

el Editor

Vol. XXVIII No. 8

Week of Nov. 18, thur Nov. 24, 2004

Lubbock, TX USA

Hispanic Toll in Iraq Out of Proportion

The casualty rate for Hispanic Texans in Iraq has been out of proportion for their population or their enlistment rate.

That is also the case for Hispanics nationally, although it's not clear why.

Forty of the first 100 Texans killed in the war were Hispanic, a death rate that is about 18 percent higher than their representation in the population. Hispanics comprise just more than one-third of the state's 22.1 million residents, according to the latest census figures.

When measured by enlistment, the disproportion is even greater. Hispanics account for about 30 percent of Texans in the military, making the death rate 33 percent above their numbers in uniform.

"It's both substantively and significantly higher than we would expect," said Brian Gifford, a research fellow at the University of California in Berkeley who is

studying Iraq deaths by ethnicity.

The Hispanic toll was even higher during the earliest weeks of the war. Before May 1, 2003 - the day President Bush declared an end to major combat operations - 14 Texans died in Iraq, and half of them were Hispanic.

The same held true for Hispanic soldiers and Marines overall - they comprise about 11 percent of those forces but accounted for 16.5 percent of the deaths during the invasion.

Type of military jobs held

Gifford has a couple of theories that might explain the disproportionate casualty rate, the first being the jobs they hold in the military.

"My best guess right now is that their high casualty rates probably reflect their higher propensity to join into combat occupational specialties such as the infantry, and to join the Marine Corps, which has been used extensively during the most intense periods of combat," he said.

Ten of the 40 Hispanics from Texas killed in Iraq were in Marines. Nine of those troops died since April, when a large force of Marines first tried to subdue the rebel stronghold of Fallujah.

Marine Staff Sgt. Pauline Franklin, the Corps' recruiter for southern Texas, said most of her work is with young Hispanics.

"That's the majority of the kids that come in," said Franklin, who is based in San Antonio. "They're not targeted or anything, but if you look around and see what population makes up South Texas, it's going to be Hispanic Americans."

Gifford said military rank also may be a major factor in the high casualties.

"Hispanics are overrepresented in the lower enlisted ranks of the Army and Marines, and (these) enlisted members are disproportionate among deaths," he said.

For the Hispanic Texans, 25 of those 40 killed, or 62.5 percent, were in the lowest enlisted ranks - privates, corporals and specialists.

Recruitment target

Military recruiters nationally have targeted Hispanics because of their rapidly growing numbers in the United States and because their enlistment rates have typically been lower than their share of population.

"The Pentagon has figured out that Latinos are the biggest demographic group for them for the next few decades," said Jorge Mariscal, a Vietnam War veteran who teaches literature at the University of California at San Diego.

He also is part of a California-based group called Project Yano, which tries to counter the growing influence of recruiters in public schools.

In 1983, Hispanics made up only 4 percent of the nation's active-duty force of soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines, according to the Army Office of Demographics. Two decades later, Hispanics comprised 10 percent of those services.

Mariscal said young Hispanics in general have limited economic options, so they're relatively easy to recruit. But in Texas, he acknowledges, there also is a tradition of service that goes back generations.

"It's really a rite of passage for a lot of folks, especially young men," he said. "But that's even changing and now young women are going in."

Soldado de Lubbock Es Uno de los Fatalidades

"Freddy era un hombre de mucho corazon." Con estas palabras caracterizaron a Jose A. Velez, soldado quien perdio su vida en Fallujah, Irak defendiendo a su naci3n. Segun su familia el habia engresado al servicio para alcanzar su sue1o de ser un doctor. "El queria ser doctor par ayudar a la gente," dijo su papa Roy Velez.

Jose era estudiante en la escuela Estacado donde tambien se estaba preparando para una carrera medica.

El soldado Velez se fue para Irak el 17 de Marzo y le faltaba poco tiempo para regresar.

El estaba casado con Nikki quien lo esperaba en Ft. Hood.

Los restos de el Soldado Velez sera acompa1iado para Lubbock por su hermano Adrew Velez quien tambien esta sirviendo en Irak. Los servicios estan pendientes en el Resthaven Memorial Park.

Andrew al igual de los soldados Sgt. Jose Ancira Jr y Pfc. Rudolpho Rodriguez seran los portadores.



Here's a look at the breakdown of Hispanics in the military:

- 40: The number of Hispanics among the first 100 Texans killed in the war.
- 30: Percentage of Texans in the military who are Hispanic.
- 14: The number of Texans who died in Iraq before May 1, 2003.
- 7: The number of Hispanic Texans who died in Iraq before May 1, 2003.
- 11: Percentage of Hispanic soldiers and Marines overall.



Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

I received a letter this week from one of my readers. I wanted to share that with you:

You can't figure why Hispanics voted for Bush?! It's unbelievable that an educated man like you has not figured that out, or is it that you are so blind by your bias towards Republicans that you can't see the truth that is in front of you? What was there about Kerry that you liked or believed in? Can you at least admit that the only reason you supported him was you absolute hare for President Bush?

As far as your unemployment figures, that you also decide to ignore. You, like many liberals, focus on a relatively small number of unemployed without asking why they are unemployed. Have you asked what they are doing to improve their situation? Have they prepared themselves for the changing economy and jobs that are available?

Our "Chicanos" find themselves in the lower levels of employment simply because they never prepared themselves with a proper education so they could seek other options.

Why don't you ask our people why they don't educated their children now so that they won't find themselves in the same situations as their parents? No, you answer, like most liberals, is to seek a handout that will temporarily relieve their economic problems. If they want more relief - simply vote for liberal Democrats next time for more handouts. What happen to John F. Kennedy's motto? You do remember him, don't you?

"Ask not what your country can do for you....."
Can you fill in the rest, or would that give our people the power and the freedom they need?

Yes I can finish the JFK saying, but I prefer another one of his saying that perhaps fits this discussion:

"The problems of the world cannot possibly be solved by skeptics or cynics whose horizons are limited by the obvious realities. We need men who can dream of things that never were."

JFK
Write to Bidal at
eleditor@llano.net

How Did Latinos Really Vote?

By Antonio González and Henry Flores

The recent release of the Nov. 2 National Latino Election Day Exit Poll conducted by the William C. Velásquez Research Institute (WCVI) indicated that Latinos across the country remained relatively unchanged in their support for President Bush since he ran for the presidency initially in 2000.

In 2000 President Bush received approximately 35 percent of the national Latino vote.

This general election day, Latinos supported President Bush by 34.2 percent, according to the WCVI's poll.

Although the actual support levels for President Bush do not seem particularly remarkable, they fly in the face of those reported by two national exit polls that were conducted for the television network consortium by Edison/Mitofsky and The Los Angeles Times. These two polls indicated higher levels of support, both above 40 percent, and were used by various pundits as evidence that Latinos were voting more Republican and were also finally "declaring" their independence from the Democratic Party.

What made the WCVI's support levels unique was the fact that this was the first time an organization had ever conducted an Election Day exit poll solely of Latino voters.

The Mitofsky and Los Angeles Times polls actually included Latinos as a sub-sample of the overall sample. As a result Latinos were under sampled in both polls.

In The Los Angeles Times poll of more than 5,000 voters nationally, only 258 Latinos were surveyed - an average of a little more than two Latinos per precinct. This represented 5 percent of the total sample and is not reflective of the actual percentage of Latino voters in the national electorate.

On the other hand, 45 percent of the Mitofsky poll Latinos were drawn from suburban precincts when, in actuality only 4.4 percent to 15 percent of Latinos live in the suburbs, depending upon how suburbs are defined.

So the first sample had too few Latinos, while the second over sampled Latinos from



the suburbs.

The WCVI's poll is more representative of Latino voters because its sample of 777 included nothing but Latinos who resided in areas that better reflect the residential patterns of Latinos throughout the country. The sample included Latinos from the inner city, suburbs, rural areas, new Latino growth areas, and immigrant destinations.

It actually undersampled inner city Latinos and slightly over sampled Latinos in what the Census Bureau calls "Small Latino Places." In short, the WCVI sample was a slightly conservative design.

The 34.2 percent support for President Bush measured by the WCVI poll among Latino voters also mirrored four pre-election polls conducted by The Miami Herald, the Pew Hispanic Research Center, and The Washington Post/Tomás Rivera Policy Institute. All of the pre-election polls indicated that Latinos were going to support President Bush at levels between 30 percent and 33 percent.

Some of the interesting statistics generated by the WCVI poll included the fact that the two most important issues in every age, income, religiously affiliated, and national origin Latino groups were the economy or jobs and the war in Iraq.

Additionally, 28 percent of the Latinos interviewed were between the ages of 18 and 29, giving credence to the suspicion that Latino youth would actively participate in this election.

Finally, it appears that Latino Catholics did not pay too much heed to their Church hierarchy's attempt to get them to vote against Senator Kerry because of his position on abortion. Less than 6 percent of Catholics even felt that abortion was an important issue governing their vote. Like all other groups, Latino Catholics were more concerned about the economy and the war in Iraq than the abortion issue.

The most important aspect of the WCVI poll, however, is that it was conducted in the first place.

Never before had any organization attempted to measure the voting patterns of Latinos specifically. Even in academic surveys the Latino sample is always too small and therefore it is almost impossible to draw any significant conclusions from these data.

The WCVI exit poll is an important first attempt at measuring how Latinos actually vote on Election Day. These efforts must continue in light of the fact that Latinos are quickly becoming the fastest-growing ethnic or racial minority voting group in the United States.

¿Como Votaron los Hispanos en Realidad?

Por Antonio González y Henry Flores

La reciente publicación de una encuesta en boca de urna de la elección nacional del 2 de noviembre, que llevó a cabo el Instituto de Investigación William C. Velásquez (WCVI, por sus siglas en inglés), indicaba que, en todo el país, el apoyo hispano a la candidatura del presidente Bush se mantuvo relativamente igual en relación con la elección del 2000.

