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Hispanic, Black Workers Hurt Most in Recession's Aftermath

By Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

Although the 2001 U.S. economic recession and its subsequent slow recovery had a negative impact across the board, Latino and black laborers felt it most.

This was among key findings of a report by senior research associate Rakesh Kochhar released this fall by the Washington, D.C.-based Pew Hispanic Center.

Titled "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained: The Latino Experience in the Recession and Recovery," the report analyzed labor trends among Hispanic, black and white groups, using as its measure

the economic slowdown from the last quarter of 2000 through the end of 2002.

Prior to the 2001 recession, the report showed Hispanic employment was growing at an annual rate of 5 percent. By the end of the recession, the rate had fallen to zero.

Since then, it has increased to its current level of 2 percent. Non-Hispanic whites have rebounded to their pre-recession level of zero after hitting nearly -2 percent. For blacks the growth dropped from 2 percent to -3 percent. Currently, it is slightly below zero. Hispanics now account for 13 percent

of the U.S labor force, as well as the population.

Because of the rapid growth of Hispanic in the working-age population, the survey reported, nearly 400,000 additional Latinos became employed as the number of employed whites and blacks fell 1.7 million. Yet during the same period, nearly 400,000 Latinos became unemployed, boosting the national Latino unemployment rate from 5.5 percent to 7.6 percent. For non-Hispanic whites, unemployment increased from 2.9 percent to 4.4 percent.

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Obreros Mas Afectados Por Las Recesión

Por Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

A pesar de que la recesión del 2001 en EEUU y su lenta recuperación han tenido efectos negativos en todos los sectores, los trabajadores latinos y afroamericanos fueron los más afectados.

Estos fueron los hallazgos más significativos revelados por un informe del Centro Hispano Pew de Washington, D.C.

Rakesh Kochhar, investigador asociado del Centro, es el autor del estudio "Jobs Lost, Jobs Gained: The Latino Experience in the Recession and Recovery," (Empleos perdidos, empleos ganados: la experiencia latina en la recesión y recuperación), el cual

se dio a conocer el mes pasado. Dicho estudio analizó las tendencias laborales entre grupos de hispanos, afroamericanos y blancos, utilizando como medida la desaceleración de la economía del último trimestre del 2000 hasta el final del 2002.

Previo a la recesión del 2001, según revela el estudio, la tasa de empleo entre hispanos aumentaba a razón de 5 por ciento anual. Al final de la recesión, dicha cifra había bajado a

cero. Desde entonces ha aumentado a su nivel actual de 2 por ciento.

Los datos indican que la tasa de empleo para el grupo blanco, no hispano, volvió a su nivel previo a la recesión, el cual era cero, luego de haber llegado a una tasa de casi -2. Para los afroamericanos la tasa descendió de 2 por ciento a -3 por ciento. Actualmente se encuentra en un poco menos de cero.

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Afirman que Irak se perfila como un Vietnam

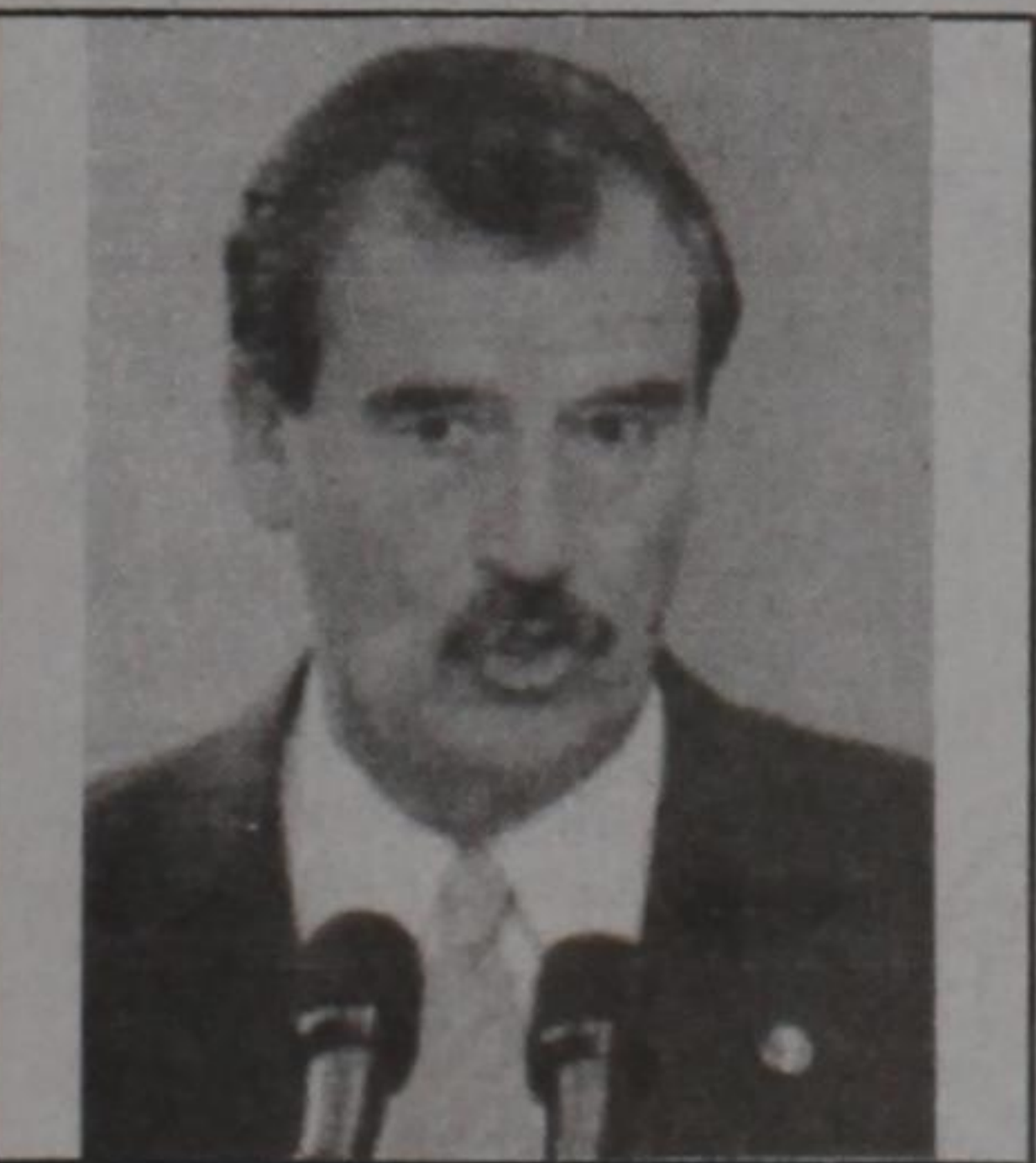
El presidente Bush rehusó ayer decir cuándo piensa que las tropas estadounidenses podrán empezar a salir de Irak, reafirmando en cambio su compromiso de permanecer allí hasta que el gobierno democrático iraquí pueda dirigir el país.

Bush se mostró entre resuelto y aburrido cuando enfrentó las preguntas durante una rara y apresuradamente convocada conferencia de prensa. Varios analistas independientes describieron el hecho como un intento desesperado por parte de la Casa Blanca, que está tratando de controlar una grave disminución en el apoyo público en relación con su manejo de la situación en Irak.

La administración Bush "tuvo una semana terrible en Irak, y ellos lo saben", dijo Larry Sabato, director del Centro de Política en la Universidad de Virginia. "Los estadounidenses están empezando a ver un Vietnam, sin la selva. Esta [conferencia de prensa] fue algo que tuvieron que hacer para revertir la opinión pública sobre nuestra misión en Irak".

Fox plans to visit Arizona, talk border issues

Mexican President Vicente Fox plans to meet with Gov. Janet Napolitano, along with business leaders and members of the state's Latino community, as part of a three-day visit to the Southwest starting Nov. 4 that could set the tone for renewed immigration talks between the United States and Mexico.



Ruben Beltran, Mexican consul general of Phoenix, officially announced Fox's plans Tuesday, a day after President Bush and the Mexican president agreed to launch discussions on immigration for the first time since the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Bush invited Fox to visit his ranch in Crawford, Texas, in the coming months.

Fox will tour the Southwest from Nov. 4 to 6, stopping first in Phoenix before traveling to New Mexico and Texas, said Beltran, noting that the trip is subject to approval by the Mexican Senate.

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Researchers plan major survey of Hispanics in U.S.

More than a decade after a landmark report shattered stereotypes of Hispanics, researchers were in Miami today paving the way for a current look at Latinos in the United States.

"The purpose of this is to show how diverse the Hispanic population is becoming and to see if their experiences are distinct or similar," said Gary Segura, a lead researcher on the survey and a political scientist at the University of Iowa. "This is about expanding the body of knowledge of Latinos."

When published in 1989, the Latino National Political Survey showed Hispanics as a complex group, split on

according to the latest U.S. census. In Florida, the number of Latinos jumped from 1.5 million in 1990 to more than 2.6 million in 2000.

Local and national groups welcomed the news of the new study, saying it will generate a wealth of information on Latinos, who are often overlooked in other studies.

"This is one of the few polls where Hispanics are the subject of a poll and not the object," said Dario Moreno, director of the Metropolitan Center at Florida International University.

"Usually Latinos are looked at as part of the electorate in California or

Census 2000:

Hispanics in the U.S.A.



immigration issues but favoring bilingual education and learning English. The household poll contradicted views that Latinos didn't put a premium on English and had little interest in political participation.

"The most important thing was it showed Latinos identified as Americans, and that was contradictory to what a lot of the conservative polls were showing," said Angelo Falcon, one of the original authors, who is now at the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund in New York.

On Thursday, Segura and five other researchers arrived in South Florida for a meeting with local political and community leaders. The group has conducted similar meetings in other areas of the country to make the report user-friendly for local communities.

Researchers say the new report will focus on the increase in native-born Hispanics, as well as the growing ethnic diversity of Latinos.

Hispanics are the largest minority,

Florida, but this is an opportunity for Hispanics to be compared to other Hispanics. ... You can compare their views and differences between states and nationality."

The survey will include more than 8,600 interviews and polls in states with burgeoning Latino communities such as North Carolina, Iowa and Georgia as well as the five states with the largest Hispanic population -- Arizona, California, Florida, Texas and New York.

While the survey is not expected to be completed before the 2004 elections, political observers say it will have an effect on future races, because Latinos represent the fastest-growing voting bloc.

"I think this will be important, because it could be very effective in showing the changing group of voters," said Alberto Lorenzo, a political consultant on such high-profile campaigns as Manny Diaz's mayoral bid in Miami.

LULAC Asks for Halt to Immigration Raids Calls on Congress to Pass Immigration Reform

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) calls upon President Bush to order a moratorium on further immigration raids until comprehensive immigration reform is addressed by the United States Congress.

