

WELCO SUPERMARKET

Ven y preparate con todo para la Semana Santa



Estacion de pagos abierto: Lunes - Sabado - 9AM - 5PM

Otros Servicios

Money Order - Western Union - Tarjetas de Telefono - Super Lotto - Cambio de Cheques- Stampas Postales - Copias de Llaves - ATM

7100 Fruitridge Rd Sacramento, CA 95820 916-387-2470

Horarios - 8AM - 7PM - 7 Dias

Se habla ESPAÑOL

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Aprender para ACMMAR2011 EDITORIAL

Advertising is very important!! Advertising is a non personal form of promotion delivered by different media outlets. Advertising is not new concept; in the Old World people used to use various methods like notice board outside their homes to indicated what services or product they would sell.

Now of days advertising is not that different; however, the media it is. Our magazine advertise other businesses but the magazine can be view in Internet as well; in our web site and in Facebook.

What is Advertising important? Well, in today's' world businesses competition is getting hard every minute and businesses want to differentiate from their competitors. Advertising can target and broad audience or an specific group. The way of doing that is by the design of the ad. Sometimes people don't pay much attention to the design and ignore the fact that the design represent their business. In my experience I have seen some businesses trying to full their ads with information and pictures, as if they were a rent storage. By doing that they loss a good impression to the their new possible clientele. A good Ad must contain the right amount of information; so the reader doesn't loss the interest in two seconds.

Advertising is a tricky form of marketing and the best way to get the best of it is by having the right

elements. They are to know the target, have the right information and to have a good design.

EDITORDavid Sánchez

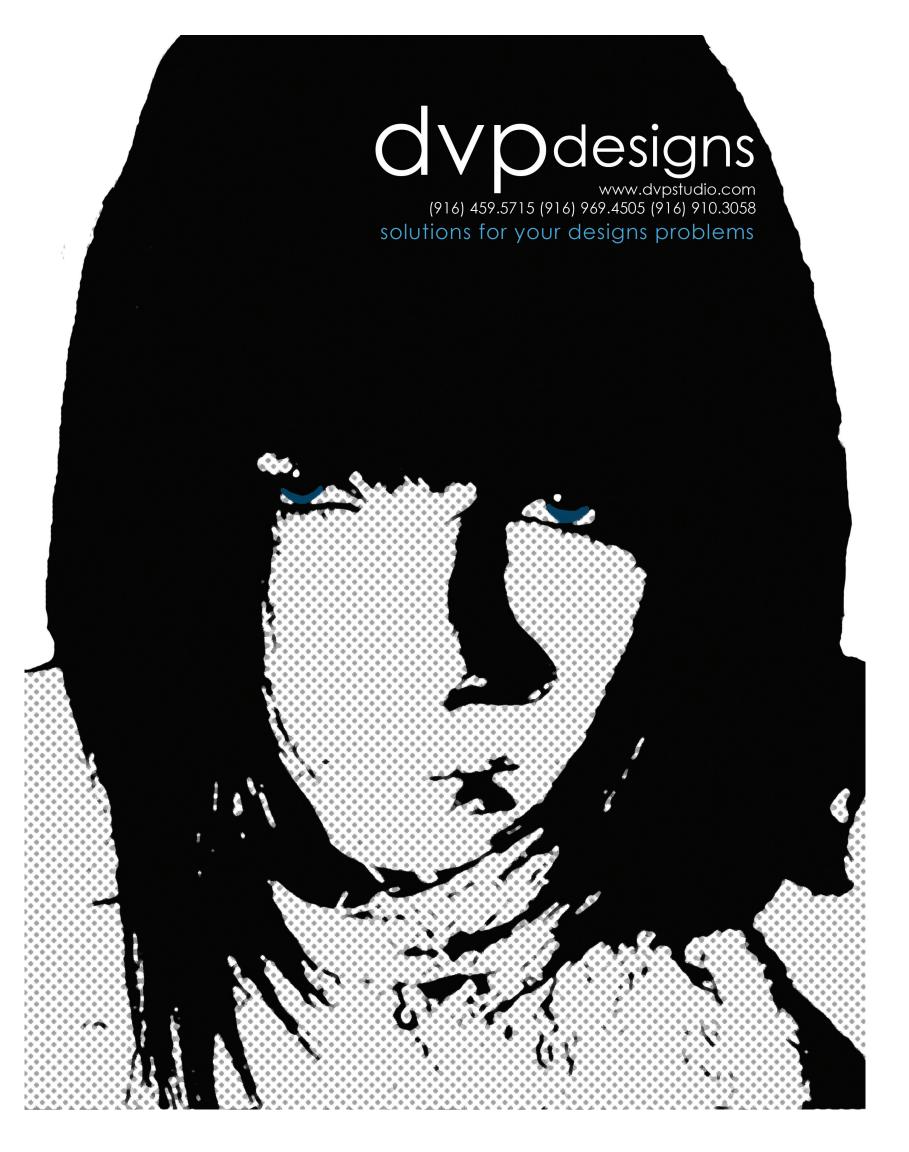


Ofrecemos grandes oportunidades de

publicidad (916) 233-9965

P.O. Box 2289 Elk Grove, CA 95757

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com



www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Aprender para ACMMAR2011



CREDITOS

APPRENDER PARA CRECER

A magazine for the Students by the Students www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Publishers: Lenor Nunez

Editors: David Sanchez, Pedro Sanchez, Victor Campos

Contributors: W.H. Williams **Art Director:** dvp Design Team

Advertising Sales

Susan Lopez – (916) 265-8752 Abraham Morales – (916) 410-7188 Galt and Lodi: Jesus Anaya (209) 570-6764 Galt and Lodi: Ruby Cornejo (916) 307-3877

Apprencer para Crecer P.O. Box 2289 Elk Grove, CA 95757 (916) 826-3097

APPRENDER PARA CRECER FOUNDATION

www.aprenderparacrecer.com SUSAN LOPEZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CONTENIDO

COLLEGE: living the Dream	pg06
March	pg08
Spring Break	pg09
10 Tips for Alcohol safety	pg10
Dia Internacional de la mujer	pg11
St. Patrick's Day	pg12
Mardi Gras	pg14
LITERATURE	
Silence	pg15
TECHNOLOGY	
Today, it is officially iPad 2 day!	pg16
Coca Cola	pg19
BIOGRAFIA	
Don Benito Juarez	pg21
FASHION	
Sophisticated 70s: women's trend	pg25
HEALTH Diabetes	pg27
BELLEZA Seven Quick Hair Fixes	pg28
HOROSCOPOS AZTECAS	pa30

Mission and Vision

We are a foundation dedicated to helping to grow all those students who see learning and training as means to be a better person and to have a better future. We want to improve the living standards of our youth and we know that the best way to create this environment of growth is through learning. Our priority is to create opportunities that will enable high school students continue their university studies. Our emphasis is to help students from less advantaged families and collaborate to improve their lives through education .

COLLECT E DREAM ACT DREAM ACT DREAM ACT

By Mayra D., Barrington, IL

While the majority of students are worrying about getting into their dream schools and being able to afford them, others worry about a bigger issue. Students brought to this country illegally, who must leave a blank space on applications that ask for their Social Security number, know they will not be accepted regardless of their outstanding grades and extracurricular involvement. However, there may be some hope in the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act (DREAM Act).

Photo credit: Ryan K., Aledo, TX

Of the estimated 11 million illegal immigrants residing in the United States (70 percent from Mexico), 2.7 million are children. These young people benefit from the U.S. school system, but only up through high school. Their education often stops there due to a 1996 federal law that prohibits states from offering in-state tuition rates to illegal immigrants unless the state also offers in-state tuition rates to all U.S. citizens.

The DREAM Act is a massive amnesty program for the millions of illegal immigrants (age 12 to 35) who entered the United States before they are 16. Those who apply for this amnesty can receive conditional, temporary resident status, which can be converted, once earned, to a nonconditional green card (permanent U.S. residency) after six years. These immigrants can then use their newly acquired status to seek green cards for their parents. In this way, it can also provide amnesty for the millions of illegal aliens who brought their children to the United States.

