaz-Balart (R-Fla.), is expected to attract some 500 guests from and beyond the capital. "It's a nationwide celebration," CHLI director Octavio Hinojosa says. "Every day we are a bigger part of the nation demographically, economically, politically and socially."

Major activities elsewhere keep corporate sponsors and politicians crisscrossing the nation. These range from a Central American parade in downtown Los Angeles and reenactment of Mexico's El Grito battle cry on its City Hall steps, to a U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce conclave in Philadelphia, to film festivals in Texas and Maryland, a "Whole Enchilada" celebration in New Mexico, and activities featuring mariachis, salsa dances or folclórico performances in New York and probably every other state.

Alma Morales Riojas, president of MANA, A National Latina Organization, calls the month "an opportunity, nationally and locally, to showcase our talents and accomplishments."

MANA holds a legislative summit on Capitol Hill exploring homeownership, health issues and mentoring. It also hosts its 17th annual Las Primeras awards luncheon honoring Latinas who have accomplished "firsts" in their professional fields.

Morales emphasizes, "While it's a good time to celebrate, let's not forget why we do what we do."

For a listing of major national and regional Hispanic Heritage Month events, visit www.hispaniclink.org.

Alex Meneses Miyashita is editor of Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C. Contact him at editor@HispanicLink.org. (c)2006

The Iraq Wars - Questions and not many answers

An Op-Ed by Todd Klein

Time is of the essence not because Democrats, and the American public, want to "cut and run," but because the situation in Iraq is perilously close to becoming a full-scale civil war with the very real possibility of taking with it the entire Middle East region.

What We Must Do

Before we go any further let us dispel the bogus notion put forward by the White House that "it is better to fight them in Iraq than here"-here being America.

First, if al Qaeda agents were to enter the US from aboard we would not even know it because Bush has failed to close the border to illegal immigration. So, tragically they may have already entered and we would be none the wiser.

Second, this is the same administration which proposed turning over our port security to a Middle East country with a questionable record of permissiveness (if not sympathy by some in its government) towards terrorists bent on harming Americans.

Third, the Bush administration still (five years after 9/11) has not implemented many of the 9/11 Commission's basic, common-sense recommendations.

Saying it is better that we fight "them" there than here is like the enraged neighbor running down the street and into the neighborhood crack-house screaming he has a gun and ordering all the crack-heads out; only to ignore the fact that they know where he lives and that he has left the back gate open, the doors unlocked (in the case of our borders it is more apt to describe the doors as left wide-open), and the kids at home alone.

Bush saying he has taken the fight to Iraq to make us safe at home makes as much sense.

As to the line about not "cutting and running" it should be stated firmly that cutting and running exists as an option only in the rhetoric of Washington Republicans deathly afraid of the public ire at how disastrous Iraq has been.

Yet, a timeline by itself will only aid the strategic failure of the Iraq debacle and further cement a Shia crescent from Iran to Lebanon. What is needed now is an immediate commitment to honest truth over manipulation of intelligence and evidence with results on the ground rather than rhetoric from Washington pundits and political hacks.

We cannot responsibly withdraw our troops immediately. To the contrary we must momentarily place enough troops in Iraq to get hold of and ahead of the insurgents, foreign terrorists, crime cartels, and the out-of-control militias responsible for the havoc wrecking Iraq.

We need to begin by increasing and concentrating our troops around the urban centers, to rein in control over the rampant crime and corruption facing the innocent and disarmed Iraqi public-to the Administration's credit they have begun to deploy more troops around Baghdad. Less clear is their commitment to increase the number of troops in Iraq for the immediate time being.

Next we must promote a greater role for Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey to train Iraqi security forces. To date the Administration has for some reason been reluctant to do so. Egypt has particularly expressed a willingness to train Iraqi security forces.

More broadly, Bush must call for a regional summit to deal with the war in Iraq. It takes a willingness to talk, to negotiate, to resolve the crises facing America. This is something Bush should have done three years ago and not at this late date; however, it is time Bush start demonstrating real leadership and responsibility where Iraq is concerned. We are on the brink of a regional war throughout

the entire Middle East-one that would cripple our economy as the price of oil shot up.

We are already witnessing the faint hints at a coming economic downturn; a further spike in fuel costs is the last thing we need domestically.

Where We Must Go

Beyond addressing in a serious and honest manner the immediate crisis (one; temporarily more troops on the ground, though a rise in troop levels of no more than a few months-time enough to get a grip on the failure to train Iraqi security forces to defend their own communities, and, two; establish a regional summit) we must pull back from the brink of a disastrous Middle East policy which has served only the interests of Iran.

Ironically, Bush has provided Iran successes they could never have achieved on their own-greater influence and prestige over regional affairs and the power to freely interfere in Iraqi politics without impunity.

Staying in Iraq without clear expectations of the Iraqi government and without clear benchmarks for measuring their success in achieving those expectations is a recipe for a worsening disaster. The Iraqi government, and the people of Iraq, must accept responsibility for their future, and we must offer them a future for which they will not only fight along with us but unite.

This means the Bush administration must adopt a position of accountability to the American public and the US armed forces-those brave men and women who have volunteered to serve our nation and risk disembowelment and death deserve no less.

The Iraqi unity government must be held to account to those same constituencies by the Bush Administration, as well as its own public.

Yet, Bush must first adopt that leadership and vision, and then clarify that vision to the American public and the Iraqi people-and then get to work implementing such changes. No longer can Bush rely on hollow rhetoric, tough talk, and empty promises to forestall the inevitable significant drawdown of US troops from Iraq. It is time for reality to set in on the Bush administration and the Iraqi government.

The validity in setting a timeline, if you want to use that word, lies not in doing so simply because we our nice people or because we do not believe we can win, but because we as a nation did not authorize the President to take America to war for any other reason than we were lead to believe that Iraq was still in position of stockpiles of WMDs and engaged in a nuclear weapons program.

After invading Iraq and extensively investigating the former regime and searching all over the country this has proven false, hence, our mandate (at least in principle) has expired.

However, the most compelling reason for us to commence a strategic withdrawal after we stabilize the current crisis of chaos and low-level civil war is that occupying Iraq does not aid us in our war against al Qaeda and to the contrary distracts and diverts us from our global War on Terrorism.

Somewhere between the totalitarian theocracy of Iran and the Jeffersonian Democracy of Iowa is where we need Iraq to be. This will require realistic goals and timelines for Iraq to quickly progress.

Time is of the essence not because Democrats, and the American public, want to "cut and run," but because the situation in Iraq is perilously close to becoming a full-scale civil war with the very real possibility of taking with it the entire Middle East region.

We must begin to extract ourselves from Iraq, for their sake and ours.

Those Who Would Lay Heavy Burdens on the Poor...

by Roger Quannah Settler El Indio

Ah yes, our UNDERPAID employees who "need" pay raises, according to the Jones twins...County Commissioner PATTI JONES and City Council member Phyllis Jones...

- CITY OF LUBBOCK
• City manager, Lee Ann Dumbauld, \$225,001.90.
• City secretary, Becky Garza, \$97,373.12.
• City attorney, Anita Burgess, \$195,522.10.
• Deputy city manager-water utilities, Tom Adams, \$151,623.70.
• Assistant city manager-CIO, Mark Yearwood, \$121,892.20.
• Assist city mgr-transportation and public works, James Loomis, \$110,289.90.
• Assistant city manager-community services, Scott Snider, \$106,591.70.
• Assistant city manager-development services, Rob Allison, \$102,826.90.
• Assistant city manager, Quincy White, \$144,183.50.
• Fire chief, Steve Hailey, \$118,256.30.
• Police chief, Claude Jones, \$126,193.60.
• Chief financial officer, Jeff Yates, \$102,826.90.
• City Council chief of staff, Dixon Platt, \$68,398.72.
• Executive director of community services, Nancy Haney, \$97,930.56.
• Emergency operations coordinator, Kevin Overstreet, \$72,000.00.
• Municipal Court judge, Robert Doty, \$104,097.76.
• Public health director, Tommy Camden, \$87,341.28.
• Environmental compliance director, Dan Dennison, \$87,253.92.
• Lubbock Power & Light CEO, Gary Zheng, \$159,902.10.
• Lubbock Economic Development Alliance CEO, Gary Lawrence, \$191,100.

- Source: City of Lubbock
LUBBOCK COUNTY
• Criminal district attorney, Matt Powell, \$10,240.**
• First assistant criminal district attorney, Wade Jackson, \$72,000.
• County Court at Law No. 1, Rusty Ladd, \$134,000.
• County Court at Law No. 2, Drue Farmer, \$134,000.
• County Court at Law No. 3, Paula Lanehart, \$134,000.
• Judge, 72nd District, Ruben G. Reyes, \$10,000.***
• Judge, 99th District, William C. Sowder, \$10,000.***
• Judge, 137th District, Cecil Puryear, \$10,000.***
• Judge, 140th District, Jim Bob Darnell, \$10,000.***
• Judge, 237th District, Sam Medina, \$10,000.***
• Judge, 364th District, Brad Underwood, \$10,000.***
** Amount is Lubbock County's portion of salary. The state pays the district attorney \$125,000.
*** Amount is Lubbock County's portion of the salary. The state pays district judges \$125,000.
Source: Lubbock County Commissioners Court.
LUBBOCK ISD
• Superintendent, Wayne Havens, \$200,000.
• Deputy superintendent, Fred Hardin, \$126,160.
• Deputy superintendent, Ann Graves, \$126,160.
• Assistant superintendent, Art Martin, \$126,160.
• Assistant superintendent, Rafael Madrid, \$120,698.
• Assistant superintendent, Jack Booe, \$109,770.
• Assistant superintendent, Larry Mullican, \$109,770.
* indicates total compensation, including housing and car allowances.

"For they bind heavy burdens, hard to bear, and lay them on men's shoulders..." Matthew 23:4

I was shocked, shocked to see members of the West Texas Organizing Strategy {WTOS} play into the hands of the City Manager's group by actually speaking FOR a tax increase....quite a spectacle! Claiming to speak for the poor and disadvantaged, they actually asked for a tax increase to fund Citibus, the libraries, parks, etc. to avoid service cuts...yet, Like their more "Conservative" brethren, they did not consider how much the administrative salaries cost the taxpayers. It is amazing that our "Liberal" advocates join with the "Conservatives" in arranging higher taxes, higher fees, and more penalties for the rest of us...the higher garbage fee, combined with a water rate increase, is going to hit North Lubbock pretty hard...Why didn't they support the Mayor's bold initiative to review the extravagant pension plans currently given to police officers and other city employees? Most of us would love to make these salaries and have these benefits...are they really necessary?