Yesterday, the federal government raided Walmart's headquarters and 60 of its stores in 21 states as janitors were leaving the premises after finishing their night shifts. The Walmart case highlights the need for comprehensive immigration reform that includes: an earned adjustment for immigrants currently working in the United States; legal channels for the future flow of immigrant workers; and a reduction in the vast backlog in family-sponsored immigration.

"When Mr. Bush became President he promised Latinos and the Government of Mexico that one of the most important issues on his agenda would be immigration reform. Instead of reform, families are being torn apart, communities are being divided, and employers are losing good employees," said LULAC National President Hector Flores. "All these workers want is dignity and respect and the ability to work to support their families," Flores added. "The President failed to deliver on his promise to create legal avenues for hard working immigrants to participate in the American dream."

While President Bush met with Mexican President Vicente Fox on Monday at the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Bangkok to work on a plan to legalize immigrant workers, the Department of Homeland Security was planning a raid that split up 300 families. "LULAC respects the rule of law, but it also understands that these immigrants came to this country to work hard to provide their families greater opportunities," Flores concluded.

LULAC is also calling on the federal government to examine corporate policies and hiring practices via third-party contractors. LULAC is very critical of companies who knowingly exploit immigrant workers and knowingly hire from contractors that violate federal law. "It is important to investigate companies like Walmart that clearly rely on a large base of immigrant customers and employees that work long hours for low pay to generate much of its profits. "We cannot allow large companies to continue taking advantage of a vulnerable population and deny any responsibility for their welfare by simply placing the blame on unscrupulous contractors."

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is the oldest and largest Latino civil rights organization in the United States. LULAC advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health, and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs operating at more than 700 LULAC councils nationwide.

Guest Comentary

Lower Taxes, More Jobs, But for Who?

By Abel Cruz

Much has been written and there has been much discussion over whether Lubbock voters should vote for or against the increase in the city sales tax which is scheduled for a vote on November 4. I suppose you could make an argument either way. If you happen to be a property owner, of course you want your property taxes to go down. If you don't own property, then you don't benefit from lower property taxes, but will be faced with paying a higher sales tax for goods and services. Let's look at the pros and cons and see if we can cut through all the rhetoric (that's a nice word for political doublespeak) and figure out what's going on here!

Lowered Property Taxes

Those that will benefit will be Lubbock's property owners. The higher your property values the more tax savings you will realize. A home valued at \$60,000 will realize a tax savings of about \$51,000 whereas a home valued at \$600,000 will save \$516,000. The following chart shows the different price ranges and the percentage of people that own a home in that price range. According to this chart, close to 50% of property owners fall in the category of under \$60,000 up to \$79,000. If you take an average of \$70,000 and figure out the tax savings, then one can assume that the average tax savings will be about \$60.00 per year for 50% of property owners. But on the high end, 1.8% of Lubbock property owners will realize a savings of at least \$258.00, almost 4 times more than 50% of Lubbock property owners.

As you can see, it doesn't take a whole lot of purchase of goods and services to wipe out that \$60.00 tax savings. On the other hand, you would have to buy almost 4 times the goods and services to wipe out your tax savings if you own the \$300,000 home.

Price Distribution of MLS Homes Sold, Lubbock Area (in percent)

| Price Range | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Less than \$50,000 | 33.5 | 30.8 | 29.4 | 24.4 |
| \$50,000-\$79,999 | 24.0 | 25.3 | 22.9 | 23.2 |
| \$80,000-\$99,999 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 17.7 |
| \$100,000-\$119,999 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| \$120,000-\$139,999 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 |
| \$140,000-\$159,999 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| \$160,000-\$179,999 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| \$180,000-\$199,999 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| \$200,000-\$249,999 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| \$250,000-\$299,999 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| \$300,000 or more | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 |

Source: Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University

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Minority Students Face Funding Gaps

STATE FUNDING GAPS:

"Students who need the most continue to get the least. Newest school finance data analyses show deep inequities, but gaps in some states are decreasing."

The Education Trust released today a new report documenting large funding gaps between high- and low-poverty and -minority districts in many states. The study reveals that, in most states, school districts that educate the greatest number of low-income and minority students receive substantially less state and local money per student than districts with the fewest low-income and minority students.

"In too many states, we see yet again that the very students who need the most, get the least," said Kevin Carey, Senior Policy Analyst and author of the report, upon releasing the study. "At a time when schools, districts and states are rightly focusing on closing the achievement gap separating low-income and minority students from other students, states can and must do more to close these funding gaps."

According to Carey, a school funding expert, "The good news is that when looking at funding gaps over time, most states - 34 of 49 - have made some progress in closing those gaps. It's true that this progress came during a high water mark for state budgets, while the current state budget situation is more challenging. Even so, there is much that states can and must do right now to close these gaps."

"Let's be clear," said Kati Haycock, Director of the Education Trust. "Congress and the President need to do their part by fully funding No Child Left Behind. But states are primarily responsible for education funding, and they have to do their part, too. In an era of high standards for all students, not just some, directing fewer state and local dollars to districts with the greatest need is simply unconscionable."

GREATER DEPTH OF ANALYSIS THAN EVER BEFORE.

This year's report offers a 3-fold look at how these gaps play out in every state - from the most minimal cost adjustments to the most currently accepted additional adjustments for educating low-income students. (NOTE: Washington, D.C. and Hawaii are single districts, and are therefore not included in the analyses). All dollar figures in this report have been adjusted for local cost differences, and for the cost of educating students with disabilities using standard federal formulas (see Technical Appendix).

WITHOUT EVEN TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE ADDITIONAL COSTS OF EDUCATING LOW-INCOME STUDENTS, FAR TOO MANY STATES ARE SHORTCHANGING THEIR NEEDEST DISTRICTS.

Almost all school funding analyses account for the additional costs of educating students living in poverty. But even before making any such adjustments, the report finds that many states actually provide fewer state and local dollars to school districts with the highest poverty rates compared to the districts with the lowest poverty rates. Even more states shortchange their highest minority districts.

-- In 22 of 49 states studied, the quarter of districts educating the greatest number of poor students receive less state and local money per student than the quarter of districts educating the fewest poor students (see Table 1).

-- In 28 of 48 states studied, districts enrolling the highest proportions of minority students receive fewer state and local education dollars per student than districts enrolling the lowest percentages of minority students (see Table 1).

WHEN MAKING THE MOST MODEST OF ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE COST OF EDUCATING LOW-INCOME STUDENTS, IT GETS WORSE.

Most analyses of education funding, including reports by the GAO and NCES, attempt to account for the extra costs of educating students living in poverty. The most conservative and widely used adjustment for the additional costs of educating low-income students is 20%. In doing such an analysis, the report finds that the picture for districts serving low-income and minority students gets even worse (see Table 2, column 3).

-- In 30 of 49 states studied, the quarter of districts educating the greatest number of poor students receive less in cost adjusted state and local money per student than the quarter of districts educating the fewest poor students.

-- Of those 30 states, 7 have per student funding gaps of over \$1,000.

OVER TIME, THE FUNDING GAP HAS BEEN SHRINKING NATIONALLY AND IN MANY STATES, BUT HAS ACTUALLY GROWN IN OTHERS. Using the same 20% cost adjustment described above, the report finds that:

Nationally, the per student funding gap between the quarter of districts educating the greatest number of poor students and the quarter of districts educating the fewest poor students narrowed slightly from 1997 to 2001, from \$1,139 to \$1,020 - a narrowing of \$119 per student.

-- 34 of 47 states followed the national trend and REDUCED their funding gaps between 1997 and 2001 (see Table 2, column 4).

Notably, 12 of those states decreased their per student funding gaps by \$500 or more.

Disturbingly, funding gaps actually GREW in 13 of 47 states during that same period.

-- 7 of those states increased their cost-adjusted per student funding gaps by \$200 or more.

A HANDFUL OF STATES ARE AT THE "FRONTIER" WHEN IT COMES TO STRIVING FOR MORE EQUITABLE FUNDING POLICIES, BUT MOST OTHERS STILL LAG BEHIND.

Federal law, practice in the field, and academic research have begun to agree that a 20% adjustment is inadequate to offer equal educational opportunities to low-income youngsters. In fact, a 40% adjustment is quickly replacing the 20% adjustment as the industry standard.

When applying a 40% adjustment for the cost of educating low-income students, the report finds that a handful of states appear to be working toward more equitable funding policies, but most others still lag far behind.

The good news is, 10 of 49 states have no gap at all - that is, they provide more resources to higher-poverty districts.

The bad news is, in 39 of 49 states studied, the opposite is true. In those states, the quarter of

districts educating the greatest number of poor students receive fewer state and local dollars per student than the quarter of districts educating the fewest poor students.

Disturbingly, 10 of those 39 states have funding gaps of more than \$1,000 per student.

The picture is just as bleak for districts serving the most minority students.

-- In 37 of 48 states studied, districts enrolling the highest proportions of minority students receive fewer state and local education dollars per student than districts enrolling the lowest percentages of minority students

-- 12 of those states have funding gaps of more than \$1,000 per student.

"Sadly, no matter how you look at the numbers, low-income and minority students continue to get less than their fair share of funding," said Haycock.

THESE PER-STUDENT FUNDING GAPS ADD UP

These gaps have very real consequences for the districts educating the most low-income and minority children. In Illinois, for example - using the 40% adjustment - the \$2,384 per student difference in cost-adjusted dollars by poverty enrollment translates into a whopping \$953,600 difference between high- and low-poverty elementary schools of the same size (400 students each).

That amount would easily be enough for the high-poverty school to compete with elite suburban schools for the most qualified teachers and also provide extra instructional time for students who are behind.

"The good news is, since 1997, the gap between high- and low-poverty districts lessened in many states. But overall, these data

indicate clearly that we must urge states to do more to close their funding gaps, if we are truly interested in helping high-poverty and high-minority schools help their students," Haycock continued.

Haycock also cautioned, "That said, anyone who uses these state funding gaps to excuse the indefensible achievement gaps in public education is just as misguided as the critics who claim money doesn't matter. Money matters a lot. But there are many non-monetary ways we shortchange poor and minority students, including assigning them to less rigorous courses and holding them to lower standards. We need to work on all fronts to ensure poor and minority students get the education they deserve."

WHAT STATES CAN DO

States establish the systems that fund public schools, and thus it is states that must act to close these gaps. The most common approaches are for states to reduce reliance on local property taxes by assuming a greater share of overall school funding and provide additional targeted funding for high poverty districts. (See Table 5 on p. 11 for state-by-state rankings on these effort measures.)

