

United States of America















La Cerveza
Corona
Extra
SUPER
#1
24 hrs

Quesos

SUPER
Farmacia
1 24 hrs.

Los
Metates

Tacos
Tortas

DESAYUNOS
ECONOMICOS
Desde \$23²⁰

01705051098005 B

Don Jo

STORIA

TRADICION EN ACAPULCO

CAPUCHINO • EXPRESSO • NESTLÉ •

AQUAS FRESCAS DE FRUTAS NATURALES •

HELADOS • PASTELLES •

ANTOJITOS MEXICANOS •

COMIDA COMÚN Y A LA CHINA •

SANDWICHES • TORTAS • HAMBURGUESAS •

CERVECERIA Y REFRESCOS

Los Domingos
RICO &
MIE

Coca-Cola

Foto storia











Philippine Culture

An interesting story is shown in this hall: a trans-culturing story; it means, the amalgamation of two cultures intermixed during their historical process creating a new one: the Philippine culture. Miguel López de Legazpi conquered and colonized the archipelago that several years before was named San Lázaro by Fernando de Magallanes and Filipinas islands honoring King Felipe II, by Ray López de Villalobos.

Legazpi's work was distinctive because it was a peculiar phenomenon within the expansion process of the Spanish Crown: was the only place in the East having a Hispano-American conquer, did not have a direct contact with Spain, but the political and economical connections were established through New Spain.

Two hundred and fifty years during which New Spain managed the Philippines, made an indelible mark in the social aspect, culture and idiosyncasy; that is why there is an important difference between the Philippines and the other nations in Southeast Asia inhabitants, that difference was the Philippine occidentalizing degree.

During the first fifty years of New Spain's pacification and Christianization, a new culture with intense native characteristics and important Spanish contributions was being created, so a culture neither Spanish nor native, but "mestiza" and therefore Mexican, was being conformed. This Mexican influence was transferred to Philippines and was impregnated in the language, religion, meals, family life, traditions, habits, architecture, music and folklore.

















**¡HABLA
INGLÉS
EN
2 MESES!**



Estrologías de
Aprendizaje

Enseñando a aprender®

7 AÑOS
DE EXCELENCIA
EN CAPACITACIÓN

INICIO DE CURSO:
12 DE FEBRERO

484-05-44 / 484-94-87

www.e-deaprendizaje.com

Plaza Bombay locales 103 y 403. Costa Azul

925



2007 Joint Assembly
Jianping Mao
RSS/GODDARD SPACE
FLIGHT CENTER

2007 Joint Assembly
Alan Robock
Rutgers University

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
PROGRAMME



Alan Robock
Wrigley University
PRESIDENT















STONE OF THE SUN

The one sculpture which identifies the Mexicas above all others is the Stone of the Sun, discovered in December, 1790, in the Plaza Mayor of the capital of New Spain. Because of its symbolic content, with the names of the days and the cosmogonic suns, it was incorrectly identified as the Aztec Calendar.

This is a large gladiatorial sacrificial altar, known as a temalacatl, which was not finished because of a deep crack that runs from one side to the center of the piece at the rear. Despite the fracture, it must have been used to stage the fights between warriors in the tlacaxipehualiztli ceremony.

