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Fox Pide Que Inversionistas Miren Hacia México

Nueva York - En su reciente visita a la mayor Bolsa del mundo, el presidente Vicente Fox aprovechó para invitar a los inversionistas de todo el mundo a que lleven su capital a México, país que calificó como "tierra de oportunidades".

"Me atrevo a decir que hoy en día México debe ser uno de los lugares del mundo más atractivos y donde las inversiones tienen más retorno", señaló Fox tras una reunión que mantuvo con el presidente de la Bolsa de Nueva York, Richard Grasso y otros altos representantes de la comunidad de inversores de Nueva York.

"Así que invito a los inversores estadounidenses, a las corporaciones de todo el mundo, para que miren a México y miren las posibilidades de México", agregó el primer mandatario.

Tras un desayuno en los salones de la Bolsa, Fox dio un discurso y respondió algunas de las consultas de los presentes. Entre las preguntas que se le hicieron a Fox figuró una



El Presidente Vicente Fox (derecha) estrecha manos con el presidente de la Bolsa de Nueva York, Richard Grasso momentos antes de tocar la campana que da inicio a la jornada de negocios en Wall Street.

referente al proceso de privatización Fox reiteró que no existen planes de cambiar la política del Gobierno respecto al sector petrolero y que no hay planes de abrir la propiedad de Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex).

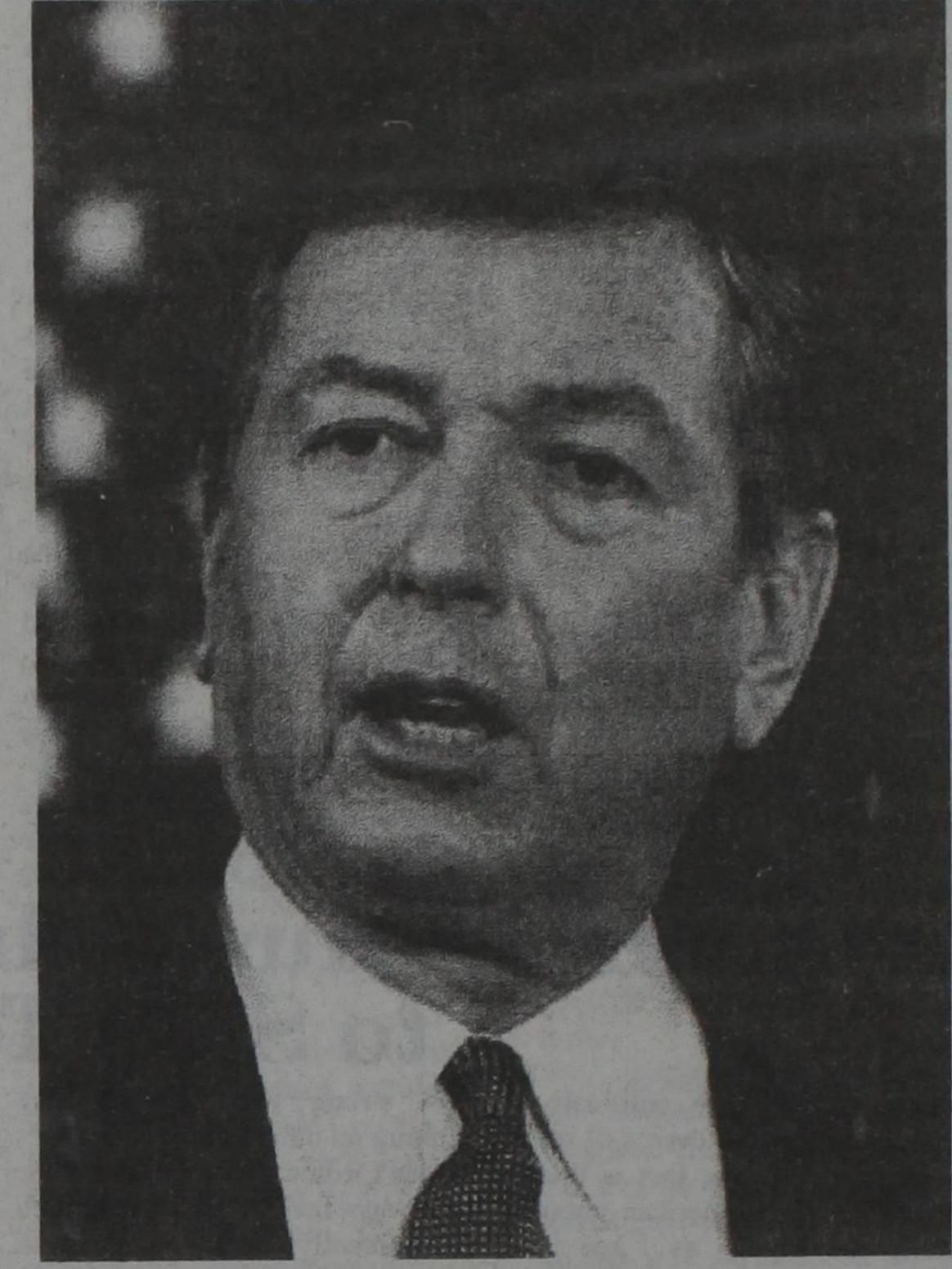
Asimismo, Fox señaló que se está buscando realizar los cambios legales necesarios para abrir el sector eléctrico a nuevas inversiones privadas.

"No estamos privatizando lo que tenemos (en el sector eléctrico) pero estamos abriéndonos totalmente a nuevas inversiones", aclaró.

Asimismo, señaló que "en un par de semanas deberíamos estar haciendo un anuncio de las inversiones que se abrirán a los inversores privados en el sector del gas natural, que es, sin duda, un área de oportunidades de inversión en México".

Agregó que con las inversiones que se esperan en esos dos sectores, de la electricidad y el gas natural, "México debería estar recibiendo al menos 10,000 millones de dólares de inversión".