Tomorrow [Friday 15 September] marks the 59th Birthday of this writer...Ah, how many changes have happened in our community during my lifespan! More on this later....

READ EL EDITOR ON THE INTERNET WWW.ELEDTOR.COM

EL EDITOR

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El Grito de Dolores

por Carlos B. Gil

El grito de independencia de México respecto de España se conoce por "El Grito de Dolores".

Fue dado primero por Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, sacerdote parroco criollo de Dolores, Guanajato, ante una multitud formada primordialmente por campesinos indígenas y mestizos el 16 de Septiembre de 1810. El "grito" resonó en el aire fresco de la mañana, llamando a los mexicanos de todas clases a combatir en contra de los planes de la rebelión popular.

El "grito" resonó por todas las calles adoquinadas de la antigua aldea y más allá de ella, hasta los confines lejanos del intranquilo imperio español. Inició uno de los movimientos de reforma social más importantes, especialmente en favor de los indígenas, mestizos y mulatos. Este movimiento reformativo fue suprimido sin escrúpulos unos cuantos años después, pero la independencia llegó a ser realidad, por último y por razones no sociales, en 1822.

Justo Sierra, el gran historiador mexicano, escribe de la rebelión de Hidalgo.

"Hidalgo no vacilo. Reunio a tante gente cuanta pudo, les dio las armas que tenia, los animo hasta el entusiasmo con su palabra y con su ejemplo en la mañana del 16 de Septiembre, en el atrio de la iglesia parroquial. Entonces salio para San Miguel (ahora de Aliende). Por el camino recogio un cuadro de la Virgen de Guadalupe, la Madre de Dios de los indigenas, y lo declaro en estandarte sagrado de su tremendo empeño. Las masas campesinas, abandonando sus arados y cobertizos, lo siguieron como a un Mesias. Al grito de: "¡Viva Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe y abajo el mal gobierno!"

¡Abajo los gachupines!" (los españoles nacidos en España), las multitudes ... convirtieron el complot en un levantamiento popular poderso; esta fue la insurrección..."

Sierra escribe tambien que la insurrección dirigida por Hidalgo causaría "rios de sangre" que correrian libremente durante muchos años posteriores. Este habria de ser el alto precio que los mexicanos pagarían por la independencia de la madre patria.

El derramamiento de sangre afectaría a los muy odiados "gachupines", así como tambien a los criollos, mestizos mulatos e indígenas por igual. No se salvarian los dirigentes de la revolución tampoco, porque Hidalgo y sus colegas de complot, Ignacio Allende, Julio Aldama, (ambos militares), y José María Morelos otro sacerdote, serian capturados finalmente y ejecutados por las autoridades españolas. Como en otros tiempos y lugares, estos hombres serian considerados triadores primero y despues elogiados como heroes.

Estos acontecimientos se destacan, sin duda, como algunos de los más altrevidos y dramaticos de todas las Americas. Nos son utiles porque comienzan a decir la historia de una de las primeras revoluciones sociales importantes que se intentaron algun vez. Esto es lo que los mexicanos y chicanos celebran el 16 de Septiembre.

¿Por que se rebelaron Hidalgo y los demas? La respuesta es muy complicada, pero en geral puede decirse que se rebelaron porque seaban ver el fin de la esclavitud colonial, porque ansiaban que se tratara equitativamente a todos, en vez de los privilegios reservados unicamente para beneficio de algumente

**¡Que Viva Mexico!
¡Que Viva Mexico!
¡Que Viva Mexico!
¡Feliz Fiestas**



CHILPALCINGO, Gro., Méx. - Bajo la dirección de Don José María Morelos y por instrucciones del padre Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, se instaló en la ciudad de Chilpancingo, el 13 de septiembre de 1813, el primer Congreso de la América Mexicana, con la asistencia de representantes de todas las provincias favorables a la Independencia. Morelos se presentó ante el Congreso para dar lectura al valioso documento redactado por él, denominado "Sentimiento de la Nación" y el primer objetivo del mismo fue redactar el Acta de Independencia de México en la cual se rompía para siempre todo nexo con el trono español.

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TCU vs Texas Tech

TCU puts the longest Division I-A winning streak on the line Saturday when it hosts Texas Tech in the first regular-season matchup of ranked teams at Amon Carter Stadium since 1984.

The 20th-ranked Horned Frogs (2-0) defeated UC Davis 46-13 last Saturday for their 12th straight win. That streak became the longest in the nation after Texas's 21-game run ended with a 24-7 loss to No. 1 Ohio State later that night.

"Well, it only means something if you can keep winning," coach Gary Patterson said. "For one week, until next Saturday, we'll have the longest winning streak in the nation. And then we'll see how we'll play against Texas Tech."

Quarterback Jeff Ballard has played well for TCU. He has completed 25 of 37 passes for 275 yards and two touchdowns in wins over Baylor and UC Davis to improve to 10-0 as the starter for the Horned Frogs.

TCU will be facing a 24th-ranked Red Raiders (2-0) squad that ripped the Horned Frogs 70-35 in the teams' last meeting on Sept. 18, 2004.

The Red Raiders are also strong on offense, with quarterback Graham Harrell leading the way. The Division I-A's second-ranked passer, Harrell has completed 73.3 percent of his passes (74-for-101) for 718 yards and seven touchdowns with just two interceptions this season.

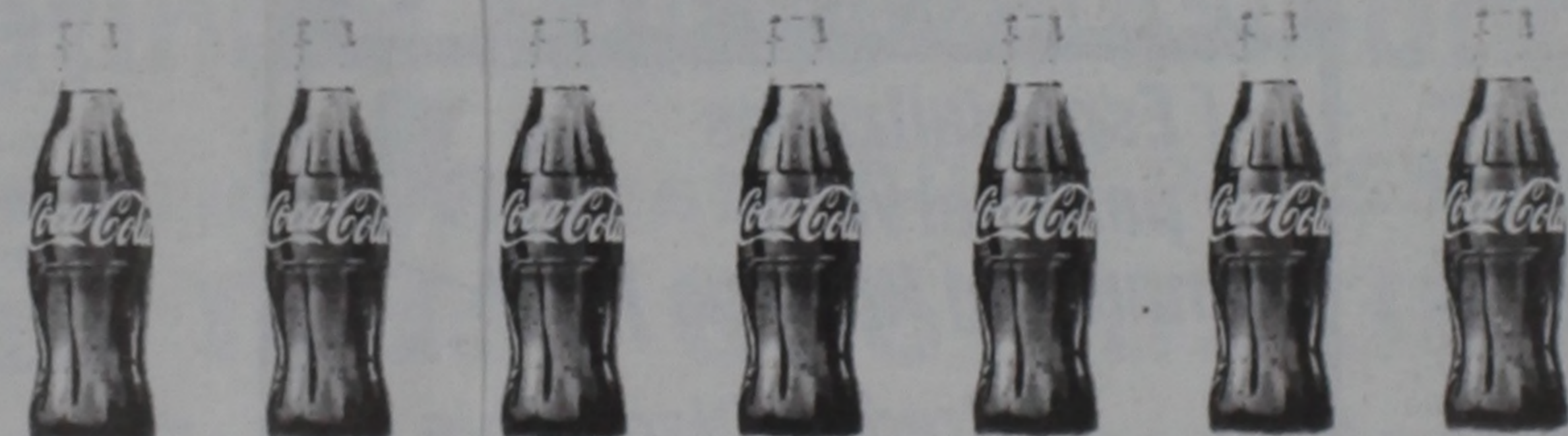
Last Saturday, he helped the Red Raiders defeat UTEP 38-35 in overtime by completing 40 of 52 passes for 376 yards and two touchdowns. Joel Filani caught 10 passes for 169 yards and a touchdown, and running back Shannon Woods had 83 yards and one score on 12 carries for Texas Tech, which won on a 49-yard field goal by Alex Trlica in the extra session.

Trlica missed two field goals in the fourth quarter before coming through in overtime.

This is the first regular-season meeting of Top 25 teams in Fort Worth since TCU lost 44-23 to Texas 22 years ago. The most recent contest between ranked teams at Amon Carter Stadium resulted in a 34-31 loss by the Horned Frogs to Boise State in the 2003 Fort Worth Bowl.



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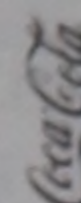


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Doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, una Corregidora Ardiente

Por Guillermo Samperio
Doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez fue una mujer valiente, con ideas propias y una decisión clara que puso al servicio de la libertad. El estado de cosas de su época en la Nueva España la asfixiaba, así que por diversos caminos buscó el cambio. Ella es uno de los grandes ejemplos de una voluntad firme y de ideales elevados, que logra unirse con otras voluntades afines para conseguir lo que desean. Pero, ella pagó un alto precio por sus deseos, no solamente con la cárcel sino con la muerte de aquel a quien amó de manera clandestina.

Josefa Ortiz nació en la ciudad de México alrededor del año de 1771, fue la hija menor del capitán Juan José Ortiz, del regimiento de Los Morados, y de doña Manuela (los historiadores no se ponen de acuerdo en el apellido de la madre, unos dicen que fue Ordóñez y otros que Girón, pero todos coinciden en el nombre de pila). Era criolla, es decir hija de españoles nacida en México, por lo tanto, pertenecía a una clase social equivalente a la media alta de la actualidad.

Desde muy joven, María Josefa quedó huérfana y se fue a vivir, como dama de compañía de las señoritas González, al número 25 de las calles de Santa Clara; quedó con una pequeña hacienda como herencia y bajo la potestad de María Sotero, una media hermana mayor.

En el año de 1789, el mismo de la Toma de la Bastilla en la Revolución Francesa, fue admitida como interna en el Real Colegio de San Ignacio de Loyola, mejor conocido como el Colegio de Las Vizcainas. Esta fue la primera escuela para mujeres sin fines conventuales a cargo de sacerdotes pertenecientes a la Compañía de Jesús, los jesuitas, quienes se distinguieron por ser liberales y avanzados en la educación. Ellos tenían excelentes bibliotecas que sus alumnos podían consultar; allí, seguramente, María Josefa leyó sobre las nuevas filosofías de su tiempo, como la corriente de La Ilustración, en las cuales se hablaba de emancipación, de la razón, del valor necesario para liberarse de cualquier opresor. En las Vizcainas también supo de la independencia de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, ocurrida trece años antes y, por si esto fuera poco, de la guerra que los franceses iniciaron el 16 de julio de 1789 contra la monarquía bajo las consignas de igualdad, libertad y fraternidad.