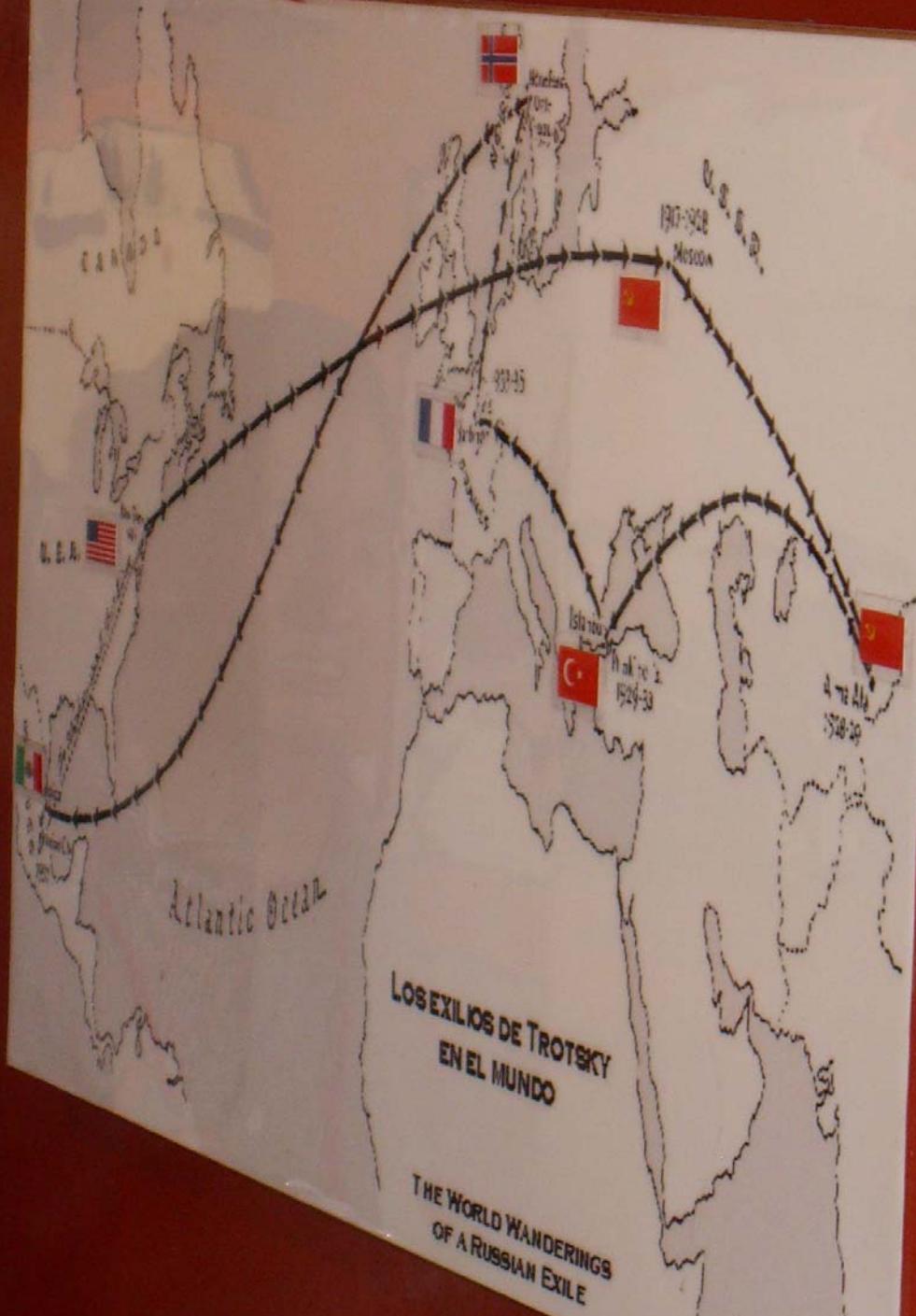
In the design of the disk, the face of Xiuhtecuhtli –emerging from the earth hole, holding a pair of human hearts and showing his tongue transformed in a sacrificial knife– can be recognized; he is surrounded by the four suns that preceded the Fifth Sun, in turn inscribed in the sequence of the 20 day signs, framed with the figure of the Sun with its four beams symmetrically accompanied by sacrificial sharp points. The star is surrounded by two Xiuhcoatl or “Fire serpents”, which carry it across the heavens.











LA OFICINA

En este lugar, durante los últimos meses de la vida de León Trotsky, trabajaban Otto Caselz, Jackie Cooper, Harold Robbins, Charles Correll y la secretaria Fanny Ievonich Després, en mayo de 1940, se incorporó el antiguo colaborador Joseph Hau-

sov.

Las mesas permanecían repletas de papeles, periódicos y revistas. Trotsky grababa algunos de sus trabajos en la grabadora (*Webster Chicago*) que se encuentra en la mesa del fondo, y Fanny transcribía en la mecanográfica (*Underwood*).

Todos los días, después de la cena, a las 9 de la noche, Trotsky se reunía con sus colaboradores para realizar la evaluación del quehacer cotidiano.

Sobre las mesas y anaqueles permanece una gran cantidad de libros propiedad de Trotsky. También, entre los estantes, se encuentran los que pertenecieron a Natalia Sedova, adquiridos por ella después de agosto de 1940. El acervo que se conserva hasta la fecha consta de más de 1500 volúmenes, entre libros y revistas, dispuestos en esta habitación.