Resurgen Propuestas Para Separar Servicio de Inmigración



atentados Washington-Los terroristas del 11 de septiembre han sembrado de criticas la Servicio del actuación Inmigración y de Naturalización (INS) estadounidense, que ahora es objeto de propuestas que pretenden desde su reforma hasta su división e, incluso, su eliminación.

El Secretario de Justicia, John Ashcroft, anunció que Administración Bush tiene planes para dividir el INS separando los servicios de la función policial.

Ashcroft declaró que reestructuración del INS llevaría a su vez a una "campaña para detener, procesar judicialmente o deportar a los inmigrantes terroristas que ya están dentro de las fronteras del pais".

Sin embargo, los detractores de la medida afirman que las medidas sólo servirán para generar el pánico entre unos ocho millones de inmigrantes ilegales que esperan tener la oportunidad de normalizar su situación en Estados Unidos. La iniciativa de Ashcroft fue anunciada en el marco de un plan de cinco años de reorganización de entidades como la Oficina Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), la Agencia Central de Inteligencia (CIA) dependencias otras

Departamento de Justicia. "Los ataques del septiembre han redefinido la misión del Departamento de Justicia; defender nuestra nación y a nuestros ciudadanos de ataques terroristas es ahora nuestra primera y más importante prioridad", manifestó Ashcroft.

"En la guerra contra el terrorismo, el INS reestructurado se enfocará en prevenir que ingresen al pais los inmigrantes que participen o apoyen actividades terroristas",

Por otra parte, los legisladores republicanos James Sensenbrenner de Wisconsin, y George Gekas, de Pensilvania, presentaron esta semana un proyecto de ley para dividir el INS en la Dirección de Servicios y Adjudicaciones de Inmigración y la Policía de Inmigración.

sería para el procesamiento de Unidos", puntualizó Pertierra. visados y demás servicios al

Agregó que el INS está recargado de funciones que, al no cumplirse, le han hecho perder la confianza de la población. El legislador de Texas y ex agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza Silvestre Reyes indicó que, ante los ataques terroristas, "ahora más que nunca es importante que nuestra frontera sea segura". Reyes declaró que dicha propuesta llevaria a un mejor servicio para los inmigrantes, con menos atrasos y mayor

cortesia. legislador Tancredo, republicano Colorado, ha insistido en que se debe "deportar" al INS y crear una institución que se enfoque en actividades policiales y en proteger las fronteras.

Sin embargo, grupos defienden los derechos de los inmigrantes se oponen a estas medidas, porque no existiria una autoridad clara en asuntos de inmigración.

"Se pueden realizar reformas, pero se necesita una persona a cargo de la entidad. Aunque se separen las funciones se necesita una buena coordinación a nivel federal", dijo Judy Galop, portavoz de la abogados de asociación de inmigración de Estados Unidos Además, las dos (AILA). dependencias competirian ante el Congreso por sus respectivos presupuestos, lo cual puede generar explicó. conflictos mayores, Algunos temen que por el clima antiinmigrante actual, se dé más poder y mayores recursos a la nueva dependencia encargada de la vigilancia, protección y deportación de los inmigrantes.

"Por ejemplo, si un inmigrante está en proceso de deportación, pero a la vez está tramitando un permiso de trabajo, la prioridad va a ser la deportación, aunque el caso esté pendiente", indicó José Pertierra, abogado experto en inmigración.

Agregó que el INS se ha convertido en el "chivo expiatorio" nacional a quien se le echa la culpa por los ataques terroristas del 11 de septiembre.

"El problema del terrorismo no es el inmigrante, tiene que ver con organizaciones terroristas que Según la propuesta, una entidad operan dentro y fuera de Estados

El abogado coincidió en que es inmigración, pero que dividir el

Groups Push for Hispanic Judge Nod

Republican senators and Hispanic groups began lobbying on Thursday to get a confirmation hearing for Miguel Estrada, nominated by President Bush for the federal bench.

They accuse Democrats, who control the Senate, of stalling the nomination of a lawyer who would be the first Hispanic on the federal appeals court in Washington, D.C. One of President Bush's first picks for the bench, Estrada has not had a Senate hearing.

"We have always been told, especially by the other party, that we ought to be concerned about Hispanics," said Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., one of 49 senators who signed a letter urging Estrada's confirmation.

"Now we're saying to Democrats that it's time for you to come up to the bar and indicate that you are not going to discriminate against a Hispanic who is absolutely qualified to become a circuit judge."

Sen. Patrick Leahy, chairman of

Vice President Dick Cheney told. Washington convention of lawyers Thursday night the Bush administration faces a general problem obtaining confirmation of

"The deliberate slowing of the confirmation process is unworthy of the United States Senate and an injustice to the men and women whose names have been presented," Cheney said in a speech to the Federalist Society, a conservative legal group.

"This should be unacceptable to anyone concerned about the administration of justice in our

the Senate Judiciary Committee, which handles court nominations, has said nominees with bipartisan support would advance first. "Mr. Estrada does not fit into that category because of his rigid ideological background," said David Carle, spokesman for Leahy,

country," he said.

Bribery Costs Mexicans 14 Percent of Income

spends up to 14 per cent of its income every year bribing civil servants, police officers and other public officials, according to a new President Vicente Fox, who has Monday, becoming a leader of the report on corruption in Mexico.

Paying a bribe to ensure quicker processing of a driving licence or permission to build a house is "widespread and deemed perfectly acceptable", the report, published on Tuesday by Transparencia Mexicana, the Mexican arm of Transparency International, said.

Following a survey of 15,000 households nationwide, the study, the first of its kind, found that Mexicans spent \$2.34bn on bribes, or mordidas as they are known in Mexico, in the past 12 months.

The survey asked each household whether it used bribes when using 38 different public and private services, ranging from enrolling a child in school to getting a telephone connected.

The most common case of bribery involves avoiding traffic fines.

"Bribery is at its most rife when a motorist faces having his or her car towed away," said Transparencia Mexicana president Frederico Reyes.
Heroles. "Bribery has become a fact Real for otherwise honest bribe solves Mexicans. everything."