"I don't necessarily live in fear of being deported," says Juan, a high school junior who was born in Mexico. "For the most part, I live a normal life. Except, now everyone is getting their driver's license, and I can't."

Juan came to the U.S. with his mother and older brother in 2000 when he was eight. He is just one of millions of students in the nation hoping for the DREAM Act to be passed. While he does not claim to have experienced any overt prejudice in high school, Juan still faces racial stereotypes.

"It bothers me when people joke around and ask me for my green card," Juan explains. "I laugh, but deep down I know they are offending me for something I have no control over. I was born in Mexico, but my life is here."

His older brother, who graduated a few years ago, now attends a community college and plans to transfer to a university. Juan hopes to take a similar path. "I have no doubt that I can go to college," Juan says. "I know it's going to be hard, but as long as I stay in this country, I have a chance."

The DREAM Act was reintroduced in both chambers of Congress last March by Senators Dick Durbin and Richard Lugar.

"I can only hope that the DREAM Act will pass," Juan says. "All I want is a good life and a promising future, just like everyone else."

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Basic Information about the DREAM Act Legislation

This information is based on the current legislation introduced on March 26, 2009 by Senator Richard Durbin and Representative Howard Berman.

Purpose

The purpose of the Development, Relief and Education of Alien Minors Act, also called the DREAM Act, is to help those individuals who meet certain requirements, have an opportunity to enlist in the military or go to college and have a path to citizenship which they otherwise would not have without this legislation. Supporters of the DREAM Act believe it is vital not only to the people who would benefit from it, but also the United States as a whole. It would give an opportunity to undocumented immigrant students who have been living in the U.S. since they were young, a chance to contribute back to the country that has given so much to them and a chance to utilize their hard earned education



and talents.

Would I qualify?

The following is a list of specific requirements one would need in order to qualify for the current version of the DREAM Act.

Must have entered the United States before the age of 16 (i.e. 15 and younger)

Must have been present in the United States for at least five (5) consecutive years prior to enactment of the bill Must have graduated from a United States high school, or have obtained a GED, or have been accepted into an institution of higher education (i.e. college/university)

Must be between the ages of 12 and 35 at the time of application

Must have good moral character

If you have met all those requirements and can prove it, once the DREAM Act passes you will be able to do the following:

What do I need to do if the DREAM Act should pass?

If the DREAM Act passes, an undocumented individual meeting those qualifying conditions stated above, would have to do the following:

Apply for the DREAM Act (Since the legislation has not yet passed, there are no specific guidelines on how to apply) Once approved and granted Conditional Permanent Residency, the individual would have to do one of the following: Enroll in an institution of higher education in order to pursue a bachelor's degree or higher degree or Enlist in one of the branches of the United States Military

Within 6 years of approval for conditional permanent residency, the individual must have completed at least two (2) years of one of the options outlined in the previous step

Once 5 ½ years of the 6 years have passed, the individual will then be able to apply for Legal Permanent Residency (dropping the conditional part) and consequently will be able to apply for United States Citizenship

Those who have already completed at least 2 years of college education towards a bachelor's degree or higher degree, will still have to wait the 5 ½ years in order to apply for Legal Permanent Residency even though you may have already obtained a degree.

Students who do not complete the requirements will be disqualified .

More Info on the DREAM Act visit: http://dreamact.info



March is the third month of the year in the Gregorian Calendar, and one of the seven months which are 31 days long. March in the Southern Hemisphere is the seasonal equivalent of September in the Northern Hemisphere. robyn was here In the Northern hemisphere, the beginning of the meteorological spring is 1 March. In the Southern hemisphere, the beginning of the meteorological autumn is 1 March.

The name of March comes from ancient Rome, when March was the first month of the year and named Martius after Mars.

the Roman god of war. In Rome, where the climate is Mediterranean, March was the first month of spring, a logical point for the beginning of the year as well as the start of the military campaign season. January became the first month of the calendar year either under King Numa Pompilius (c. 713 BC) or under the Decemvirs about 450 BC (Roman writers differ). The numbered year began on March 1 in Russia until the end of the 15th century. Great Britain and its colonies continued to use March 25 until 1752, which was when they ultimately adopted the Gregorian calendar. Many other cultures and religions still celebrate the beginning of the New Year in March.

In Finnish, the month is called maaliskuu, which originates from maallinen kuu, meaning earthy month, because during maaliskuu, earth finally became visible under the snow. In Ukrainian, the month is called березень, meaning birch tree. Historical names for March include the Saxon Lentmonat, named after the equinox and gradual lengthening of days, and the eventual namesake of Lent. Saxons also called March Rhed-monat or Hreth-monath (deriving from their goddess Rhedam/Hreth), and Angles called it Hyld-monath.

March starts on the same day of the week as November every year and February in common years only. March ends on the same day of the week as June every year.





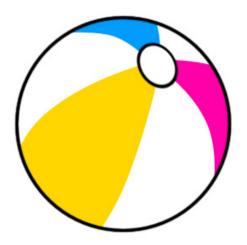
Autor: k buchanan32

Spring break represents one of the most fun experiences that a young adult can have: a taste of independence, a chance to let it all hang out, and the act of getting away from all their responsibilities leads many teens to desire traveling to such spring break hotspots as Panama city, Cancun, and a host of other cities where teens can forget their academic woes. In this article, we'll discuss some common issues that teens on spring break may have and how to prevent them

First off, it's important to keep a steady supply of sunscreen. Partying in the sun all day can wreak havoc on your skin and you don't want to walk around red as a lobster. A sunscreen of SPF 15 or higher is recommended to help protect your body from the sun's rays as you enjoy your trip to paradise. If you end up experiencing a bad sunburn, take ibuprofen or aspirin to help with the problem. It's also important to ensure that your body is getting enough water: all of the drinking, sunning, and dancing associated with spring break causes many people to overexert themselves without having enough water in their body. This can cause the party to end early, and no one wants that!

It may sound silly to mention, but WHATEVER YOU DO, don't jump from the balcony of your hotel into the pool below. While shows like Jackass have made the activity seem safe and fun, people die all the time from trying to partake in this stupid stunt. If your friend, or someone you know, is thinking about pulling the stunt, do whatever you can to stop them. Many cities cracked down on spring break partying due to deaths from people trying to make the leap of faith, and you don't want angry cops to be on your case while you are trying to live it up.

It's also important to make sure that whenever you go somewhere, you're with someone that you know. Spring break represents a great opportunity for thieves, conmen and other criminals to rip off naive drunk kids. Always make sure that you've got your friend in sight, and never wander off with a stranger without having someone with you. It's also important for females to watch their drinks while in bars, as date rape is a common practice among spring break criminals looking for an easy mark. When it comes to spring break sex, BE SURE to stay protected with condoms. You don't know who you may run into on spring break, and you could end up regretting a one night stand for the rest of your life if you're not careful.



- 2.Don't drink on an empty stomach. Eat foods high in protein and fat, such as cheese or nuts.
- 3.Set a limit and stick to it!
- 4. Avoid beer bongs, chugging, and drinking games.
- 5.Know when you've had enough.
- 6.Alternate alcoholic beverages with water, and be sure to drink plenty of water to keep your body hydrated.
- 7. Never drink when you're hungry, angry, lonely, or tired.
- 8.Pace yourself. Drink slower and eat in between alcohol drinks. It takes the body 60-90 minutes to fully feel the effects of alcohol on a full stomach.
- 9. Know the symptoms of alcohol poisoning.
- 10. Never leave your drinks unattended or accept an open beverage from anyone.

What type of drinker are you?

LOW RISK DRINKER

- Sips drinks
- Limits drinks to one per hour Drinks to get drunk
- Eat before you drink
- Has money for a phone call or cab fare

HIGH RISK DRINKER

- Plays drinking games
- Drinks and drives
- Mixes alchol and drugs

El Día Internacional de la Mujer se celebra el día 8 de marzo y está reconocido por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU). En este día se conmemora la lucha de la mujer por su participación, en pie de igualdad con el hombre, en la sociedad y en su desarrollo integro como persona. Es fiesta nacional en algunos países.