En el año 2000, Bush recibió aproximadamente el 35% del voto nacional hispano. Según la encuesta del WCVI, en la elección del 2004, Bush recibió el 34.2%.

A pesar de que los niveles de apoyo al presidente Bush no parecen ser particularmente extraordinarios, van

directamente en contra de los reportados en dos encuestas de salida para el consorcio de canales de televisión que realizaron Edison y Mitofsky y Los Angeles Times. Ambas indicaban unos niveles de apoyo más altos (mayores del 40%) y fueron utilizadas por varios expertos como evidencia de que los hispanos estaban votando más por los republicanos y que finalmente habían "declarado" su independencia del partido demócrata.

Lo que hace únicos los niveles de apoyo que refleja la del WCVI es el hecho de que es la primera vez que una organización hace una encuesta en boca de urna el día de la elección utilizando solamente votantes hispanos. En las encuestas de Mitofsky y Los Angeles

Times se incluyó a los hispanos como una parte de la muestra total y, como resultado, la muestra hispana fue muy pequeña en las dos encuestas. De los 5000 votantes de toda la nación que participaron en la encuesta de Los Angeles Times, sólo 258 eran hispanos, para un promedio de poco más de dos hispanos por distrito electoral. Esto representaba el 5% de la muestra total y no reflejaba el porcentaje actual de votantes hispanos en el electorado nacional.

Por otro lado, el 45% de los hispanos en la encuesta de Mitofsky se obtuvo de los distritos suburbanos, cuando en realidad, sólo entre 4.4% a 15% de los hispanos vive en los suburbios, de acuerdo a cómo se definen los suburbios.

34% of Dropouts in Lubbock County Were Hispanic

According to figures recently released, 190 Hispanic students dropped out of school during the 2003-2004 school year. The 190 student were 34% of the 557 students that dropped out. Of the 557, 19% were African American and 2% were white.

Return of My Childhood Piñata 'To the left - To the Right'

By Raúl Reyes

My mom tied a blindfold around my head, spun me three times, and then gently placed a broomstick in my hands. She led me to the grass in the backyard, where my dad maneuvered a piñata on a wire overhead. I took a deep breath. I swung. I missed.

I could hear my relatives shouting encouragement from the sidelines.

"To the left!" Aunt Lola cried. "No," Aunt Emma called. "To the right!"

I stepped forward, swung again, and made contact.

Nothing. After a few more attempts, my turn was over. My older brother Rubén stepped up to bat. With a single stroke, he whacked the piñata open and sent candy flying through the air. While everyone cheered, we kids scrambled to pick up the spoils.

Growing up, I often wondered why I couldn't hit the piñata like my big brother. Even if I landed a direct blow, I usually didn't crack it open.

The presidential election reminded me of my childhood frustration. Both parties were aiming at this year's piñata — the Hispanic vote — eagerly awaiting its prize of swing voters in battleground states.

Well before Nov. 2, it was shaping up as a pivotal year for Hispanic political power. Besides be-

ing the nation's largest racial/ethnic group (44 million), Hispanics are also its fastest growing. A record number of Hispanics registered to vote, and more than seven million went to the polls.

So ¿qué pasó?

If we are to believe the exit polls of the TV networks and major print media, President George W. Bush increased his support among Hispanics from 35 percent in 2000 to between 42 percent and 45 percent this year. Senator John Kerry's 53 percent was down from the 62 percent won four years ago by Al Gore. And Bush's gains among Latinos paved the way for his overall victory.

(The Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, long the reliable authority on the Hispanic vote, takes radical exception to the mainstream media numbers; it found no negligible increase in Hispanic voter support for Bush or the GOP.)

The surprise was not only how many Hispanics voted for Bush, but why. Although a majority of Latinos opposed the war in Iraq, Bush was able to galvanize Hispanic support by invoking emotional issues like gay marriage and abortion, the pundits concluded. Since Hispanics tend to embrace religion and traditional family values, Bush's social conservatism found a receptive audience.

There is no question that Bush connected personally with many Hispanics. As a former governor of a border state, he is comfortable among Latinos. During his campaign, he went beyond sprinkling his speeches with Spanish; he broke with GOP tradition by endorsing bilingual education and a guestworker proposal with Mexico that included some accommodation for undocumented workers.

While Senator Kerry clearly won the national Hispanic vote, he was unable to energize it. Kerry seemed undefined to many Latino voters. He failed to bring his chief priorities — jobs, education, and health care — to the forefront of his campaign.

Looking across the country, emerging patterns spell trouble for Democrats. Four years ago, roughly two-thirds of Hispanics considered themselves Democrats. Now, that number has dropped, by most estimates, to 45 percent.

In Florida, where both parties made outreach efforts aimed at Hispanics, Bush garnered 56% of the Latin vote, compared to Kerry's 44 percent, according to the networks.

Although Kerry won 70 percent of the Latino vote in the combined states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Nevada, Bush's 29 percent share reflected gains there, too. Bush carried New Mexico, after campaigning across that 44-percent Latino state with his heart throb nephew George P. Bush and White

House Counsel Alberto Gonzáles. Gonzáles is now the president's nominee for U.S. Attorney General.

California went solidly for Kerry, but the polls showed that Bush garnered 31 percent of the Latino vote there, up from 23 percent four years ago.

In short, Hispanics can no longer be considered a monolithic bloc that can be taken for granted. The Latino vote is up for grabs. The Democrats need to devise an effective strategy to court Latinos, while the Republicans must work to hold on to their '04 Election Day converts. Two new senators symbolize the diversity of the Latino electorate: Ken Salazar, a moderate Chicano from Colorado, and Mel Martínez, a Cuba-born, staunch conservative from Florida.

The continuing volatility of Hispanic voters ensures their critical role in future elections. Adios, soccer moms. The most important swing voters in 2008 will be Latinos.

This year, as Democrats stumbled in wooing enough Hispanic voters to carry Kerry to victory, the Republicans took a successful swing and smacked the prize open. George W. Bush demonstrated what it took me most of my childhood to figure out. It's not enough to swing at the piñata. You gotta connect with it.

© 2004, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International.

Why I'd nix Gonzales as top attorney

By Rick Casey

Houston Chronicle

Democrats who want to fight Alberto Gonzales' nomination for attorney general will do so for the wrong reason.

They'll focus on his memos arguing that President Bush isn't covered by inconvenient treaties such as the Geneva Convention, even though the United States ratified the treaty, making it part of the law of the land.

There's a better reason for voting against confirming him to head the Department of Justice.

That job may keep him off the U.S. Supreme Court.

Practically speaking, by sending Gonzales over to Justice, Bush moves him from his spot at the top of the Supreme Court short list for at least a couple of years.

By that time, Bush will likely have put the first Hispanic on the top court and chances are good that he or she will be — by Democratic lights — worse than Gonzales.

Good lawyer, bad argument

Worse than someone who argues in a memo that some of the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding treatment of prisoners are "obsolete" and "quaint"?

It is, indeed, a bad argument, and so far the courts have found that the president is not above the law.

But it's not hard to find good lawyers making bad arguments on behalf of their clients. Sometimes bad arguments are the only available arguments.

It is troubling that the memo was in the form of advice to his client, not a brief on his behalf. But Gonzales has been with Bush a long time, and I suspect he knows what his client wants.

But we have evidence from his time on the Texas Supreme Court and within the White House that Gonzales is not the Democrats' worst nightmare. He is not, like Justices Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas (the men President Bush cites as his models for Supreme Court candidates), an ideologue.

Spanish for 'Souter'?

According to the Washington Post, Gonzales last year opposed hard-liners such as Attorney General John Ashcroft and then-Solicitor General Theodore B. Olson on a major affirmative action case before the Supreme Court.

Gonzales "argued fiercely that the administration should not take a hard-line position in favor of the white students who were claiming that the school had made them victims of 'reverse discrimination,'" the Post reported. Gonzales prevailed with a more moderate position.

He also objected to an Ashcroft position that the Second Amendment establishes gun ownership as an individual right in the way the First Amendment establishes free speech as such a right.

At the Texas Supreme Court, Gonzales generally (but not always) ruled in favor of businesses over consumers, but any judge who accurately interprets Texas law these days will be pro-business.

He also voted with the majority in requiring district judges to weigh carefully a provision in the law that allows pregnant minors to obtain an abortion without parental consent.

In a concurring opinion he wrote, "While the ramifications of such a law and the results of the court's decision here may be personally troubling to me as a parent, it is my obligation as a judge to impartially apply the laws of this state without imposing my moral view on the decisions of the Legislature."

Conservatives are aware of this. That's why some of them joke that Al Gonzales is Spanish for "David Souter." Justice Souter appeared to be a conservative when the previous President Bush put him on the Supreme Court but has come to be solidly in the moderate-to-liberal bloc.

From talking to Houstonians who know him, it appears to me that despite his remarkable climb from his days as one of eight children living with his impoverished parents in a two-bedroom house with no phone, he hasn't lost touch with that world.

He stays close to his siblings, none of whom completed college. He played golf here last weekend with one of his brothers, a Houston cop. The more you know the range of the real world, the less likely you are to be an ideologue.

El Regreso de la Piñata de Mi Niñez 'A la Izquierda - A la Derecha'

Por Raúl Reyes

Mi mamá me amarró una venda alrededor de la cabeza, me hizo girar tres veces y luego colocó, suavemente, un palo de escoba en mis manos. Me guió hasta la grama en el patio, donde mi padre maniobraba una piñata elevada en un alambre. Respiré profundo. Intenté pegarle. Fallé.

Podía escuchar a mis parientes gritando para alentarme desde lo lejos.

"¡A la izquierda!" gritaba tía Lola. "No," gritaba tía Emma. "¡A la derecha!"

Caminé hacia el frente, intenté darle de nuevo y la golpeé.

Nada. Luego de algunos intentos, se acabó mi turno. Era el turno de mi hermano mayor, Rubén. Con un solo intento, la rompió y los dulces salieron volando por el aire. Mientras todos aplaudían, los niños gateábamos a recoger el botín.