"Every state provides some state resources to K-12 education, and most states provide some additional funding to high-poverty districts," noted Carey. "The problem is that many don't do enough to make up for what can often be huge resource differences between poor and wealthy communities."

"Yes, these are difficult state budget times," Carey concluded. "But there are things states can do now to take steps to remedy these tremendous inequities, by targeting state resources to high-need districts and schools."

Empleados Federales Temen Cambios de Personal del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional

Por Sirena J. Scates

Los cambios propuestos al sistema de personal del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS, por sus siglas en inglés) han causado serias preocupaciones entre los empleados federales latinos que trabajan en la frontera Estados Unidos-México. Los empleados alegan que los cambios exacerbarían las condiciones laborales para los trabajadores hispanos del DHS, quienes son el 17% de los 150,000 empleados civiles del departamento.

Ocho representantes de sindicatos locales de la Federación Americana de Empleados Gubernamentales (AFGE, por sus siglas en inglés), el sindicato de trabajadores federales más grande de Estados Unidos y un sindicato afiliado al AFL-CIO, se reunieron con 'Weekly Report' el 20 de octubre. Los representantes se encontraban en Washington, D.C. asistiendo a una serie de juntas públicas con líderes de sindicatos, funcionarios del DHS y la Oficina de Manejo de Personal (OPM, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre los cambios propuestos al actual sistema de personal del DHS.

Como muchos de sus colegas de las agencias federales por la frontera sureña de EEUU, la mayoría de los latinos que llegaron a Washington para las juntas del DHS han servido en las fuerzas armadas de su país. Algunos se encuentran en lo que sería su segunda carrera después de haber completado los 20 años de servicio dentro de las diferentes ramas de la fuerza militar estadounidense.

Entre las preocupaciones principales de los latinos reunidos con Hispanic Link News Service se encuentran:

-- En situaciones difíciles, comúnmente tienen que distraerse de sus propias responsabilidades para servir como traductores para sus colegas en Aduanas o Inmigración quienes no dominan el español.

-- Las condiciones de trabajo son más insalubres y peligrosas por la frontera sureña, donde el DHS coloca la mayor concentración de trabajadores hispanos.

"Nosotros procesamos el 80 por ciento de los solicitantes que buscan entrar a Estados Unidos", dijo Alberto Ochoa, inspector de inmigración y miembro de la AFGE. "Soportamos el calor, inhalamos los humos, y manejamos el tránsito." Todo esto, dijo Ochoa, sin la cobertura de la que disfrutaban otros agentes, incluyendo un aumento de salario del 25 por ciento y el beneficio de la jubilación temprana.

-- Afectaría seriamente a los hispanos la amenaza de limitación de derechos de negociación y restricciones al proceso de apelación que tradicionalmente han protegido a los trabajadores federales.

Mabel Rogers, una inspectora de inmigración mexicana-americana basada en Houston y la vicepresidenta de la región central del Consejo Nacional de Inmigración y Servicios de Naturalización de la AFGE, costó su propio viaje a Washington con la AFGE para combatir la limitación de sus protecciones. Rogers dijo que en

varias ocasiones, los derechos de negociación y el proceso de apelación que actualmente se encuentran en peligro son los mismos que le permitieron proteger su trabajo.

Miembra del sindicato desde 1990, Rogers dijo que fue injustamente acusada por infracciones cinco veces durante los últimos seis años. Mediante el proceso de apelaciones para los empleados, Rogers batalló con éxito cada acta disciplinaria, las cuales sospecha fueron implementadas como castigo por su activismo como latina y miembro del sindicato.

"¿Qué me van a hacer si pierdo mis derechos de negociación?" preguntó Rogers.

Rogers también citó la alta concentración de hispanos en trabajos del DHS, lo cual resulta en una cantidad desproporcionada de hispanos que podría ser afectada por los cambios al sistema de personal.

Las estadísticas de la OPM hasta el 2001 cuentan el 6.7 por ciento de los trabajadores federales como hispanos, comparado con el 11.7 por ciento de empleados dentro de la población general. De acuerdo con cifras de la OPM, el DHS estima que el 17 por ciento de sus empleados civiles son hispanos.

La fuerza laboral consiste en gran parte de minoridades", dijo Rogers. "La mayoría de los directores a niveles altos y medios no lo son. El restringir nuestra posibilidad de negociar colectivamente es dar un paso atrás."

Steven Cohen, asesor principal de Seguridad Nacional a la

directora de la OPM, Kay Cole James, negó que se implementarían todos los cambios que temen los sindicalistas. "El derecho básico de unirse a un sindicato y negociar colectivamente no se está discutiendo", dijo. "Ninguna organización cuerda quisiera afectar negativamente a un segmento tan grande e importante de su fuerza laboral."

Los acontecimientos de las juntas serán resumidos para el DHS y la OPM por un comité de 18 personas y presentados con 52 opciones, incluyendo cambios al proceso de apelaciones, y los sistemas de 'bandas de pago' y 'pago por rendimiento'. El sistema de pago actual consiste de 15 niveles principales, mientras que el nuevo sistema de bandas de pago agruparía los niveles dentro de grupos más grandes de aumentos de salario.

Los sindicalistas alegan que entonces, los avances y los aumentos de salario serán menos probables. Una gran preocupación también es que las bandas de pago y pago por rendimiento serían una herramienta de discriminación para algunos supervisores si no hubiera un tercer partido presente para vigilar las políticas de personal del DHS.

"Cuando lo dejas en manos de los supervisores, aún con las reglas que existen, hace falta una tercera parte que luche por nuestros derechos", dijo Rogers. Ella no se imagina continuar trabajando en el DHS, agregó, si no cuenta con las protecciones actuales.

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Progress Lubbock:

‘Together, we are working with individuals who care about improving the quality of life in our community.

Progress Lubbock is a group of concerned Lubbock citizens who represent every walk of life and cultural background. I have the pleasure of leading this group along with Nadene Smith, a working Mom, and E.C. Leslie, former Superintendent of Lubbock schools and now retired. Together, we are working with individuals who care about improving the quality of life in our community. Our primary purpose is to educate our community on the upcoming sales and use tax election on November 4.

Soon you will have the opportunity to cast your vote for a proposal that will increase our local sales tax by 3/8th of one cent. That's the equivalent of adding one-penny to a 3-dollar purchase. It is also only 37 1/2 cents on the purchase of \$100 worth of taxable items. Many items that most people purchase are not affected by this tax, for example, food, doctor bills, medicines, prescriptions, utilities, cars and other vehicles. We feel these exemptions are "good news" for our senior citizens and lower-income families.

This proposal will also provide Lubbock home and property owners a tax cut. As promised by the Mayor and City Council Lubbock homeowners will receive a 15% cut in the city property tax rate. This is their attempting to counteract the recent Central Appraisal District property tax increases. For someone who owns a home valued at \$70,000 that means an annual savings of \$58. Commercial property owners will experience the same rate of reduction. Many will pass the saving on to their tenants. Others will use the saving to forestall future rent increases.

How often do you, a taxpayer, have the opportunity to give yourself a tax cut? Seldom if every is the traditional answer. But this time we have the opportunity to break tradition. This time you have the opportunity to cut your own taxes. We hope you join other homeowners and go to the polls and vote for lower city property taxes and better jobs.

Good jobs allow people to build new homes, buy new cars, educate their kids, and save for retirement. Good jobs are the difference between a growing, healthy local economy and one that is headed for trouble. Ask yourself, "What would happen to my job if Lubbock's economy stopped growing or even worse, began to weaken?" Continued job growth in Lubbock will provide more college graduates with the opportunity to start a career, put down roots, and make Lubbock their home. Good jobs also fuel the economic engine of our City. Every sector of our economy will benefit from more, higher paying jobs.

When you cast your vote FOR in this election, a new economic development corporation will be created. This new entity will be more closely regulated and require greater accountability and openness as required by state law. More important, for the first time, we will have a more fair and reliable source of funding to help local businesses grow, attract new ones, and create more jobs including more high-paying jobs for the people of Lubbock and West Texas.