The average bribe is put at 109.5 pesos (\$12), according to the report. Mexicans are least likely to

The average Mexican household use bribes to falsify their health to claim disability benefits from employers.

> Most alarming for Mexican made combatting corruption a pillar of his government, the report said younger, better educated people are more inclined to bribe than those Mexican's over 50 years old. "This can only mean that corruption will increase if young intelligent people think this acceptable," Mr Reyes Heroles said.

The report also confronts Mr Fox with corruption as an endemic problem among ordinary Mexicans. Until now his campaign has been focused on flushing out corrupt bureaucrats at government bodies such as Pemex, the oil monopoly and the federal social insurance agency. The report also found that households had little faith in the government's ability to put an end to corruption at the root, putting much of the responsibility for ending the culture of bribery on the Catholic Church.

Bush has made 28 nominations to federal appeals courts this year, and the Senate has confirmed five of those selections.

Estrada came to the United States from Honduras when he was a teenager. He taught himself English, graduated from Harvard Law School, and argued cases before the Supreme Court as a deputy in the solicitor general's office.

He is a partner in the Washington law firm that represented Bush at the Supreme Court during his election fight with Democrat Al

Bush, too, has urged the Senate to move on Estrada's nomination. "Get him moving before it's too late." Bush said.

Harsh feelings from previous judicial battles linger, although accusations of discrimination are "absurd," Carle said.

When Democrat Bill Clinton tried to nominate judges to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit,

Republicans said the court had

enough judges, Carle said.

The last disputed Hispanic nominee, Richard A. Paez, waited four years - longer than any other nominee in history - before being confirmed for the 9th U.S. Circuit Appeals Court by the Republicancontrolled Senate. Conservatives complained that Paez, a Mexican-American, was too liberal and activist.

Estrada has the support of several Hispanic groups, at least one of which will put public pressure on the Senate to confirm him.

"We're saying do it, or we will begin an advertising campaign very quickly on this issue focusing on Senator Daschle and the other senators on the Senate Judiciary Committee," said Roberto De Posada, president of the Latino Coalition. Democrat Tom Daschle of South Dakota is the majority leader.

Mexico's Leftist Party Claims Seat

In another blow to Mexico's former ruling party, a member of an illustrious political family was elected governor of Michoacan state nation's largest leftist party.

Lazaro Cardenas' win propels him into a position of leadership within the Democratic Revolution Party, making him a possible contender for the presidential nomination in

With 100 percent of polling stations reporting Monday night, Cardenas had 42 percent of the votes compared with 37 percent for Alfredo Anaya of the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party.

The candidate for President Vicente Fox's National Action Party, Salvador Lopez, came in a distant third, with 19 percent.

It was an important victory for Mexico's largest leftist party, which trailed badly in the last two presidential elections and which has suffered internal disputes.

"This triumph is going to position the party on the national level," Cardenas, 37, said after claiming victory in the Sunday election.

Cardenas' father, Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, came in a distant third to Fox in July 2000 - his third run for the presidency. Sunday's election was a blow to

the Institutional Revolutionary

Party, or PRI, which has struggled

to hold several key states after losing the presidency to Fox. The party had held the presidency - and the governorship of Michoacan, since 1929 until the defeats.

The Cardenas dynasty, which was long-linked to the now fading PRI, began with the governor-elect's grandfather, also named Lazaro, who was one of Mexico's most beloved presidents. His decision to nationalize the country's oil industry is still celebrated and a port city on the coast is named in his honor.

becoming president, Before Lazaro governed Michoacan from 1928 to 1932. followed by his brother Damaso from 1950 to 1956. Lazaro's son Cuauhtemoc governed from 1980 to 1986. The governor-elect has promised

to create jobs and fight poverty. "I'm very optimistic for the future of Michoacan state," he said after

claiming victory late Sunday.

The PRI did better in two other state-level elections on Sunday, holding onto state legislative majorities in Tlaxcala state east of Mexico City and in Oaxaca state to the south. Those states did not elect governors on Sunday.

inmigrante y otra para la vigilancia importante reformar las leyes de de las fronteras y deportaciones. "El INS no ha dado un trato justo a los INS para combatir el terrorismo es buenos y no ha evitado la entrada como "tratar de tapar el sol con un de los malos", dijo Sensenbrenner.

Happy Thanksgiving

Huge Tax Cuts for Corporate America:

The Wrong Answer for An Ailing Economy

national economy was facing the downturn. most serious downturn in a unemployment, sluggish consumer duration to restrict excessive strain spending, a struggling stock on the federal budget. market, and a \$2 trillion tax cut we Social Security and Medicare.

Funds will be tapped out.

that combines short-term economic downturn. recovery with long-term budget discipline.

For short term economic recovery, the Congressional budget leaders concluded that any stimulus take steps to immediately restore and Senate Budget leaders. consumer and business confidence, investment, and provide critical recovery, the alternative would have freezing the current tax rate for the to have other plans.

Even before terrorists launched a assistance to Americans hardest hit war on the United States, our by the deepening economic

For long-term budget discipline, decade. In the summer and even the same coalition agreed that the earlier, economists saw rising measure should be limited in

But despite these principles,

couldn't afford as threats to our Republicans rammed the Economic budget surplus, raising serious Security and Recovery Act of 2001 concerns about the long-term through the House by just two solvency of critical programs like votes. Providing little in the way of economic security or recovery, Since September 11, the economy the bill instead taps \$161 billion even more from the Social Security and dramatically, accelerating the slide Medicare Trust Funds largely for into a recession. And now, faced tax breaks aimed at corporate with financing the war on terrorism interests and America's most and mending its devastating affects wealthy. Among other shameful on our own homeland, even provisions, the Republican bill optimistic budget experts predict includes an accelerated tax rate the Nation's remaining budget reduction for individuals who earn surplus will be totally eliminated more than \$297,000 annually, a by next year. The so-called \$24 billion tax rebate for America's Medicare and Social Security Trust largest corporations, and \$21 billion in tax benefits for U.S. As a result, a bipartisan coalition corporate profits made outside the of House and Senate Budget U.S. Disguised as an emergency Committee members, underscoring economic stimulus package, this the importance of reviving the corporate handout does little to put slumping US economy, adopted a money in the hands of those who set of principles to guide the are most likely to spend it -- the creation of a balanced economic American families who have lost stimulus package. The budget their jobs, and their incomes, as a principles were clear: Pass a bill direct result of the economic

During consideration of the Economic Security and Recovery Act, I supported a balanced alternative that would have accomplished the bipartisan package passed by Congress should principles outlined by the House

Among other important measures employment and designed to stimulate economic

provided up to \$300 in tax rebates to the 29 million low and fixed income taxpayers who were excluded from President Bush's earlier \$2 trillion tax rebate.

