

ANEXO II  
PÁGINAS DE INTERNET SOBRE TLAXCALTECAS EN ESTADOS UNIDOS

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**Happy Holidays, Amigos.**

Winter has set in and we are in our routine that comes with that season-skiing, snowmobiling, drinking, depression. But, thank God, the holidays serve to lighten the mental condition that comes naturally with twelve hours of darkness. The tradition of lots of lights at this time of year may have been an early, reflexive, response to the SAD (South America via Delta) syndrome - "get 'em up, get it over with, get on the plane." Man, it's summer down there!

If you have been reading this column for very long you may have picked up on the fact that I worked in Latin America for several years. My last job was in Veracruz State in Mexico but I have worked a lot of the country between Bolivia and central Mexico. I have to tell you that vacations in the Himalayas and Indonesia, Africa and Russia can be exciting but one of the most interesting countries in the world is our southern neighbor, Mexico.

I'm not flogging Mexican tourism necessarily, but that country offers one thing that other countries can't-it's close. Yeah, yeah, yeah, Canada is just as close but those folks have icicles in their butts. Give me a place where someone starts tapping on a drum and the whole room is on its feet in a couple of minutes, smiling, whirling, sweating, hollering. Unforgettably, one evening in El Tigre, Venezuela a caf  a lait beauty looked up into my eyes and said, "We need a more cream in the coffee down here." That, my man, is one of those memories an American angry white male can take his grave: "Pat me in the face with the shovel, stick a daisy in the dirt and go away. I died a happy man."

One of the things I was fortunate to experience was the opportunity to work in the back country. My business was helicopter-borne oil exploration so I saw the everyday life and folkways in the remote backcountry of the sierra of southern Mexico. It was fascinating for, among other things, the fact that the old, old, old, old, customs of pre-Colombian Mexico are still very much a part of modern life. The women still wear huipils, brilliant hand-embroidered smocks that identify them as to tribe and village. Ball caps, athletic jerseys and sweat pants are the choice of the boys and men, but the women, as usual, are the guardians of tradition and prefer the old ways of maintaining the people's identities. It's a valuable thing, as far as I'm concerned. In a community like San Miguel Achiutla everyone knows who he is, something that is sadly missing in much of our poor rich society.

I have said before that the traffic of Mexicans to this country is a healthy thing for both our estates. They bring labor and an example of healthy family life north, then take money and democratic ideas back south. Here in Jackson we have a very large Latin community, most of them from San Simeon Tlaxcala, in the shadow of the Popocatepetl volcano of Puebla State. I tease them that the town must be populated only by grandmothers and grandfathers too frail to travel, but they assure me there are plenty of people left down there, taking care of the community and waiting for their return.

One of the geniuses of the Catholic church is their fiesta, feast day, calendar. Those occasions bring the community together in celebration several times a year, in addition to the national holidays. We in America may stigmatize all those holidays (a contraction of "holy day") as an indicator of a lazy culture but the church recognized a long, long time ago that the community that plays and prays together, stays together. And is healthier for it. Happy Holy Days.

-Jon Horton

[http://www.jacksonholenet.com/columns/jon\\_horton\\_happy\\_holidays\\_amigos..php](http://www.jacksonholenet.com/columns/jon_horton_happy_holidays_amigos..php)

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### **Victor/Housekeeping Supervisor**

"I was born November 8, 1964 in Tlaxcala, Mexico. In 1987, I moved to Blackfoot, Idaho to work on a ranch. After working there for five years, I returned to Mexico, but never gave up on my goals. Upon returning to Jackson, I started working at different jobs until I was hired by the Wyoming Inn in 1998. I am married and we have three daughters. As a family, we love to play soccer."



<http://www.wyoming-inn.com/staff.php>

### **Graduating Latinas living the American Dream**

Three teens learned more than English at Jackson Hole High School.

By Cara Froedge

On Sunday afternoon, Susana Castro walked from her Willow Street apartment past porches cluttered with bikes, toys, planters and furniture to her best friend's house one block away.

Castro, 18, has no doubt walked the route across Pearl Avenue countless times during the last five years since her friend Maria de Los Angeles Espinoza moved to Jackson from Tlaxcala, Mexico.

The conversation between the two friends is brief but important. After graduating from Jackson Hole High School on Friday, these two Latinas will enjoy only a few more months of living seconds apart. This fall, the girls' paths will diverge. Castro will head to the University of Wyoming with hopes of becoming a pediatrician, and Espinoza will go to California's Cabrillo College to play soccer.