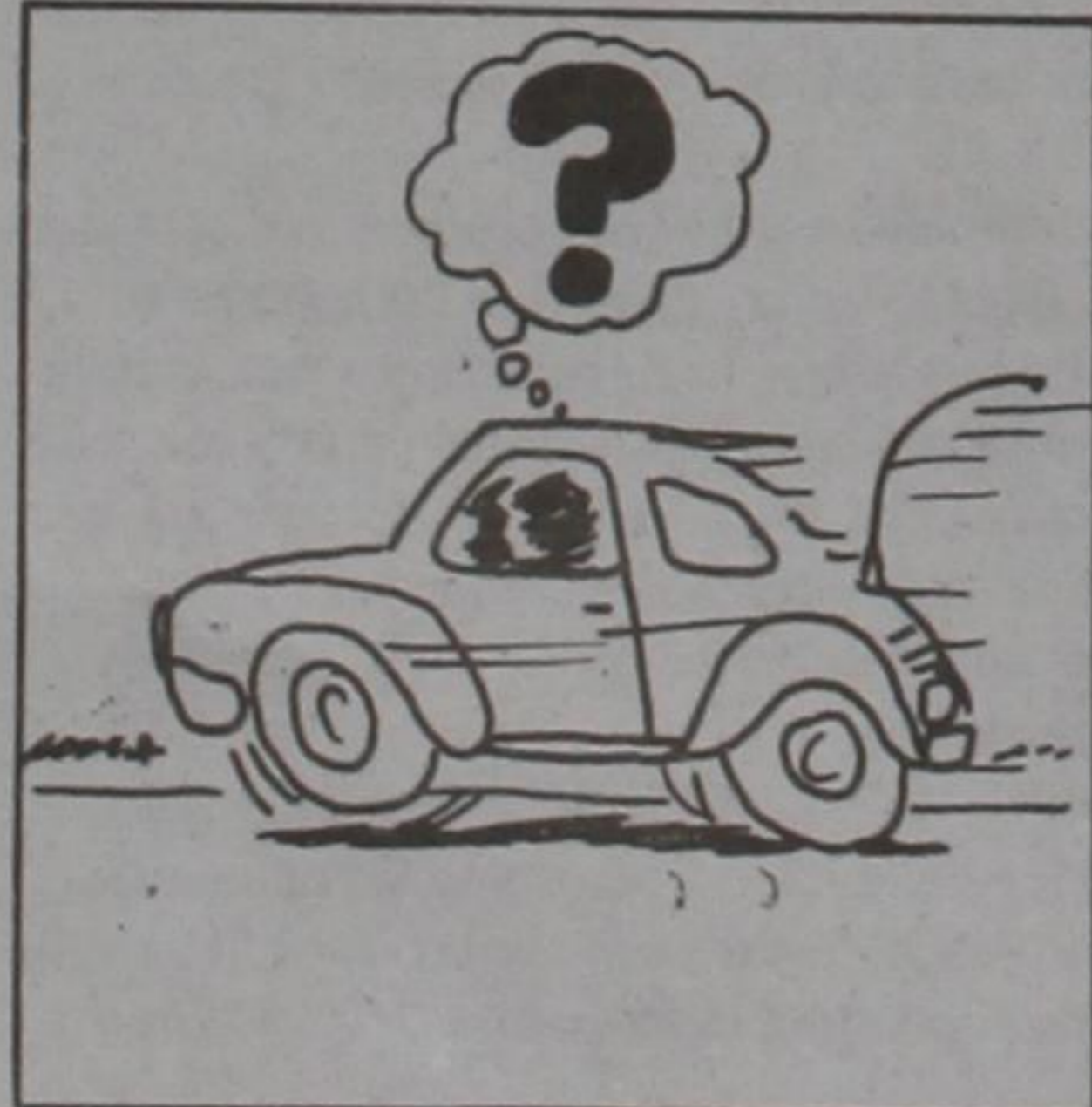
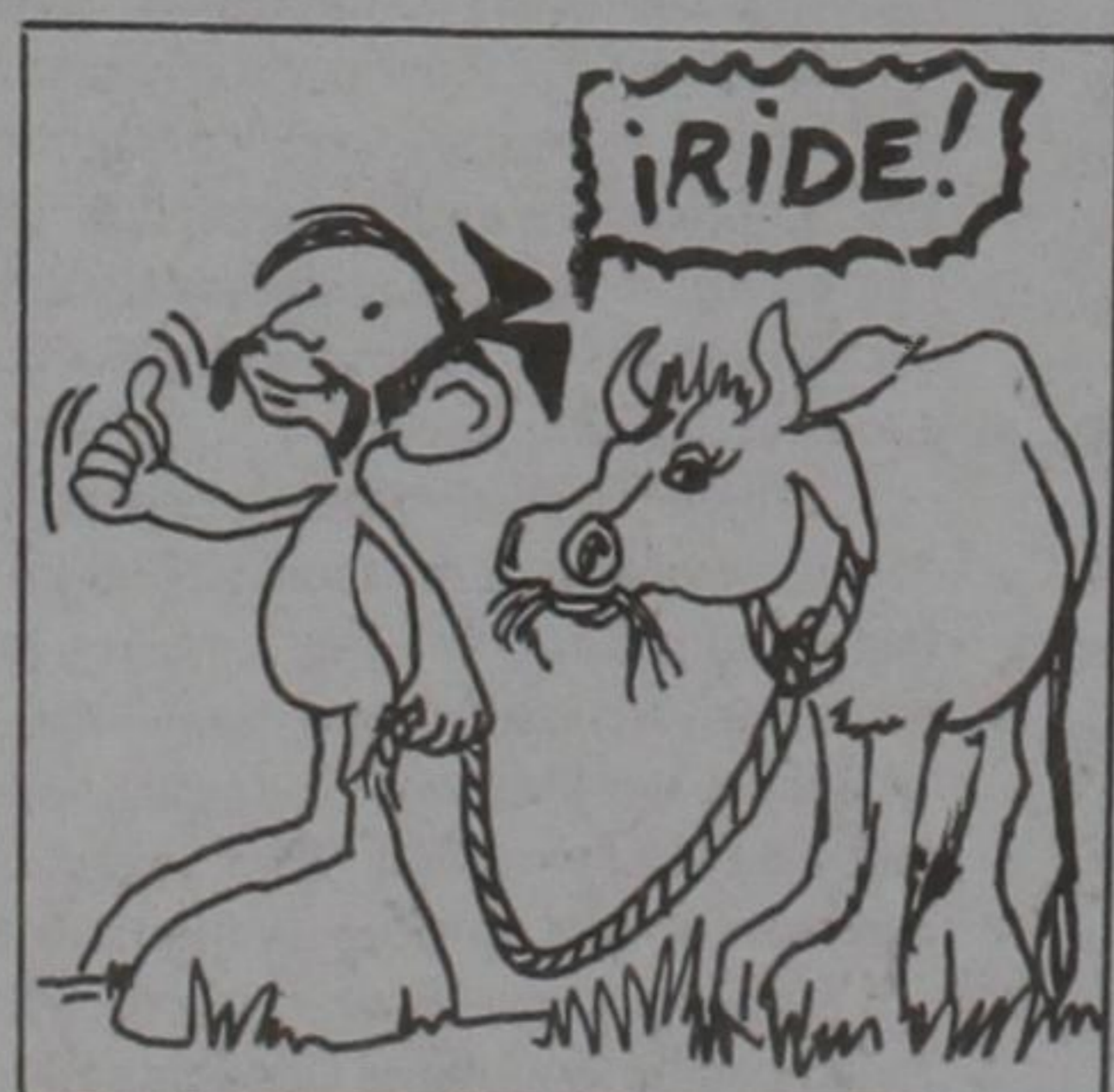
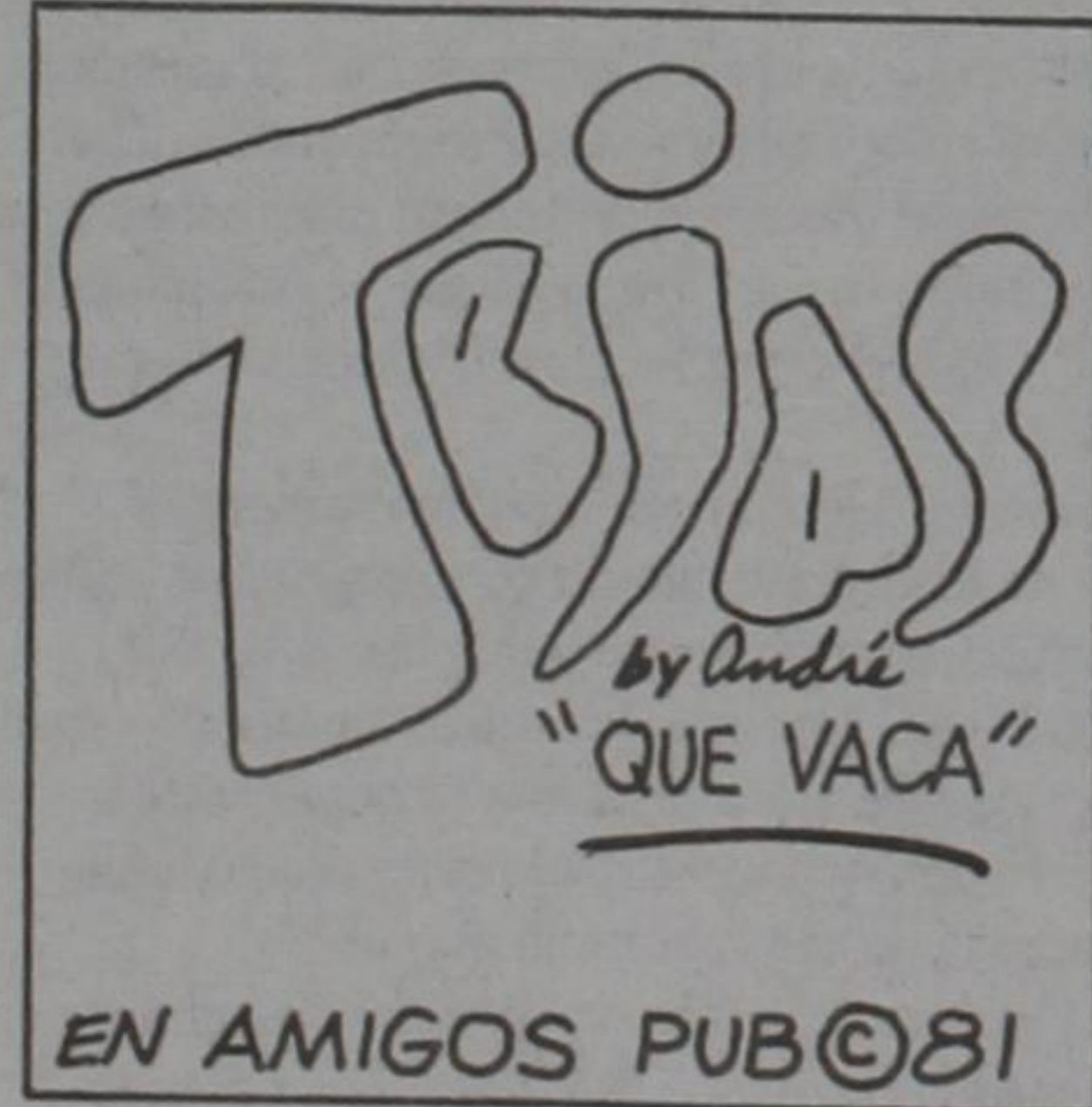
In a recent poll conducted for Progress Lubbock, the following results were obtained:

- 94% of Lubbock voters agree it is important we create new jobs for our City.
- 93% of Lubbock voters agree new businesses help improve our local economy.
- 77% of Lubbock voters would like to have lower City property taxes.

Additionally, Lubbock is the largest city in Texas and one of the only cities in West Texas that does not have a sales tax.

Right now our City is on a roll, and it is up to us to keep it rolling. That's why it is vitally important to vote FOR a new and better way to fund job creation. Combine that with a 15 percent cut in the city property tax rate, and we believe it is a win-win solution for everyone. If you too believe this is a good idea go vote FOR More Jobs, Better Pay, and Lower Taxes.

Early voting began on October 20 and continues through Friday, October 31. The polling locations are identified in the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Exercise your right to vote and join me in voting FOR a new and better way to fund job creation and give ourselves a 15% city property tax rate cut. Every vote is important, especially yours.



El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.- October 30, 2003 Hispanic, Black Workers Hurt Most in Recession's Aftermath

Workers from all three groups lost jobs in manufacturing, while most gained jobs in service industries such as health care.

"The fact that the actual employment of Hispanics increased proved to be more or less a facade that conceals some disturbing news for Latino workers," explained Kochhar. He estimated that if Hispanic labor force participation and unemployment rates had remained stable throughout the slowdown, the number of new Hispanic workers would have approached 900,000.

National Council of La Raza policy analyst Eric Rodriguez told Hispanic Link that the fact that Latino employment growth levels haven't rebounded is a tip-off that "a lot more needs to be done in terms of job creation."

"It's fair to say that the policies that the (Bush) administration has put out there haven't created jobs," he added.

For Hispanics, the median weekly wage increased 5.9 per-

cent during the two-year period, from \$374.89 to \$400. Median wage increases for whites and blacks were 9.5 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

Rea Hederman, policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, said that the report showed how very similar the work conditions of all workers have been. Unlike the other analysts, he expressed optimism for the near future.