La idea de un día internacional de la mujer surgió al final del siglo XIX, en plena revolución industrial y durante el auge del movimiento obrero. La celebración recoge una lucha ya emprendida en la antigua Grecia y reflejada por Aristófanes en su obra Lisístrata, que cuenta como Lisístrata empezó una huelga sexual contra los hombres para poner fin a la guerra, y que se vio reflejada en la Revolución francesa: las mujeres parisinas, que pedían libertad, igualdad y fraternidad, marcharon hacia Versalles para exigir el sufragio femenino, pero no fue sino hasta los primeros años del siglo XX cuando se comenzó a proclamar, desde diferentes organizaciones internacionales de izquierda, la celebración de una jornada de lucha específica para la mujer y sus derechos.

Cronología

La Conferencia Internacional de Mujeres Socialistas, reunida en Copenhague, proclamó el Día Internacional de la Mujer Trabajadora, a propuesta de la dirigente comunista alemana Clara Zetkin, como una jornada de lucha por los derechos de las mujeres. La propuesta fue aprobada unánimemente por la conferencia de más de 100 mujeres procedentes de 17 países, entre ellas las tres primeras mujeres elegidas para el parlamento finés.



Los servicios que ofrecemos es: Income tax, Payroll, Bookkeeping, Notary Public, Immigration Services.

Carrillos Accounting

6037 Franklin Blvd. Sacramento CA, 95824 Office Tel: 916 395-9218 Fax: 916-395-9219





5550

Saint Patrick's Day

Saint Patrick's Day (Irish: Lá Fhéile Pádraig) is a religious holiday celebrated internationally on 17 March. It is named after Saint Patrick (c. AD 387–461), the most commonly recognised of the patron saints of Ireland. It originated as a Catholic holiday and became an official feast day in the early 17th century. It has gradually become more of a secular celebration of Ireland's culture. It is a public holiday in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland and Labrador and in Montserrat. It is also widely celebrated by the Irish diaspora, especially in places such as Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and Montserrat, among others.

Little is known of Patrick's early life, though it is known that he was born in Roman Britain in the 4th century, into a wealthy Romano-British family. His father and grandfather were deacons in the Church. At the age of sixteen, he was kidnapped by Irish raiders and taken captive to Ireland as a slave. It is believed he was held somewhere on the west coast of Ireland, possibly Mayo, but the exact location is unknown. According to his Confession, he was told by God in a dream to flee from captivity to the coast, where he would board a ship and return to Britain. Upon returning, he quickly joined the Church in Auxerre in Gaul and studied to be a priest.



In 432, he again said that he was called back to Ireland, though as a bishop, to Christianise the Irish from their native polytheism. Irish folklore tells that

one of his teaching methods included using the shamrock to explain the Christian doctrine of the Trinity to the Irish people. After nearly thirty years of evangelism, he died on 17 March 461, and according to tradition, was buried at Downpatrick. Although there were other more successful missions to Ireland from Rome, Patrick endured as the principal champion of Irish Christianity and is held in esteem in the Irish Church.

Wearing of the green

Originally, the colour associated with Saint Patrick was blue. Over the years the colour green and its association with Saint Patrick's day grew. Green ribbons and shamrocks were worn in celebration of St Patrick's Day as early as the 17th century. He is said to have used the shamrock, a three-leaved plant, to explain the Holy Trinity to the pagan Irish, and the wearing and display of shamrocks and shamrock-inspired designs have become a ubiquitous feature of the day. In the 1798 rebellion, in hopes of making a political statement, Irish soldiers wore full green uniforms on 17 March in hopes of catching public attention. The phrase "the wearing of the green", meaning to wear a shamrock on one's clothing, derives from a song of the same name.

In Ireland

According to legend, Saint Patrick used the shamrock, a three-leaved plant, to explain the Holy Trinity to the pre-Christian Irish people.

Saint Patrick's feast day, as a kind of national day, was already being celebrated by the Irish in Europe in the ninth and tenth centuries. In later times he become more and more widely known as the patron of Ireland. Saint Patrick's feast day was finally placed on the universal liturgical calendar in the Catholic Church due to the influence of Waterford-born Franciscan scholar Luke Wadding in the early 1600s. Saint Patrick's Day thus became a holy day of obligation for Roman Catholics in Ireland. The church calendar avoids the observance of saints' feasts during certain solemnities, moving the saint's day to a time outside those periods. Saint Patrick's Day is occasionally affected by this requirement, when 17 March falls during Holy Week. This happened in 1940, when Saint Patrick's Day was observed on 3 April in order to avoid it coinciding with Palm Sunday, and again in 2008, where it was officially observed on 14 March (15 March being used for St. Joseph, which had to be moved from March 19), although the secular celebration still took place on 17 March. Saint Patrick's Day will not fall within Holy Week again until 2160. (In other countries, St. Patrick's feast day is also March 17, but liturgical celebration is omitted when impeded by Sunday or by Holy Week.) In 1903, Saint Patrick's Day became an official public holiday in Ireland. This was thanks to the Bank Holiday (Ireland) Act 1903, an act of the United Kingdom Parliament introduced by Irish MP James O'Mara. O'Mara later introduced the law that required that pubs and bars be closed on 17 March after drinking got out of hand, a provision that was repealed in the 1970s. The first Saint Patrick's Day parade held in the Irish Free State was held in Dublin in 1931 and was reviewed by the then Minister of Defence Desmond Fitzgerald. Although secular celebrations now exist, the holiday remains a religious observance in Ireland, for both the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of Ireland.

In the mid-1990s the Irish government began a campaign to use Saint Patrick's Day to showcase Ireland and its culture. The government set up a group called St. Patrick's Festival, with the aim to:

— Offer a national festival that ranks amongst all of the greatest celebrations in the world and promote excitement throughout

Ireland via innovation, creativity, grassroots involvement, and marketing activity.

- Provide the opportunity and motivation for people of Irish descent, (and those who sometimes wish they were Irish) to attend and join in the imaginative and expressive celebrations.
- Project, internationally, an accurate image of Ireland as a creative, professional and sophisticated country with wide appeal, as we approach the new millennium.

The first Saint Patrick's Festival was held on 17 March 1996. In 1997, it became a three-day event, and by 2000 it was a four-day event. By 2006, the festival was five days long; more than 675,000 people attended the 2009 parade. Overall 2009's five day festival saw close to 1 million visitors, who took part in festivities that included concerts, outdoor theatre performances, and fireworks. The topic of the 2004 St. Patrick's Symposium was "Talking Irish," during which the nature of Irish identity, economic



success, and the future were discussed. Since 1996, there has been a greater emphasis on celebrating and projecting a fluid and inclusive notion of "Irishness" rather than an identity based around traditional religious or ethnic allegiance. The week around Saint Patrick's Day usually involves Irish language speakers using more Irish during seachtain na Gaeilge ("Irish Week"). As well as Dublin, many other cities, towns, and villages in Ireland hold their own parades and festivals, including Cork, Belfast,

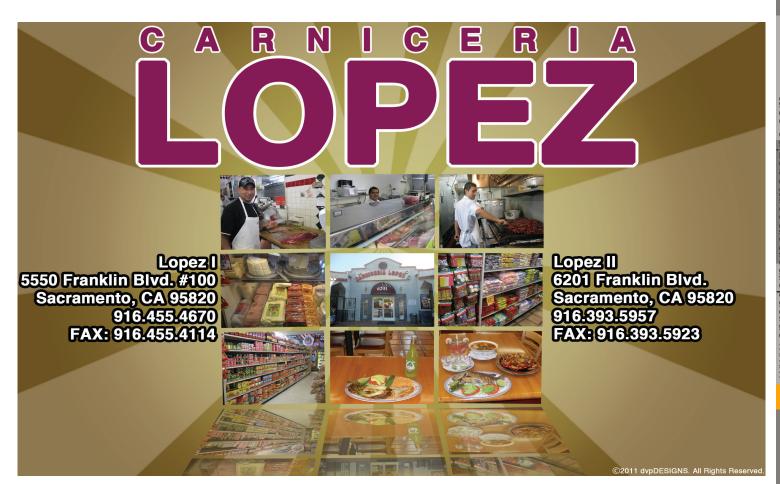
Derry, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford.