Fue en este colegio donde la conoció el licenciado don Miguel Domínguez, quien solía ir de visita en calidad de patrono. Seguramente muy pronto se enamoró de los ojos color acero de la nueva pensionista, de su verbosa palabra y del ingenio y el entendimiento que siempre la caracterizaron, así como de su hermosura y gentileza. María Sotero, media hermana de Josefa, la sacó del internado -quizá con el interés de que se pudiera ver con mayor libertad al licenciado Domínguez- después de que se rumoró que él la había seducido y que la niña que ella dio a luz era el resultado de esa unión. Al poco tiempo, don Miguel envió y formalizó el enlace, el cual se celebró como boda secreta en la Catedral Met-

ropolitana para evitar el escándalo ante la reciente viudez de él y el octavo mes de embarazo del segundo hijo

regidora debido a este cargo desempeñado por su marido. Desde hacía aproximadamente 50 años, en España,



de la novia. Cuando se casaron corría el año de 1792; Josefa Ortiz tenía 22 años y Miguel Domínguez 37. Él era influyente, desempeñaba un cargo en la Secretaría de la Real Audiencia de la Nueva España; se decía que muchas mercedes le habían concedido los anteriores virreyes Branciforte y Azanza, sin quedarse atrás el virrey en turno Félix Berenguer de Marquina a quien don Miguel Ortiz le solicitó el cargo de Corregidor de la ciudad de Querétaro. Petición motivada, quizá, por el interés de poner tierra de por medio; evitar habladurías sobre sus amoríos con María Josefa previos al matrimonio, y alejarse de María Sotero. Félix Berenguer le concedió su petición y en los primeros días de 1802 el puesto le fue conferido. Actualmente, se conoce a doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez como La Cor-

regidora debido a este cargo desempeñado por su marido. Desde hacía aproximadamente 50 años, en España, los reyes Borbones quisieron recuperar el esplendor perdido entre guerras y descuidos. Con este fin dictaron una serie de leyes que pretendían vigilar estrechamente la conducta de sus colonias, e imponer medidas financieras y políticas contra los crecientes intereses económicos y de poder de los criollos. A principios del siglo XIX, la familia real española se dividió al punto de que Fernando, príncipe de Asturias, pidió a su padre, Carlos IV, que abdicara a su favor. Dicha abdicación no complació a Napoleón, emperador de Francia desde 1804, e hizo conducir con engaños al príncipe y a sus padres a Bayona. Allí Fernando VII cedió sus derechos de nuevo a su padre y Carlos IV, a su vez, a Bonaparte.

El 5 de mayo de 1808, la familia real española tuvo

que soportar la humillación de ser prisionera en Francia; a España llegó como rey José Bonaparte, hermano de Napoleón, quien fuera apodado Pepe Botellas y cuyos intentos de represión al pueblo español quedarían eternizados por Goya. Los españoles se levantaron en contra de los invasores franceses, pero se quedaron sin rey. En las provincias españolas recuperadas se crearon juntas de Gobierno, sin embargo, carecían de unidad y no lograban ponerse de acuerdo. La noticia de esto llegó a la Nueva España el 14 de julio de 1808. Al frente del gobierno estaba el virrey Iturrigaray, el ayuntamiento se reunió y propuso jurar fidelidad a Fernando VII. Se redactó una propuesta donde se sugerían al virrey desconocer a la junta española y, desde luego, a Bonaparte. Pero Iturrigaray fue depuesto y quienes buscaban abiertamente la emancipación fueron capturados y hechos prisioneros durante tres años, entre ellos, Azcárate, Primo Verdad y Talamantes; otros, como Ignacio Allende, lograron huir.

Sin embargo, los pensamientos libertarios no se calmaron. En la ciudad de Querétaro se realizaban, con el pretexto de tratar temas culturales y artísticos, reuniones políticas en la Academia Literaria del presbítero José María Sánchez. Allí asistían Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez y su esposo; los militares Arias, Lanzagorta, Allende y Aldama, y los comerciantes Epigmenio y Emeterio González, además de algunos eclesiásticos como Miguel Hidalgo. Planeaban hacer una revolución entre los militares, los civiles y la gente del pueblo; querían constituir una junta nacional conformada por nacionales (es decir, criollos), que gobernara a nombre de Fernando VII; así como quitar a los españoles de los puestos de poder. No querían doblegarse ante Napoleón Bonaparte, quien comenzó a verse como flagelo y enemigo de la libertad y la religión, y aunque Fernando VII representaba a una dinastía que había intentado imponer su

poder sobre los criollos, era una sombra menos amenazante que la presencia francesa.

Uno de los cabecillas de esta revolución fue el capitán Ignacio Allende; él seguramente se sentía atraído por la personalidad decidida de doña Josefa, quien era sólo dos años menor. Allende tenía cerca de cuarenta años cuando, con el pretexto de que cortejaba a la hija quinceañera de los Corregidores, visitaba con frecuencia su casa. Se sabe que estas visitas causaron escándalo público y acarrearón al Corregidor la burla de los queretanos. Muy posiblemente, Allende debe haber representado para doña Josefa la libertad y la valentía, y ella, para él, un espejo cálido y seguro, una mujer capaz de comprender sus ideales y compartirlos con claridad.

La Corregidora mantenía informados a sus correligionarios desde el mismo palacio de gobierno de Querétaro a través de mensajes escritos con recortes de impresos. Su mensajera, quien se hacía pasar por cohetera, envolvía en pólvora las cartas para transportarlas sin que fueran descubiertas. Mientras tanto, el Corregidor apostaba con moneda de doble cara: al tiempo que tenía su puesto asegurado en el virreinato; ayudaba de forma oculta a los conspiradores, pues en caso de que ganaran, quedaría en buenos términos con ellos. Sin embargo, no contó con que hubiera un delator entre los asiduos a las reuniones de la Academia Literaria. Los adelantos de la conjura fueron revelados por el capitán Arias; el Corregidor Domínguez recibió órdenes para capturar a los hermanos González el día 13 de septiembre.

Doña Josefa se enteró de que todo se había descubierto; pero, don Miguel, temeroso de que el virrey descubriera su papel en las reuniones, la encerró en su recámara: no tenía mejor manera de controlar el ímpetu de su esposa. Sin embargo, el cuarto estaba encima de la casa del alcaide de la cárcel, Ignacio Pérez: él, unido tam-

bién a la causa, había acordado con la Corregidora que en caso desesperado ella lo llamaría con tres taconazos. A la señal, Pérez acudió de inmediato; por el ojo de la cerradura doña Josefa le hizo saber las malas noticias y le pidió avisara al capitán Ignacio Allende que el virrey había girado órdenes para la aprehensión de los insurrectos. El alcaide cabalgó hasta San Miguel el Grande para prevenirlo; pero cuando llegó, él ya estaba en Dolores con el cura Hidalgo. Entonces le dio el recado a Juan Aldama para que fuera en su busca.

Alrededor de las dos de la mañana del día 16 de septiembre Aldama comunicó las infaustas noticias a Allende e Hidalgo; el primero era partidario de esconderse y prepararse desde la clandestinidad para el ataque; el segundo no quería esperar. La opción de Hidalgo fue la elegida; al amanecer llamó a misa para incitar a los feligreses a la guerra contra la opresión bajo las consignas de ¡Viva Fernando VII y mueran los gachupines! Se formó un ejército de campesinos y gente del pueblo; se dirigieron hacia Guanajuato donde atacaron a españoles y funcionarios del gobierno virreinal. Allende y doña Josefa le reprocharon a Hidalgo no haber contenido a la masa enardecida, no obstante, el 22 de septiembre, una junta de jefes insurgentes nombró a Hidalgo capitán general y a Allende teniente general. Cinco días más tarde, el virrey ofreció 10,000 pesos a quien entregase vivos o muertos a Hidalgo, Allende y Aldama.

La manera distinta en que Hidalgo y Allende deseaban llevar el conflicto, poco a poco fue haciendo más tirante su relación; entre ellos surgió la resquebrajadura entre el ideólogo y el militar. Las discordias terminaron con su captura cuando iban en retirada y en busca de apoyo hacia Estados Unidos. Los prisioneros fueron conducidos a Chihuahua; fusilados el 26 de junio de 1811, y sus cabezas colgadas en uno de los ángulos de

continúa en la página 7

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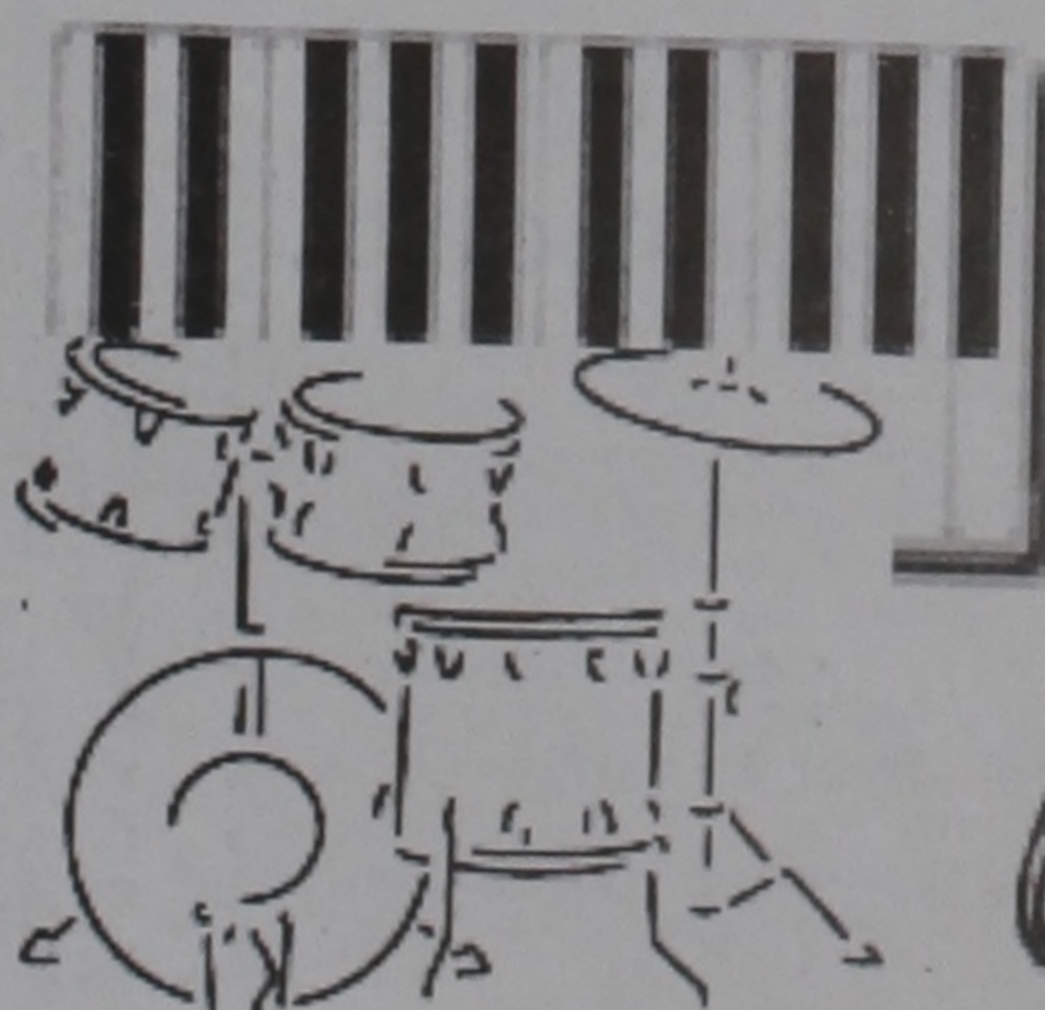
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El Editor