Mientras crecía, a menudo me preguntaba por qué no podía golpear la piñata como mi hermano mayor. Aún si asestaba el golpe, normalmente no la rompía.

La elección presidencial me recordó mi frustración de la niñez. Ambos partidos dirigían su ataque a la piñata de este año, el voto hispano, esperando con ansias el premio de los votantes indecisos de los estados donde era una batalla cerrada.

Mucho antes del 2 de noviembre, se estaba desarrollando como el año fundamental para el poder político hispano. Además de ser el grupo de color racial y étnico más grande de la nación (44 millones), los hispanos son también el grupo que más rápido está

creciendo. Un número récord de latinos se inscribió para votar y más de siete millones acudieron a las urnas.

Así que, ¿qué pasó?

Si le fuéramos a creer a las encuestas de salida de las cadenas televisivas y los más importantes medios de publicación, el presidente George W. Bush aumentó su apoyo entre los hispanos de un 35 por ciento en el 2000 a un promedio de 42 a 45 por ciento en este año. El 53 por ciento del senador John Kerry bajó del 62 por ciento que ganó hace cuatro años Al Gore. Y las ganancias de Bush entre los latinos allanaron el camino para esta victoria total.

(El Southwest Voter Registration Education Project -- Proyecto Educativo del Suroeste para la Inscripción de Votantes-- de tiempo ya la autoridad fiable en el voto hispano, objeto con radical firmeza los números de los medios de comunicación dominantes; no encontró un aumento significativo en el apoyo de votantes hispanos para Bush o el partido republicano.)

La sorpresa no sólo fue cuántos hispanos votaron por Bush sino por qué. Aunque la mayoría de los latinos se oponían a la guerra en Irak, Bush fue capaz de impulsar el apoyo hispano al apelar a asuntos emocionales como el matrimonio entre homosexuales y el aborto, concluyeron los expertos. Ya que los hispanos suelen abrazar la religión y los valores familiares tradicionales, el conservadurismo social de Bush encontró una audiencia receptiva.

No cabe duda de que Bush conectó personalmente con muchos hispanos. Como ex-gobernador de un estado fronterizo, se siente cómodo entre latinos. Durante esta campaña, fue más allá de salpicar sus discursos con español; rompió con la tradición del partido republicano al salir a favor de la educación bilingüe y una propuesta de trabajadores migrantes con México que incluía ofrecer algún alivio a los trabajadores indocumentados.

Mientras que el senador Kerry, claramente, ganó el voto hispano nacional, fue incapaz de vigorizarlo. Kerry parecía no estar definido para muchos votantes latinos. Falló en no traer las principales prioridades de los hispanos: empleo, educación y cuidado de la salud, al frente de su campaña.

Al mirar de un extremo a otro del país, los patrones que surgieron significan problemas para los demócratas. Hace cuatro años, aproximadamente dos tercios de los hispanos se consideraban demócratas. Ahora, ese número se ha reducido, a un estimado 45 por ciento.

En Florida, donde ambos partidos hicieron grandes esfuerzos dirigidos hacia los hispanos, Bush obtuvo 56 por ciento del voto latino, comparado al 44 por ciento de Kerry de acuerdo a las emisiones en cadena.

Aunque Kerry ganó 70 por ciento del voto latino en los estados combinados de Arizona, Colorado, Nuevo México y Nevada, el 29 por ciento de Bush reflejaba ganancias allí también. Bush ganó Nuevo México luego de hacer campaña en ese estado, donde 44 por ciento de su población es latina, junto con su sobrino "ídolo" George P. Bush y el asesor legal del presidente, Alberto

Gonzáles. Gonzáles es ahora el nominado del presidente para procurador general de los Estados Unidos.

California mostró un fuerte apoyo a Kerry, pero las encuestas mostraron que Bush obtuvo 31 por ciento del voto latino allí, de 23 por ciento que tenía hace cuatro años.

En resumen, los hispanos ya no pueden ser considerados un bloque monolítico que puede darse por sentado. El voto latino está libre. Los demócratas necesitan idear una estrategia efectiva para tratar de ganarse a los latinos, mientras que los republicanos deben trabajar para no perder a los conversos del día de las elecciones de este año.

Dos nuevos senadores simbolizan la diversidad del electorado latino: Ken Salazar, un chicano moderado de Colorado y Mel Martínez, un conservador acérrimo de Florida nacido en Cuba.

La volatilidad continua de los votantes hispanos asegura su papel crítico en las futuras elecciones. Adiós a las madres que llevan a sus niños a las prácticas de fútbol. Los votantes indecisos más importantes en el 2008 serán los latinos.

Este año, mientras los demócratas tropezaban para ganarse suficientes votantes hispanos que llevaran a Kerry a la victoria, los republicanos le dieron un golpe certero al premio y lo abrieron. George W. Bush demostró lo que me tomó la mayoría de mi niñez descifrar. No es suficiente intentar pegarle a la piñata. Tienes que hacer conexión con ella.

Good Bye, Mr. Ashcroft

Attorney General Ashcroft has resigned and will stay on only until his successor takes office. President Bush has announced that his nomination to succeed Mr. Ashcroft will be Alberto Gonzales, currently White House General Counsel. While we rarely stray from immigration law in our comments - the announced departure of Mr. Ashcroft is an important occasion to reflect upon Mr. Ashcroft's actions as Attorney General.

Post-9/11, Mr. Ashcroft had to do a difficult job that was made particularly difficult by the President's order to him to pre-empt future acts of terrorism on American soil. This was an unprecedented duty to burden the DOJ with, and future experience may well show that DOJ, and especially its largest enforcement arm - the FBI, is not the appropriate institution to discharge such duty. By his aggressive approach to immigration issues, he has sown the wind - his successors will reap the whirlwind of reaction from the bar, and more importantly - from the federal judiciary.

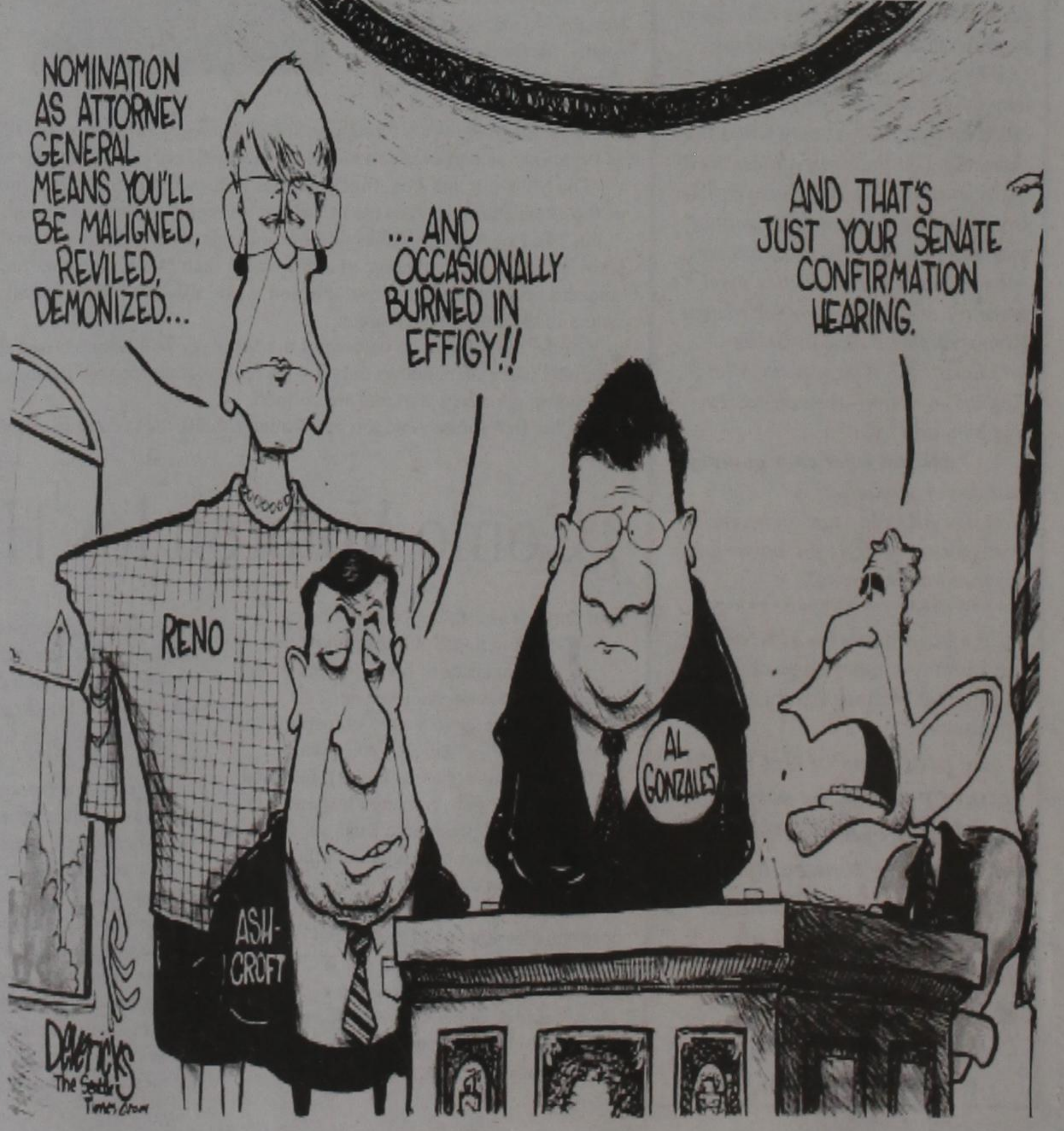
We believe that Mr. Ashcroft was and is ill-informed on the bedrock American principle of liberty. In remarks before the Eighth Circuit Judges Conference in August 2002,

Mr. Ashcroft said "... we cannot allow those who would destroy America [to] use our liberties as weapons against us. In order for there to be liberty in America, there must be an America." He went on to advocate "ordered liberty" which he described (correctly) as "the structure that, by directing and constraining the actions of individuals, allows us each the freedom to achieve the potential that is within us." Where we believe Mr. Ashcroft erred egregiously was in believing that the only proper understanding of liberty in the American tradition is "ordered liberty". In fact as David Hackett Fischer demonstrates in his book "Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America" there are four distinct strands of liberty that taken together constitute the American understanding of liberty - "ordered liberty", "hegemonic liberty", "reciprocal liberty" and "natural liberty" (we recommend Mr. Fischer's

book to those interested in exploring this issue further). As Mr. Fischer describes in his book it is the tension between these four different concepts of liberty that vitalizes all of them and keeps liberty alive. These four distinct threads of liberty combine to form the fabric that is the American inheritance.