"From the first year we came here to the last year in high school, it's a big difference," Espinoza said. "It's like graduation is one of your dreams in Mexico, but you never thought you would graduate high school. But now we are doing it, and it's a big thing."

Castro, Espinoza and classmate Ana Laura Quiroz Becerra are three of five Latino students who will graduate Friday in a class of 135 at Jackson Hole High School.

Teachers say the young women's accomplishments during a short amount of time in the valley are outstanding. Together, they have garnered more than \$60,000 from 14 scholarships.

High school counselor Julie Stayner said they typify what administrators hope will become of students who go through Teton County School District's English-as-a-second-language program.

During the last decade, the district has seen an influx of Mexican immigrants. One study found the Latino population in valley schools increased about 650 percent since 1994. In response, the district hired more ESL teachers and enhanced the program.

Still, not every child has been successful. In fact, every student who was in school with Castro when she first moved here in 1999 has dropped out or moved, Stayner said.

"I definitely think there is the stereotype that [Latino students] can't learn, which I think is horrible," Stayner said. "But this is such a strong academic high school, sometimes it's easier for kids to give up than to try to bridge the gaps and overcome difficulties. To graduate from this high school is not the easy way out. It's really not."

For Castro, Espinoza and Becerra, a diploma means that their parents' struggles to obtain a better life have paid off. Unlike their American peers, these young women not only mastered course work, they did it in a foreign language while enduring cultural differences. "I am very proud," said Susana Prieto, Castro's mother, in between watching chicken mole, rice and black beans simmer on the stove. Castro's family moved here six years ago from Mexico City. Her mother gave up a career making wedding dresses, and her father gave up a technical job. The family came here for the same reason many immigrants do: to have a better life and a better future for their children.

"We moved here because there was more opportunity," Castro said.

Her father moved to Jackson first, and Castro, her two sisters and mother followed three months later. Castro remembers her first day at Jackson Hole Middle School in the seventh grade.

"It was really scary and weird," she said. "I didn't know anybody and didn't speak the language. Some of the kids made fun of me."

First frustrations, then rewards

Castro said it took three years before she could understand her teachers and entire class lessons.

On many nights, Castro would cry in frustration while doing homework, her mother said. But she stuck with it, knowing from a young age that she wanted to become a pediatrician because she likes to help people.

"I really like to stay home with my family," Castro said. "I like to stay home and read. I don't like to waste time. Some people think I'm weird."

That work paid off. Castro is graduating with a grade point average of 3.59 and earned seven scholarships totaling almost \$24,000.

Stayner said she watched Castro grow from a shy, quiet girl into a mature, intelligent young woman. When Castro started at the middle school, she was the only female Latino student in the seventh grade. "She kind of had to do it on her own," Stayner said. "She had obstacles. She worked hard and look at the reward. ... Five years from now, I'm sure Susana will still stand out."

In addition to her schoolwork, Castro worked as a babysitter and at an area restaurant and camp. When she had a paycheck, she gave it to her parents. She will be the first in her family to attend college.

Espinoza, whose sister attends University of Wyoming, will attend Cabrillo College on a full scholarship to play soccer. The school is a two-year community college in Santa Cruz, Calif. She hopes to study languages and transfer to a four-year university, she said.

Espinoza moved to Jackson five years ago during the eighth grade.

"We left for the same reason as everybody else, for a better life and education opportunities," she said.

Espinoza lived in Tlaxcala for one year without her mother, who moved to Jackson first to work as a maid.

"I didn't want to leave there," Espinoza said. "It was my country."

In Mexico, it was hard to find a job. If a person does find work, it doesn't pay well, Espinoza said. "Life is so hard," she said.

On her first day of school, Espinoza said she was "so lost."

Everything was different: the culture, the religion and the people.

It also took Espinoza a few years before she could understand her teachers.

"It was hard, because you get here and you don't know anyone," she said. "You are not in your country and people will talk about you in another language. But then I think that's what gives you the strength to learn."

She learned how to play soccer when she reached high school and played forward for the team. She won accolades on the playing field. A coach called one of her scoring efforts "the nicest goal I've seen in any girls' soccer game in six years of coaching."

Throughout high school, she also worked as a busgirl for Bubba's Bar-B-Que.

Espinoza remembers being teased by American students. She got in a fist fight with one guy during P.E. class. He made nasty remarks about Mexicans, so she punched him and he pushed back, she said.