Les Desea Felicidades a todo el pueblo mexicano un gran éxito durante las Fiestas Patrias!

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The Mexican War for Independence

MEXICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. The Mexican War of Independence was in reality a series of revolts that grew out of the increasing political turmoil both in Spain and Mexico at the beginning of the nineteenth century. During the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars Spain fought both as an ally and as an enemy of France and suffered frequent interruptions in its commerce with its American colonies. Burdened with mounting war debts and facing a deepening economic crisis, Spanish rulers settled on extracting increased colonial revenues to meet European obligations. A royal decree in 1804 ordered imperial officials to confiscate certain church assets and place them at the disposal of the crown. In Mexico, as the church called in loans and mortgages and credit from that source dried up, a financial crisis emerged that was aggravated by an economic downturn caused by disruptions in overseas trade and bad harvests. Growing disaffection in New Spain received considerable reinforcement when Napoleon invaded Spain in 1808 and forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate the Spanish throne in favor of his brother Joseph. Rejection of the French usurper was unanimous throughout the Spanish empire, even if unanimity of action did not follow. Mexico's criollo elite, long eager for a greater role in local government, seized the opportunity to promote a provisional government (junta gubernativa) acting in the name of the legitimate king, Ferdinand VII. Peninsular Spaniards, who made up the majority of the upper hierarchy of the church and held most other top colonial posts, favored rule by the existing viceroy and audiencia. Neither group was interested in seeing the Indian and mestizo masses, which were considered unstable, get involved in the crisis of government. The viceroy, Jose de Iturrigaray, miscalculated the strength and solidarity of the criollos and sided with them, only to be unseated in a palace coup by the well-organized peninsulars. Having dispatched Iturrigaray for Spain and arrested influential creoles, the peninsulars named Pedro Garibay, an aged Spanish field marshal, viceroy. While Mexico City entered an uneasy calm in 1809, other parts of the viceroyalty became increasingly agitated. Continued disruptions in manufacturing caused by changing overseas trade, along with poor crops in 1809, led to an economic slowdown and famine in 1810, particularly in the Bajío, the viceroyalty's leading mining center. It was in the area of Querétaro, an important agricultural center in the region, that a number of disgruntled criollos, hoping to wrest power from the peninsulars, determined to employ the Indian and mixed-blood peasantry in the effort. Among the conspirators was the parish priest of Dolores, a small agricultural town east of Guanajuato. It fell to Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla to begin the rebellion formally against bad

government and Spaniards on the morning of September 16, 1810, from the steps of the parish church, after he received news that the conspiracy had been exposed. The early progress of the revolt, particularly the looting of Guanajuato, which was accompanied by the killing of large numbers of peninsulars and criollos, led these groups to close ranks behind the viceregal government. The able leadership of the new viceroy, Francisco Javier Venegas, and Gen. Félix María Calleja (who subsequently succeeded Venegas as viceroy) soon had Hidalgo's Indian army in retreat. In January 1811 Calleja defeated Hidalgo outside Guadalajara, forcing the rebel leadership to flee northward, toward the United States. Hidalgo and the insurgent leadership hoped to find at least temporary refuge in the northeastern provinces, where rebellion had also broken out. In Nuevo Santander Royalist forces mutinied against the governor when ordered to march toward San Luis Potosí to fight the insurgents. Governor Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamanteqv of Coahuila suffered the defection of his 700 troops in early January 1811, when confronted by a rebel army of between 7,000 and 8,000. Insurgents dispatched to take control of Nuevo León found local officials there more than willing to declare in favor of Hidalgo. In Texas, Governor Manuel Salcedoqv was unseated on January 22, 1811, by a rebellious former militia officer, Juan Bautista de las Casas, with support from the troops garrisoning San Antonio (see CASAS REVOLT). As in the central parts of the viceroyalty, insurgent successes in the north proved short-lived. Under orders from Viceroy Venegas, Gen. Joaquín de Arredondoqv successfully invaded Nuevo Santander in February 1811. At the beginning of March, loyalists under the leadership of Juan Manuel Zambranoqv wrested power from Casas, and in Coahuila loyalists managed to recapture Monclova in mid-March. On March 21, 1811, a loyalist officer, Ignacio Elizondo, ambushed the insurgent leadership, Ignacio Allende, Father Hidalgo, and their chief lieutenants, at the Wells of Baján on the road to Monclova. With this action the northeastern provinces returned to Royalist control. Only in Texas, which in the summer of 1812 suffered an invasion from the United States under the leadership of José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara and Augustus Magee, was royal authority seriously threatened. In August of 1813, however, General Arredondo defeated the rebels at the battle of Medinaqv and secured Texas for the Spanish crown. After the capture and execution of Hidalgo and Allende, José María Morelos y Pavón assumed leadership of the independence struggle. Morelos, like Hidalgo a cleric, had a clearer vision of Mexico's future and employed superior organizational and political skills. Under Morelos a clear declaration of independence from Spain was made and a constitution drafted. Still, Morelos was unable to obtain criollo backing for the struggle and he had to rely on mestizo support. He lost his position of leadership to his rivals in the movement, however, and in November 1815, while

defending the escape of the insurgent government from loyalist attack, he was captured and executed. Subsequently the struggle for independence broke down into a series of local revolts and guerrilla actions that did not seriously threaten royal authority in Mexico until 1820. The final push for independence resulted from Mexican reaction to revolutionary events in Spain that undermined the last vestiges of Spanish authority in the colonies. In January 1820 an army assembled in Cádiz for an attempt to reconquer Argentina mutinied and sparked rebellion among other army units throughout Spain. Joined in revolt by liberals, radicals, and anyone opposed to Ferdinand's absolutist rule of the previous six years, the rebellious military forced the king to restore the Constitution of 1812. Once seated, the constitutional Cortes proved unwilling to address American grievances or to extend equal standing to colonials within the new order. Political tensions between reform-minded Mexicans and colonial authorities led Agustín de Iturbide, a royal officer with a record of success against earlier rebels, to come to terms with the leading Mexican insurgent at the time, Vicente R. Guerrero. Together, on February 24, 1821, they proposed a blueprint for independence called the Plan de Iguala. The plan offered three guarantees—preservation of the Catholic Church's status, the independence of Mexico as a constitutional monarchy, and equality of Spaniards and criollos. Although viceregal authorities tried to resist, the plan met with widespread approval both in civilian and military quarters. By the end of July 1821, when Juan O'Donoju arrived to take over the reins of colonial government, the loyalists controlled only Mexico City and Veracruz. Recognizing that all was lost, O'Donoju met with Iturbide at the town of Córdoba, where on August 24, 1821, he signed a treaty granting Mexico independence.

	Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811) biografía ¿sabías que? ¿sabías que?		Ignacio Allende y Unzaga (1769-1811) biografía
	Juan Ignacio Aldama (1774-1811) biografía		José Mariano Jiménez (1769-1811) biografía
	José María Morelos y Pavón (1765-1815) biografía ¿sabías que? ¿sabías que?		Mariano Matamoros y Orive (1770-1814) biografía ¿sabías que?
	Nicolás Bravo (1786-1854) biografía		Vicente Guerrero (1783-1831) biografía ¿sabías que?
	Guadalupe Victoria (1786-1843) biografía		Leona Vicario (1789-1842) biografía ¿sabías que?