"If the economy continues to expand, we will start seeing Hispanic levels reach back more to their wage and employment potential, given the present tax cuts and spending," he said.

Report statistics were based on original tabulations created by the Pew Hispanic Center from the Current Population Survey, a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

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Obreros Hispanos y Afroamericanos, los mas afectados por los efectos de la recesion

Los hispanos constituyen actualmente un 13 por ciento tanto de la fuerza laboral de EEUU como de su poblacion.

De acuerdo al estudio, debido al rapido crecimiento de la poblacion hispana de edad laboral, casi 400,000 latinos entraron a la fuerza laboral, mientras que el empleo de la poblacion blanca y afroamericana bajó 1.7 millones.

Aun asi, durante el mismo periodo, aproximadamente 400,000 latinos quedaron desempleados, lo que elevó la tasa de desempleo de los latinos a nivel nacional de 5.5 a 7.6 por ciento. El desempleo aumentó de 2.9 a 4.4 por ciento entre la poblacion blanca no hispana.

Los trabajadores de los tres grupos perdieron empleos en el

sector de la manufactura, mientras que muchos obtuvieron empleos en industrias de servicios, tales como el cuidado de salud.

"El hecho de que el empleo entre hispanos aumentó probó ser más o menos un velo que esconde algunas de las noticias más alarmantes para los trabajadores latinos", dijo Kochhar. El investigador estimó que si las tasas de participacion y desempleo de la fuerza laboral hispana se hubieran mantenido estables a través de la desaceleracion economica, el número de hispanos en la fuerza laboral hubiera llegado a 900,000.

El analista de politica pública del Concilio Nacional de La Raza, Eric Rodriguez, dijo a Hispanic Link que el hecho de que los niveles de creci-

miento de empleo entre los hispanos no haya vuelto a su nivel normal es un indicio de que "se necesita hacer mucho más en términos de creacion de empleos".

"Es justo decir que las politicas que la administracion (de Bush) puso en efecto no han creado empleos", añadió.

La media por concepto de salario semanal entre los hispanos aumentó un 5.9 por ciento, o sea, de \$374.89 a \$400, en esos dos años. La media por concepto de ingreso en salario para los grupos de blancos y afroamericanos era de 9.5 y 10.9 por ciento respectivamente.

Rea Hederman, analista de politica pública de la fundacion Heritage, dijo que el informe reveló cuán similares

viene de primera pagina han sido las condiciones de empleo de todos los trabajadores. Contrario a otros analistas, Hederman se expresó optimista con respecto al futuro cercano.

"Si la economia continúa expandiéndose, comenzaremos a ver los niveles de salario y empleo de los hispanos regresar a su potencial, dado los recortes en contribuciones y los gastos en la actualidad", dijo.

Las estadísticas reportadas surgieron de tabulaciones originales creadas por el Centro Hispano Pew, a partir de la Encuesta Actual de la Población, una encuesta entre 50,000 hogares que la Oficina del Censo lleva a cabo mensualmente.

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Fox Plans to Visit Arizona, Talk Border Issues

Visit may open doors
The outcome of Fox's trip, Beltran said, may provide an outline for discussion of immigration and other issues during the annual Binational Commission meeting between Mexico and the United States on Nov. 12 in Washington, D.C.

"This does not mean an (immigration) agreement will be reached," Beltran said. "(But) the good news is that discussions are going to resume."

'Array of issues'
Fox's plan to visit Arizona marks the first time a Mexican president has come to the state and is the result of a trip Napolitano made to Mexico City in August, when she invited Fox to continue discussions on trade and immigration, Beltran said.

Beltran said Fox's visit to Phoenix will focus on three areas. First, Fox plans to meet one

on one with Napolitano and hold an extended meeting with political leaders, including outgoing Phoenix Mayor Skip Rimsza, to discuss an "array of issues" including trade promotion, immigration, infrastructure along the border and business development.

"Most of our discussion will center on trade and commerce between Arizona and Mexico," Napolitano said. "Mexico is our leading trade partner. The more we increase trade, the more jobs we create for Arizona and on the south side of the border. And that's a great thing."

Immigrant amnesty
During her trip to Mexico, Napolitano proposed using Arizona to test a pilot guest-worker program between the United States and Mexico, but any agreement would fall under the purview of the federal government.

As part of his top foreign-

policy goal, Fox wants the United States to expand permanent visas and guest-worker programs for Mexicans. He also wants the United States to give legal status to about 3.5 million Mexican immigrants who live and work in the United States.

But ever since the terrorist attacks, immigration talks between the United States and Mexico have been at a standstill.

During his visit to Phoenix, Fox also plans to meet with business leaders to promote trade with Mexico, Beltran said.

In addition, Fox plans to meet with Mexican nationals and Mexican-Americans in Phoenix to "listen to their concerns, their experiences and the challenges they face in this state" and to convey his vision on immigration.

That meeting will take place inside the Phoenix Civic

It was an early evening, about thirty minutes before it would get really dark. Our town was small and the Mexican "radio" where I lived was but one long street. The East

Side was just across the street; one house. One thing we did not have back then was street lights; at night the stars would fill the night sky with a clarity unregulated but probably by the stars found deep in the jungle of Africa. The stars tend to look much larger than the ones I see today. They seem though, as if upon you, a person, at times was tempted to reach out as if to pick one out of the sky.

Darkness came fast, in our evenings and that day even more so by a strange fog which was blown in by an earlier northern wind. This fog was thick but not all together and would only cover the sky at times. This would only later add to the coming events. I was about seven years old back then and my friend Joe, was about a year older than I; He lived next door. We were not much different then than today's kids getting ready for Halloween Night.

We were in my back yard, and could hear my friend's father talking to my father between our houses. We listened a bit; "What's you doing man", questioned Joe's father to my father? My

father answered "nothing!" "You mean, nothing man!" My father replied; that's what I mean "nothing." "Oh", said Joe's father; "nothing okay?"

As dark as it was getting one could still see the distant neighbors through their kitchen windows, hard working on the many goodies they were to give away. My neighbors to the left were out of town that night and all the neighborhood parents had returned from shopping they were busy cooking and filling bowls of countless goodies for the "tricker treaters" We the kids just waited for the word to be said go or leave.

I felt Joe pull on my shirt sleeve, I turn to him and said "what!" He pointed to my other neighbor's house. "Hey", He said, "your vecinos have returned and look in a whetbird!" (Those neighbors were the only ones who had a fence around their back yard.) I told Joe to follow me to the fence. We hurried and peeked through the cracks of the fence and Joe said to me almost shouting, "and they are already dressed for tonight!" Shhss, I said to Joe while giving him a strong shove, "I don't

really think those people are my neighbors. Look at that thing they came in,—it got to be the police dressed for tricky treating too. Lets tell them that the neighbors are out of town!" "Okay", we both said together as we stopped hands. Yes, we too used to give fish flies back then, Joe got me doing it about a year ago when he moved from the East Side to becoming my other next door neighbor.

"They're not there" shouted Joe to them as they turned and notice us half way up the fence. "We better just leave those folks alone", I said to Joe. "Look, they got to be from the North Side, they are wearing complete costumes, we only have these masks our mothers made for us. And take a good look at that fancy round helicopter they got", tapped Joe on his shoulder, "hey we better go inside." So we ran off.

Just as soon as we stepped inside my house Joe's mom stepped in from the front door and told him that it was almost about that time. My mother said to all of us there the same words and hurried us out.

Our parents stayed continued on page 6

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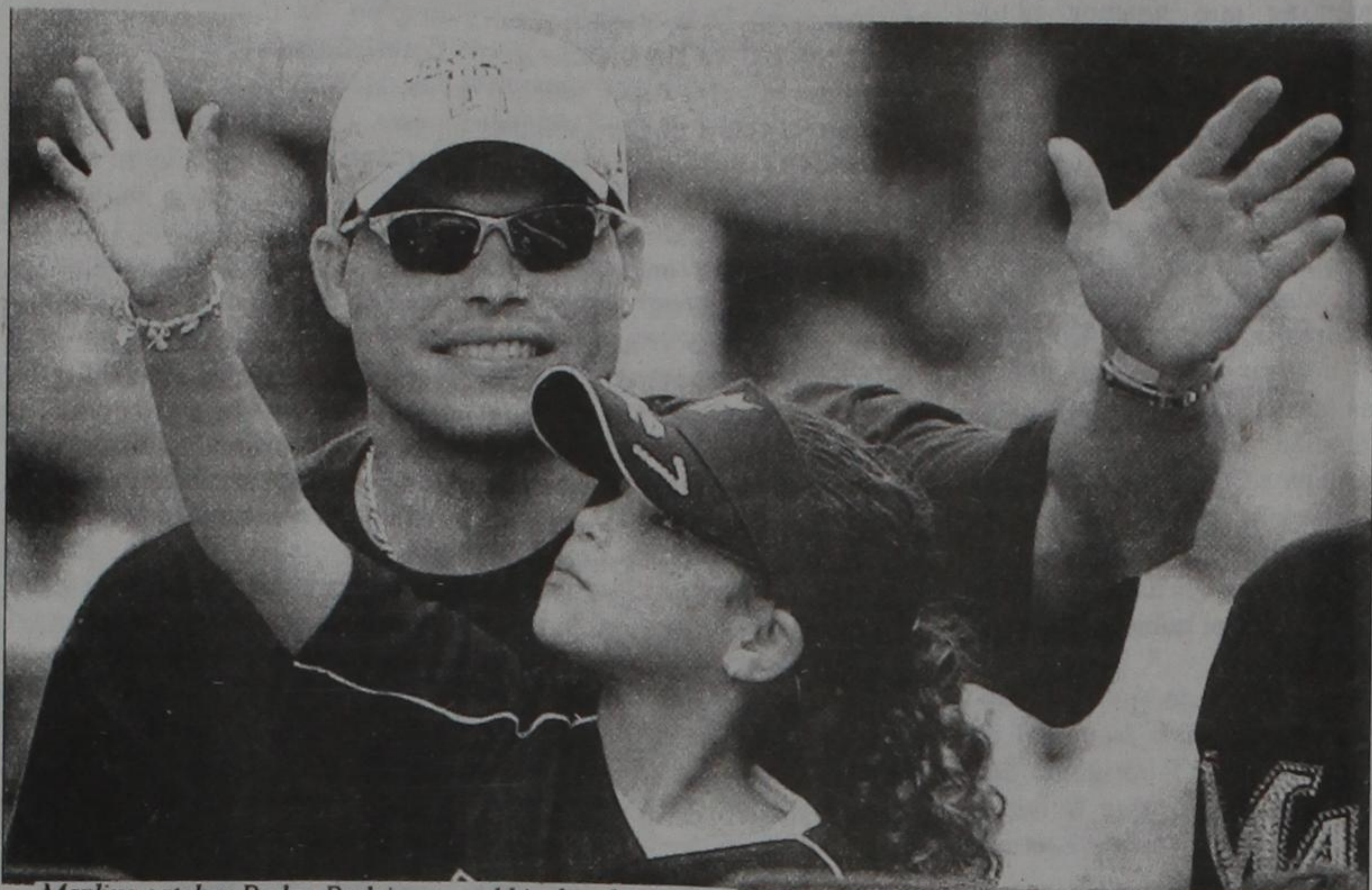


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Desaciertos de los Cachorros: No Fue Maldicion, sino falta de Latinos



Marlins catcher Pudge Rodriguez and his daughter Amanda wave to the crowd during a parade honoring the World Series champions in downtown Miami.