For small business owners, the bill contains a generous increase in the amount of equipment purchases they may immediately write-off (expense).

And for those who have been laid-off during the turbulent economic downturn, the bill contains a \$30 billion expansion of unemployment insurance benefits and a \$25 billion, one-year program, to medical cover insurance costs.

Tax relief would be provided for those who face unexpected tax liability by exercising incentive stock options, and special tax provisions would help those who experience losses in 2001 and

alternative the supported would provide \$32 billion for immediate investments in public security, community economic assistance, improvements public to transportation infrastructure.

The bipartisan alternative was the right choice for America and met the responsible goals we had set for ourselves. Unlike the Republican leadership bill, the alternative was temporary, the tax cuts and spending provisions were focused providing an immediate stimulus to our ailing economy, and it provided meaningful relief to laid off workers. Moreover, while the Republican bill irresponsibly uses Social Security funds, the alternative was fully paid for by The Republican leadership seems of these American warlords will

top rate applied to less than percent of all households.

Although right wing elements within the House Republican Leadership took drastic steps to ensure that the alternative would not reach the House Floor for a vote, many of these important provisions will be part of the negotiations with the U.S. Senate and the President for the final version of the economic stimulus package.

We need to address the reality of this war -- America is under attack right here in our own homeland. Our airplanes were used as humanfilled missiles of destruction. Our mail has become a delivery system for bio-toxins. As the nation sits on high alert, the threat of cyber. chemical, biological, and even nuclear attacks on the American homeland is still very real. The attack on September 11 not only sought to kill us and destroy our national symbols, it also sought -and has -- hurt our economy.

We must respond by alleviating the economic distress facing American families and businesses. Tax cuts targeted to such a large degree for wealthy Americans and corporate giants without adequately helping those most in need because of the attack is simply shameful. The worn 'trickle down' approach will be way too little, way too late, for families facing tremendous losses today.

The war on terrorism begins right here at home. We must take the necessary and immediate steps to get us on the road to economic recovery.

"America Must Admit Past Atrocities, to Stop Terrorism"

Okay, so color me politically incorrect - you might even call me un-American. But, the fact is that there's nothing un-American about speaking the truth - as I see it. Besides, the Pentagon is asking for our ideas on how to stop the terrorists. So, here goes my suggestion: America must come clean, it must purge itself of its sins by admitting past atrocities.

There, that wasn't so hard, was it? The fact is that America, my beloved nation, must come clean in confessing its past sins. I mean, I sure as hell don't subscribe to the "My country right or wrong," philosophy. It's my country, yes, but I don't think I can defend some of its past policies, especially those that ran roughshod over people in world power. Of course, some Americans think differently.

On CNN last Thursday, for instance, a young woman who belongs to a Muslim rights organization, made the statement that the terrorists attacked the World Trade Center, and the Muslims Pentagon, because throughout the world feel that the United States has always ignored their needs and their wants, and that the U.S. has always favored Israel over Arab nations. The pundit who was interviewing her grew really angry - you could tell that he was trying to control himself, and barely succeeding. His take was that she had no right to criticize the U.S.

Hey, maybe this guy is younger than I am. Maybe he has never been subjected to strong-arm U.S.-bred policies organizations, such as the Border Patrol. Maybe he doesn't remember slavery, doesn't remember Manifest Destiny, doesn't remember broken (White) American," haven't you? treaties against Native Americans, and doesn't remember that the U.S.

grew strong and powerful by climbing on other people's backs.

It isn't ironic at all, that the U.S. has always favored nations that are predominantly white, over those that are predominantly dark, or - to be more politically correct - people of color. It's no accident that the U.S. incarcerated more than 144,000 Japanese during World War II, but not those from other enemy nations - i.e., Germany, Italy, and so forth. Am I wrong in saying this? I don't think so.

I mean, sure the U.S. is a great place to live - but this didn't happen overnight. The U.S. didn't start out to be a Whites-Only nation, but it sure was taken in that direction. I don't think anybody can deny that. Is this because whites are its headlong path to becoming a superior? I don't think they are in Mexico? It was small pox. It is credit is due. Certainly, white-European Americans have always been a powerful force, a tough people with a conqueror mentality. Certainly, whites have made the U.S. the strong and powerful nation that it is today. The founding fathers knew what they were doing when they drafted the Constitution. Although they were primarily white, they never envisioned the U.S. becoming more "colored."

They never envisioned a society in which the white race would be challenged at every turn of the road. I will acknowledge that whites have created a great country - the United States of America. But, they didn't do it in a vacuum. They didn't do it by themselves - much as they would like to think they did. This superior attitude has not only happened among whites in the U.S., it has permeated the world scene. You've heard of the "Ugly You've probably also heard of the "Ugly (White) European" as well.

which white Europeans have perpetrated against people of color, serves to remind us that whites have perpetrated forms of genocide against dark-skinned people. I'm not making this up. Whites from Europe - before the U.S. was even a dream inside someone's nightcap practicing terrorism against darkskinned peoples everywhere. Simply study the Aztec civilization in Mexico, and its Conquest by a group of "white" Europeans, aka: Spaniards.