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Guadalupe Economic Services Corporation
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Lubbock-9am-5pm

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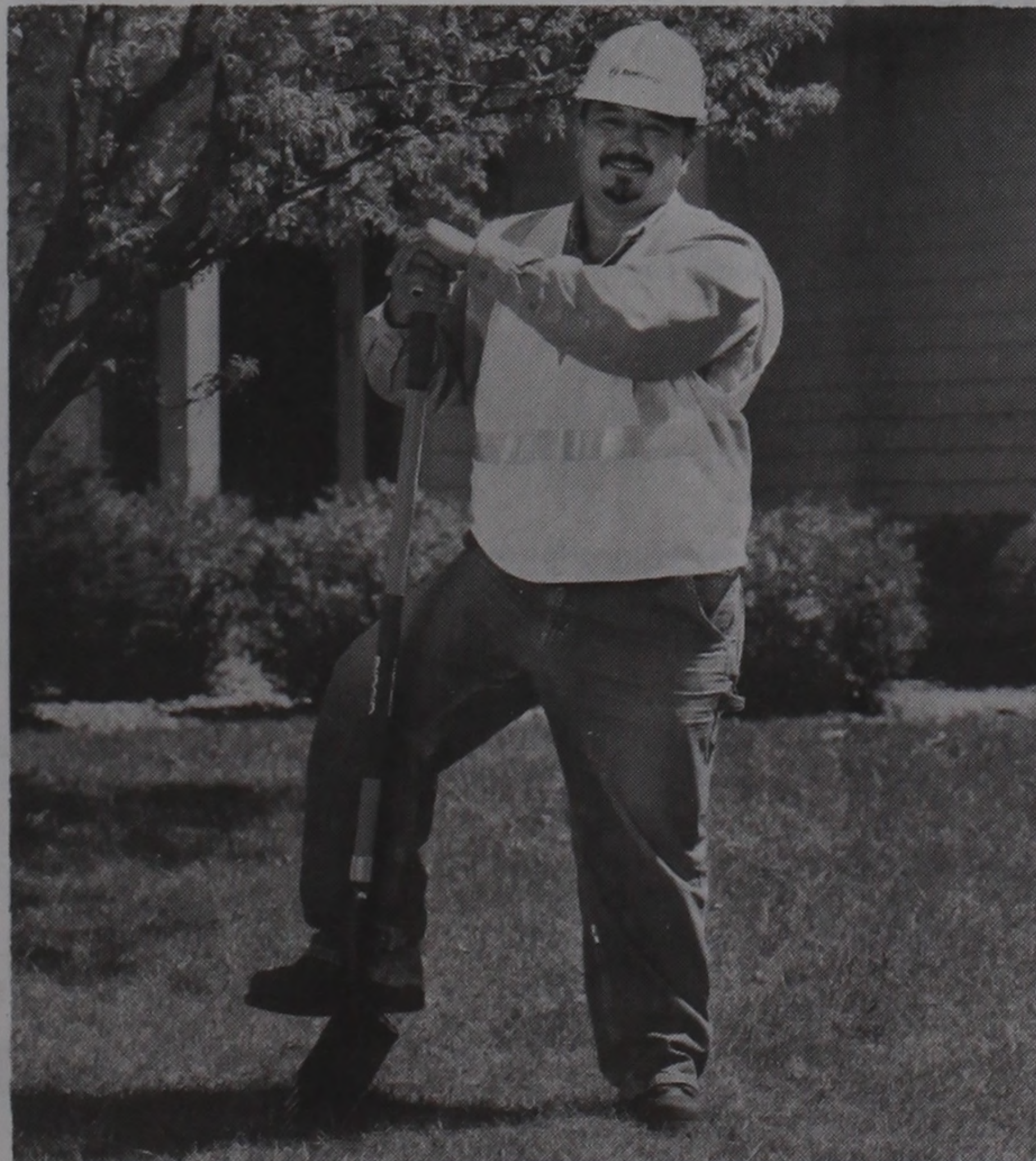
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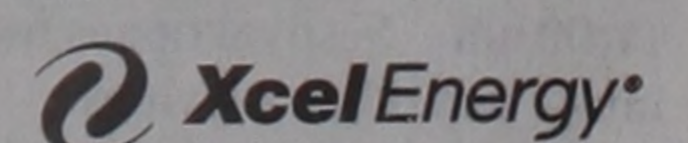
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2005 Fiestas Candidates

Fiestas del Llano Pageant-photo by John P. Cervantez

La Guerra de Independencia de Mexico

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811)
 Hijo del acaudalado matrimonio de don Cristóbal Hidalgo y Costilla y Ana María Gallaga Mandarte y Villaseñor, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla nació el 8 de mayo de 1753, en la hacienda de San Diego de Corralejo, en Pénjamo, Guanajuato. Su madre murió cuando él tenía nueve años, pero no le faltó cuidado y atención de su padre, de quien aprendió sus primeras letras y la generosidad a los necesitados. En 1765 inició sus estudios en el colegio de San Francisco, de Valladolid (hoy Morelia) y más tarde pasó al colegio de San Nicolás Obispo. En su época de estudiante era apodado El Zorro a causa de su inteligencia y astucia. En febrero de 1770 se recibió de bachiller en letras, y en marzo del año siguiente de bachiller en artes en la Real y Pontificia Universidad. Se distinguió en el estudio de teología escolástica y moral y a los 20 años obtuvo el bachillerato de teología. Posteriormente realizó estudios canónicos en el Colegio de San Nicolás, hizo carrera escolástica y aprendió latín, francés e italiano, lo mismo que náhuatl, tarasco y otomí. En 1790 fue nombrado rector del Colegio de San Nicolás, donde formó un círculo en el cual dominaban las ideas liberales y se exponían libremente opiniones políticas sin importar que estuvieran en contra de las autoridades virreinales y religiosas. Su conducta en general dejaba mucho que desear para la jerarquía de la Iglesia, pues a la par de sus ideas liberales, llevaba una vida en que juego y mujeres tenían un papel importante. De hecho tuvo cuatro: Agustina y Lino Mariano de Manuela Pichardo, y Micaela y Josefa de Josefa Quintana. Las conferenciaron llegando a la conclusión de que antes de que fueran aprehendidos, había que apresurar el movimiento, haciendo que estallara inmediatamente. En la madrugada de ese día, 16 de septiembre de 1810, Hidalgo mandó llamar al pueblo mediante un rebato de campanas y así empezó la revolución. El 17 siguiente, en Dolore, nombraron los caudillos una junta directiva de la población de San Miguel el Grande, de la que el licenciado Aldama fue presidente y regidores otros vecinos, siendo el primer gobierno impuesto por los insurgentes. Por su parte, el capitán Aldama siguió al mando de una

fracción del ejército, tomando parte en las siguientes batallas. Después de la que se dió en la Alhóndiga de Granaditas, el gobierno virreinal puso precio de \$10,000.00 a las cabezas de Hidalgo, Allende y el capitán Aldama, que eran los jefes visibles del movimiento, que empezaba arrollador y lleno de victorias. Más tarde, cuando en Acámbaro Hidalgo reorganizó el mando del creciente ejército insurgente, que contaba ya con 80,000 hombres, el capitán Juan Aldama fue ascendido al grado de teniente general, grado con el que participó en las desastrosas batallas de Acapulco y Puente de Calderón, en 1811. Después de la derrota sufrida por los insurrectos en estas batallas, contra las huestes realistas de Calleja, se inició la retirada hacia el norte, acompañando Juan Aldama a los cabecillas, hasta Acatita de Baján, en donde todos fueron aprehendidos, por la traición de Elizondo. Hidalgo, Allende, Aldama, Jiménez y otros jefes fueron remitidos a la ciudad de Chihuahua, donde el tribunal militar debería juzgarlos por rebeldía. Juan Aldama fue sentenciado a morir, siendo fusilado el 26 de junio de 1811. Su cabeza fue enviada a la Alhóndiga de Granaditas, para que fuera exhibida colgada de un garfía, junto con las de los otros jefes.

acusado de hereje ante en Santo Oficio. Aunque la acusación no prosperó, era señalado duramente por la autoridad. Finalmente, en 1800 abandonó el curato de San Felipe para dedicarse a asuntos personales y familiares. No fue sino hasta 1802, cuando a la muerte de su hermano, cura de Dolores, Miguel ocupó su lugar. Ahí, trabajó de nuevo en favor de los más necesitados, que no dudaron el seguirle cuando años después, justo la noche del 15 al 16 de septiembre de 1810, al grito de "¡Viva la Independencia!", convocó a tomar las armas contra la autoridad colonial. Tuvo importantes triunfos y también algunos errores, los cuales despertaron la desconfianza de los suyos. Hidalgo fue hecho prisionero cuando se seguía el camino rumbo al norte. En Acatita de Baján fue alcanzado y aprehendido por Ignacio Elizondo, quien lo condujo a Chihuahua. Fue procesado por tribunales civiles y eclesiásticos que finalmente lo condenaron a muerte. Fue fusilado la mañana del 29 de julio de 1811.

Nació en San Miguel el Grande, Guanajuato, siendo hermano del licenciado Ignacio Aldama. Siguió la carrera de las armas, y al estallar la guerra de Independencia, era capitán del regimiento de caballería de las milicias de la reyna, en su pueblo natal, donde también vivían su hermano Ignacio y el capitán Ignacio Allende. Éste lo invitó, en 1809, a participar en la conspiración que en Valladolid dirigió Ignacio Obeso y Michelena. Asistió a las juntas secretas hasta que la conjura fue descubierta en el mes de diciembre. Con su hermano Ignacio participó en las juntas secretas de Querétaro, en 1810, en la casa del corregidor Domínguez, así como en las juntas que en San Miguel presidiera su hermano. Estuvo en contacto también con el padre Hidalgo, en Dolores. El 10 de septiembre de ese mismo año, la conspiración de Querétaro fue descubierta, por la denuncia que de ella hiciera el capitán Joaquín Arias, de Celaya, quien había sido invitado igualmente por Allende a participar en ella. La denuncia la hizo ante el Alcalde Ochoa y el sargento José Alonso, quienes se propusieron evitar el levantamiento, anunciado para el primero de octubre siguiente. Ochoa y Alonso dirigieron al virrey Venegas sendas comunicaciones, participándole los acontecimientos; el 13 de septiembre hubo otra denuncia, en la que se complicaba como conspiradores a los hermanos Emeterio y Epigmenio González, así como al corregidor Domínguez, de Querétaro. Éste se dió cuenta de las denuncias y de que las autoridades se preparaban a actuar, ya que se ordenó catear las casas de los hermanos González, en busca de armas. El cateo se efectuó el 14, encontrando algunas armas y deteniendo a Epigmenio. En vista de ello, la esposa del corregidor, Doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez, se dió prisa en avisar a Allende de lo que ocurría, enviando un correo a San Miguel. Como el enviado de la corregidora no encontrara a Allende, entrevistó al capitán Juan Aldama y le informó que la conspiración había sido descubierta. Aldama se puso inmediatamente en camino hacia Dolores para entrevistar a Hidalgo, a quien encontró a las dos de la mañana, discutiendo el movimiento precisamente con Allende, pues ya estaban enterados de los acontecimientos.