Por Robert Heuer

La gran historia del béisbol de esta temporada fue el colapso de dos de los más notorios perdedores de las ligas mayores.

Los Marlins no permitieron que los Cachorros de Chicago ganaran su primera presea de la Liga Nacional desde 1945. Los Yankees, por su parte, le ganaron a los Red Sox de Boston, quienes han obtenido preseas ocasionales en la Liga Americana, pero no han ganado una Serie Mundial desde 1918.

El folclor atribuye la colosal racha de mala suerte a maldiciones de antaño. Supuestamente, la calamidad de los Red Sox comenzó luego de haber intercambiado al Bambino -- Babe Ruth -- con los Yankees, inmediatamente después de haber ganado la Serie Mundial en el 1918. Los desaciertos de los Cachorros se convirtieron en algo inminentemente sobrenatural cuando el dueño de un restaurante maldijo al equipo, luego de que no le permitieran entrar su mascota, una cabra, al Parque Wrigley en la serie de 1945.

Ambas maldiciones son historias divertidísimas. Sin embargo, lo que en realidad puede haber molestado a los dioses del béisbol es la tradicional

práctica de la gerencia de los equipos de Boston y Chicago de ignorar el mejor talento. Ambos equipos han sido lentos en aceptar a jugadores de pelota afroamericanos y latinoamericanos.

Una de las señales de que los tiempos están cambiando es que en el 2003, los Red Sox estuvieron dirigidos por dos latinos, el lanzador dominicano Pedro Martinez y el poderoso bateador Manny Ramirez, un dominicano nacido en Nueva York. Otra señal es que puede que los Cachorros -- los adorables perdedores del béisbol -- estén en camino de convertirse en un equipo que aunque siempre está en la pelea, nunca gana. Una razón principal es su reciente descubrimiento de que los jugadores excelentes del béisbol vienen de América Latina.

Es cierto que por años estuvieron ciegos ante lo obvio.

En 1911, tres temporadas luego de haber ganado su última serie mundial, los Cachorros eran anfitriones, al tiempo que el béisbol le abría las puertas a América Latina. Esta vertiente, que pasó casi desapercibida, ocurrió un 4 de julio en el segundo de un doble juego en Chicago, cuando Clark Griffith, gerente de los Cincinnati Reds, insertó a Ra-

fael Almeida y a Armando Marsans en la línea de bateo de los visitantes.

En sólo una década, más de una docena de cubanos ya estaban jugando en las mayores, incluido Adolfo Luque, uno de los mejores lanzadores del béisbol en la década de 1920. A partir de 1949, cuando Orestes "Minnie" Mimoso se convirtió en el primer latino de tez oscura en llegar a las ligas mayores, el chorrillo latino se ha expandido hasta convertirse en una inundación.

Avance hasta el 1995. Oneri Fleita notó algo raro en su viaje inicial al campo de adiestramiento de primavera de los Cachorros en Arizona. Durante siete años, Fleita había jugado en las ligas menores y había trabajado como entrenador y gerente en la organización de los Orioles de Baltimore. Como cubano-americano, Fleita estaba acostumbrado a ver una multitud de jugadores de habla hispana.

Fleita llegó a ser el gerente de las ligas menores en la organización de los Cachorros. Un día, mientras caminaba por el complejo de los Cachorros en el pueblo de Mesa, preguntó, "¿Dónde están todos los latinos?"

La pregunta fue un duro golpe a una gerencia que

comenzaba a tomar medidas para formar un equipo ganador. Para Larry MacPhail, presidente de los Cachorros, la principal debilidad de la franquicia era su estrategia de utilizar un talento mixto.

MacPhail decidió emular a las franquicias exitosas. El ejecutivo de tercera generación del béisbol quería que los Cachorros fueran como los Yankees y los Bravos, los cuales veían su sistema de ligas menores como "la arteria principal de talento". Ellos pensaban que podían llenar los huecos mediante intercambios y adquiriendo agentes libres.

En 1996, los Cachorros nombraron a Fleita a cargo del sistema de escuchas de la organización en América Latina. Hoy día, Fleita es el director de desarrollo de jugadores a cargo de los ocho equipos que componen el sistema de ligas menores de los Cachorros.

Ahora, los jugadores de habla hispana de países como Venezuela y la República Dominicana comprenden más de una cuarta parte de los jugadores en la organización de las ligas menores de los Cachorros. Para balancear el equipo, utilizan a los nativos -- estudiantes de escuela superior y universidades, adquiridos a través del sorteo de novatos.

En sólo unos cuantos años, tras ser el equipo con el peor sistema de ligas menores, los Cachorros se han convertido en el equipo con uno de los mejores.

El lanzador Carlos Zambrano fue el primero de sus prospectos latinos importados, desarrollado en su sistema de ligas menores, en llegar a los Cachorros.

En julio y agosto, cuando los Cachorros se encontraban a punto de caer en el olvido, Zambrano, de 22 años, mantuvo viva la esperanza al ganar cinco juegos consecutivos.

Aunque que este venezolano no pudo ganar los inicios de tres juegos en la postemporada, bien podría ser un regular de Chicago en los próximos años.

En lugar de lamentar sus respectivas maldiciones, sería sabio si los fanáticos de los Cachorros y los Red Sox repitieran el mantra, "Let's win the World Series". Solamente que si ha de convertirse en realidad, a lo mejor deberían intentar decirlo en español: "Ganemos la serie mundial."

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Tie Cubs' Fulbs to Missing Latinos, not Hexes

By Robert Heuer

The big baseball story this fall was the collapse of major league's two most infamous losers.

The Marlins stopped the Chicago Cubs from winning their first National League pennant since 1945. And the Yankees beat the Boston Red Sox, who win an occasional American League pennant, but have won no World Series since 1918.

Folklore attributes this colossal streak of hard luck to longstanding curses. Supposedly, the Red Sox woes began after trading the Bambino -- Babe Ruth -- to the Yankees following that World Series win; the Cubs' flubs became a supernatural imperative when a restaurateur put a hex on the team after his pet goat was refused admission to Wrigley Field at the 1945 Series.

The twin curses make for fun stories. Yet the Boston/Chicago managements' historic practice of ignoring the best talent may be what's really angered the baseball gods. Both teams were slow to embrace African-American and Latin American ballplayers.

One sign of the changing times is that the 2003 Red Sox were led by two Latinos -- Dominican-born pitcher Pedro Martinez and slugger Manny Ramirez, a New York Dominican. Another is that the Cubs -- baseball's lovable losers -- may be on the verge of becoming perennial contenders. A main reason is their recent discovery that excellent baseball players come from Latin America.

It's true they were blind to the obvious for years and years.

Way back in 1911, three seasons after winning their last World Series, the Cubs played host as major league baseball opened its door to Latin America. This barely noticed watershed occurred in the second game of a July 4 doubleheader in Chicago, when Cincinnati Reds manager Clark Griffith inserted Rafael Almeida and Armando Marsans into the visitors' lineup.

Within a decade, a dozen more Cubans were playing in

the majors, including Adolfo Luque, one of baseball's finest pitchers in the 1920s. Since 1949, when Orestes "Minnie" Minoso became the first dark-complected Latino to reach the majors, the Latino trickle has swelled into a flood.

Fast forward to 1995: Oneri Fleita noticed something odd on his initial trip to the Cubs' spring training camp in Arizona. He had worked for seven years as a minor league player, coach and manager in the Baltimore Orioles organization. A Cuban American, Fleita had grown accustomed to seeing a multitude of Spanish-speaking players.

Then he became a minor league manager in the Cub organization. Walking around their complex in the town of Mesa, he asked, "Where are all the Latinos?"

The question struck a chord with a front office that was starting to take steps to field a winning team. Cub president Andy MacPhail viewed the franchise's patchwork approach to finding talent as its chief failing.

MacPhail decided to emulate successful franchises. This third-generation baseball executive wanted the Cubs to be like the Yankees and Braves, who view their farm systems as 'the primary artery for talent.' They could fill in the gaps by making trades and acquiring free agents.

In 1996, Fleita was put in charge of the Cubs' Latin American scouting operation. Today, he's player development director overseeing the Cubs' eight-team minor league system. Now Spanish-speaking players from feeder countries like Venezuela and the Dominican Republic account for nearly half of the players in the Cubs minor league organization. Making up the balance are native sons -- high school and college kids acquired through the amateur draft. In several years time, the Cubs went from having one of base-

continued on page 5

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| W 34-6 | HOUSTON | |
| L 14-15 | @ Pittsburgh | |
| W 52-13 | OAKLAND | |
| REGULAR SEASON GAMES (TV) | | |
| L 13-27 | ATLANTA | |
| W 35-32 | @ New York Giants (OT) | |
| Sun., Sept. 21 | BYE | |
| Sun., Sept. 28 | @ New York Jets (FOX) | 3:15 p.m. |
| Sun., Oct. 5 | ARIZONA (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Oct. 12 | PHILADELPHIA (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Oct. 19 | @ Detroit (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Oct. 26 | @ Tampa Bay (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Nov. 2 | WASHINGTON (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Nov. 9 | BUFFALO (CBS) | 3:15 p.m. |
| Sun., Nov. 16 | @ New England (ESPN) | 7:30 p.m. |
| Sun., Nov. 23 | CAROLINA (FOX) | Noon |
| Thurs., Nov. 27 | MIAMI (CBS) | 3:05 p.m. |
| Sun., Dec. 7 | @ Philadelphia (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Dec. 14 | @ Washington (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Dec. 21 | NEW YORK GIANTS (FOX) | Noon |
| Sun., Dec. 28 | @ New Orleans (FOX) | Noon |
| Home Games in BOLD CAPS | | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| WILD CARD WEEKEND | Jan. 3-4, 2004 |
| DIVISIONAL PLAYOFFS | Jan. 10-11, 2004 |
| CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS | Jan. 18, 2004 |
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Lakers: ¿Será verdad tanta belleza?