Let's look more deeply into this "conqueror" mentality. Think Bioterrorism is something new? Think again. What do you think finally decimated by more than half, the total of the Indigenous population superior, but let's give credit where said that when Cuahutemoc, the last Aztec Revered Speaker (Uey Tlatoani), was informed that the main killer of his people was a disease known as Small Pox, he supposedly remarked: "If their small pox can so devastate our people, I would hate to see their large pox."

> Later, Lord Jeffrey Amherst commanding general of British forces in North America during the final stages of the so-called French & Indian war (1754-1763) deliberately set out to murder by germ warfare American Indians. Don't believe me? Consider this: In Carl Waldman's "Atlas of the North American Indian," he writes, in reference to a siege of Fort Pitt by Chief Pontiac's forces during the summer of 1763: "...Captain Simeon Ecuyer had bought time by sending smallpox-infected blankets and handkerchiefs to the Indians surrounding the fort - an early

example of biological warfare." Amherst himself had encouraged this tactic. In a letter to a Colonel Henry Bouquet, Amherst sugests

"Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected tribes of Indians?We must on this occasion use every strategem in our power to reduce them." In the Journal of William Trent, dated May 24, 1763, Trent states: "We gave them two Blankets and an Handkerchief out of the Small Pox Hospital. I hope it will have the desired effect."

There it is in a nutshell. I am, in no way, justifying what seems to be acts of germ warfare against U.S. citizens at this juncture. I am saying, however, that these early actions by British and U.S. forces aimed against Native Americans, are an indication that genocide weas deliberately aimed at a group of people who were only fighting to preserve their lands, their cultures. Has the U.S. or Great Britian even so much as acknowledged, or apologized, for such atrocities. I haven't heard of any. Have you?

See, what I'm trying to do is remind Americans that this hatred that is aimed against us, had to start somewhere. President Bush made a statement to the effect that he couldn't understand the hatred, the vehemence against the U.S. by Osama bin Laden and his thugs. Well, simply look at history, Mr. President. All the answers are right there. I'm not justifying, in any way, the attacks on us by the Taliban and bin Laden. However, I am saying that this hatred that is aimed at us from abroad - and from within too, as witness American terrorist Timothy McVeigh - has a rhyme and a reason. It didn't occur in a vacuum. Maybe by admitting our past errors, we can soften somewhat the anger that is threatening to destroy the very fabric of our existence. It's a

Who's Being Naive? War-Time Realism Through the Looking Glass

Different Perspectives on the "War"

Note by Editor: There are many views presented by establishment media that echoes the military/corporate complex. The following excerpted from insight magazine provides alternative views on the so-called war on Terrorism.

So to be realistic means to believe that bombing one of the poorest nations on Earth will not only reduce terrorism, but also fail to ignite a new round of anti-American fanaticism. To be naïve, on the other hand, is to pay attention to modern history, which tells us in no uncertain terms that bombing people is rather likely to fuel their anger, resentment, and desire for revenge.

To be realistic is to think that pummeling one nation--in this case Afghanistan--will have some appreciable effect on the thugs in al-Qaeda, despite the fact that the group operates in sixty-four countries including many allies whom we have no intention of bombing. To be naïve is to point out that terrorists aren't reliant on one, or even several countries to operate, and as such, we could eradicate every member of the Taliban tomorrow without delaying by so much as a day any future attacks on our shores.

The Sandinistas in Nicaragua were said to be running drugs (actually it was our guys, the contras, who doing And yet I have no doubt that many attend Martin Luther King Jr. day celebrations come January, and sing the praises of a man who would have condemned them roundly for their current course of action. And they will continue to go to church-those who call themselves Christians--and sing praises to someone whose teachings run completely counter to everything they are now doing. But hey--King, Ghandi, Jesus: what did they know? Dreamers all of them: naïve, simplistic, innocent, and not nearly as informed or clear-headed as say, Donald Rumsfeld, or Stephen Ambrose, or Tom Clancy, or White House spokesman Ari

Fleischer. Eleanor Smeal, of the Fund for the Feminist Majority. Recently she testified to Congress about Afghanistan, not to plead for an end to the macho militarism currently underway, which is likely to accelerate the starvation of perhaps a million women and girls there, but merely to suggest that the women of Afghanistan not be forgotten in any reconstruction government.

Abrogating Civil Liberties

Rep. Ron Paul says the text of the USA PATRIOT bill was not made available for review before the vote.

If the United States is at war against terrorism to preserve freedom, a new coalition of conservatives and liberals is asking, why is it doing so by wholesale abrogation of civil liberties? They cite the Halloween-week passage of the antiterrorism bill — a new law that carries the almost preposterously gimmicky Strengthening "Uniting and America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act" (USA PATRIOT Act). Critics both left and right are saying it not only

strips Americans of fundamental rights but does little or nothing to secure the nation from terrorist attacks.

Rep. Ron Paul of Texas, one of only three Republican lawmakers to buck the House leadership and the Bush administration to vote against this legislation, is outraged not only by what is contained in the antiterrorism bill but also by the effort to stigmatize opponents. Paul tells Insight, "The insult is to call this a 'patriot bill' and suggest I'm not patriotic because I insisted upon finding out what is in it and voting no. I thought it was undermining the Constitution, so I didn't vote for it — and therefore I'm somehow not a patriot. That's insulting."

The new USA PATRIOT Act has brought into being an unprecedented merger between the functions of intelligence agencies and law enforcement. What this means might be clearer if we used the more straightforward term for intelligence--that is, spying. Law enforcement agents can now spy on us, "destabilizing" citizens, not just noncitizens. They can gather information with few checks or balances from the judiciary.

Morton Halperin, a defense expert who worked with the National Security Council under Henry Kissinger, worried in The New Yorker that if a government intelligence agency "thinks you're under the control of a foreign government, they can wiretap you and never tell you, search your

house and never tell you, break into your home, copy your hard drive, and never tell you that they've done it." Moreover, says Halperin, on whose phone Kissinger placed a tap, "Historically, the government has often believed that anyone who is protesting government policy is doing it at the behest of a foreign government and opened counterintelligence investigations of them.