Ignacio Allende (1769-1811)
 Ignacio José de Allende y Unzaga nació en San Miguel el Grande (hoy San Miguel de Allende), Guanajuato, y fue hijo de un rico comerciante español y de una señora de las principales familias de San Miguel. En su infancia disfrutó de muchas comodidades, y en la juventud sus mayores aficiones fueron el toreo, la charrería y otras actividades rancheras. Era un hombre apuesto, fuerte, muy buen jinete y valeroso. Más tarde siguió la carrera de las armas. Ganó sus primeros ascensos en Texas bajo las órdenes de Félix María Calleja. En 1806, cuando hubo una concentración de tropas en Jalapa, ya era capitán. Ahí conoció y adoptó las doctrinas a favor de la Independencia. En 1808 volvió a San Miguel donde estuvo a su cargo un regimiento de caballería que se llamaba Dragones de la Reina. En 1809 participó en una conspiración en Valladolid, aunque no fue castigado al descubrirse ésta. Siguió conspirando, y formó una junta en San Miguel para promover la Independencia, además de asistir a las reuniones que con este mismo fin organizaban en Querétaro los corregidores Miguel Domínguez y Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez. En ellas se planeó una rebelión que sería dirigida por Allende y su amigo Juan Aldama, quienes, para lograr un mayor apoyo popular, buscaron la ayuda de don Miguel Hidalgo. El 13 de septiembre de 1810, el cura de Dolores mandó llamar a Allende. Este llegó a la casa de Hidalgo en la noche del día siguiente, pero hasta el día 16, a las dos de la mañana, se enteraron de que la conspiración de Querétaro había sido descubierta, y había órdenes de arrestarlos. En ese momento Allende propuso citar a inconformidades generadas por su proceder lo obligaron a dejar todo para trasladarse a Colina a ejercer como cura. En enero de 1793, Miguel Hidalgo fue nombrado párroco de San Felipe, en Guanajuato. Sin embargo, sus ideas e inquietudes políticas y de crítica contra la iglesia siguieron haciendo ámpula y fue

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2006 Fiestas Patrias Schedule

Thurs., Sept. 14th
 7:00 pm - Miss Hispanic Lubbock Scholarship Pageant Civic Center Theater

Fri., Sept. 15th
 11:00 am - Festival opens for lunch, No gate fee. No Carnival. Plenty of great food.
 1:00 pm - Ribbon cutting ceremony
 5:00 pm - festival opens for evening activities. Gate fee will apply per person.
 WELCOME BY FIESTAS DEL LLANO, Inc.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS
 5:30-6:30 pm - Ultimo Sueno
 6:30-7:30 pm - Ballet Folklorico Aztlan
 7:30-8:30 pm - Verda Nortena
 8:30-9:30 pm - El Clan
 9:30 pm - Grito de Independencia
 Speaker: Bishop Placido Rodriguez
 10:00-11:00 pm - Evolucion
 11:00 pm - 12:00 midnight - Grupo Rival
 12:00 Midnight - Festival Closes

Sat., Sept. 16th
 10:00 am - Fiestas del Llano PARADE. Route will be from First Baptist Church on Broadway down to Avenue M and then north to the Civic Center Parking Lot.
 11:00 am - Festival opens for Saturday activities: Vendors, music and other activities.
 12:00 noon - 1:00 pm - Amberly Gomez

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm - Palma Libre Dance Group
 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm - Crystal Aguilar Flamenco Group
 3:00 pm - 4:00 pm - Conjunto Rosal
 4:00 pm - 5:00 pm - Fiesta Del Sol Ballet Folklorico Group
 5:00 pm - 6:00 pm - Animo
 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm - Ardiente
 7:00 pm - 8:30 pm - Peligro
 9:00 pm - 10:30 pm - LITTLE JOE (3 Time Grammy Award Winner)
 10:30 pm - 12:00 Midnight - Temblor
 MIDNIGHT - Festival Closes

Sun., Sept. 17th
 11:00 am - Festival Opens: Vendors, Music & Car Show
 12:00 noon - 1:00 pm - Alicia Laura/Flamenco Dancer
 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm - Nuestra Herencia Dance Group
 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm - Mariachi Amistad
 3:00 pm - 4:00 pm - X-Sel
 4:00 pm - 5:00 pm - Heroe
 5:00 pm - 6:00 pm - Mojave Sol
 6:00 pm - 7:00 pm - Grupo Cadena '2005 Battle of the Bands Winner'
 7:00 pm - 7:30 pm - 2006 Battle of the Bands Winner
 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm - Grupo Vida
 9:30 pm - 11:00 pm - Shelly Lares
 11:00 pm - Festival Closes

ADMISSION CHARGE:
 Adults: \$ 5.00; 3 year to 6 year old: \$ 3.00;
 Senior Citizens: \$ 3.00; Children 2 year & under FREE
 Family Discount Packages at the Entrance Gate



Bishop Placido Rodriguez will be the speaker for the 'Grito de Independencia' ceremony

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La Virgen de Guadalupe, Hidalgo y la Independencia

En el pueblo de Dolores, de la jurisdicción de Guanajuato, la madrugada del 16 de septiembre de 1810, el señor cura del lugar, don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, acompañado de un puñado de patriotas y una multitud enardecida, proclamó la independencia del país - que hasta entonces no se llamaba México, sino Nueva España - y se lanzó a una aventura increíble que le costaría la vida, pero a su pueblo le alcanzaba la libertad.

Don Miguel Hidalgo fue uno de esos hombres excepcionales, una inteligencia preclara unida a otras prendas, le hacían de una gran personalidad. Desde joven, cuando estudiaba en el seminario de Valladolid (hoy Morelia), ganaba concursos literarios y de oratoria, se destacaba en cánones y era considerado como uno de los futuros prospectos para ganar algún obispado.

Entre sus amigos, que siempre fueron muchos, se le conocía con el mote o apodo de "El Zorro", por su astucia y sagacidad. Siempre alegre, departiendo lo mismo con pobres que con ricos, sin fijarse en diferencias de casta o de clase.

Después de ordenado se le nombró rector del seminario, puesto que era muy disputado y que le confería una distinción sin precedentes, pues era muy joven. Fue durante su gestión que dicho colegio alcanzó renombre, iniciándose cursos de materias no precisamente sagradas, pues su rector pensaba que los futuros curas deberían tener conocimientos más universales.

Más tarde, fue promovido a la parroquia del pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, en Guanajuato, que contaba con muchas poblaciones en un vasto territorio. Se debe considerar que en aquellos tiempos - principios del siglo XIX - la religiosidad de la gente era mucha, de tal manera que el parroco tenía mucho más autoridad que los gobernantes locales. Su constante actividad con campesinos, ganaderos, artesanos, es decir, con el pueblo, enriquecieron su personalidad y le dieron la experiencia que más tarde sería base de sus éxitos.

Como sacerdote y con la inteligencia que lo caracterizaba, no necesitó mucho para descubrir la devoción que la mayoría de los mexicanos profesan a una imagen de la Virgen María, a la que llaman Guadalupe. El mismo realizó peregrinaciones de fe hasta el santuario famoso de la Virgen Guadalupe, situado al norte de la ciudad de México, especie de "meca" a la que todo mexicano debe ir por lo menos una vez en su vida.

Se dio cuenta de que la imagen era como un imán

mental, y que la Virgen de Guadalupe era la misma Tonantzin, aunque con un aflujo distinto, pero con la misma piel morena.

Los españoles, a pesar de tanto tiempo como dominadores, realmente no alcanzaron a comprender cabalmente esa importancia, tomaban el culto como fanatismo propio de los indios y mestizos, sin darse cuenta de que también significaba algo trascendental para los propios criollos, sus hijos. Durante muchos años fo-

GUADALUPE SIMBOLO DE LIBERTAD

capaz de atraer todas las miradas, suspiros y emociones, las peticiones y agradecimientos, los lamentos y los gozos, pues desde pequeños, a todos lo habitantes católicos - que siempre han sido abrumadora mayoría - se les inculcaba la devoción. No faltaba, ni falta, casa, taller, fábrica, vehículo, establecimiento, que carezca de un cuadro de esa efigie santa y venerada desde tiempos inmemoriales.

Aun que la tradición afirma que la Virgen María se apareció con esta advocación al indio Juan Diego, y es náhuatl, la lengua mayoritaria de los naturales, le prometió protección para todos y auxilio en sus males - todos y auxilio en sus males - todo esto en 1531 - la realidad va mucho más atrás, cuando los pueblos antiguos ofrendaban y amaban a Quilaztli o Centéou, la diosa que proporcionaba el maz, alimento fundamental de México hasta nuestros días. Regocijados de su culto la llamaban cariñosamente "Tonantzin" que significa "nuestra madre" y acudían en tropel a su teocalli o templo ubicado en donde más que en el Tepeyac?

Bien sabía el señor Cura que esa transposición de nombres era meramente acci-

mentaron el culto a la Guadalupe que les facilitaba el contacto y comunicación con sus dominados, mientras ellos añoraban a la Virgen del Pilar, o a la Covadonga, inclusive a la misma Guadalupe española, un tanto distinta a la mexicana. Aún cuando un ortodoxo diría que todas ellas son la misma, en la práctica existen diferencias de fondo que implican elementos culturales muy importantes.

Así, en aquel 1810, cuando la situación de los nacionales era ya imposible, e influenciados por el libre pensamiento y por la independencia de los Estados Unidos y de Francia, se lanzaron a preparar un plan de lucha, fueron orillados por las circunstancias a precipitar la fecha. La madrugada del 16 de Septiembre de 1810, al toque arrebatado de la campana de la parroquia de Dolores, acudieron los feligreses para ver que se le ofrecía al señor cura. Hidalgo los instó a sumarse a la pelea contra la dominación española y todos los que le escuchaban contestaron vibrantes al grito de libertad, de tal forma que en pocos minutos, sacaron el dinero de las arcas guberna-



mentales y se organizaron en batallones para atacar la población muy importante de San Miguel El Grande.

Salió el contingente de insurgentes que alegres gritaban consignas contra los españoles y vivas a América, al paso de ranchos y pueblos se iban sumando hombres armados de los que podían, ciertamente escaseaban las armas de fuerza, pero eran suplidas por el entusiasmo, los machetes, cuchillos, lanzas y proyectiles de toda índole.

Hasta entonces, a nadie se le había ocurrido que les faltaba un estandarte, pendón o bandera como la que

tenían las tropas españolas. El escudo real había sido hasta entonces el símbolo de la Patria, pero ¿cuál? ¿la de allEa o la de caa?

Don Miguel Hidalgo con esa viveza y agilidad mental, llevó a sus huéspedes hasta el pueblo más cercano que era Atotonilco, un importante santuario muy cercano a San Miguel el Grande, entró con todos, celebró una misa y al concluir para dar la bendición, tomó un estandarte piadoso que tenía bordada y pintada la figura sublime de la Virgen de Guadalupe.