The biggest celebrations outside Dublin are in Downpatrick, County Down, where Saint Patrick is rumoured to be buried. In 2004, according to Down District Council, the quality long St. Patrick's Factivel had more than 2,000 participate and 82 floats, hands and

according to Down District Council, the week-long St. Patrick's Festival had more than 2,000 participants and 82 floats, bands, and performers and was watched by more than 30,000 people.

The shortest St Patrick's Day parade in the world takes place in Dripsey, Cork. The parade lasts just 100 yards and travels between the village's two pubs.

Christian leaders in Ireland have expressed concern about the secularisation of St Patrick's Day. In The Word magazine's March 2007 issue, Fr. Vincent Twomey wrote, "It is time to reclaim St Patrick's Day as a church festival." He questioned the need for "mindless alcohol-fuelled revelry" and concluded that "it is time to bring the piety and the fun together."



Mardi Gras



The terms "Mardi Gras" (pronounced /mardigraz/), "Mardi Gras season", and "Carnival season", in English, refer to events of the Carnival celebrations, beginning on or after Epiphany and ending on the day before Ash Wednesday. Mardi Gras is French for "Fat Tuesday" (in ethnic English tradition, Shrove Tuesday), referring to the practice of the last night of eating richer, fatty foods before the ritual fasting of the Lenten season, which started on Ash Wednesday. Related popular practices were associated with celebrations before the fasting and religious obligations associated with the penitential season of Lent. Popular practices included wearing masks and costumes, overturning social conventions, dancing, sports competitions, parades, etc. Similar expressions to Mardi Gras appear in other European languages sharing the Christian tradition. In English, the day is called Shrove Tuesday, associated with the religious requirement for confession before Lent begins.

In many areas, the term "Mardi Gras" has come to mean the whole period of activity related

to the celebratory events, beyond just the single day. In some US cities, it is now called "Mardi Gras Day" or "Fat Tuesday". The festival season varies from city to city, as some traditions consider Mardi Gras the entire period between Epiphany or Twelfth Night and Ash Wednesday. Others treat the final three-day period before Ash Wednesday as the Mardi Gras. In Mobile, Alabama, Mardi Gras-associated social events begin in November, followed by mystic society balls on Thanksgiving, then New Year's Eve, followed by parades and balls in January and February, celebrating up to midnight before Ash Wednesday. In earlier times parades were held on New Year's Day. Other cities famous for Mardi Gras celebrations include Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Barranquilla, Colombia, Sydney, Australia, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Quebec City, Canada; Mazatlán, Sinaloa in Mexico; and New Orleans, Louisiana,

New Orleans Mardi Gras celebrations draw hundreds of thousands of tourists to the city to mingle with the locals at the famed parties and parades. As many as a half-million spectators have been estimated by officials to line the route of major parades. The first Mardi Gras festivities in Louisiana were held on March 3. 1699. On that day, a group of French explorers set up camp on the west bank of the Mississippi River, about 60 miles downriver from what is now New Orleans. The group's leader, Pierre Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville dubbed the spot La Pointe du Mardi Gras. Three hundred years later, the Rex organization put a marker at the site. An account from 1743 notes that the custom of holding Carnival balls was established by that date, during the time when Bienville was governor. On Mardi Gras, there were masques and processions in the streets of the city, although they were, at times, prohibited by law. The celebrations were quickly resumed whenever restrictions were lifted or the enforcement of them was lax. In 1833, Bernard Xavier de Marigny de Mandeville, a rich plantation owner, raised the money to fund an official Mardi Gras celebration. On Mardi Gras of 1857 the Mistick Krewe of Comus held its first parade. Comus is the oldest continuously active Mardi Gras organization. It originated a number of traditions that continue today (such as the use of floats in parades) and is considered the first Carnival krewe in the modern sense of the term.

In 1875 the state of Louisiana declared Mardi Gras a legal holiday. Economic, political, and weather conditions sometimes led to the cancellation of some or all of the major parades, especially during the American Civil War, World War I and World War II, but Carnival has always been observed in the city in some way.

The last large parades went through the narrow streets of the city's old French Quarter neighborhood in 1972. Larger floats and crowds and safety concerns led the city government to prohibit big parades in the Quarter.

In 1991, the New Orleans city council passed an ordinance that required social organizations, including Mardi Gras Krewes, to certify publicly that they did not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation, in order to obtain parade permits and other public licenses. The ordinance required these and other private social groups to abandon their traditional code of secrecy and identify their members for the city's Human Rela-

tions Commission. In protest, the 19th century krewes Comus and Momus stopped parading. Proteus did parade in the 1992 Carnival season, but returned to the parade schedule in 2000. Two federal courts later declared that the ordinance was an unconstitutional infringement on First Amendment rights of free association, and an unwarranted intrusion on the privacy of the groups subject to the ordinance. The Supreme Court refused to hear the city's appeal of their decision. Today, many krewes operate under a business structure - membership is open to anyone who pays dues to have a place on a parade float. The effect of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans in late 2005 caused a few people to question the future of the city's Mardi Gras celebrations. One woman, a displaced African-American at an out-of-town shelter, was filmed saying "Mardi Gras is for white people, mostly". Mayor Nagin, who was up for reelection in early 2006, tried to play this sentiment for electoral advantage. However, the economics of Carnival were, and are, too important to the city's revival. The city government, essentially bankrupt after the storm, pushed for a massively scaled back celebration to limit strains on city services. However, many krewes insisted that they wanted to and would be ready to parade, so negotiations between krewe leaders and city officials resulted in a compromise schedule. scaled back but less severely than originally suggested. The 2006 New Orleans' Carnival schedule included the Krewe du Vieux on its traditional route through Marigny and the French Quarter on February 11, then several parades on Saturday, the 18th, and Sunday the 19th, followed by six days of parades starting Thursday night, the 23rd, until Mardi Gras Day, the 28th. Other than Krewe du Vieux and two Westbank parades that went through Algiers, all New Orleans parades were restricted to the Saint Charles Avenue Uptown to Canal Street route, a section of the city which escaped significant flooding. Restrictions were placed on the amount of time parades could be on the street and how late they could go. Louisiana State troopers and National Guard assisted with crowd control for the first time since 1979. Many of the floats had been partially submerged in the floodwaters for weeks. While some krewes repaired and removed all traces of these effects, others incorporated flood lines and other damage into the designs of the floats. Most of the locals who worked on the floats and rode on them were significantly impacted by the storm, and many had lost most or all of their possessions, but their enthusiasm for Carnival was even more intense than usual and celebrated as an affirmation of life. The themes of many costumes and floats had more barbed satire than usual, with commentary on the trials and tribulations of living in the devastated city, with references to MREs, Katrina refrigerators and FEMA trailers, along with much mocking of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and local and national politicians. It is impossible to estimate how synonymous Mardi Gras and New Orleans have become in popular culture. In 1926, Ferde Grofe wrote an orchestral cycle called the Mississippi Suite, the last movement featuring a musical depiction of Mardi Gras in the French Quarter. Since then the influence of Fat Tuesday on American culture has only increased, as evidenced by the wealth of songs, films, and television shows about the notorious festival.

SILENCE

By

W. H. ROMERO

If I could look deep within your eyes,
What would I find?

If I went days without your caress, How would I feel?

If my eyes searched behind the sun and could not find you,
What would I think?

If you were to be taken by another, How would I live?

If you closed your hand and held it away from me,
Where would I eat?

If the moon could not whisper your name, What would I hear?

If you left the next morning without waking me, Who would I touch?

If the night never brought you, How could I sleep?

My body shivers at these thoughts.

My innerness dares not provide any answers.

So my mouth remains closed.

I don't utter a word and silence permeates the night.