Yet in recent weeks, student demonstrators, global justice workers, civil libertarians, animal rights and peace activists have been characterized as terrorist sympathizers. More than 1,000 people have been arrested and held, approximately 800 with no disclosure of identities or location or charges against them. This is "frighteningly close to the practice of 'disappearing' people in Latin America," according to Kate Martin, the director of the Center for National Security Studies. And neighborhood watch groups have geared themselves up with troubling expressions vigilantism.

An internationally acclaimed author of eighteen novels, John LeCarre is also an astute political observer. In an exclusive essay published in the November 19, 2001 issue of The Nation, LeCarre insists that the US's current war on terrorism, rather than vanquishing the terrorist threat, is in fact likely to increase it.

As he writes, "What America is storing up for herself...is yet more enemies; because after all the bribes, threats and promises that have patched together the rickety coalition, we cannot prevent another suicide bomber being born each time a misdirected missile wipes out an innocent village, and nobody can tell us how to dodge this devil's cycle of Despair and Hatred and -- yet again -- revenge."

Homegrown Extremist Groups Could Be Behind Anthrax Mailings most Americans are offices have all been 100 percent their own enemies. Nation once bragged to

appalled at the anthrax attacks, a anti-government extremists is cheering them on - a disturbing development that makes it hard for investigators to discount the possibility of a homegrown suspect.

In Internet chat rooms, short-wave radio broadcasts and newsletters, some neo-Nazis and white supremacists have condoned the mailing of anthrax to news organizations and government officials. One hate-filled Internet message, titled "No Sympathy for the Devil," was posted in several chat rooms by Grant Bruer, whose racist writings are circulated widely among supremacist groups.

that isn't an avowed enemy of the White race?" Bruer asked in his message. "Tom Brokaw, Tom Daschle and the gossip rag

legitimate targets. Who among us has the slightest bit of sympathy for these pukes?"

Billy Roper, the membership coordinator of the National Alliance, the largest neo-Nazi group in the U.S., posted a similar message on his organization's website within hours of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon.

"Anyone who is willing to drive a plane into a building to kill Jews is all right by me," Roper wrote. "I wish our members had half as much testicular fortitude."

As variations of the virulent strain of homegrown hatred that fueled Timothy McVeigh's terrorist "Is there not a single person who attack, the sentiments expressed by has received these 'anthrax letters' Bruer, Roper and others raise the possibility that a domestic group, or individual, could be using the intense focus on international terrorism as a cover to strike at

their own enemies.

U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft has said it "might well be that we have opportunists in the United States, or terrorists in the United States, who are acting in

ways that are unrelated" to the Sept. 11 attacks. The hijackings are believed to have been planned and carried out by terror suspect Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda network.

Authorities have long been aware that some American extremist groups have had an interest in anthrax and other biological agents.

Three years ago, two men, including one who was affiliated with a Texas militia group, boasted that they planned to equip a cigarette lighter to shoot a cactus weapons law. thorn tainted with anthrax at President Clinton. They were convicted of conspiracy to use a

weapon of mass destruction. A former member of the Aryan

Nation once bragged that he had a stash of anthrax he obtained by digging up a field where cows had died of the disease in the 1950s. The man, Larry Wayne Harris, who has a degree in microbiology, was later arrested in Maryland after trying to obtain three vials of bubonic plague from a mail-order science company.

And in 1995, members of a group called the Minnesota Patriots Council used castor beans to create ricin, a deadly chemical agent. They allegedly planned to use the ricin to kill some local

federal employees, but were arrested, becoming the first people convicted under the federal government's 1989 biological

"The radical right has been experimenting with biological toxins for years," said Mark Potok, a researcher at the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala.,

which tracks extremist groups across the country.

Potok said that although it's possible the recent anthrax attacks are domestic in origin, "ultimately believe it will be traced to al Qaeda or some other foreign terrorists group."

Potok bases his opinion on the grade of anthrax sent to Daschle and Brokaw. It was finely milled to make it easier to spread into the atmosphere.

"This was a relatively refined form of anthrax that's not a simple process to create and I don't think groups on the radical right have the capability to do that," Potok said. There are suggestions that the anthrax attacks might be connected

The first known anthrax case, at American Media offices in Boca Raton, Fla., occurred only miles from where several of the 19 hijackers had lived, including suspected ringleader Mohamed Atta. Also, the Trenton, N.J., area from which the letters to Brokaw and Daschle were mailed is near

to the same group that carried out

the Sept. 11 hijackings.

where some other hijackers lived.

In addition, Atta's attempt to buy a crop-duster airplane last year has authorities wondering if the second wave of attacks was supposed to be spraying of fine-powdered anthrax. One theory is that an airborne dispersal was made impossible by the law-enforcement crackdown after Sept. 11, forcing other terrorists to resort to mailing the anthrax to high-profile people to create a nationwide scare.

Still, some law-enforcement officials and experts in extremist groups believe it is possible a homegrown suspect is behind the mailings.

James DeFronzo, a University of Connecticut sociology professor who lectures on the psychology of extremist groups, said handwritten letters accompanied the anthrax contain phrasings that seem like someone's

attempt at imitation. "The references to Allah in the letters and other things are trying to make it seem like they were written by a [foreign] terrorist," DeFronzo

EEUU y México Reinician Las Pláticas Sobre Inmigración

Delegaciones se reunen en Washington; Fox complacido con apoyo de líderes demócratas Los gobiernos de México y Estados Unidos reanudarán hoy las negociaciones para concretar un amplio acuerdo de regularización migratoria y seguridad nacional entre ambos países, luego que éstas se suspendieran a raiz de los atentados terroristas.

"Desgraciadamente, a partir del 11 de septiembre no hubo reuniones por obvias razones, pero ahora sí habrá una reunión", indicó Javier Moctezuma Barragán, subsecretario de Población, Migración y Asuntos Religiosos de la Secretaría de Gobernación (SG).