Con ese emblema en la mano, arengó a sus tropas gritando: ¡ Viva la América! Viva la Virgen de Guadalupe!

¡ Viva la Virgen de Guadalupe! La algarabía fue grande y todos se llenaron de orgullo ante tan maravillosa bandera. Hábilmente el sacerdote caudillo inspiró a sus seguidores el sentimiento nacionalista que tenía su mejor expresión en la sagrada imagen, tan nuestra, tan cerca de todos, tan protectora y yo diría: tan ancestral.

Estandarte en ristre, los insurgentes avanzaron por todos lados como el sentimiento de independencia surgió estandartes similares, a tal grado que, los soldados realistas - ignorantes como ellos - sólo muy pronto identificaron Guadalupe como sinónimo de independencia llegando incluso a fusilar imágenes, como si así pudieran acabar con el movimiento rebelde. Por su parte los seguidores de la causa libertaria se vengaron "pasando por las armas" a efigies de la Virgen de los Remedios, a quien consideraban "gachupina" (española.)

La Virgen de Guadalupe constituyó así un poderoso vínculo de todos los mexicanos y la figura egregia del padre de la Patria: Don Miguel Hidalgo y costilla quedó unido al de la imagen simbólico de otro México.

Por Eduard Melo

Doña Josepha Ortiz de Domínguez

From Page 4

la Alhóndiga de Granaditas.

En Querétaro la situación también era difícil: Arrias, el delator, involucró al Corregidor y a su esposa, quienes fueron detenidos. Miguel Domínguez fue enviado al convento de la Cruz, ella al monasterio de Santa Clara. Ambos lugares estaban en Querétaro. Al poco tiempo el Corregidor pudo salir, sin embargo ella fue enviada a la ciudad de México y recluida en el Convento de Santa Catalina de Siena. Sus custodios tenían la consigna de tratarla con deferencia: doña Josefa tenía tres meses de gravidez cuando llegó. En ese mismo convento fue registrada una hija de Ignacio Allende y de madre desconocida (durante esa época era posible ocultar la identidad de la madre mientras se declarará la del padre). Al poco tiempo doña Josefa salió del convento y regresó a su hogar en Querétaro.

Dos años más tarde, el virrey Calleja, quien fuera conocido por su crueldad, mandó a llevar a doña Josefa al convento de Santa Catalina de Siena y hacerla purgar cuatro años más de condena. Se cuenta que al ser detenida, dijo: "Tantos soldados para custodiar a una pobre mujer, pero yo con mi sangre les formaré un patrimonio a mis hijos..."

En 1821, Iturbide consumó la Independencia. Él antes había peleado del lado del virreinato, pero se pasó a las fuerzas Insurgentes al

¡Que Viva Mexico!
¡Que Viva Mexico!
¡Que Viva Mexico!



ver la posibilidad de obtener beneficios propios. Iturbide se proclamó emperador de México, y cuando la nueva emperatriz le envió a doña Josefa el nombramiento de primera dama de honor, ella respondió: "Dígame usted que la que es soberana en su casa, no puede ser dama de una emperatriz..."

Doña Josefa de ninguna manera podía hacerse cómplice de Iturbide, quien, al volverse emperador, traicionó los ideales de la lucha. Ella, en su casa de la ciudad de México, volvió a conspirar, pero ahora con los generales Victoria, Guerrero, Bravo, López Rayón y Michelena. Ellos derrocaron a Iturbide y cimentaron la República Federal, iniciada el 4 de octubre de 1824, con el nombramiento del primer presidente de la República: el general Guadalupe Victoria. De esta manera la ex-corregidora cumplió su promesa de formar un patrimonio para sus hijos: José, Mariano, Miguel, Ignacio, Micaela, Juana, Dolores, Manuela, Magdalena, Camila, Mariana y José el chico.

Los vientos de febrero en la capital acabaron con las fuerzas de doña Josefa. Cuando un lego franciscano llegó a su casa en la segunda calle del Indio Triste número dos y le dio el recado de que el padre Calderón la aguardaba en la iglesia para confesarla, intuyó que moriría, pues no había solicitado la cita. Sin embargo, se presentó segura de que era un aviso celestial, sus hijas comentaron que ese día regresó alegre y comenó a visitar a sus deudos para despedirse. Mientras vivía, nadie pudo tener gobierno sobre ella; a pesar de que mucho debe haber llorado de vez de vez la encerraron la vez primera en el convento y fusilaron a Ignacio Allende nunca abandonó los quehaceres para su patria. A finales de febrero enfermó de pleuresía y a los siete días, el 2 de marzo de este 1829, murió.

Por las curules de la ciudad de México se escucharon los chirridos del lento recorrer de la carroza que llevaba el cuerpo de doña Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez por las calles anegadas hacia el convento de Santa Catalina de Siena donde sufriera su última reclusión, y posiblemente viviera la hija que tuvo con Ignacio Allende. Al pie del altar de la Virgen de los Dolores se depositó el ataúd sin lápida o inscripción alguna. A finales del siglo pasado, su nieto, Miguel Iglesias Domínguez consiguió que se exhumaran los restos de la Corregidora y fueren trasladados a Querétaro donde descansan hasta la fecha.



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El Editor Invitation

Dear Friends,

This year El Editor will be marking our 30th anniversary and celebrating Hispanic Heritage Month. As part of these celebrations and in the spirit of our continued commitment to provide the best and up-to-date news that affects the Hispanic community, El Editor is proud to announce that it will host a forum featuring **Chris Bell the Democratic nominee for Governor**. Mr. Bell will speak about issues in the Governor's race that specifically affect Hispanics. The event will take place at the Louise Hopkins Underwood Center Helen Jones Studio located at 511 Ave. K on September 14 from 5:30 to 6:30pm.

We invite you to attend and hope that you will take this opportunity to meet Mr. Bell and to come and ask questions of the candidate so that if elected Mr. Bell will have our suggestions for the betterment of our community.

Gracias
Bidal Aguero
Publisher

Dallas Cowboys vs. Washington Redskins

Controversy has been nothing new to the Dallas Cowboys since they opened training camp. The fact it does not involve wide receiver Terrell Owens is.

Drew Bledsoe hopes to defuse a burgeoning quarterback controversy with better play and regroup the Cowboys as they enter an NFC East clash Sunday with the Washington Redskins.

For all the talk throughout the preseason regarding Owens and what kind of potential disruptive force he could be, the brash wideout proved to be an ideal teammate in Dallas' season-opening 24-17 defeat at Jacksonville. Owens caught six passes for 80 yards and a touchdown, though he was held to only two second-half catches.

"I thought he got us started pretty well early," Parcels said. "Made a big catch there at the end and gave us another chance. That's about it. It's disappointing. It really is."

Parcels caused a stir heading into this game by giving Bledsoe, who was intercepted three times, only lukewarm support as the team's starting quarterback, repeatedly labeling him as the starter "right now."

Those statements led to speculation whether Parcels may give playing time to backup Tony Romo, who has yet to attempt an NFL pass despite being with the Cowboys for 23 games over the last two-plus seasons. Plus, on Aug. 31, Dallas gave Romo a \$3.9 million contract that included a \$2 million signing bonus and locked him up through next season.

Parcels, though, all but quashed the idea Romo would see the field in this game. "Well, I tell you what let's do - you write what you want, I'm going to explain it the best way I can," said Parcels, who became agitated when Romo's status became the subject of repeated questions. "I think you're trying to get me to say at some point in time I'm going to get Romo in. That time is not now, OK? Is that clear enough? Do you want me to repeat it?"

Bledsoe has 13 interceptions in his last seven games, a stretch in which the Cowboys are 2-5. He threw for 246 yards against Jacksonville but completed only 16 of 33 passes, though the 14-year veteran already has put the loss behind him in hopes of getting Dallas to .500.

"In this league and, really, probably just in life, how you respond to things defines who you are," Bledsoe said. "I'm looking forward. I'm preparing to play the next game. I've got plenty on my plate in terms of going out and competing with the Redskins and hoping to lead this team and get us where we want to go."

Bledsoe's interceptions were only part of the problem last week for the Cowboys. Tight end Jason Witten was flagged for offensive pass interference, negating his third-quarter touchdown reception.

Backup kicker Shaun Suisham, playing for the injured Mike Vanderjagt, missed a 36-yard field goal at the end of that drive, keeping the game tied at 10. Parcels said he likely will use Suisham again this week since Vanderjagt, trying to overcome a hamstring in-

jury, has not kicked enough in practice.

The Redskins (0-1) also are trying to bounce back after a 19-16 defeat Monday to the Minnesota Vikings. While they did not make the same glaring mistakes as the Cowboys, the Redskins are looking for bigger things offensively after being limited to 266 total yards.

"We looked way better offensively than in the preseason," said Redskins wide receiver Santana Moss, whose 97 all-purpose yards included three runs on laterals. "People expected us to come out here and stink up the joint, but at the same time we won't take away any moral victories."

Having running back Clinton Portis closer to full health may help the offense. Portis, still recovering from a partially dislocated shoulder suffered in the preseason, had 10 carries for 39 yards and a touchdown as a backup.

Portis, who originally proclaimed he would not be fit enough to play Monday, appears to be in a better frame of mind this week after absorbing some hits.

"I was curious because I hadn't had any impact," Portis said. "Running into the bag (at practice), that's not force. ... To get that first play out of the way, I was like, 'OK, I'm straight.'"

The absence of injured safety Shawn Springs caused problems throughout the secondary, whose depth will be further tested with nickel back Pierson Prioleau out for the season after tearing his ACL on the opening kickoff.

Springs is considered day-to-day, but Gibbs is optimistic the 10-year veteran will be able to play.

"He worked out hard on Saturday, but we'll just have to see how the week goes," Gibbs said.

Washington swept the season series last year for the first time since 1995.

The Redskins have not won consecutive games at Dallas since a three-game winning streak from 1987-89.

El Grito del Diez y Seis de Septiembre

Un Dia, una mañana. This is a day that Mexicans wait all year to celebrate. They celebrate with happiness and joy because history reveals that it is a day of our independence from the Spanish invaders who came into our religion, our history, culture, and civilization, with the sole idea of total destruction. It is a day that is also combined with sadness, because America has programmed that we wait for this ONE day out of 365 days of the year, to express the spiritual meaning of our history.

Many have no idea or knowledge of El Grito, or what in reality we are celebrating. It seems that we are simply content in our minds for ANY day which gives us reason to drink, and try to feel pride for being Mexicanos.