ACM Would like to invite you to submit your poetry to AC for W.H. Romero to critique it. Send your work to: P.O. Box 2289 Elk Grove, CA 95757

EL PUENTE TAQUERIA



Servicios: Taquizas A Domicilio | Banquetes Para Fiestas

701 S. Cherokee Lane Lodi, CA 95240

209.625.8810

Horarios: Lunes a Jueves 9am - 10pm | Viernes a Domingo 7am - 11pm

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Proximamente Buffet

1am - 2pm



I'm sure that most of you already know that Steve Jobs made the big announcement that the iPad 2 is on its way. Hit the jump to see what you haven't heard.

Most of the announcement confirmed rumors. It will

have the cameras, both front and back facing. Steve also promised some nice Photo Booth software as well as Facetime.

The iPad 2 is 33 percent thinner than the original, and lighter at 1.3 pounds (original was 1.5 pounds). Also on the inside is the new A5 chip that will bring graphics 9 times as fast as the original, with a CPU speed that is twice as fast. The same gyroscope that resides on the inside of the iPod Touch and iPhone will also be inside the iPad 2. As for the battery life, it will be a 10 hours, with over a month of standby.

The shipping date for the iPad 2 is quite immediate at March 11th. The price will be the same as the original, and it will come in black and white.

Of course, Steve Jobs did not just announce just the iPad 2, but he announced the Smart Cover, an accessory that magnetically sticks to the front of the iPad 2. He also announced an HDMI out cable, not to mention lots of new Apps, and iOS 4.3.

Envios de dinero

Taquizas * Carnitas * Chicharrones * Birria * Banquetes * Menudo

9791 Lincoln Village Dr. Ste. C, Sacramento, CA 95827 Tel. 916.368.7106 Fax 916.368.7105 Open: 8am-8pm/7 days a week

En la compra de \$50.00 dolares de mandado obtendra gratis una tarjeta de telefono de \$2.00 dolares.



Es hora de maximizar sus ahorros con las grandes opciones y descuentos que seguros Farmers le ofrece. Me encantaría explicarle con más detalle lo que puedo hacer por usted y su familia, así que, sin compromiso alguno, llame ahora y le daré consejos muy valiosos.



Daryl E Pao 916-646-9999 http://www.farmersagent.com/dpao 4600 Northgate Blvd. Ste 215 Sacramento, CA 95834 License #0F83438



La póliza (y el folleto explicativo, si corresponde) sólo se ofrece en inglés, versión que prevalecerá en caso de una disputa. *Estos descuentos varían de estado a estado. Comuníquese con un agente de Farmers para determinar los descuentos en su área.

Aprender para **ACMNOWHIRING**

Proven opportunity in huge market with rapidly expanding company. We are looking for motivated sales people in selected target markets. Sales person will identify, develop and maintain relationships with retail outlets to carry our product. Sales presentation and presenting of contract is required so candidates must be fluent in English (Spanish a plus), present a highly professional image and maintain a customer relationship and database. You must have your own reliable transport



Ofrecemos grandes oportunidades de

empleo (916) 233-9965 P.O. Box 2289 Elk Grove, CA 95757

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com



Better TV for all.



DUO DVR 625







VIP 922 DUO DVR

ABRAHAM MORALES 916.410.7188

Solo con DishLatino recibes tantos regalos

1 HD DVR doble, 2 DVRs dobles, HD de por vida, HBO y Showtime por 3 Meses... ¡Todo gratis! ¡Y con 3 DVRs puedes ver y grabar hasta en 6 habitaciones!

Paquetes a tu medida para que elijas la mejor programación

- HD gratis de por vida paquetes selectos requiere acuerdo de 24 meses y pago automático con facturación electrónica
 \$10 De descuento al mes por 12 meses con acuerdo de 24 meses paquetes Selectos
- 3 Receptores para grabar hasta en 6 habitaciones aplican \$6.00 Al mes por Servicio DVR
- HB0 y Showtime gratis por 3 meses

Paquetes empezando desde \$19.99 al mes

Más de 255 canales disponibles en definición estandar

Más de 60 canales hd disponibles incluyendo Univision HD, Telefutura HD y Galavision HD.

We are a group of designers that come together to create individual and high business quality designs for you www.dvpstudio.com (916) 459.5715 (916) 969.4505 (916) 910.3058

MARCH 2011 APRENDER PARA CRECER



The prototype Coca-Cola recipe was formulated at the Eagle Drug and Chemical Company, a drugstore in Columbus, Georgia by John Pemberton, originally as a coca wine called Pemberton's French Wine Coca. He may have been inspired by the formidable success of Vin Mariani, a European coca wine.

In 1886, when Atlanta and Fulton County passed prohibition legislation, Pemberton responded by developing Coca-Cola, essentially a non-alcoholic version of French Wine Coca. The first sales were at Jacob's Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 8, 1886. It was initially sold as a patent medicine for five cents a glass at soda fountains, which were popular in the United States at the time due to the belief that carbonated water was good for the health. Pemberton claimed Coca-Cola cured many diseases, including morphine addiction, dyspepsia, neurasthenia, headache, and impotence. Pemberton ran the first advertisement for the beverage on May 29 of the same

vear in the Atlanta Journal.

HD.

By 1888, three versions of Coca-Cola — sold by three separate businesses — were on the market. Asa Griggs Candler acquired a stake in Pemberton's company in 1887 and incorporated it as the Coca Cola Company in 1888. The same year, while suffering from an ongoing addiction to morphine, Pemberton sold the rights a second time to four more businessmen: J.C. Mayfield, A.O. Murphey, C.O. Mullahy and E.H. Bloodworth. Meanwhile, Pemberton's alcoholic son Charley Pemberton began selling his own version of the product. John Pemberton declared that the name "Coca-Cola" belonged to Charley, but the other two manufacturers could continue to use the formula. So, in the summer of 1888, Candler sold his beverage under the names Yum Yum and Koke. After both failed to catch on, Candler set out to establish a legal claim to Coca-Cola in late 1888, in order to force his two competitors out of the business. Candler purchased exclusive rights to the formula from John Pemberton, Margaret Dozier and Woolfolk Walker. However, in 1914, Dozier came forward to claim her signature on the bill of sale had been forged, and subsequent analysis has indicated John Pemberton's signature was most likely a forgery as well.

In 1892 Candler incorporated a second company, The Coca-Cola Company (the current corporation), and in 1910 Candler had the earliest records of the company burned, further obscuring its legal origins. By the time of its 50th anniversary, the drink had reached the status of a national icon in the USA. In 1935, it was certified kosher by Rabbi Tobias Geffen, after the company made minor changes in the sourcing of some ingredients. Coca-Cola was sold in bottles for the first time on March 12, 1894. The first outdoor wall advertisement was painted in the same year as well in Cartersville, Georgia. Cans of Coke first appeared in 1955. The first bottling of Coca-Cola occurred in Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the Biedenharn Candy Company in 1891. Its proprietor was Joseph A. Biedenharn. The original bottles were Biedenharn bottles, very different from the much later hobble-skirt design that is now so familiar. Asa Candler was tentative about bottling the drink, but two entrepreneurs from Chattanooga, Tennessee, Benjamin F. Thomas and Joseph B. Whitehead, proposed the idea and were so persuasive that Candler signed a contract giving them control of the procedure for only one dollar. Candler never collected his dollar, but in 1899 Chattanooga became the site of the first Coca-Cola bottling company. The loosely termed contract proved to be problematic for the company for decades to come. Legal matters were not helped by the decision of the bottlers to subcontract to other companies, effectively becoming parent bottlers.

Coke concentrate, or Coke syrup, was and is sold separately at pharmacies in small quantities, as an over-the-counter remedy for nausea or mildly upset stomach.



SHOEL

VENTA DE ZAPATOS, BOLSAS Y ACCESORIOS

7660 STOCKTON BLVD. SACRAMENTO, CA No. H-27-26

916.337.1495 | 916.402.1189



Lunes | Miercoles | Jueves | Viernes

10AM - 8PM | Sabado

10AM - 7PM | Domingo

Al mencionar esta revista reciviran un 10% de descuento / Mention this ad and you get 10% off

3121 23rd. Avenue Sacramento, CA 95820 916.248.2771 916.739.1983



Recogemos autos de: propiedades privadas, concesionarios, talleres de reparacion, talleres de carroceria, carros clasicos, motocicletas 4x4 remolques, recipientes de almacenamiento, barcos, cambio de neumaticos, entrega de combustible, lock outs, jumpstarts y recogemos yonkes gratis.