Exceeding expectations

"I think we have a really bad reputation that Latinos come here to do hard work for low pay," Espinoza said. "But I think we can do more than that. We can get an education. We can go to a university. We can do things people don't understand."

That's how Becerra feels too.

Becerra, who turns 19 this month, moved to Jackson in 2001. Her father lived here for four years before she moved with her mother and little brother and sister.

They, too, moved for a better life. Her father, Ascencion Quiroz, a tile layer, said the family can afford food and clothing in the valley something they could not afford in Tlaxcala.

"Mexico was hard," he said. "I promised my family that I would bring everybody."

With help from other Latino students and flexible teachers, Quiroz eventually learned English and excelled in her classes.

An academic standout, Becerra won six scholarships totaling about \$20,000. She is graduating with a 3.3 grade point average and will also attend University of Wyoming.

In college, she plans to study languages she is now learning French and become a tour guide. She hopes to travel Europe one day.

Her father always told her she should work hard and go to college. Her dad said he is a bit jealous of her opportunity.

Quiroz said she is driven to succeed and make her parents proud.

"They didn't have a life like me," she said. "I want to be better, and they want me to be better."

Margi Japel, an ESL teacher at the high school, said Becerra is a great role model because she sought resources that could help her, including tutoring services.

"She's fulfilling the American Dream," Japel said.

She said each girl is motivated, intelligent and self-disciplined. They also have strong family support. "They also have such strong characters and attitudes," she said.

"Sometimes a lot of others maybe don't make it as far as they have because of their attitudes."

Some students see the immediate reward of a paycheck and leave school instead of seeing that higher education can lead to more rewards in the long term, she said.

Japel said teachers, along with various community organizations, are trying to stress to Latino students the importance of going to college. The groups are hosting college nights and other educational forums to spread the word.

"If we network together as a stronger unit, we can really help our [ESL students] stand out and help more kids work to achieve what these girls have achieved," Japel said.

<http://www.jhnews.com/Archives/FeatureArchive/2004/050601-feature.html>



**Smile, You're Having Your Retablo/Country Taken!**  
**By Chilton Williamson Jr.**

"Picture our behavior toward Mexican migrants," the heading of the op-ed essay in Wyoming's statewide paper, the Casper Star-Tribune, read. The article by Katherine Collins, a local journalist and documentary filmmaker, celebrated a mobile exhibit of 51 retablos comprising part of a symposium at Western Wyoming College in Rock Springs last March, entitled "Modern Immigrants: Mexicans in the Rocky Mountain West." Retablos are behind-the-altar works of Mexican folk art, giving thanks in pictures for the intercession of one saint or another in some life-threatening or simply dangerous situation. This particular collection, the property of Professors Jorge Durand of the University of Guadalajara and Douglas Massey of the University of Pennsylvania, depicts the experiences of Mexican immigrants in the United States over the past century. Its earliest retablo has to do with a Mexican railroad worker injured on the job in Kansas in 1908 who later recovered, the latest with "the miracle of leaving prison in the U.S.A. with my uncle and cousin" as experienced by a native of Guanajuato in 1988. In between, retablos "give infinite thanks...that when the Migra swooped into Jackson [Hole] on Aug. 21, 1996, and arrested 150 of my countrymen, throwing many of them into horse trailers, I was able to climb through a window in the laundry room where I was working and hide [sic] in the bushes until dark;" "...that finding myself working in a motel where I was treated badly I was able to change jobs and that my new employer provides housing and gives me extra money for the cost of driving across the [Teton] Pass, and lets my wife and me work different shifts so one of us can be home with the children;" and so forth.

If you manage to see this exhibit," Collins writes, "you'll give infinite thanks to the Wyoming Council for the Humanities, Sweetwater BOCES [Board of Cooperative Services] and others who made this visual and intellectual experience possible."

Maybe some laundry worker in Jackson will present them with a retablo the size of one of those WPA murals from the Depression Era? Her main rhetorical point, though, is embodied in a question: "Are the stories of Mexican migrant and immigrant workers in Jackson already enshrined in Mexico? How will Wyoming and its people be portrayed in the Mexican retablos of today and tomorrow, as our resort economy becomes increasingly dependent on Mexican workers?"

(Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn.)