How long will we continue to permit our people to remain in a state of ignorance and unknowing drunkenness regarding our history, never actually remembering the true meaning of El Grito the following day? How long will we continue as if it never existed?

El Grito lives in our hearts everyday of our lives, and it never dies. It was meant to be a spark, ignited in our hearts during our battle for liberation, and during the reoccupation of our land (Aztlán) and wealth.

We must go back five hundred years, even BEFORE September 16th of 1810, and gaze into the Mexicano smoking mirror. Only then will we be able to acknowledge the true history and essence of El Grito.

during ancient times, a band of chosen Mexika (Me-shee-ka) indigenous people walked side by side, feeling joy and sorrow as they left the mystical state of Aztlán in search of promised land (just as people are once led by Moses to their promised land). During the journey, we were constantly at war with other tribes, and became refined in the art of war.

Desperately fighting for survival against all odds, our ancestors wandered into the reeds of a lake where El Grito was heard for the first time. It was the war cry of the golden eagle declaring victory of the promised land by the conquering Huitzilopochli.



In the cry of El Grito, the sound and sight of the promised land lives, signaling the promise civilization over all anahuac. El Grito is the cry of freedom - the war cry of the eagle for ALL Mexika (Me-shee-ka).

Later, the rage of the eagle was heard again as unwelcome Spanish invaders entered forcefully into our promised land. El Grito was heard in all four corners of Tenochtitlan during a night of sorrow and in a battle of remembrance for us, who are

also in a battle against the present day uncivilized invaders of Aztlán history, culture, and land.

Our most recent ancestors of 1810 carried the historic sound of El Grito as Mexika warriors fought, struggled, died, and established the ancient spirituality in our promised land.

Today El Grito is reborn and revived. We are in a continuous struggle against enslavement, oppression, and injustices. Because of the legacy handed down by our forefathers, the war cry of the eagle echoes on September 16th, symbolizing the fight for justice, freedom, and our promised land.

Mexika, listen! El Grito is like the sign of the cross. It is the spirit in our hearts and minds,

not only on the historical date, but everyday until again we liberate and bring the power of humanity back to our people.

We must be aware and recognize that El Grito can be heard from the jungles and mountains of Chiapas to the heart of Aztlán. Our ancestors predicted that El Grito would sound again in the 21st Century and we must be prepared to assist our sisters and brothers in the Holy Land (Mexico) with the Mexika Cultural Revolution--The Rising of the Sixth Sun. Our history will never be destroyed again, and for that reason we will never be defeated!

Ransley R. Muniz
Tezcatlipoca

"Our ancient Mexika spiritual world holds us to account. It is the world of our forefathers and ancestors which resides within our hearts."

"A form without a history has no power to perpetuate itself. What has no past can have no future. The ancient Mexika spiritual world of the 21st Century to come must be composed of what is past."

"Hispanics, Latinos, Mexican Americans have been subject to the most thorough brainwashing of any people in history. We were isolated from our land, our roots, our history, our culture and our institutions. No group of people like ours have been so thoroughly terrorized, dehumanized, and divested of those things that from birth make man strong and free."

The same will never happen again to the 21st Century Mexika. By the truth of nature we know who we are!"

"Strength and courage come from our Mexika historical knowledge -- knowing who you are, where you come from, what you want, and accepting our true ancient spiritual, cultural history."

"The desire to reclaim our homeland (Aztlán) is our deepest desire. It is the very essence of our sacred ancient spirituality."

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Entertainment Highlights Sept. 17-23

- 1957: "Maverick," starring James Garner, premiered on ABC.
- 1964: "Bewitched," starring Elizabeth Montgomery, made its debut on ABC.
- 1970: Jimi Hendrix was found dead in a London apartment. He was 27. A coroner said he choked on his own vomit.
- 1972: "MASH" premiered on CBS. It stayed on the air for 11 years.
- 1976: "Play That Funky Music" by Wild Cherry hit No. 1 on the pop chart.
- 1983: Vanessa Williams of New York became the first black contestant to be crowned "Miss America." The following July, she also became the first Miss America to resign in the wake of her Penthouse magazine scandal.
- 1984: "The Cosby Show," starring Bill Cosby, debuted on NBC.
- 1996: Actor Jim Carrey married actress Lauren Holly. She later filed for divorce.
- 1999: Actor George C. Scott died of an aortic aneurysm at his home outside Los Angeles. He was 71.
- 2001: David Letterman hosted the first late-night talk show since the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11. Letterman opened the show with no jokes, just his thoughts on the matter. Dan Rather was his first guest and broke into tears.
- 2004: Britney Spears married Kevin Federline in a private home outside Los Angeles.
- 2004: An airplane carrying Yusuf Islam, formerly known as Cat Stevens, was diverted to Bangor, Maine, as it traveled from London to Washington. Federal authorities said Islam's name had appeared on a terrorist watch list.

Fiesta Patrias Photos

provided by John P. Cervantez 744-1654

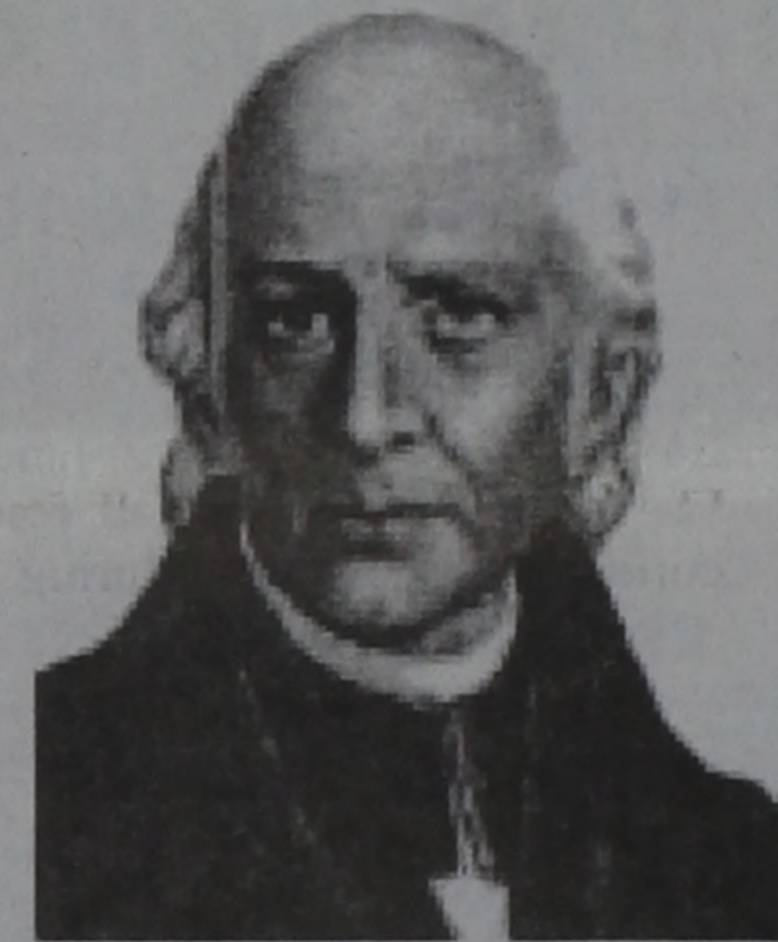
Ysidro Gutierrez
Lubbock County Commissioner
Precinct Three

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Felicidades al Pueblo de Nuestra

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

(1753-1811).

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, the priest known as the "father of Mexican independence," was born on May 8, 1753, at his father's hacienda near Guanajuato, Mexico. He was educated in Valladolid (present Morelia), Mexico, and was ordained a priest in 1779. Until 1809 he pursued his priestly functions and exerted himself to introduce various forms of industry among his parishioners at Dolores. After Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1808, the colonies, unwilling to accept a French ruler, loudly proclaimed Ferdinand VII as king. The societies they formed professed loyalty to Spain, but authorities suspected they were designed to prepare for the independence of Mexico. Hidalgo and several of his friends engaged in preparations which the authorities considered treasonable. Warned by the arrest of a friend, Hidalgo gathered several hundred of his parishioners, and on September 16, 1810,



they seized the prison at Dolores. This action began the Mexican War of Independence. At first Hidalgo met with some success, but as many of his followers deserted, he lost heart and retreated. His forces were decisively defeated at Aculo on November 7, 1810, and at the bridge of Calderón on Río Santiago on January 17, 1811. Hidalgo was later captured and, after being degraded from the priesthood, was shot as a rebel on July 31 or August 1, 1811.



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Hispanic Heritage Month



Members of area organizations of the Hispanic community were recognized for their service by the City Council as part of Hispanic Heritage Month. There will be celebrations throughout September and October in Lubbock and throughout the nation.

Bravo advances to 'Contender' semis

After his five-round victory over Gary Balletto was shown on "The Contender" reality show Tuesday, Norberto "Nito" Bravo's right hand ached. Not from beating Balletto. That happened in late January. It ached from signing nearly 100 autographs before, during and after the ESPN show was broadcast to an overcapacity crowd of about 250 at the Desert Diamond Casino's sports bar. "It is a little bit" sore, Bravo said. He was hardly complaining. There were nothing but smiles, high fives, raised fists and cheers when Bravo and fans watched his unanimous decision unfold. Bravo lost the first round to Balletto, then won all of the final four rounds on two judges' cards, working his right hand most often against Balletto's

head and body. "Gary Balletto is a really strong guy," Bravo said. "He was trying to lunge on me, and that was keeping me from getting some good punches off, so I was trying to work over him." The victory put Bravo (22-10-3) in a semi-final match against Grady Brewer (20-11) that will be aired Tuesday, and guaranteed Bravo a championship or third-place fight during the live season finale Sept. 26 at Los Angeles' Staples Center. Bravo fought from the heart



against Balletto, said his trainer, Mike Agredano. He also spoke from it during Tuesday's episode. Bravo tearfully said he wanted to duplicate the effort his father, Norberto Sr., did in raising him before he died in 1985 at age 49. "I want my boys to grow up knowing their dad loves them," Bravo said on the show. "All this fighting is for them." That was not just a Hollywood touch, Bravo said Tuesday. "That's not fake stuff, man," Bravo said. "When I was over there, I had so much emotion built up inside me, and seeing my kids when I was there choked me up. Questions they would ask me about my family, I'd just start bawling, you know?"

!Feliz Fiestas!

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