Pla de Sueño



5550 Franklin Blvd. Sie. 106 Sacramento, CA 95820 916.451.2250

Nuestros Servicios Incluyen:

-Tintes -Rayitos -Extenciones

-Alaciados -Pestañas de tira -Pestañas de 1X1 faciales -Peinados -Maquillaje -Depilaciones -Tratamientos -Permanentes

-Decoloraciones



North Highlands, CA 95660 916.830.0089

DON BENITO JUAREZ

Benito Juárez (March 21, 1806 - July 18, 1872) born Benito Pablo Juárez García, was a Mexican lawyer and politician of Zapotec origin from Oaxaca who served five terms as president of Mexico: 1858–1861 as interim, 1861–1865, 1865–1867, 1867–1871 and 1871–1872. Benito Juárez was the first Mexican leader who did not have a military background, and also the first full-blooded indigenous national ever to serve as President of Mexico and to lead a country in the Western Hemisphere. He resisted the French occupation, overthrew the Empire, restored the Republic, and used liberal efforts to modernize the country.

Early life

89

les

gc

Juárez was born in the village of San Pablo Guelatao, Oaxaca on March 21, 1806, located in the mountain range now known as the "Sierra Juárez". His parents, Marcelino Juárez and Brígida García, were peasants who both died when he was three years old. Shortly after, his grandparents died as well, and his uncle then raised him. He described his parents as "indios de la raza primitiva del país," that is, "Indians of the original race of the country." He worked in the corn fields and as a shepherd until the age of 12, when he walked to the city of Oaxaca to attend school. At the time, he was illiterate and could not speak Spanish, only Zapotec.

In the city, where his sister worked as a cook, he took a job as a domestic servant for Antonio Maza. A lay Franciscan, Antonio Salanueva, was impressed with young Benito's intelligence and thirst for learning, and arranged for his placement at the city's seminary. He studied there but decided to pursue law rather than the priesthood. He graduated from the seminary in 1827 and went on to gain



a degree in law. In 1843 Benito married Margarita Maza.



Juárez became a lawyer in 1834 and a judge in 1841. He was governor of the state of Oaxaca from 1847 to 1852; in 1853, he went into exile because of his objections to the corrupt military dictatorship of Antonio López de Santa Anna. He spent his exile in New Orleans, Louisiana, working in a cigar factory. In 1854 he helped draft the Plan of Ayutla as the basis for a liberal revolution in Mexico. Faced with growing opposition, Santa Anna resigned in 1855 and Juárez returned to Mexico. The winning party, the liberales (liberals) formed a provisional government under General Juan Álva-

rez, inaugurating the period known as La Reforma. The Reform laws sponsored by the puro (pure) wing of the Liberal Party curtailed the power of the Catholic Church and the military, while trying to create a modern civil society and capitalist economy based on the U.S. model. The Ley Juárez (Juárez's Law) of 1855, for example, abolished special clerical and military privileges, and declared all citizens equal before the law. All the efforts ended on the promulgation of the new federalist constitution. Juárez became Chief Justice, under moderado (moderate) president Ignacio Comonfort.

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

The conservatives led by General Félix Zuloaga, with the backing of the military and the clergy, launched a revolt under the Plan of Tacubaya on December 17, 1857. Comonfort did not want to start a bloody civil war, so made an auto-coup d'état, dissolved the congress and appointed a new cabinet, in which the conservative party would have some influence, assuming in real terms the Tacubaya plan. Juárez, Ignacio Olvera, and many other deputies and ministers were arrested. The rebels wanted the constitution revoked completely and another all-conservative government formed, so they launched another revolt on January 11, 1858, proclaiming Zuloaga as president. Comonfort re-established the congress, freeing all the prisoners and resigned as president. Under the new constitution, the chief justice immediately became interim president until proper elections could be made. Juárez took office in late January 1858. Juárez then led the liberal side in the Mexican War of the Reform, first from Querétaro and later from Veracruz. In 1859, Juárez took the radical step of declaring the confiscation of church properties. In spite of the conservatives' initial military advantage, the liberals drew on support of regionalist forces. They had U.S. help under some terms of the controversial and never approved McLane-Ocampo treaty. This turned the tide in 1860; the liberals recaptured Mexico City in January 1861. Juárez was finally properly elected president in March for another four-year term, under the Constitution of 1857.



Faced with bankruptcy and a war-savaged economy, Juárez declared a moratorium on foreign debt payments. Spain, Great Britain, and France reacted with a joint seizure of the Veracruz customs house in December 1861. Spain and Britain soon withdrew after realizing that the French Emperor Napoleon III used the episode as a pretext to launch the French intervention in Mexico in 1862, with plans to establish a conservative regime. The Mexicans won an initial victory over the French at Puebla in 1862, celebrated annually as Cinco de Mayo (May 5). The French advanced again in 1863, forcing Juárez and his elected

government to retreat to the north, first to San Luis Potosí, then to the arid northern city of El Paso del Norte, present day Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, and finally to the capital of the state, Chihuahua City, where he set up his cabinet and government-in-exile. There he would remain for the next two and a half years. Meanwhile Maximilian von Habsburg, a younger brother of the Emperor of Austria, was proclaimed Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico on April 10, 1864 with the backing of Napoleon III and a group of Mexican conservatives. Before Juárez fled, Congress granted him an emergency extension of his presidency, which would go into effect in 1865, when his term expired, and last until 1867 when the last of Maximilian's forces were defeated.

In response to the French intervention and the elevation of Maximilian, Juárez sent General Plácido Vega y Daza to the U.S. State of California to gather Mexican American sympathy for Mexico's plight, Maximilian, who personally harbored liberal and Mexican nationalist sympathies, offered Juárez amnesty, and later the post of prime minister, but Juárez refused to accept either a government "imposed by foreigners", or a monarchy. A legitimate Mexican throne had existed long before him, founded by Emperor Augustine I after independence had been achieved in 1821, but was abolished only a year later, during a domestic crisis. With its own civil war over, President Andrew Johnson invoked the Monroe Doctrine to give diplomatic recognition to Juárez' government and supply weapons and funding to the Republican forces. When he could get no support in Congress. he supposedly had the Army "lose" some supplies (including rifles) "near" (across) the border with Mexico. He would not even meet with representatives of Maximilian. Gen. Philip Sheridan wrote in his journal about how he "misplaced" 30,000 muskets close to Mexico. Faced with this and a growing threat from Prussia, the French troops began pulling out of Mexico in late 1866. Mexican conservatism was a spent force and was less than pleased with the liberal Maximilian. In 1867 the last of the Emperor's forces were defeated and Maximilian was sentenced to death by a military court. Despite national and international pleas for amnesty. Juárez refused to commute the sentence, and Maximilian was executed by firing squad on June 19, 1867 at Cerro de las Campanas in Querétaro. His body was returned to Europe for burial. His last words had been, '¡Viva México!' Juárez was controversially re-elected President in 1867 and 1871, using the office of the presidency to ensure electoral success and suppressing revolts by opponents such as Porfirio Díaz. Benito Juárez died of a heart attack in 1872 while working at his desk in the National Palace in Mexico City. He was succeeded by Sebastián



Lerdo de Tejada, his foreign minister.

Legacy

Today Benito Juárez is remembered as being a progressive reformer dedicated to democracy, equal rights for his nation's indigenous peoples, lessening the great power that the Roman Catholic Church then held over Mexican politics, and the defence of national sovereignty. The period of his leadership is known in Mexican history as La Reforma (the reform), and constituted a liberal political and social revolution with major institutional consequences: the expropriation of church lands, bringing the army under civilian control, liquidation of peasant communal land holdings, the separation of church and state in public affairs, and also led to the almost-complete disenfranchisement of bishops, priests, nuns and lay brothers.