Why is this important? Because, by elevating his own concept of liberty over all the others, Mr. Ashcroft has diminished liberty in America, not enhanced it during his tenure. And when liberty is diminished all Americans suffer - Democrats and Republicans alike, conservatives and liberals alike. We have warned before in this space that the powers that the Attorney General had grabbed for his office could well be used in the future against those cheering him on - including the anti-immigrationists. So, if and when Mr. Tancredo finds himself placed in expedited removal for suspicion of being a terrorist from Kryptonistan - well, we told you so.

¡Léa El Editor Primero!



With help, Hispanic students stride toward college

High school seniors Estela Cabrera and Daniel Garcia have something in common: They both applied to college, making them a minority among Hispanic high school seniors to complete this process.

Only 57 percent of Hispanic students graduated from high school last year, according to Census Bureau estimates, compared to 89 percent of white students. In 2000, 49 percent of Hispanic high school graduates went directly to college after graduation, and an even smaller number, about 11 percent, completed their degree, according to the 2000 census.

"It is not typical in Hispanic families, particularly for the girls, to be encouraged to go on to college," said Barb Corning, Cabrera's counselor at Horlick High School. "Money is another issue. And also if they're not (American) citizens there is limited financial support."

Another reason is that most Hispanic students do not have a parent who went to college. That's a significant barrier for those who have no idea how to help their children apply to colleges and how to complete applications for financial aid. Some parents may not even know that financial aid exists. Add to this a language barrier and you start getting a clearer picture.

Sixty-five percent of students who graduated from high school in 1992 and enrolled in a four-year college had a parent with a bachelor's degree, according to the Association of American Colleges and Universities; whereas only 21 percent who enrolled had a parent who had a high school diploma or less.

Cultural differences also play a role because some parents feel that education is not a necessary tool for success since it wasn't one in their native countries. However, this point of view seems to be diminishing, said Tamerin Hayward, a teacher at Case High School.

"In the past, it was a cultural thing for some parents not to send their children to (college) because it didn't seem necessary," Hayward said. "Even families who were not from other countries thought this, but it's changed over the years."

Family seems to have played a strong role in the decision to apply to college for both teenagers.

Garcia's father went to college in Mexico before moving to Racine, and although he is unable to use his credentials in the

United States, he encourages his children to go to college. Garcia is the third of four children, and his older brother and oldest sister are both in college. Garcia has also played soccer for 8 years and is enrolled in courses, like pre-calculus and InterBaccalaureate History. He plans to major in architecture and business.

"He (my father) is kind of a little strict about us doing our homework and stuff, but I guess it's worked out in the long run," Garcia said. "It's challenging, filling out all those applications and financial aid forms. The money, it's a big deal but they can get financial aid and scholarships."

Cabrera also is enrolled in advanced courses and has been on the basketball, cross country and track teams at Horlick. She is involved in school clubs and also does community service. Her oldest sister is majoring in criminal justice at the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.

Cabrera also said her parents are strict about her completing her homework and excelling in school.

"My stepfather always tells me 'Have you applied for this scholarship, have you applied for that scholarship?' He's always giving me the extra push - a lot of extra pushes actually," Cabrera said, laughing.

She plans to major in business, with a minor in fashion design.

Counselors' offices have plenty of information about applying for college and financial aid, Corning said.

"The kids have many opportunities to hear about possibilities to go to college through information at our offices, and sometimes when we go to some of the classes, but without a doubt, one of the most important things is the family," Corning said. "Students with parents like (Cabrera's) are the ones who come to the office and ask for information and they're the ones who go onto college."

Corning said she encourages parents to tell their children to ask counselors for college and financial aid information. More importantly, she said, parents should become informed so they can help their children make decisions.

Said Corning: "They should not let a language barrier be what keeps their children from going to school, because a lot of this information is available in Spanish."

Las diversas maneras de cocinar el pavo

Este año no tiene excusa para no servir en su mesa un pavo dorado, jugoso y con un sabor como para chuparse los dedos.

Las expertas de la línea gratuita de Butterball® le aclaran todas las dudas que pueda tener a la hora de preparar este tradicional platillo de Acción de Gracias.

"Existen alrededor de ocho métodos diferentes para cocinar el pavo", dijo Christina Eilers, nutricionista y experta de la citada compañía desde 1991.

"Se puede hacer desde frito, ahumado, en olla al vapor, en el horno de microondas, en parrillas de carbón o de gas, en hornos convencionales —que tienen un abanico que gira el calor dentro del horno y hacen que los alimentos se cocinen con más rapidez— en asadores eléctricos y al horno".

Al horno, según la experta, es la forma más segura y con la cual se pueden experimentar más recetas.

"En Butterball® promovemos la preparación asada al horno, en una bandeja no muy profunda y sin tapar las primeras tres partes del tiempo de cocción. El secreto está en cocinarlo lentamente, a una temperatura de 325°F, por el tiempo necesario según el tamaño del pavo. Al final, se cubre con una lámina de papel aluminio fina para evitar que se resequen las pechugas", dijo Eilers.

El pavo debe estar descongelado y se coloca en la bandeja para asar con la pechuga hacia arriba. No es necesario condimentarlo, porque a estos pavos les añaden sal y caldo de aves antes de congelarlos, pero a la mayoría de las personas les gusta ponerle sal, pimienta, ajo en polvo y un poquito de aceite.



"Mi mamá suele hacerlo en una olla con tapadera, cocido, y media hora antes de que esté suave le quita la tapa y deja que se dore. Le queda un pavo bonito y dorado, como de fotografía".

"Lo importante es cocinarlo a la temperatura adecuada, continúa la experta, para no dar oportunidad a que se desarrollen bacterias. A 325°F, un pavo de 10 a 18 libras se cocina en tres horas y media, sin relleno. Si utiliza relleno, considere cocinarlo por 45 minutos más".

En cuanto a higiene, la cocción del pavo con o sin relleno ha sido siempre una preocupación para el ama de casa.

Eilers señala que se puede cocinar el pavo con relleno sin ningún peligro, si éste se prepara el mismo día y se introduce caliente en el pavo crudo. "Hay unos termómetros de carne que se pueden colocar en el relleno antes de ponerse a cocinar y

cuando el termómetro marca 160 grados significa que el pavo está listo. Para saber si el pavo con relleno está listo, también se puede colocar un termómetro en el muslo del ave y verificar que tiene una temperatura de 180°F".

Butterball® tiene 50 años ofreciendo a través de su línea telefónica gratuita recetas e información para preparar el pavo.

Desde hace varios años tiene operadoras que hablan español y ahora tiene un sitio en la internet en español con toda la información para hacer de su cena una noche inolvidable.

"Entre las preguntas más comunes que recibimos se encuentran cómo calcular el tamaño del pavo para el número de personas; para ello tenemos un programa que hace el cálculo de inmediato. También nos preguntan cómo descongelarlo y cómo prepararlo más saludablemente". La experta señaló que tienen recetas bajas en grasa, así como sugerencias para los platillos acompañantes y postre, más nutritivos y con menos azúcar.

"Promovemos mucho el uso de frutas naturales y yogur para los postres, y pan integral y verduras para el relleno, y, sobre todo, comer con moderación", concluyó.

Para recetas o información sobre cómo preparar el pavo, visite el sitio en la internet www.butterball.com y vaya a la ventanilla que dice "En español". También puede llamar al teléfono 1 (800) BUTTERBALL y marcar el #7 para recibir atención en su idioma. Las operadoras contestarán sus llamadas incluso el Día de Acción de Gracias. ¡Buen provecho!

Parks & Recreation Thanksgiving Youth Camps

Thanksgiving Camp at Maxey Community Center

Activities will include arts and crafts and indoor and outdoor recreation activities. Register at Maxey Community Center 4020 30th Street, between the hours of 8:30 am to 8:00pm, Monday-Friday. Register now as enrollment is limited. Morning and afternoon snacks will be provided by the center. Parents must provide a sack lunch for their children. For more information call 767-3706.

Agas 6-12, \$42 per child for three days Nov. 22-24, 2004 7:30 am - 5:30 pm

Thanksgiving Camp at Maggie Trejo Supercenter

Activities will include arts and crafts, indoor and outdoor games/sports, computer classes and more. Register now as enrollment is limited. Register Monday-Friday from 8:30 am - 8 pm at the Maggie Trejo Supercenter, 3200 Amherst Street. Morning and afternoon snacks will be provided by the center. Parents must provide a sack lunch for their children. For more information call 767-2705. Ages 5-12, \$15 for the three days. Nov. 22-24, 2004. 7:45 am to 5:30 pm.

Thanksgiving Camp at Mae Simmons Community Center

Activities will include arts and crafts, indoor and outdoor games/sports, and more. Register now as enrollment is limited. Register Monday-Friday from 8:30 am - 8 pm at Mae Simmons Community Center, East 23rd and Oak. Morning and afternoon snacks will be provided by the center. Parents must provide a sack lunch for their children. For more information, contact 767-2705. Ages 5-12, \$15 for the three days. Nov. 22-24, 2004. 7:45 am to 5:30 pm

HAPPY Thanksgiving!