LEÓN TROTSKY



LEÓN TROTSKY
20 DE OCTUBRE DE 1879 - 21 DE AGOSTO DE 1940
NATALIA SEDOVA
1 DE ABRIL DE 1880 - 21 DE ENERO DE 1940

















AZUCENA













Photo by: www.johnnyreid.com

Significado de la Pirámide del Sol

Con base en los recientes trabajos arqueológicos que se han realizado en torno a la Pirámide del Sol, se ha desarrollado una nueva interpretación sobre su significado religioso. A partir de las crónicas escritas en el siglo XVI, se conoce que esta pirámide fue la base de un gran templo dedicado a una deidad cuya advocación fue el Sol. La nueva interpretación propone que la divinidad venerada en este edificio fue Tláloc, el dios del agua. Las evidencias que apoyan esta interpretación son, entre otras, la existencia de un canal de 3 m. de ancho que circunda en su base a la Pirámide, dándole el significado de Altepetyl o Cerro de Agua; la existencia de enterramientos infantiles en las esquinas del edificio, característicos de ofrendas dedicadas al dios del agua, y de una cueva debajo de la pirámide.

Las cuevas tienen un significado dual dentro de la cosmovisión prehispánica: son vida y muerte. En efecto, por un lado son lugares relacionados con Tláloc, identificados como matrices que dan vida y, por otro, son la entrada al mundo de los muertos. Los dioses que simbolizan estos aspectos de la cosmovisión prehispánica, ocupan el espacio central, mismo que Tláloc ocupa en esta pirámide o montaña sagrada.

Ipampa in quinye tequitnamachiliztli omochichiuh, cuali mixpantia ipampa in Iteocal in Tonatiuh, cuali yomochichiuh occe tlaneltoquiliz in tlen quitoznequi in teotlamachiliz. Ipan in tlen omicuilo ipampa in xihuatl in tlen itoca *siglo XVI*, cuali mixmati mach inin teocalli cuali catca ipan ce hueyi teopantli in tlen monequia ipampa ce teotl in tlen in Tonatiuh moteochihuaya. Ihuan in yancuic ixtlamanchiliztli axan quixpantia mach in teotl in aquin ipampa moteochihuaya oya in Tláloc, inin teotl catca ipampa in atl. Mochi in tlen cuali tlapalehuià in tlen axan mitohua in tlen occe quitoznequi, ipampa in tlen onca ce apamitl in tlen quiipiya 3 m. in tlen patlahuac tlacha, in tlen quiyehualohua itzintla inin teocalli, ihuan ohquion mate quitoznequi Altepetyl. Ihuan in quenin onca in mihcacotâ in coconâ inanacaztla in

caltepamitl, mochi inin cuali motlaliliyâ ipampa in teotl in atl, ihuan mochi onca ce oztoc icxitla in teocalli. In oztome cuali quitoznequi çan ome itlamachiliz in tlen mochi quiipiayâ intlaneltoquiliz in tlatlacâ in tlen cachto catcâ in cuac aymo àciâ in caxtiltlatlacâ. Mochi inin mocetilia in nemilizcayotl ihuan in miquilizcayotl. Noço, occehcan mohta in quenin mocetilia in teotlachihualiztli ipampa in Tláloc, in tlen mixpantiâ in quenin temacohua in nemiliztli, ihuan mochi in occehcan, cuali mohta in canin onca in mimihiça

On the basis of recent archaeological work undertaken around the Pyramid of the Sun, a new interpretation has been developed concerning its religious meaning. Given accounts written in the sixteenth century, it was believed that this pyramid functioned as a base for a large temple dedicated to the sun (considered a deity). The new interpretation proposes that the god worshiped in this building was the water deity, Tláloc. Evidence supporting this interpretation includes the existence of a ten-foot wide moat which surrounds the Pyramid's base, giving it the meaning of "Altepetyl" (Water Hill), the presence of child burials at the building's corners, (characteristic of offerings to the water god), and a cave found beneath the pyramid. Caves have the two-fold meaning in the

pre-Hispanic cosmic vision of life and death. Indeed, on the one hand, they bear symbolic relation to Tláloc, interpreted as life-giving wombs, and, on the other, represent entrances to the world of the dead. The gods who symbolize these aspects of the pre-Hispanic cosmic vision occupy the central place as Tláloc in this pyramid or sacred mountain.













PINE BEW



TOMS RIVER
KEYPORT
MANAHAWKIN
EATONTOWN





TENEMOS
48 DIAS
SIN RESPUESTA

RECHAZAR
AL...

EL PUE...
NOS AL...
EL SEI...
ES RE...



ANGUS

BEEFHOUSE & STEAK



ANGUS BEEF

Lomo Bistec Filete Costado

Satélite por Whole Beef