La Reforma represented the triumph of Mexico's liberal, federalist, anti-clerical, and pro-capitalist forces over the conservative, centralist, corporatist, and theocratic elements that sought to reconstitute a locally-run version of the old colonial system. It replaced a semi-feudal social system with a more market-driven one, but following Juárez's death, the lack of adequate democratic and institutional stability soon led to a return to centralized autocracy and economic exploitation under the regime of Porfirio Díaz. The Porfiriato (Porfirist era), in turn, collapsed at the beginning of the Mexican Revolution.

March 21 is a day set to commemorate Juárez. This date has be-

come a national holiday in Mexico, which has continued to grow in acceptance within Mexican culture.

Quotations

Juárez's famous quotation continues to be well-remembered in Mexico:

Entre los individuos, como entre las naciones, el respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz,

"Among individuals, as among nations, respect for the rights of others is peace."

It is inscribed on the coat of arms of Oaxaca.

"Law has always been my shield and my sword" is phrase often reproduced as decoration inside court and tribunals buildings.











Sophisticated 70s: women's trend

We all want that vintage vibe in our wardrobe. That essence of an era gone by. And we want to cherry pick the sleekest, sexiest, and most stylish looks from it. In recent years we've worn the best of the 20s and 30s, seen the rebirth and fading



of an 80s come back, and we're just about to do it all again. But this time, its the 1970s that are due for a reinterpretation. While '70s fashion is making waves and sure to continue on as a fashion trend in 2011, let's not forget that there are several variants. And you know what that means; all the more ways to get lots of wear out of your key seventies pieces, by taking them from '70s boho to a more sophisticated '70s look.70s sophisticate: the look

There's an underlying confidence to this trend that's key. Even the more demure looks need to be carried off with an air of sexuality and a sort of defiant independence. There's a boldness, It's in the addition of that floppy felt hat, those exotic jewels, that super-high pair of platforms. At night time the hint can snowball into a statement: think Bianca Jagger at Studio 54 in a slinky gown, ivory cigarette holder in hand, and you've got the picture. Read on for tips for both day and night time looks.

'70s sophistication by day

By day it's all about clean yet voluminous silhouettes, and earthy '70s colour palettes. Look for: High waisted wide-leg pants or flares, smartly belted in. Neat bow-blouses, especially ones with billowing or bishop sleeves. Particularly great are fabrics like silk and satin. Roll neck sweaters tucked into pants or skirts. Add to the '70s effect by layering over beaded necklaces or a vest. For those more daring, a pair of hot pants are the ultimate '70s item. A smart printed jumpsuit is another great alternative.

'70s sophistication by night

By night the '70s sophisticate turns into the ultimate socialite, with look-at-me shimmering fabrics and cuts that either tightly hug or sensually drape over the body. Choose high sheen fabrics with a '70s disco-inspired edge, like lurex or silk; anything with a metallic thread. Add a ruffled neckline under a brocade blazer or tuxedo jacket, paired with a sharp pair of pants. Long, slinky gowns with draping, low necklines or dress slits are the ultimate in '70s night time glamour.

Accessorising a sophisticated '70s look

Accessories are key when it comes to creating a '70s look. Some things to keep in mind: The right handbag completes a look. Try for smart, high quality bags like a leather satchel for day, and a small bag with a long strap for night. Big, statement leather belts slung over mini skirts or maxi dresses add impact and fair to a seventies-inspired outfit. A pair of ontrend thigh high boots are probably already be in your wardrobe by now - pair them with hot pants or a skirt for a decidedly sexed-up yet sophisticated '70s look. Wear lots of jewellery - but keep it a little cleaner than for a boho look. Try lots of rings with bold stones, neat piles of bangles, and long pendant necklaces and strings of beads. Look to complimentary hairstyles like a sleek longer bob, masses of bouncy curls, or long, flowing hair.

NUEVA IMAGEN BEAUTY SALON

2330 Northgate Blvd. ste 100 Sacramento, CA 95833 916.923.2043 (con Claudio Reyes)







maquillaje color peinados

rayos cortes

alaciados permanentes extenciones depilacion

Especial de Diciembre 20% off en tintes

Pregunte por el especial de Bodas y XV años







www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

RIGO'S TOWING



5681 Franklin Blvd. Ste. A Sacramento, CA 95824

Recogemos yonkes gratis, abrimos puertas pasamos carga a su bateria con los mejores precios del area

Trabajamos las 24hrs del dia y 7 dias a la semana

TEL: 916.429.9991 CELL: 916.548.9508

©2010 dvpDESIGNS. All Rights Reserved.

Valsa Custom Cabinets www.valsacustomcabinets.com Tel. (916) 718-9871 fax. (916) 681-6290



Cabinetes Para: Oficina Cocina Baños Exhibidores Garage





Buen Servicio - Calidad - Precios Competitivos

TITO'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP



3121 23rd. Avenue Sacramento, CA 95820

916.248.2771

916.739.1983

Frenos-

Flechas-

Tune-Ups-

Radiadores-

Alternadores-

Transmisiones-Bombas de Agua-

2010 dupDECICNE All Bights Become

www.aprenderparacrecermagazine.com

Diahetes:

Recognizing the Signs, and Symptoms

Author Dr. Jay B Stockman O.D.

rea

Do you find yourself going to the bathroom more than usual? Are vou unusually hungry or thirsty? Is fatigue a normal, everyday feeling? Does spontaneous, blurred vision interfere with you daily life? If this sounds like you, you may have Diabetes. Diabetes effects over sixteen million Americans, and many people are unaware they have it. Every day, 2,200 new cases of Diabetes are diagnosed in the United States. Diabetes is characterized by a high level of sugar in the blood, as a result of defective insulin secretion, or insulin resistance. Although we tend to group all people with Diabetes together, the truth is that there are two different types of Diabetes that are similar in their elevated blood sugar, but different in many other ways.

Type 1 Diabetes is usually diagnosed in children, and young adults. It is characterized by the Pancreas' inability to produce insulin. It is thought that this inability arises from an autoimmune condition. Basically the body is killing its own insulin producing cells. The symptoms of type 1 Diabetes are very obvious, frequent urination, increased thirst, and weight loss. The onset is usually abrupt, and severe. In addition, having type 1 Diabetes increases your risk for many serious complications, heart disease, blindness, nerve damage, and kidney damage. Treatment consists of intermediate or long-acting insulin (taken once or twice daily) with fast- or rapid-acting insulin injections taken at mealtimes.

Type 2 Diabetes often develops rather insidiously, showing few or no symptoms. The symptoms are similar to type 1, however they develop gradually over time. This may explain why it often goes undetected at first. The cells of the body being resistant to insulin characterize the most common form of diabetes, type 2. The Pancreas still produces insulin, however the body cannot use it efficiently. Type 2 usually develops in men or women over 40 years of age, characterized by obesity, and lack of physical activity. In particular, people who are an "apple-shape" - with lots of fat around the abdomen - are at greater risk of developing diabetes. Type 2 Diabetes runs in families, and is particularly common among people of African-Caribbean or Asian origin. Similarly, having type 2 Diabetes increases your risk for many serious complications, as type 1. Unlike type 1, type 2 Diabetes can usually be controlled with diet, exercise or medicines.

If you suspect you may have Diabetes, it is important to see your doctor, especially if you fall into any of the categories previously mentioned. Discovering you have Diabetes is frightening, don't panic, people with Diabetes can live long, healthy, happy lives. Eat right and exercise. It's a simple prescription that will keep you healthy, whether you have diabetes or not.





Autor: Dreamgirl25

Are you having a bad hair day, but short on time? Here's some quick fixes to common hair problems.

Add Volume to Hair - Tip your head upside down and mist hair roots with hairspray. Style hair as usual.

Revive Limp Straight Hair - Separate your hair into three or four sections on top and at the sides of your face. Mist each section with volumizing spray. Roll your hair up with one or two inch Velcro rollers. Blow dry your hair and keep rollers in until hair has cooled. Take rollers out and style.