K-Mart acquiring Sears in \$11.5 billion deal

The owner of Kmart stores is taking over Sears, Roebuck & Co. and will operate both stores under their separate names, the two companies said today.

The combined Sears Holdings Corp. will be based out of Sears' Hoffman Estates headquarters, but executives of Kmart Holding Corp. are in charge: Edward Lampert, who took Kmart out of bankruptcy, will be the new chairman, the title he now holds

at Kmart.

Lambert's investment company, ESL Investments, owns a majority of Kmart shares and 15 percent of Sears' stock.

Sears CEO Alan J. Lacy will become vice chairman and CEO of the new holding company, but the new board of directors will have seven members from the Kmart board and only three from Sears.

continued on page 4



¡Juegos De Raspar De La Temporada Navideña!

¡Vienen Pronto a un Expendio Cerca De Ti!

¡Los boletos de raspar navideños ya llegaron! Con **Deck the Halls**, **Holiday Cash**, **12 Days of Winning**, **Holiday Gold**, y nuestro primer boleto de \$30, **Holiday Millions Wishes**, te divertirás en grande. Si buscas aquel regalo encantador, no se te olvide de los juegos de raspar.

La próxima vez, tú podrías ganar.



www.txlottery.org



SCRATCH OFFS
— TEXAS LOTTERY —



Apoyamos La Educación En Texas ... Contribuímos A La Fundación Del Fondo Escolar.

Las probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio en **Holiday Millions Wishes** son de 1 en 2.17, las probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio en **12 Days of Winning** son de 1 en 2.49, las probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio en **Deck The Halls** son de 1 en 3.26, las probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio en **Holiday Cash** son de 1 en 4.14, y las probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio en **Holiday Gold** son de 1 en 4.58, incluyendo premios iguales al valor del boleto. El número de premios en un juego se basa aproximadamente en el número de boletos ordenados. La cantidad de premios disponibles depende en la cantidad de boletos impresos, pruebas, distribución, venta y cantidad de premios cobrados. Un juego de raspar puede seguir vendiéndose aun cuando todos los premios mayores han sido cobrados. Si tienes preguntas o para más información sobre los premios que quedan en los juegos de raspar, por favor llama a la Línea de Servicio al Cliente de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO. Tienes que tener 18 años de edad o más para poder comprar boletos de la Lotería. © 2004 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.

K-Mart/Sears Merger

from page three

Aylwin B. Lewis, Kmart's chief executive, will be the CEO of both the Sears and Kmart divisions of the new holding company, and Kmart will maintain a "significant presence" at its headquarters in Troy, Mich.

The combined company will have 3,500 stores, but some stores may be sold. A joint statement from Kmart and Sears said the combined company will review its stores "to monetize non-strategic real estate assets." Older, ailing retailers like Sears have lots of stores in attractive locations that competitors might use more profitably.

Lacy said the merger will boost both companies by "accelerating the Sears off-mall growth strategy and enhancing the brand portfolio of both companies."

Sears has been adding stand-

alone stores with a product mix closer to Kmart, with the Sears Grand store in Gurnee one of the first.

The company said Kmart will continue to sell Martha Stewart Everyday, Joe Boxer and other brands, but left open the possibility that Sears' popular brands may get wider distribution. Kenmore appliances already are sold at Sears' Great Indoors home stores.

Sears stock leaped 21 percent in morning New York Stock Exchange trading, and Kmart shares jumped 17 percent on the Nasdaq stock market.

The deal swaps Kmart shares one-for-one with the new Sears Holdings shares, while Sears stockholders will get either \$50 a share or one share of the new company for every two Sears



shares they now hold.

The merger, expected to close by the end of March 2005, is subject to approval by Kmart and Sears shareholders, regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions.

Kmart filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in early 2002, leading to the closing of about 600 stores, termination of 57,000 Kmart employees and cancellation of company stock.

The retailer emerged from bankruptcy in May 2003 and in March posted its first profitable quarter in three years.

Kmart, in recent years, has been shedding many of its underperforming stores, a strategy that has helped the once-struggling discount retailer bounce back after it emerged from bankruptcy. Kmart recently agreed to sell 50 stores to Sears for \$575 million as part of that strategy.

Store locations coveted according to interviews with retail and real estate experts, opportunistic investors like Vornado Chairman Steven Roth and Lampert might be able to make more money by selling many of Sears' poorly performing but well-located stores to more successful retailers. And Sears itself might be more viable as a smaller chain with a tighter focus.

Lacy's inability to turn Sears around after four years of trying has run smack into a powerful real estate trend that has created heavy demand for just the kinds of properties that Sears has in abundance.

That's why Sears' stock soared

23 percent after the Vornado announcement Nov. 5 and another 5 percent last Thursday when Robert Ulrich, chairman of Target Corp., told analysts his company is open to the idea of buying prime mall-based properties.

Over the last few years, new mall construction has slowed to a crawl, about 1 percent growth annually versus 5 percent a year in the 1980s. Growing retailers like Target and Nordstrom Inc. can't find enough space for new stores, especially in urban and suburban markets where property is at a premium.

Pressure started building on Lacy in 2002 when Lampert, the 42-year-old chairman of Connecticut hedge fund ESL Investments, began collecting a 15 percent stake in the retailer. Lampert had proven already how hot the market is for recycled retail real estate by selling more than \$1 billion worth of assets at Kmart.

Sears has more than 141 million square feet of retail space, according to its annual report. It

Alejandro Fernandez acclaimed at Miss Colombia pageant

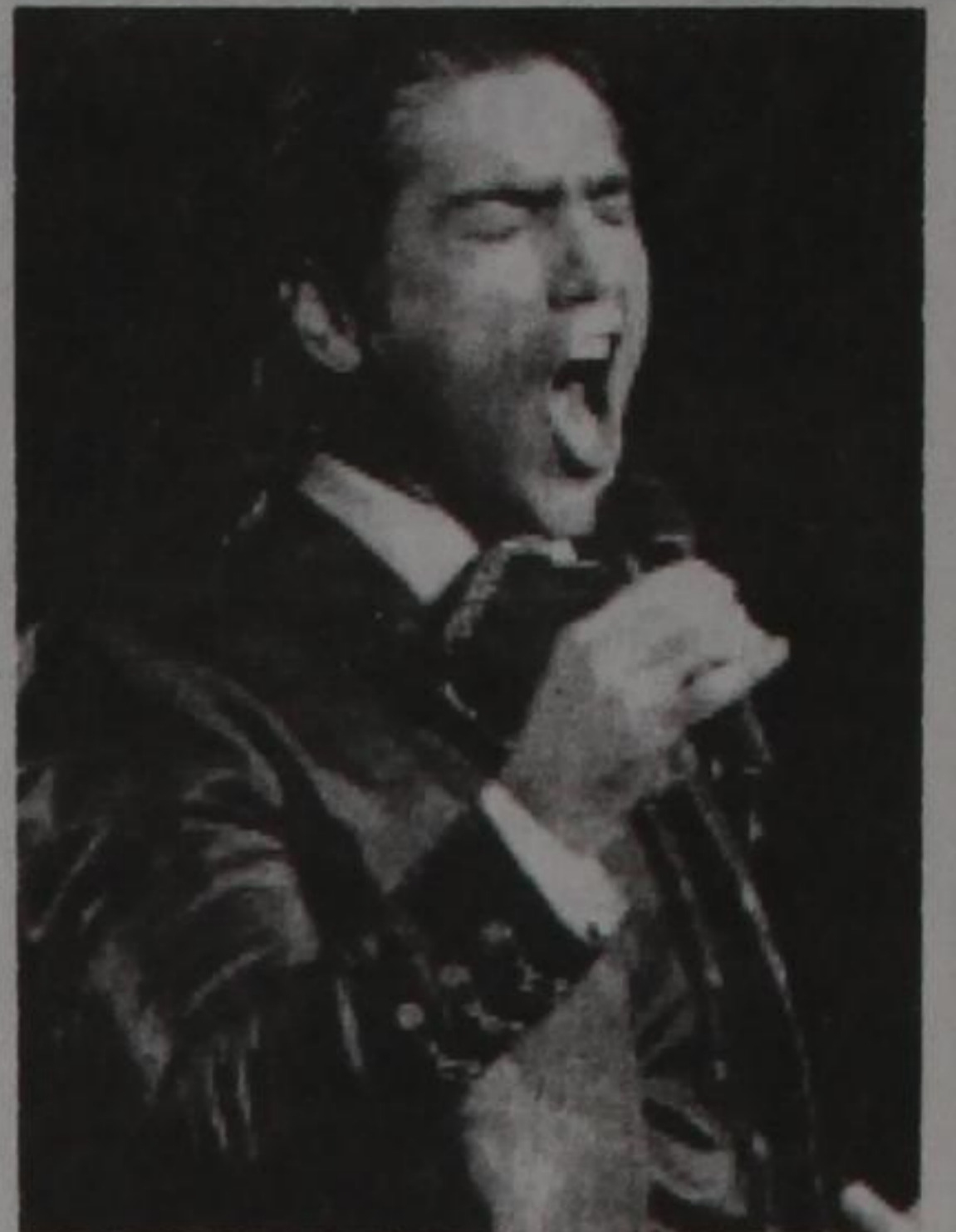
Mexican singer Alejandro Fernández received a standing ovation during the 2005 Miss Colombia, Adriana Tarud Duran ceremony at the Caribbean port of Cartagena.

The "potrillo", who was one of the guest stars of the Miss Colombia pageant, was received with a standing ovation from the audience and was acclaimed all throughout his performance.

Fernández, who sang most of the songs included in his latest album called "A corazón abierto", was the most acclaimed artist of the night out of 21 artists who performed that night.

The Mexican idol stepped on the stage unassumingly dressed in blue jeans and a dark-blue shirt, white jacket and traditional cowboy boots that gave him added height at the Gethsemane Theatre within Cartagena's Convention Center.

The Mexican star offered his



support to all the Colombian citizens affected by the heavy rainfalls lashing the country and also praised the beauty of Colombian women.