During the 1990s the Hispanic population of the Cowboy State, whose 493,782 residents make it the least inhabited state in the nation, soared 23 percent, from 25,751 to 31,669. The greatest increase - 158 in 1990 to 1185 in 2000 - occurred in Teton County where Mexicans, Wyoming's largest minority group, have been flocking for the past ten years to take jobs in the hotel and restaurant industries. This, despite the fact that Wyoming has less of a multicultural presence than any of the fifty other states. (A professor I know at U Dub in Laramie thinks nothing of driving 240 miles round-trip to enjoy what she calls the "multi-racial" experience of Denver.)

According to “Hispanic advocates,” most of these immigrants come to Wyoming directly from the state of Tlaxcala. “The way it all started,” one of them has explained, “was that one ranch brought a family from that region and that started the whole flow.” “It’s amazing when you go to [to Tlaxcala],” she went on, “you see people walking around in Jackson Hole T-shirts with Jackson Hole key chains and posters of snowboards on the wall. You see a lot of representations of this that are very funny and very obvious.” Ha-ha. (Could “obvious” mean “stereotyped”?) It was the late Julian Simon, remember, who warned that if people ever quit wanting to come to America, Americans’ feelings would be terribly hurt.

Mexican migration to Wyoming has been accompanied by the usual...problems. The dropout rate for Hispanic students exceeds forty percent, while the predominance of women over seasonal male workers returning to Mexico each fall means that the immigrants require more and better job openings, more entitlements, more “acknowledgement from society” of their culture and their needs,” as a Star-Tribune reporter put it. (Also they have more children, each of whom becomes an instant American citizen at birth thanks to the current interpretation of the 14th Amendment.) Where some see problems, though, our Pollyanna enthusiasts see only opportunities: the chance to inform ourselves about Mexican culture, get over our misunderstandings and misconceptions, retrain our historical perspective—and have our retablos done in Tlaxcala and Oaxaca. (Every Wyomingite can be famous for fifteen minutes in Mexico.)

It all amounts, of course, to Wyoming’s homegrown elite softening up the rest of us for invasion and takeover, both cultural and political - all of it inevitable, according to the New Historical Dialectic - whereby European culture is doomed to be wiped from the face of the earth.

We need to educate these people, a high Wyoming state official remarked during last fall’s election season; they’re our future, after all!

To paraphrase the familiar saying: Be careful what you plan for. You just might get it. [Chilton Williamson Jr.](#) is the author of [The Immigration Mystique: America’s False Conscience](#) and an editor and columnist for [Chronicles](#) Magazine, where he writes the The Hundredth Meridian column about life in the Rocky Mountain West.

June 15, 2001

[http://www.vdare.com/williamson/retablo\\_taken.htm](http://www.vdare.com/williamson/retablo_taken.htm)

<http://www.billingsgazette.com/index.php?display=rednews/2003/12/04/build/wyoming/30-earnings.inc>

## **Hispanic earnings gaps vary by county: Outlook for Hispanics in Wyoming continues to improve**

Associated Press

CHEYENNE - The median income level for Hispanic households in Wyoming is \$8,434 less than for whites, but conditions continue to improve for Hispanics, advocates and experts said.

The median income was \$30,438 for Hispanics, \$37,892 for all residents and \$38,872 for non-Hispanic whites, according to 2000 census data.

Hispanics earned \$12,338 per capita compared to \$19,940 for whites and \$19,700 for all residents.

Among the 15 counties that are at least 3 percent Hispanic, the income margin was tightest in Carbon County, where Hispanics earned \$14,335 and non-Hispanic whites \$19,361, a difference of \$5,026, or 26 percent.

The widest spread was in Teton County: \$14,569 vs. \$40,261, a difference of \$25,692, or 64 percent.

Economists and Latino experts attribute the smaller gap in Carbon County to a longer history of Mexican-Americans living there.

"For Carbon County, these Hispanics have settled down - probably second generation or third generation," senior state economist Wenlin Liu said. "They're spread out. Professional people, services people ? people on both ends now."

At 14 percent, Carbon County has the highest percentage of Hispanics in the state, followed by Laramie and Washakie counties at 11 percent.

"Carbon has always been, at least since the 1890s or 1900s, one of the counties with the largest Hispanic populations in Wyoming," said Antonio Rios-Bustamante, former director of Mexican-American studies at the University of Wyoming who holds a similar position at California State University, Stanislaus.

"In the '20s, for Wyoming there was a significant influx of Hispanics, primarily Mexicans and Mexican-Americans. Part of that was fed by the energy industries and the railroads."