Revive Limp Curly Hair - Part your hair into four or five sections. Curl each section with a curling iron. Finish with a small application of light pomade.

Smelly Hair Fix - Add a few drops of perfume into a spray bottle filled with water. Spritz hair all over. Or, apply a little bit of baby powder into your hair and brush it in.

Tame Frizzy Curls - Spritz your hair with water from a spray bottle or scrunch sections of hair with a damp washcloth. Apply a dime size amount of curl enhancer product all through your hair. Let hair dry naturally.

Tame Unruly Bangs - Apply a styling product to your bangs. Hold bangs out from your face with a brush or your fingers. Blow dry your bangs in the direction you wish your hair to settle. Example: If you want your bangs to lay down straight, then aim the blow dryer downward.

Untangle Ratty Hair Knots - Spray a leave-in conditioner on the hair knots. Use a wide-tooth comb and carefully pick out the knot starting at the end. For really stubborn knots, try applying a silicone product like Frizz Ease before combing out.



Fresh Mexican Grill











Servicio de comidas y reservaciones disponible Ordenes por telefono y fax 2700 Broadway Sacramento, CA

> tel 916.457.2560 fax 916.451.4076 Viernes - Sabado 10AM-10AM

Domingos 10AM-9PM

Lunes - Jueves 10AM-9PM



nrobertos mexg

HOROSCOPOS AZTECA



Casa empiezas el año con la cabeza llena de sueños pero Saturno puede frenar tus impulsos y empujarte a dar el último toque a tus proyectos. Júpiter entra en tu signo a partir del mes de junio. Es el momento de rescatar tus sueños del armario y de llevarlos a la práctica. Puedes vivir un giro importante en tu vida. Tus finanzas apreciarán este tránsito de Júpiter, planeta del éxito y de la abundancia. Déjate quiar por los planetas.

Casa (February 19-March 20) Disfrutarás de un fin de semana especialmente romántico. Tú y tu pareja viviréis momentos maravillosos gracias a un cambio radical de actitud. Los que no tengan pareja podrán conocer a una persona afín, pues el destino les colocará en el lugar y momento oportunos.

Serpiente (March 21-April 20) Hoy te tocará hacer de mediador entre dos familiares que se tirarán los trastos a la cabeza. Gracias a tu intervención las aguas volverán pronto a su cauce y todos reconocerán tu labor. Te convendría repasar tus cuentas para no llevarte una sorpresa. Ciervo (April 20-May 20) Llega un aire fresco y renovador a tu vida que te ayudará a revitalizar tu relación y evitar que se vuelva repetitiva o aburrida. Estas construyendo una unión muy solida con tu pareja. No será como tus antiguas relaciones en las que te sentías atado y sin libertad. Liebre (May 21-June 21) Entras en una nueva etapa sintiéndote dueño de tu destino. Crees tener el poder para lograr que las circunstancias actúen a tu favor. ¡Ya es un buen inicio! ¿No crees? Tendrás iniciativas profesionales y pleno respaldo de tu gente de confianza.

Perro (June 22-July 22) Estos días serán muy favorables para los que deseen montar algo por su cuenta o participen en la creación de un nuevo proyecto porque se involucrarán al máximo y obtendrán grandes satisfacciones. Pero de momento tu situación económica seguirá sin grandes variaciones.

Jaguar (July 23-August 22) Vas a despojarte de tu orgullo y pedirle perdón a tu pareja por los últimos días. Evita ser demasiado pegajoso y permite que tu pareja tenga su propia parcela de intimidad. También darás tu el primer paso a fin de que tus relaciones familiares sean más armónicas y cordiales.

Aguila (August 23-September 22) El trabajo es una parte importante de tu vida. Continuarás volcado en tus tareas y además de perseverancia o tesón, le pondrás ilusión a lo que haces. No te importará tener que quedarte hasta más tarde ni atender tareas que en principio no son de tu cometido.

Silex (September 23-October 22) Si no tienes pareja no conocerás a tu media naranja pero si alguien te aportará mucho. En una reunión de trabajo te fijarás en una persona en la que no habías reparado hasta este momento. Si tienes paciencia podrá surgir una historia de amor entre vosotros dos.

Flor (October 23 - November 21) Va a aparecer en tu vida una nueva persona que va a cambiar tu mundo por completo y tu forma de vivir la vida, pero lo mejor, es que ese cambio te va a encantar y lo aceptaras encantado. Cógele su mano y déjate guiar, veras que tu vida cambiara para mejor. *Caña* (November 22-December 21) Tu salud se beneficiará de esta época, pues dejarás de darle tantas vueltas a la cabeza y pensar negativamente. La actividad laboral y los compromisos te robarán tiempo para que dejes de pensar en otras cosas. Ponle cerco a tu imaginación, que no te ocurre nada.

Mono (December 22-January 19) Tu cuerpo funcionará al cien por cien de su capacidad. Te encontrarás en plena forma física e incluso anímicamente. Se te verá radiante, jovial y provisto de grandes reservas de energía. Dedica el fin de semana a descansar y pasar un tiempo con tus amigos.

Caiman (January 20-February 18) Si tienes trabajo, conseguirás firmar con éxito un contrato de colaboración con una empresa de bastante caché. Y si estás sin empleo, no te despegues del teléfono, te van a ofrecer la oportunidad de poner en práctica tus conocimientos en una importante empresa.



El plan Digital Home Advantage requiere un acuerdo de 24 meses y calificación crediticia. Si el servicio es cancelado antes de la expiración del acuerdo, habrá un cargo de \$17.50 por cada mes restante. El cliente recibirá créditos mensuales por los primeros 12 meses. El cargo por HD de \$10/mes no se aplicará mientras que la cuenta esté activa y requiere un acuerdo de 24 meses y pago automático con facturación electrónica. La oferta HBO/Showtime requiere pago automático con facturación electrónica. El cliente recibirá créditos mensuales por los primeros 3 meses (un valor de \$72) y deberá llamar para cancelar el servicio o se le empezará a facturar el precio que corresponda. Debe mantener continua inscripción a pago automático y facturación electrónica. Solamente la instalación profesional estándar es gratuita. El equipo es alquilado y debe ser devuelto a DISH Network al momento de la cancelación de la cuenta o habrá un cargo por dicho(s) equipo(s). Hay un limite de 6 sintonizadores por cuenta; habrá un cargo por cambio de equipo alquilado en el caso de ciertos receptores; pueden aplicar cargos mensuales adicionales dependiendo del tipo y número de receptores. La programación HD requiere un televisor HD. Todos los precios, paquetes y programación están sujetos a cambio sin previo aviso. Los canales locales no están disponibles en todas las áreas. La oferta está sujeta a los términos del acuerdo de este plan y del acuerdo de cliente residencial. Pueden aplicar restricciones adicionales. Solo para clientes suscritos a DISH Network por primera vez. La oferta expira el 31/01/11. HBO®, canales asociados y marcas de servicio son propiedad de Home Box Office, Inc. SHOWTIME y sus marcas asociadas son marcas registradas de Showtime Networks Inc., una compañía de CBS.

AUTHORIZED RETAILER







HAPPY HOUR EVERYDAY 3PM-6PM Excluding Tuesdays



Beer and Taco Special



\$4 Margarita ALL DAY

HAPPY HOUR WEDNESDAYS

HAPPY HOUR ALL DAY

\$1 Domestics

\$1Tacos

\$5 Appetizers

\$4 Margaritas

\$2 Wells

\$5 Tequila (select)



TEQUILA THURSDAY

\$5 Select Tequilas



FRIDAY LATE NIGHT HAPPY HOUR - 10PM-12AM

\$5 Long Islands

\$5 Sex on the Beach

\$3 Wells

\$4 Margaritas

\$2 Domestic Drafts

\$1 Tacos

HAPPY HOUR - 11AM-6PM SAT - SUN

\$5 Long Islands

\$5 Sex on the Beach

\$3 Wells

\$2 Domestic Drafts

\$5 Tequila (select)

\$5 Appetizers

\$1 Tacos