Another star who joined Fernández was Spanish singer Alex Ubago who sang his hit songs "Sin miedo a nada", "Aunque no te vuelva a ver" and "¿Qué pides tú?"; also on hand was folk music Baranoa's Colombian Youth Orchestra.

The new Miss Colombia, Adriana Tarud Duran, competed against 21 girls. Adriana is from the port of Barranquilla and has a degree on Industrial Engineering from the University of Miami.

Legal Notice

Request for Qualifications:

Design Professional Services

Texas Tech University Utility Infrastructure Improvements

Analysis of each utility, a comprehensive report stating each utility's current and projected load capacity, and various recommendations for modifications to improve and upgrade each system's infrastructure

**The Texas Tech University System
Lubbock, Texas
Project No. 02-03**

The RFP and further information can be obtained by accessing the

Texas Marketplace

www.marketplace.state.tx.us

GSC Class Item No. 925.95

Agency Code 768

For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Michael Knight. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax 806-742-2241 or e-mail: michael.knight@ttu.edu.

THE TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND ENCOURAGES ALL HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES TO PARTICIPATE

Legal Notice

Request for Qualifications:

Materials Testing and Inspection Professional Services

Multiple Construction Projects

for

**The Texas Tech University System
Lubbock, Texas
Agency Code 768**

FP&C Project Nos.

00-45, 01-08, 01-10, 01-12, 02-26, 03-03, 03-05
03-14, 04-13, 02-23

The RFQ and further information can be obtained by accessing the

Texas Marketplace

www.marketplace.state.tx.us

GSC Class Item No. 992.55.

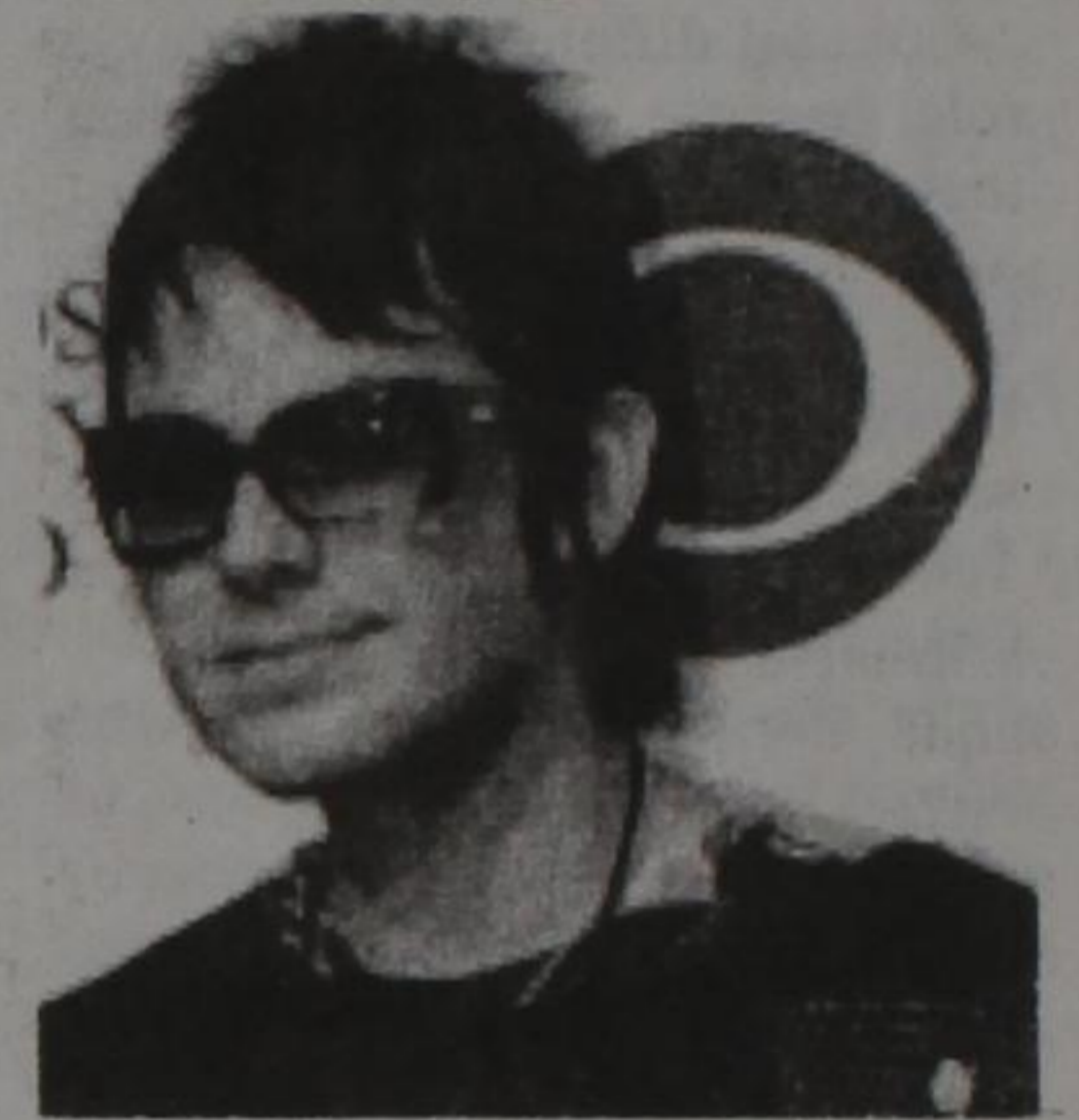
For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Assistant Vice Chancellor for Project Manager, Theresa Drewell, AIA at (806) 742-2116, Fax (806) 742-2241 or e-mail: theresa.drewell@ttu.edu

THE TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND ENCOURAGES ALL HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES TO PARTICIPATE.

fixing the stores.

"In a control position," Lampert told BusinessWeek magazine recently, "our ability to create value goes up exponentially."

Beto Cuevas to pursue solo career in 2005



Chilean rock band La Ley's front man, Alberto "Beto" Cuevas, will pursue a solo career by the end of next year but he will continue playing with his band, the newspaper El Mercurio informed today.

Cuevas, who lives in Los Angeles, will edit in the late 2005 "an album that will disguise my solo career" and that will include jazz and swing.

"What I'll introduce here will be completely off the charts if we compare it to what you've seen with La Ley. I want to revamp those old tunes but I don't want to turn into a crooner either."

He stated that breaking up with the band was something that "never" crossed his mind. "I just want to take a break from 15 years of uninterrupted work with them. We have done important things and I think this is the right time to think about starting new projects".

La Ley's leading man assured he just started to write the songs that will be included in his first solo album two months ago. The album remains untitled.

Cuevas stated this will be a side project to the band's next album, which will also be released in 2005.

He confirmed the band will celebrate 15 years of being together with a recital in Santiago next December and with the release of a DVD including 23 videos of their songs. Then, they will start touring throughout Latin America and will perform at the Viña del Mar Music Festival.

Hermanidad



Magic Morning Team



Jennifer "Chismosa" Martinez

Tony T. Samarripa

Magic 93.7
KXTQ FM

Numero Uno Tejano Hit Station

Bush Eleva a Su Asesora Rice



Como previsto, el presidente George W. Bush designó ayer a su asesora de Seguridad Nacional, Condoleezza Rice, para la Secretaría de Estado en sustitución de Colin Powell, quien anunció su renuncia el día anterior.

El anuncio hecho por Bush se produjo mientras continúa el desmantelamiento de su primer gabinete. Ayer mismo se especulaba sobre la próxima salida del secretario del Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS), Tom Ridge, otro republicano moderado que ha tenido roces con funcionarios de esta administración sobre aspectos de la guerra antiterrorista, en especial por las alertas terroristas que se han manejado, a entender de muchos, de manera irresponsable y a conveniencia política.

Otra salida anticipada es la del Secretario de Salud y Servicios Humanos (HHS), Tommy Thompson. De igual modo se anunció la salida del subsecretario de Estado, Richard Armitage, brazo derecho de Powell.

"El Secretario de Estado es el representante de Estados Unidos ante el mundo, y los ojos del mundo verán en la doctora Rice la fuerza, la nobleza y la decencia de nuestro país", declaró Bush, quien al anunciar la designación solicitó al Senado que agilice la confirmación de Rice porque "la nación la necesita".

El subasesor de Seguridad Nacional de Bush y ayudante de Rice, Stephen Hadley, pasa a ocupar el puesto de la consejera.

Decisiones cuestionadas
La designación de Rice no sorprendió a nadie y se espera su confirmación por el Senado, aunque deberá someterse a un intenso interrogatorio de los demócratas que cuestionaron las acciones de la asesora que, como otros funcionarios, defendió el caso a favor de la guerra de Irak basada en informes de inteligencia falsos sobre la existencia de armas de destrucción masiva, que no han aparecido.

Elogios mutuos
Bush elogió a Rice al recordar los retos futuros de la guerra contra el terrorismo, el conflicto judeo-palestino y la prolifera-

ción de armas, entre otros. "Condi Rice es la persona adecuada para esos retos", afirmó Bush.

La secretaria designada devolvió los elogios al Presidente y alabó a su antecesor. "Con su liderazgo [el de Bush], Estados Unidos está librando y ganando la guerra contra el terrorismo", dijo Rice. Sobre Powell, Rice dijo que "ha sido uno de los mejores servidores públicos que ha tenido este país" y una gran inspiración para ella.

Sin embargo, el temor generalizado entre muchos observadores es que la segunda Administración de Bush se está integrando con personas de la misma línea de pensamiento donde aparentemente no hay cabida para el desacuerdo.

Por otro lado, la primera Administración Bush pasó por alto las opiniones moderadas y se inclinó por acciones prácticamente unilaterales, como la actual guerra en Irak.