Fue una advertencia. Para todos. Shaquille O'Neal se ha echado el equipo a cuestras en sociedad perfecta con Gary Payton, Karl Malone, Devean George y Derek Fisher. Ayer Lakers confirmó su potencia ofensiva y su solidez defensiva ante Dallas con un espléndido 109-93 que significó la derrota número 26 consecutiva para los texanos en el Staples Center.

El tiempo dirá si la armada de anoche es invencible o fue un espejismo vulnerable.

Lo cierto es que el grupo evidenció un compromiso adquirido. Con, sin y a pesar de Kobe Bryant, multado ayer, marginado por su rodilla derecha en rehabilitación y en una situación de incertidumbre al herir al vestuario por sus declaraciones contra Shaq.

La afición extraña a Kobe, lo reclama y desboca la imaginación del poderío de su equipo con Kobe en la línea de inspiración.

Ayer, ante un equipo poderoso ofensivamente como Dallas, Lakers se impuso a lo largo de la duela funcionando como equipo y con un espíritu que pocas veces vistió la temporada anterior. Además su efectividad fue del 50% por 37% de sus rivales.

Los mejores: Lakers: Payton 21, Shaq, George y Fisher: 16. Dallas: Dirk Nowitzki y Antoine Walker con 19 cada uno.

Estampida...

Se fueron encima. Con todo lo acumulado. Redimidos de sus propios conflictos internos.

Comprometidos, decididos, los Lakers se lanzaron sobre los Mavericks de Dallas, que evidentemente no estaban preparados para la embestida.

Comenzó con un forcejeo cerrado bajo los aros, incluso Shaquille en su primera cita en tiro de castigo erró sus dos disparos y la pizarra se mantuvo en ceros.

Fue hasta los 3:32 minutos que Lakers encestó con disparo de Devean George y entonces empezó a acumular unidades.

8-0, 17-4, 19-6. Lakers jugaba sin Kobe Bryant, pero de no ser por su calidad de icono, nadie habría preguntado por él.

Lakers era un engranaje de perfección. Defendía, bloqueaba, anticipaba, estorbaba, robaba... y sus arremetidas empezaron a florecer en la pizarra.

23-8, 25-10, hasta un final de 29-15 en el primer capítulo, mostraban a un Dallas mareado, incrédulo, ante el regocijo de los seguidores de Lakers con el liderazgo enarbolado por Shaquille y Payton, seis unidades cada uno. Sólo Dirk Nowitzki mancillaba la fortaleza de los angelinos con 11 puntos de los 15 totales.

Tie Cubs' from page 4

ball's worst farm systems to having one of the best.

The first of their own farm-grown Latino imports to reach the Cubs is pitcher Carlos Zambrano. In July and August, when the Cubs were on the verge of slipping into oblivion, Zambrano, at age 22, kept hope alive by winning five straight games.

While this Venezuelan couldn't win in three post-season starts, he could be a Chicago fixture for years to come.

Instead of lamenting their respective curses, Cub and Red Sox fans may be wise to repeat the mantra "Let's win the World Series." Only if it's going to come true, maybe they should try the Spanish, "Ganemos la serie mundial."

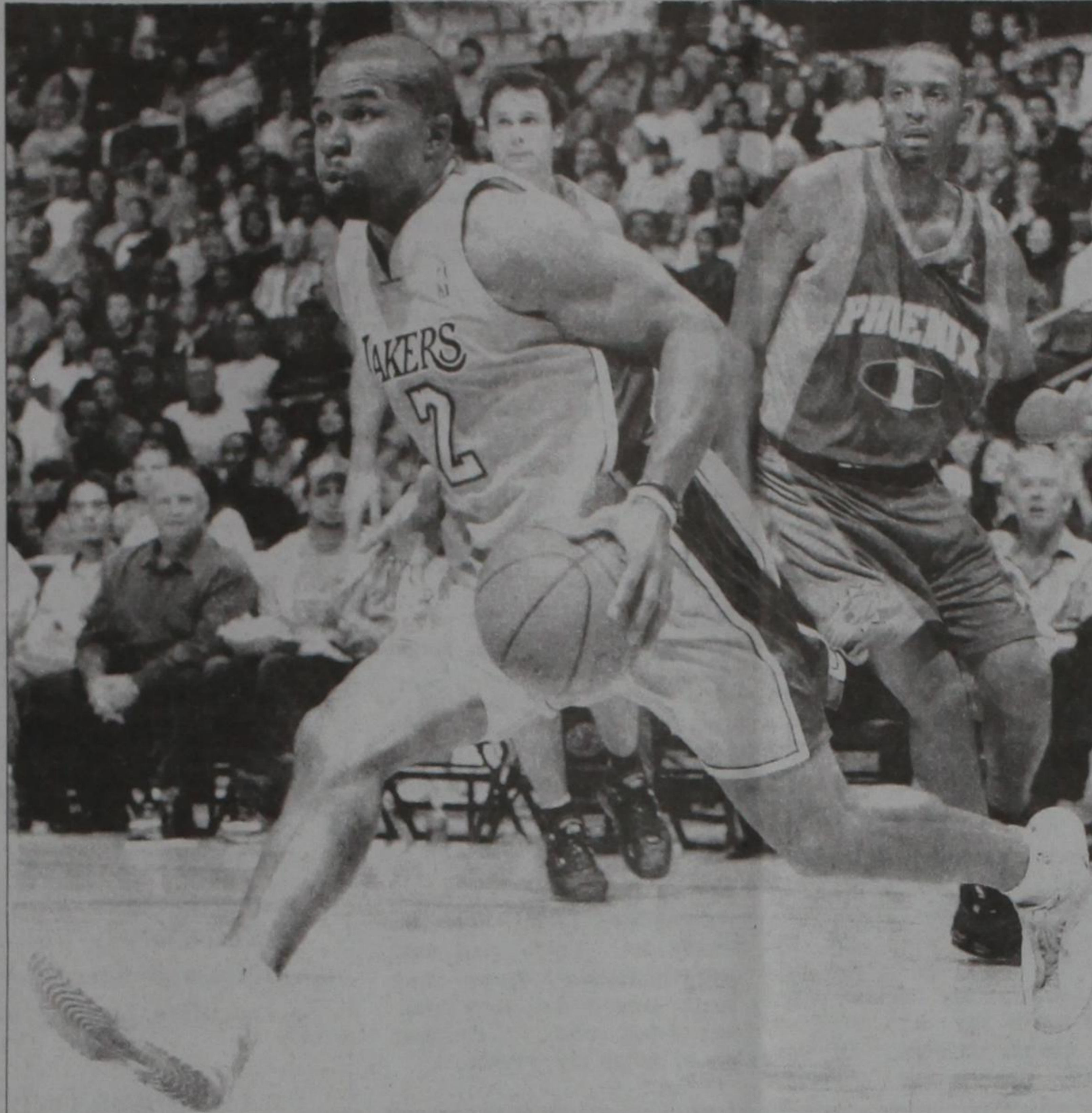
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teto local aminoró el ritmo, administró músculos y pulmones, rotó jugadores y puso en la pasarela a sus relevos.

Las indicaciones fueron forzar a Nowitzki, complicarle su zona de disparo, pero Dallas lo tenía previsto. Entonces modificó la ubicación de Antoine Walker, quien de sus miserables dos puntos pasó a sumar ocho más, mientras que Antwan Jamison logró colocarse en zona de disparo y metió 11 calabazas en el pozo.

Así, Lakers sólo despertaba con siete puntos de Fisher y cinco de George, insuficientes para equilibrar los jalones de los texanos.

La primera mitad del juego cerraría con 55-45 y un parcial del segundo rollo de 26-30 con ilusiones para Dallas.

Desenlace...

Con el reposo para sus cartas

fuertes, Lakers reanudó con sus cinco estelares y encumbró con una arremetida de 12 puntos a 67-48 con un triple de Devean George y un lance certero del cuarentón con corazón de novato, Karl Malone.

Con 2:45 del tercer fascículo, Don Nelson llama a tiempo fuera. Desesperación pura. Rayonea su pizarrón y muestra el secreto del éxito con sus trazos. Dallas parece despertar y con dos triples consecutivos de Walker (cuarto y quinto) se acerca 67-58.

La manufactura del 82-65 fue un prodigio. Triangulaciones en la frontera de los dos puntos, rotando la pelota, con lujos, de espaldas, por abajo del brazo, por encima del hombro, hasta que Payton encesta. Dallas, mareado y Payton (11 en este período) y Fisher clausuran el tercer tomo con 86-67 (31-

22) para Lakers. Locura, simplemente la locura, porque aparece Bryant y el alarido crece: "Ko-be, Ko-be, Ko-be".

El desenlace arranca sin Payton, Malone y Shaq, pero los relevos comparten la inspiración y Mavericks la desesperación. Lakers juega con el reloj y Dallas contra el reloj. El 100-84 es una monumental clavada de Shaquille.

El veredicto parece escrito: Malone, Payton y Shaquille salen de la cancha, y el estruendo con la afición de pie los escolta.

HAPPY HALLOWEEN!

Comadres

Dra. Ana Nogales

En estas últimas semanas me he dedicado a brindar a resumen de mi nuevo libro ¡Latina es poder! (Latina Power!).

Entre las fortalezas que toda mujer latina tiene he nombrado siete principales:

*El espíritu creativo.
*La apasionada resolución de la aguadora.

*La habilidad para relacionarse de la comadre.
*La discreción de la diplomática.

*El valor de la atrevida.
*El equilibrio de la malabarista.

*La confianza de la reina.

Todas ellas coexisten en la mujer latina por aprendizaje adquirido de su familia, cultura y sociedad.

Es más, la latina ha demostrado ser "la más fuerte de la familia". Sin embargo, el testimonio de la mayoría de las mujeres excepcionales que entrevisté admite que jamás hubieran podido llegar a triunfar en la vida sin el apoyo de otras

mujeres, de sus comadres.

Así fue el testimonio de la escritora Isabel Allende, quien me confesó que siempre ha trabajado con y para mujeres, y *continúa en la página 6*

DeLaHoya Wants Mosley Rematch

Oscar De La Hoya is not through with boxing or Sugar Shane Mosley quite yet.

"I'm definitely going to fight again, that's for sure," De La Hoya said Wednesday. "I will box again. There will definitely be a rematch with Mosley."