Ed Munoz, director of Mexican-American studies at the University of Wyoming, said Hispanics have likely become "structurally assimilated" in Carbon County, "which means they're integrated into societal institutions."

Louis Espinoza Sr., a Rawlins City Council member and Union Pacific engineer, said his father came from Colorado in the 1940s to work construction. Latinos have since expanded into many fields.

"Most of the friends that I know work either on the railroad or are working for the refinery or out in the oil fields, and that's pretty good wages in those areas," he said.

"The first generation, I'm seeing a lot of their kids going to universities," he said. "There never used to be where you'd have Hispanics being a conductor or an engineer for the railroad. Most were laborers."

In Teton County, the number of Latinos grew from just 158 in 1990 to 1,185 in 2000, mainly due to demand for tourism jobs.

Carmina Oaks, director of the Latino Resource Center in Jackson, estimates about 2,500 Latinos live in Jackson, with another 1,500 in neighboring Driggs, Idaho. She guesses 15 percent to 18 percent of Jackson's population is Latino.

"If you see anybody behind the counters or in the kitchens cleaning, that's all Latino really," she said. "We are so new. We are the first generation."

The stream began not long after the Corona family of Tlaxcala state in Mexico arrived to work on a ranch about 10 years ago, then invited relatives and friends.

"Everybody treasures the jobs the Latinos are doing," Oaks said. "They're hard workers, they go that extra mile and sometimes they don't mind being paid a little bit less."

"Tlaxcala is a very poor state, so when you find people who have the big need for jobs, then they start coming. It's easier when they come because they have the family support."

Rios-Bustamante said Europeans migrated to America in the same way.

"They go to an area that is positive and where they have people they know," he said.

Latinos don't mind paying their dues, said Oaks, originally from Mexico City.

"I see that with white people, people that come from Europe. Everybody starts cleaning up in restaurants or motels, and you're going to start coming up (in society) based on the education you have and according to your skills."

A middle class is already starting to emerge. Three stores and three restaurants in Jackson are now owned by Latinos, Oaks said, and other Hispanics own cleaning and landscaping businesses.

A Latino supporter from the Philippines has helped Hispanics obtain home loans.

"Can you imagine in Jackson for Latinos to be buying houses?" Oaks said. "Well, they're buying houses."

About 85 percent of the Latino population is from Tlaxcala, but immigrants are also coming from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, El Salvador and Guatemala, which has a sizable community, Oaks said.

Existing residents have aided Hispanics through literacy programs and providing help obtaining social services.

"The integration, sometimes it takes generations, but here I think they are speeding it up a little faster," Oaks said.

Latinos are no different from other residents on the lower end of the income scale, sharing Jackson Hole's breathtaking scenery and hoping someday to own fancy homes like the many millionaires lured to the Tetons.

"We breathe the same air, you know," Oaks said. "It's amazing how beautiful this place is."

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# Es;FZLN,Solidarity plea for arrested of Oaxaca,Aug 32

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- To: [chiapas95@eco.utexas.edu](mailto:chiapas95@eco.utexas.edu)
  - Subject: Es;FZLN,Solidarity plea for arrested of Oaxaca,Aug 32
  - From: [owner-chiapas95@eco.utexas.edu](mailto:owner-chiapas95@eco.utexas.edu) (Chiapas95)
  - Date: Mon, 3 Sep 2001 18:11:48 -0500 (CDT)
  - Reply-To: [chiapas-i@eco.utexas.edu](mailto:chiapas-i@eco.utexas.edu)
- 

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From: CNUC Tlax <[cnuc\\_tlax@yahoo.com](mailto:cnuc_tlax@yahoo.com)>

Te pedimos que copies la relacio'n de hechos y las demandas, agregues tu firma o la de tu organizacio'n y lo envi'es a los correo electro'nicos que anexamos o vi'a fax. Al final pasa este mensaje a alguien mas para que se haga la cadena. Por favor envi'anos una copia al siguiente correo: [cnuc\\_tlax@yahoo.com](mailto:cnuc_tlax@yahoo.com) o a [tlaxcala@fzln.org.mx](mailto:tlaxcala@fzln.org.mx)

MVZ ALFONSO SA'NCHEZ ANAYA  
GOBERNADOR DEL ESTADO DE TLAXCALA  
P R E S E N T E:

Gobierno del estado de Tlaxcala (despacho del gobernador) 01 246 2 31 86  
e-mail: [sanchez\\_anaya@tlaxcala.gob.mx](mailto:sanchez_anaya@tlaxcala.gob.mx)

DR. SERAFI'N ORTIZ ORTIZ  
PRESIDENTE DE LA CEDH,  
TLAXCALA.  
P R E S E N T E:

Comisio'n Estatal de Derechos Humanos 01 246 2 16 30 y  
01 246 2 91 60  
e-mail: [cedhtlax@servired.com](mailto:cedhtlax@servired.com)

DELEGACION DE LA S.R.E. EN TLAXCALA  
P R E S E N T E:

Delegacio'n Estatal de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores.01 246 2 91 13  
e-mail: [deltlx@com.mx](mailto:deltlx@com.mx)

#### RELACION DE HECHOS:

El di'a 19 de Abril del a~o en curso, a las siete de la ma~ana, fueron detenidos en su domicilio ubicado en la ciudad de Jackson Hole Wyoming E.U.A. los jo'venes Carlos Ramos 19 a~os, Fernando Jua'rez 24 a~os, Simo'n Salazar 29 a~os y Esteban Herna'ndez 21 a~os, oriundos de Hueyotlipan Tlaxcala jornaleros agri'colas, lavaplatos y trabajadores de la construccio'n. Los cuatro han sido presentados en cuatro cortes. En la primera de ellas el juez les leyo' los cargos por los cuales fueron detenidos y que son por CONSPIRACIO'N Y VENTA DE DROGAS.

A estos cuatro jo'venes se les asignaron defensores pu'blicos al no poder pagar uno particular por falta de recursos, estos abogados en distintas ocasiones les han planteado a los que se supone son sus defendidos, que se declaren culpables, no importando que estos en repetidas ocasiones ya han manifestado su inocencia. Adema's de lo anterior en el caso de Fernando Jua'rez solo ha visto a su abogado en la primera corte, despue's de ella no lo ha vuelto a ver y al llamarle por tele'fono este no ha aceptado las llamadas. Por lo que corresponde a Carlos Ramos, el primer abogado de este le informo que le seria imposible seguir representa'ndolo, no queriendo dar mas explicaciones sobre esto, y que se le asignari'a otro abogado; el nuevo abogado solo ha enviado a un interprete el cual le entrego un legajo de papeles los cuales conteni'an una declaracio'n de culpabilidad, la cual no fue aceptada por este joven.

Los mencionados jo'venes, son acusados por un oficial norteamericano, el cual en el momento en que la corte le pidio' que aportara testigos y pruebas menciono que no le era posible presentarlas pero que el habi'a pagado 1000.00 usd (mil do'lares americanos) para conseguir las evidencias a un informante que a estado involucrado en problemas de drogas y otros delitos. Adema's de estos cargos a Esteban Herna'ndez su abogado le informo que tenia un nuevo cargo que consisti'a en que un preso que los jo'venes conocieron el di'a de su ingreso a la ca'rcel estaba dispuesto a declarar en contra de los cuatro muchachos, logrando con este se~alamiento reducir su condena.

A todos se les fijo una pro'xima fecha de audiencia en la corte para el di'a 29 de Octubre de este mismo a~o.

Toda la informacio'n aqui' referida esta tomada de un fax que los jo'venes hicieron llegar a un amigo el di'a 7 de agosto, quien a su vez se los envio' a los padres en Me'xico.

A rai'z de que se tuvo esta informacio'n, los padres conjuntamente con los miembros del FZLN y CNUC han acudido al despacho del gobernador, a la delegacio'n estatal de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores y a la Comisio'n Estatal de Derechos Humanos. Demandando:

Del Gobernador del Estado de Tlaxcala: que el gobierno del estado contribuya para costear los honorarios de un defensor particular que realmente defienda los jo'venes tlaxcaltecas.

A la CEDH, para que intervenga eficazmente, ante la violacio'n a sus garanti'as individuales y derechos humanos, pues no les han permitido tener contacto con su consulado, y familiares y no tienen defensa alguna, solo el ofrecimiento de que se declaren culpables.

A la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, para su pronta intervencio'n ante el consulado para que a su vez intervenga en lo conducente a fin de proveer de una defensa legal, asi' como velar por los intereses de estos ciudadanos mexicanos.

Atentamente  
(Firma)

<http://www.eco.utexas.edu/~archive/chiapas95/2001.09/msg00067.html>