Expediente
Rice, de 50 años de edad, tiene vínculos con la familia Bush desde hace muchos años. Estuvo en el Consejo de Seguridad Nacional en la presidencia George H.W. Bush (1987-91), padre del presidente actual, y forma parte círculo de ex funcionarios de aquella administración, de línea dura, que volvieron al poder en ésta: el vicepresidente Dick Cheney y el secretario de Defensa, Donald Rumsfeld, entre los más controversiales.

La nominada no goza de buena recepción a nivel internacional, contrario a Powell, que se caracterizó por su carisma pese a tener que promover políticas con las que ni siquiera estaba totalmente

de acuerdo, como la guerra en Irak. La capacidad de Rice fuera de los círculos de Washington será puesta a prueba en los controversiales asuntos que debe enfrentar de inmediato: la guerra en Irak, el conflicto judeo-palestino y la proliferación de armas nucleares en Irán y en Corea del Norte, entre otros.

Tras intensas y prolongadas negociaciones, la Casa Blanca accedió en el mes de abril a que Rice testificara públicamente antes las audiencias especiales de la comisión independiente del 9/11 y dijo que "ningún remedio mágico habría impedido" los ataques terroristas del 11 de septiembre de 2001.

"Los terroristas estaban en guerra con nosotros, pero nosotros aún no estábamos en guerra con ellos. Por más de 20 años las amenazas terroristas se acumularon y la respuesta de Estados Unidos a lo largo de varias administraciones fue insuficiente", sostuvo Rice en su testimonio de dos horas y 55 minutos en una sala del Congreso abarrotada.

"Si algo podía ayudar a detener el 9/11, habría sido contar con mejor información sobre las amenazas dentro de Estados Unidos, algo que se hizo difícil por los impedimentos estructurales y legales que evitaron obtener y compartir información entre nuestras agencias de seguridad y de inteligencia. Entonces se produjeron los ataques", declaró Rice.

"Trágicamente", dijo Rice, se requirió un evento catastrófico como el 11 de septiembre de 2001 para poner el problema de manifiesto. Y aun en estos momentos, dijo, "el problema no está del todo resuelto".

"Paisano" program launched for U.S. Mexican immigrants

Mexican authorities have remarked the advances of the Paisano Program which is aimed to offer protection to Mexicans living in the United States and also creates a denunciation culture.

"After 15 years of its onset, the Paisano Program has become a very successful space for institutional recording of services offered by Mexican authorities to their fellow men who visit the country", consul Rubén Beltrán expressed.

In a press conference at the Los Angeles Mexican consulate, the Mexican officers talked about the actions their government has developed to protect Mexicans who return to their country during the holiday season.

Beltrán listed some of the ways Mexico will help their returning citizens: automobile caravans, the "Angeles Verdes" road assistance, Chihuahua's "Angeles Blancos", information points and general aid offered by institutions.

"A denunciation culture has been consolidated with time. Complaints from our citizens have helped us correct our errors and become better institutions for them", he added.

The Paisano Program representative within the Estado de México State, Rocio Gonzales, expressed that as of next December protection aid automobile caravans will start operation from the border up to the Mexican state.

She explained these caravans will initiate operations at 8:00 hours, local time the next December 2, 6, 10, 14, and 22. They will take off from Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Nogales, Sonora, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"All vehicles will be more than welcome and will be able to stay in other destinations including Nayarit, San Luis Potosí or Querétaro, without having to go straight to the Estado de México", the officer said.

Mexican authorities stated there will be no limitations in the number of vehicles and that these will be guarded by police patrols to offer them road assistance if needed.

The Paisano Program, coordinated by Mexico's Department of State, will be joined by 20 governmental departments, as well as 29 other states which have already been helping



somehow.

The Paisano Program is a permanent program that will kick off next November 19 until January 2005. The actions from this program will be taken over by thousands of employees.

The administrator of the Vehicle Programs at the Hacienda Secretariat, Octavio Ohrston, stated that for this holiday season some 245 thousand vehicles with American plates are expected to enter Mexican territory.

He urged travelers to inform

themselves in order to avoid any inconvenient.

Out of the total number of incoming vehicles six years ago, was 30 to 35% did not return to its origin, and such numbers dropped a 14% last year, showing a good progress in this sense, he added.

This percentage should be reduced since some travelers were reported not to fulfill their obligation of declaring their return to American territory. This aspect should be worked upon, she concluded.

NO DEPOSIT !!

FURNISHED SINGLE APT.

\$ 250.00 PER MO.



ALL BILLS PAID

OFFICE AT:

**Corte Vista Apts.
102 Waco Ave.
744-1157
744-9289 Dean.**

Poco dinero para votación de mexicanos en el extranjero

Ciudad de México - Millones de mexicanos que residen en el extranjero vieron disminuidas esta semana sus oportunidades de votar, luego que el Congreso aprobó apenas una fracción del presupuesto que según los expertos, hace falta para garantizar la participación de los migrantes.

Hasta 14 por ciento del electorado del país reside en el extranjero, principalmente en Estados Unidos, y sus votos serían suficientes para decidir los comicios presidenciales del 2006.

El Congreso decidió el lunes solicitar una asignación presupuestaria de apenas 200 millones de pesos (17.5 millones de dólares) a la iniciativa. Varios funcionarios habían dicho que serían necesarios unos 145 millones de dólares para la instalación del equipo que permitiera el registro de los electores y el voto.

Noé González, miembro de la Comisión de Migración y Población del Congreso, consideró que la cantidad no es suficiente.

La decisión dejó abierta una última oportunidad para el voto de los mexicanos en el extranjero, un asunto que ha recibido el apoyo de los principales partidos políticos, al menos en la retórica.

El voto del total de mexicanos en el extranjero podría costar más de 200 millones de dólares, y los partidos políticos enfrentan presiones para destinar dinero a programas en el interior del país.

Los funcionarios han dicho que el voto para la contienda presidencial requeriría la instalación de 5,350 puestos de votación, principalmente en las ciudades grandes de Estados Unidos.

En junio, el Congreso creó una comisión para estudiar al menos 15 propuestas competidoras que ampliarían los derechos de participación a los mexicanos en el extranjero.

El plazo para decidir la adopción del sistema vence el 15 de enero. Pero sin recursos suficientes para comenzar la instalación de los sistemas en el 2005, el proceso podría quedar frustrado.



Have Fun With Your Kids.

It's a fact.

The more you get involved in the lives of children, the less likely they are to use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Positive, healthy activities help kids build skills, self-discipline, and confidence.

Get into the act. Call 1.800.729.6686. Se habla español.

YourTime.TheirFuture. Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free.

TDD 1.800.487.4889. <http://www.health.org>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Byrd retins title; Ruiz bout includes trainers' melee

Chris Byrd felt the power and found the canvas. Then Jameel McClintock found out what made Byrd a heavyweight champion in the first place.

Giving away 56 pounds and several inches, Byrd survived a second-round knockdown and a bigger man's punch to retain his IBF heavyweight title Saturday night on a split decision by the narrowest of margins.

The fight was the best of two title bouts at Madison Square Garden. In the other, WBA champion John Ruiz retained his title despite being knocked down twice and penalized once in an ugly fight with Andrew Golota.

Ruiz also lost his trainer, Norman Stone, who ran across the ring after the first round and threw a punch at Golota's trainer and then was ejected in the eighth round after repeatedly arguing with referee Randy Neumann.

Ruiz, though, came on strong late in the fight to win 114-111 on two cards and 113-112 on the third. The Associated Press had Golota ahead, 113-112.

Como Votaron los Hispanos

(Viene de la pagina primera)
Así que la primera muestra tenía muy pocos hispanos, mientras que la segunda sobreestima el número de hispanos en los suburbios.

La encuesta del WCVI representa mejor a los votantes hispanos porque su muestra (de 777 votantes) incluyó sólo a hispanos que viven en áreas que reflejan mejor los patrones de residencia de los hispanos a través de todo el país. La muestra incluyó a hispanos que viven en los centros urbanos, en los suburbios, en zonas rurales, en áreas en donde está aumentando la población hispana y a las que se dirigen los inmigrantes. En realidad, la encuesta subestima la cantidad de hispanos que vive en los centros urbanos y sobreestima a los que residen en lo que la Oficina del Censo llama "pequeñas localidades hispanas". En resumen, la muestra del WCVI siguió un modelo ligeramente conservador.

El 34.2% de apoyo a Bush entre los votantes hispanos que midió la encuesta del WCVI también se reflejó en cuatro encuestas que realizaron el Miami Herald, Pew Hispanic Research Center y el Washington Post y el Instituto de Política Tomás Rivera. Todas las encuestas realizadas antes de la elección indicaban que el apoyo hispano al presidente Bush iba a fluctuar entre un 30% y 33%.

Algunas de las estadísticas interesantes que generó la encuesta del WCVI se relacionan con el hecho de que los dos asuntos más importantes para los grupos de cualquier edad, nivel de ingresos, afiliación religiosa y origen de nacionalidad hispana eran la economía o el trabajo y la guerra contra Irak.

Además, el 28% de los hispanos entrevistados se encontraba entre las edades de 18 y 29 años, lo que confirma la sospecha de que la juventud hispana participaría activamente en esta elección.

Por último, la comunidad católica hispana parece no haber hecho mucho caso del intento de los líderes de la Iglesia para que votaran contra el senador Kerry por su opinión respecto al aborto. Menos del 6% de los católicos apenas consideró que el aborto fuera un asunto importante a la hora de votar. Al igual que los otros grupos hispanos, los católicos se interesaron más por la economía y la guerra contra Irak que por el tema del aborto.

Sin embargo, el aspecto más importante de la encuesta del WCVI fue que se realizara.

Nunca antes una organización había intentado medir específicamente el patrón de votación de los hispanos. Incluso en las encuestas de los estudiosos, la muestra siempre es demasiado pequeña y, por lo tanto, es casi imposible llegar a conclusiones significativas con los datos obtenidos.

La encuesta en boca de urna del WCVI es el primer intento importante para medir cómo los hispanos votaron realmente el día de la elección. Estos esfuerzos deben continuar en vista de que los hispanos se están convirtiendo rápidamente en el grupo votante de minoría racial o étnica de mayor crecimiento en Estados Unidos.