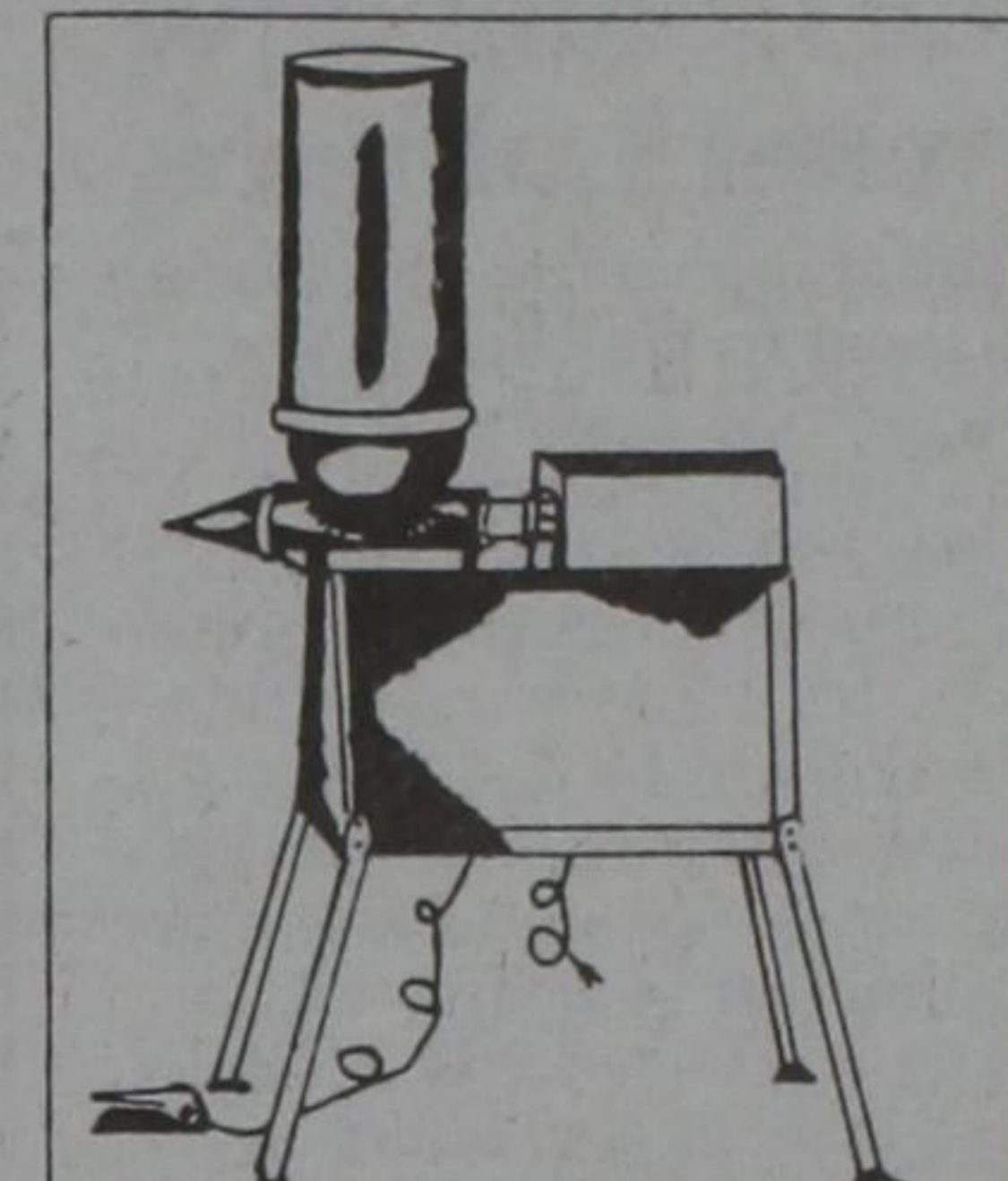
Six weeks after losing the WBA and WBC 154-pound titles to Mosley, De La Hoya said he wanted a chance to reverse that outcome. He had said before the fight that he would retire if he lost.

Mosley won an unanimous decision but De La Hoya was outraged by the outcome and demanded an investigation. He has backed away from that.

"A decision is a decision," he said. "They can be wrong at times. People make mistakes. Nobody's perfect. I landed over 150 more punches and didn't get the decision. The public knows who really won. As long as the public knows who really won, that's all that matters."

It was De La Hoya's second loss to Mosley, and after the fight he sounded like he wasn't interested in a third match. Now, that apparently has changed.

De La Hoya made the comments Wednesday during a news conference to introduce him as an Olympic boxing commentator for Telemundo Sports, the Spanish language network owned by NBC. He will also contribute to NBC's coverage of the games in Athens.



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EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS #1

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TEXAS LOTTERY

Comadres - viene de la pagina 3

que gracias a ellas pudo sobrevivir el abandono de su padre, el exilio político, la pobreza y la muerte de su hija.

La situación de Isabel Alende no es única: el poder de la unión, el trabajo en equipo y el intercambio de ideas determinan el crecimiento personal, además de los cambios sociales profundos.

En la relación de la comadre existe una retroalimentación en el apoyo y compañía para desarrollar proyectos y sueños. La comadre se convierte en la hermana, aliada, tía, consejera, prima, maestra, defensora y confidente de manera incondicional.

Culturalmente, el sentido de la comadre es tan extenso que sería difícil explicarlo en inglés, pues indudablemente no existe palabra alguna a la que se puede traducir.

Sin embargo, el espíritu de la comadre es apreciado en el ámbito de las grandes corporaciones estadounidenses, donde trabajar en equipo es la expresión

del éxito. Al fin y al cabo, siempre hemos escuchado que "dos cabezas trabajan más que una" y, si a este hecho le agregamos que la comadre no sólo brinda sus ideas y apoyo, sino su devoción, nos encontramos con el resultado más excepcional que pueda existir en la colaboración entre dos personas.

A ello unidos van el respeto, la consideración, la comprensión, la confianza, la generosidad, la apertura, el afecto y todos aquellos ingredientes que la mujer latina sabe brindar.

A la mujer latina se le enseña que tiene que ayudar sin importar cómo, y así lo hace. Lo más interesante es que esta condición evoluciona, se organiza y fomenta la reunión de mujeres con distintos propósitos.

Cuando un grupo de comadres se reúne para compartir su energía, sabiduría, comprensión y espiritualidad, cada miembro se fortalece, pues el beneficio es obvio: se obtiene

poder no sólo de la experiencia de las demás, sino que se sabe que va a ser escuchada con atención y compasión.

Es así como en la actualidad se forman cada vez más círculos de comadres para brindarse apoyo emocional en casos de violencia doméstica, divorcio u otras situaciones traumáticas para compartir información profesional o lograr objetivos políticos, entre otros.

Los grupos de apoyo en la medicina han demostrado también resultados excepcionales: los pacientes con cáncer que se integran a ellos viven casi el

doble de los que no lo hacen.

Algunas mujeres se encuentran para ofrecer o intercambiar servicios mutuamente o compartir contactos potenciales de negocios, tales como las organizaciones de mujeres (HOPE y Latina Business Women, entre otras). Estas mujeres entienden que tarde o temprano la ayuda que brindan a otras mediante sus conexiones con comadres regresará de alguna forma y, si no es así, gozarán del aprecio de quienes ayudó. Es más, cuando las comadres se unen para luchar en pro de la justicia, la paz, la libertad y el otorgamiento del poder a la mujer, estas voces no pueden ser ignoradas.

Como dijo Margaret Mead: "Nunca dudes que un pequeño grupo de ciudadanos comprometidos puede cambiar el mundo. De hecho, es lo único que lo ha conseguido". No hay duda de que la mujer latina lo entiende así y los cambios sociales que realiza son determinantes en la evolución de nuestra cultura.

Viene de la Pagina 2

Para Rogers y los otros empleados, la única opción ahora es esperar y ver qué deciden el DHS y la OPM.

Cohen comentó que el comité someterá comentarios a Tom Ridge, Secretario de DHS, y a James, de la OPM, tan pronto como el 3 de noviembre. Ridge y James anunciarán sus propuestas regulaciones tan pronto como mediados de diciembre, con un periodo reconciliatorio de sesenta días antes de que se implementen los cambios.

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One Halloween Night

from page 3

at home to greet any who was to come knocking at the door. During that time we were down the street going from door to door. After a few minutes in the street a big loud bang froze everyone. It came out from where the "North Siders" parked. It was heard by everyone out trick or treating. Although the sky was very dark by then; more so by the fog, it got quickly lighten up, the whole sky got lit up to almost daylight. It was those rich trick or treaters

leaving and without even having knocked at a single door!

The next morning I got up early to get to my bag of candies, as I was opening it I looked out the kitchen window toward my fenced neighbor's house and nothing was there. No house, no fence, I mean nothing was there, just an empty lot. I sigh, and said softly to myself "Wow; they really moved out, they took everything and I continue on to enjoy my streets."

¿Que Pasa? Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce & Market Lubbock

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Market Lubbock invites everyone to join them in Welcoming the Texas Association of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce at its Monthly Luncheon on Friday, November 14, starting at 11:30am - 1:00 pm at the Holiday Inn Plaza, at the Atrium area. The Holiday Inn Plaza is located on South Loop 289.

The keynote speaker for the event will be Joe Lopez, TAMACC Chairman. "We are so excited and look forward this event and want everyone to come out to it," said Esther Sepeda, President of local Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

For ticket or admission fees, you are to call 762-5059. In addition there will also be a reception held also on Friday starting at 5:30-8:00 pm, at the Holiday Inn Plaza.

Meals On Wheels

For the twelfth consecutive year, Lubbock Meals on Wheels is enlisting the help of United Supermarkets, and other sponsors for the "Feed a Friend - It's as Easy as Pie" fundraiser. The event is scheduled to be on November 15-22 for a donation of \$5.00. Participants will receive a coupon for a free Sara Lee dessert pie through December 31 of this year. Donations can be made any local United Supermarket. Downtown Banners Commemorate Texas Historical Commission.

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) is celebrating 50 years of serving as the state agency for historic preservation in 2003, and Lubbock is part of the celebration.

The THC believes the past is the key to strong future communities, and looks forward to serving as the state agency for historic preservation for 50 more years and beyond.

For more information about THC programs and initiatives, visit the THC web site at www.the.state.tx.us

Se Necesita Labrador

Para un rancho y granja en Lorenzo, TX. La persona aplicante debe de tener experiencia en trabajo de rancho y granja, soldadura y debe de ser un aprendiz de todo y oficial de nada. Se prefiere una pareja parcialmente jubilada Se paga basado en la actual experiencia y habilidades. Se requieren referencias. Aplique en Minor Emergency Center 5015 University Ave. No se aceptan llamadas...

Caretaker Needed

Caretaker for Ranch & Farm operation in Lorenzo. Must have experience in ranching, farming, welding and be jack of all trades. Semi-retired couple preferred. House & utilities furnished. Salary pending on experience & abilities. References required. Apply at Minor Emergency Center 5015 University Avenue. Do Not Call.

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