Ayer, en la vispera de esa reunión, el presidente Vicente Fox se congratuló de que los dirigentes demócratas Congreso estadounidense hayan comprometido a promover el proyecto de regularización del flujo migratorio y legalización de millones de mexicanos.

Dijo que Tom Daschle, líder del Senado, y Richard Gephart, líder de la minoría en la Cámara de Representantes, de visita en México semana, se comprometieron a "impulsar el Bush".

norteamericanos y su gobierno coincidieron en que el paquete migratorio a discutirse deberá específicamente en consistir en cuatro puntos básicos: migratorio. legalización de indocumentados que residen en territorio estadounidense, familias integración de las separadas por la frontera, un trabajadores de programa substancial temporales y un incremento en el número de visas de empleo.

La entrevista bilateral se efectuará en Washington, D.C., y en la misma participarán funcionarios de esta secretaria y de Relaciones Exteriores (SRE) con en EU: el contrapartes Departamento de Estado y el de Justicia.

La delegación mexicana también incluirá a representantes de las secretarias de Gobernación, Comunicaciones, Hacienda, además de la Dirección de Aduanas, Instituto de Migración y General de la Procuraduria República.

La probabilidad de concretar un acuerdo en los cuatro puntos destacados por Fox - es potencialmente alta, según especialistas en el tema, debido a las relaciones de acercamiento diplomático y comercial que, sin precedentes, han logrado tejer en poco tiempo los presidentes Vicente Fox y George W. Bush.

No se puede subestimar tampoco el hecho concreto de que, en cuestión de apenas un año, las cámaras de diputados y senadores mejorado han substancialmente el concepto negativo que históricamente tenían del gobierno mexicano en aspectos como el combate al narcotráfico y el control del flujo migratorio.

A nivel estadounidense, también las condiciones han mejorado. Mientras que los sindicatos por fin asimilan el provecho que podrían obtener del influjo de mano de obra externa, un sector cada vez mayor del Poder Legislativo cede a las presiones del sector empresarial de bienes y servicios, que ve en los migrantes la solución a sus necesidades de producción.

La propuesta para llegar a un acuerdo en ese sentido se presentó por primera vez en febrero pasado, cuando el presidente Bush visitó a

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su homólogo Fox en el rancho de San Cristóbal, Guanajuato.

Poco después se creó un Grupo de Alto Nivel sobre Negociaciones Migratorias entre las dos naciones, con el propósito de trabajar en el tópico de interés común de la agenda binacional. Sus miembros han estado estudiando los aspectos de la eventual regularización del fenómeno migratorio.

La reunión que se inicia hoy no contará con la presencia de los secretarios de Estado involucrados por parte del gobierno mexicano, Jorge Castañeda y Santiago Creel, por tanto, se sobreentiende que las charlas al respecto serán de nivel medio.

De hecho, la comitiva de México es encabezada por Gustavo Mohar, director general para Asuntos Consulares de la SRE, y Rodolfo Tuirán, director del Consejo Nacional de Población (Conapo) de

De la parte estadounidense participarán la subsecretaria adjunta para Asuntos Consulares del Departamento de Estado, Mary Ryan, y John Levin, jefe de gabinete del secretario de Justicia John Ashcroft.

La agenda de discusiones para proyecto que venimos desarrollando hoy se centra en el tema de la con el gobierno del presidente seguridad, que cobró inusitada fuerza a raiz de los ataques Notificó que ambos legisladores terroristas de septiembre en Estados Unidos, mientras que mañana martes concentrará

Coalición Pro Inmigrante:

La Amplicación, Una Tarea Inmediata

¿Cuáles fueron algunas de las popularidad del alcalde Giuliani se económicas políticas más importantes de la tragedia del 11 de septiembre para la comunidad de origen latino? En realidad, se dieron consecuencias tanto inmediatas, como a mediano y a largo plazo. Comentaré sobre las primeras dos.

Las consecuencias inmediatas y crudas de la tragedia del 11 de septiembre se tradujeron en casi cinco mil muertos y la paralización de la actividad económica y política en la ciudad de Nueva York. Las sufrieron de inmediato la pérdida de económicos indican que desde el pasado 11 de septiembre, cerca de 150 mil trabajadores pasaron a engrosar las filas de los desempleados. En cuanto a las consecuencias políticas, Nueva York pospuso las elecciones para elegir nuevo alcalde. Antes de la tragedia todo los expertos daban por hecho que uno de los candidatos demócratas, puertorriqueño Fernando Ferrer o el activista Mark Green, gobernaria por los siguientes cuatro años a la gran manzana.

Esta opinión se basaba en el hecho de que la popularidad de Rudy Giuliani, el actual alcalde neoyorquino, andaba por los suelos debido al espectáculo suscitado a raíz del escándalo generado por su divorcio. Esta situación fue alterada de forma dramática por la tragedia del 11 de septiembre. De pronto, la

enderezó a la vez que, concluidas las respectivas primarias, el Partido Demócrata de Nueva York se encontró profundamente dividido. Prominentes demócratas, dolidos por las tácticas políticas utilizadas. por Mark Green en contra de Fernando Ferrer, rehusaron apoyarlo en la elección general; mientras que el candidato por el Partido Republicano, Michael Bloomberg, un novato en la política, por quien ningún experto apostaba, invertía 50 millones de dólares de su actividades económicas de la ciudad fortuna personal en la campaña. Esta cantidad representa la miles de empleos y, gradualmente, inversión personal más alta que de miles más. Los indicadores ningún político haya hecho en la historia del país para conquistar la alcaldía de una ciudad norteamericana. Los millones de Bloomberg, el apoyo que le dio el ahora popular alcalde Giuliani y la división del partido demócrata de la ciudad de Nueva York le dieron la victoria al republicano Michael Bloomberg.