© 2004 Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media Services International.

Power Rankings:

There's a method to Mavs' madness

Just a short time ago, the basketball world was once again questioning the sanity of where Mark Cuban and Don Nelson were taking the Dallas Mavericks.

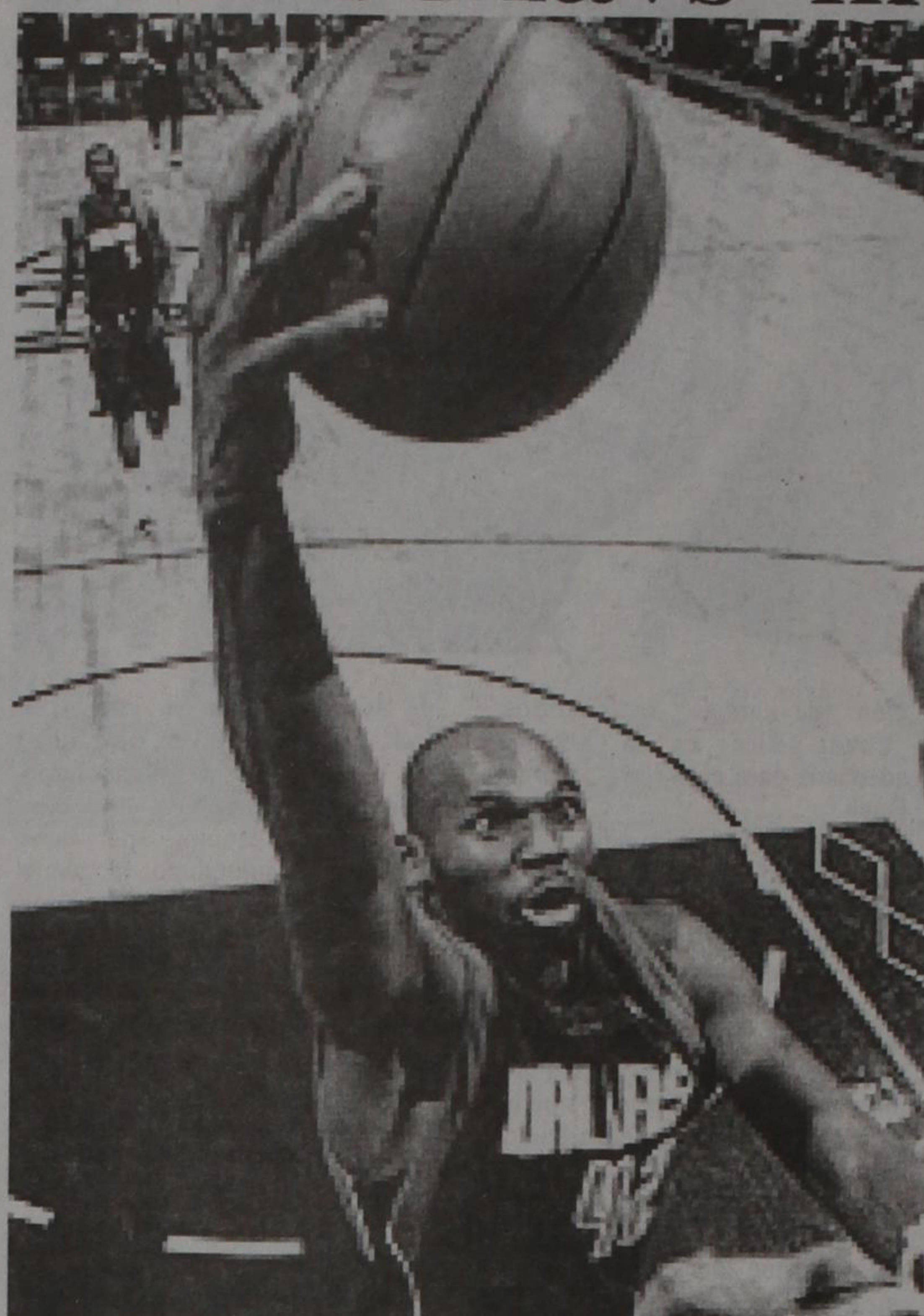
Two-time All-Star Jerry Stackhouse has turned into a super sixth man for the Mavericks.

With six centers on the roster, seemingly just about everybody else a swing player, and point guard Steve Nash allowed to

walk as a free agent, this season would unquestionably put them in a downward spiral.

Think again. What seemed loony now looks like kismet for everyone involved.

Jason Terry, Marquis Daniels and Devin Harris have been terrific at point guard. Jerry Stackhouse came off the bench with 28 points in back-to-back games. Josh Howard continues to blossom



som as a swingman, and Dirk Nowitzki has been nothing short of sensational despite missing his buddy Nash.

Add in the interior toughness that Erick Dampier brings to this team so lacking in the post, and suddenly, all of it makes perfect sense. Yes Virginia, the Dallas Mavericks are actually playing defense!

So as Week No. 3 of the NBA season begins, the Mavericks are displaying the best chemistry and deepest team in the league. Entering Tuesday's games, not only do they have the best record in the NBA, but their average margin of victory is 10.75 points

and they're limiting their opponents to just 40 percent shooting from the field.

The best part of all has turned out to be the team's interchangeable parts, which have helped Dallas win three in a row since Michael Finley went on the injured list. As the early season becomes midseason and the All-Star break turns into the dog days of March, that's when this team could be at its best.

Who knew?
The complete NBA Power Rankings as of Nov. 16:
POWER RANKINGS
Current Team Previous
1 Dallas Mavericks 5

They've got the best depth in the league, with Dirk Nowitzki scoring in bunches and Jerry Stackhouse off the bench.

2 Utah Jazz 1
The great start is typical of their discipline, but we'll have to wait and see how they sustain the offense that has surprised so many people.

3 San Antonio Spurs 3
They typically start slowly, but really there's been only one bump in the road so far and they're right in the mix.

4 Indiana Pacers 4
Injuries and schedule nearly wiped them out last week, but the only rap on them is the erratic Ron Artest.

5 Miami Heat 6
All the talk was about Shaquille O'Neal's physical woes, then Dwyane Wade's ankle went sideways.

6 Minnesota Timberwolves 8
The biggest problems they'll have all year are the mood swings of Latrell Sprewell and Sam Cassell.

7 Seattle SuperSonics 20
The rapid start is nothing new, but Danny Fortson's presence gives them the toughness they've always lacked.

8 Phoenix Suns 7
The historic collapse to Cleveland last week shook their confidence, now we'll see how well they can fight out of it.

9 Sacramento Kings 12
The horrific schedule caused the lack of depth to show up quickly, but these guys will bounce back strong as long as they stay healthy.

10 Houston Rockets 9
The pieces don't quite fit yet, and Tracy McGrady is battling a hip problem. This will take time.

**Have A Nice Day!
Tenga un
Buen Dia!
El Editor**

Tournament Results NORTH LUBBOCK BOXING CLUB

Discipline And Dedication Results In Excellence

Winner	Wt.	Decision	Runner Up
Sisto Rodriguez Lubbock Bulldogs	60	walkover	Aaron Zavala Odessa South side
Jorge Hernandez Slaton B C	80	dec.	Jose Benitez Pampa
Jonathon Perez Xtreme -Plv.	70	dec	Jazavian Palmer Matador B C
Ruby Castillo Midland Academy	140	dec	Cecilia Mora Pampa H C
Julian Orozco Twin City	115	dec	Francisco Arenqueas Lopez S Side
Edgar Portillo Los Fortillos	112	dec	Aaron Mendoza Peecos Harstow
Saul Nunez North Lubbock BC	90	dec	Emilio Alvarado Old School
Abel Mendoza Pecos B C	55	dec	Rodger Portillo Portillos B C
Jesse Arreola Amarillo Mavericks	125	dec	Rolando Robles Midland B C
Joe Charles North Lubbock B C	165	dec	Trinidad Contreras Lamesa H C
Alessandra Contreras Lamesa B C	100	dec	Yaya Rehn Crossroads B C
Jose Guerra Midland B C	80	dec	Aaron Ochoa Slaton B C
Jonathon Cordova Jackoon Bulldogs	100	dec	Ruben Mendoza Abilene-Old School
Matthew Valdez Lubbock Bulldogs	112	dec	Luis Estrada Midland Boxing
Anthony Delgado Matadors	141	dec	Jeremy Connywerdy Pampa B C
Martin Minjarez M & M Odessa	150	dec	Ira Gutierrez Crossroads
Angelica Galvan North Lubbock B C	120	dec	Yvette Rhtoria Xtreme Plv.
Mikail Rosendo North Lubbock B C	140	TKO	Bobby Vasquez Ol School
Frankie Lujan Midtown Soldiers	100	dec	David Castillo Crossroads
Edson Renteria Xtreme Plv	90	dec	Fabian Castillo Lubbock Bulldogs
Russell Kelly Pampa B C	125	dec	Hector Sanchez Twin City Tigers
Adam Castillo Crossroads	95	dec	Shawn Lamond Midtown Soldiers
Brandon Lowe Slaton B C	125	dec	Filo Burrola Lopez South Side
Damien Riojas Slaton B C	75	dec	Darius Torres Hard Knocks B C
Leslie Moreno Lubbock Bulldogs	110	dec	Cecilia Garcia Pampa B C
Cris Ramos Crossroads	140	dec	Filiberto Gonzales Twin City Tigers
Ruben Ramirez Twin City Tigers	125	dec	Mark Gomez Midtown Soldiers
Ariel Nunez North Lubbock B C	120	dec	Tamram Rehm Crossroads



FOR AS LITTLE AS \$5.00!
For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!
CALL 763-3841

Montelongo's Restaurant



3021 Clovis Road
Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana
Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

Estéreo Latino 97.3

La Maquina Musical

Noticias Telemundo para usted



5pm y 10 pm Entre Semana

TELEMUNDO