> Por otro lado, durante estos últimos 60 días, la comunidad inmigrante pasó de tener una certeza creciente sobre una pronta reforma a las leyes de inmigración, que beneficiaría a la mayoría de los trabajadores indocumentados, a una deprimente incertidumbre. La incertidumbre es el resultado del gradual, pero real, endurecimiento de la política de inmigración del país. Por un lado, esta política le plantea a los inmigrantes las declaraciones del presidente Bush de sus voceros- sobre su

> intención de que, a la brevedad posible, retomará la discusión del tema conjuntamente con la Administración del presidente Fox. Todo esto a la vez que el Congreso legisla una ley antiterrorista con la cual las autoridades del país ahora tienen la facultad de arrestar a cualquier extranjero, legal o no, y mantenerlo detenido sin necesidad de hacerle cargos por hasta siete días. Además, si el detenido no es enjuiciado, pero es declarado por las autoridades como un testigo material, podrá quedar detenido por todo el tiempo que las autoridades lo consideren necesario.

> Esta nueva realidad para los inmigrantes se empeora toda vez que la prometida extensión de la Sección 245(i) no se materializa, mientras la comunidad se queja de autoridades

Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización están siendo sumamente duras en su aplicación de las regulaciones que afectan a todos los solicitantes de los beneficios de legalización por medio del programa, conocido Amnistía popularmente como Tardía. Además, centroamericanos que solicitan la legalización por medio del programa NACARA les ha sido notificado, por las autoridades de inmigración, que debido a la situación creada por los desastrosos acontecimientos del 11 de septiembre su legalización tardará hasta 20 años para finalizarse.

Es necesario que esta situación se maneje con suma delicadeza. La pregunta que se nos plantea a todos los que nos identificamos con los trabajadores indocumentados y sus familias, y favorecemos la legalización general, es la siguiente: ¿Cómo reactivar el movimiento pro inmigrante que se estancó luego de los acontecimientos del 11 de septiembre? ¿Qué hacer para restituir el tema de reformar las leyes de inmigración a la agenda política nacional como asunto de primer orden?

A mí no me cabe la menor duda de lo que debemos hacer: continuar expandiendo el trabajo que hemos venido desarrollando y asegurarnos de que incorporamos a éste a los más amplios sectores de la sociedad norteamericana. Desde el pasado se viene consolidando la Coalición Pro Inmigrante conformada por el movimiento obrero, organizaciones de fe, y de la comunidad. Urge que esforcemos por hacer más. En este sentido, a principios de agosto de este año mi sindicato (SEIU -el más grande del país) y la Asociación Nacional Para el Avance de la Gente de Color (NAACP -la organización pro derechos civiles más grande del país) sostuvieron una conferencia de prensa en Washington, D.C., para hacer un llamado al gobierno de EU a que extendiese derechos a inmigrantes indocumentados. En dicha ocasión el presidente de la junta directiva de la NAACP, Julian Bond, declaró: "La lucha por la legalización es la lucha de los afroamericanos. Es la lucha de los latinos. Es la lucha de la comunidad de origen asiático. Y vamos a combatir unidos para que

se escuche nuestra voz".

Después del 11 de septiembre, ambas organizaciones, ratificamos nuestro compromiso mutuo de esforzarnos por construir un país más libre, más justo y más unido.

Durante la reunión nacional de los directores de la NAACP, celebrada en la ciudad de Los Angeles el pasado 19 de octubre, declaré públicamente a dicho liderato y a sus invitados: "La gran mayoría de los inmigrantes, incluyendo a los indocumentados, son trabajadores. Quieren a América. Y contribuyen a este país, al que tanto aprecian, de múltiples formas: pagando impuestos y colaborando como voluntarios en sus comunidades; contribuyen con sus talentos y también asisten en la protección de nuestra nación con más de 50 mil inmigrantes no ciudadanos que actualmente se desempeñan en nuestras Fuerzas Armadas". Este, así como todo el resto de mi mensaje, fue muy bien recibido por el liderato del NAACP.

A los pocos días adoptaron una resolución política muy favorable a lograrle derechos a los trabajadores indocumentados, que de esta forma suma a esta importantisima organización de los derechos civiles a la lucha por la legalización general. Las razones son obvias. Después de todo, la lucha por lograr reformas a las leyes de inmigración no es un tema en el que nos tengamos que enfrentar los latinos a los afroamericanos. El tema de la inmigración ni siquiera es un tema exclusivamente de los latinos. Tampoco es un tema que se adelante a otros temas críticos a los hacen frente comunidades. Al fin de cuentas, el tema de la inmigración no es sino otra parte que integra la más amplia agenda social, la cual nos concierne a todos y por la que debemos de

No podemos detenernos. Ahora más que en otro tiempo no es el momento de achicarnos, sino de que crezcamos. En esta lucha todos somos responsables. Logrando la unidad y la participación de todas las fuerzas sociales posibles, obtendremos la fuerza suficiente para asegurar que la incertidumbre que viene experimentando nuestro pueblo se transforme en certeza de que sus contribuciones a esta sociedad los hacen merecedores de la legalización al más corto plazo.

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LHCC

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will be publishing a Minority Business Directory in conjunction with a Membership Directory. The directory will be used for networking and will be provided to city, county, federal, and state agencies as well as businesses and corporations who want to do business with minorities. Target date for completion is February 2002.

There is no charge for this listing. If you own or know someone who owns a minority business, please send the name of the business, owner/manager name, address, phone, fax, and e-mail address to our office at:

Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce P.O. Box 886 Lubbock, Texas 79408 For more info., please call Juliana at the LHCC office at 762-5059

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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.- November 21, 2001 Showtime Renews "Soul

Showtime has engineered some major reshuffling of its originalseries schedule, giving a 20-episode commitment to action-drama "Street Time," renewing "Soul Food" and "Resurrection Blvd." and canceling the rookie series "Going to California" and "Leap Years."

"Street Time" stars Rob Morrow as a narcotics smuggler who returns to his wife and son after five years in prison, facing two antagonists -parole officers played by Scott Cohen and Erica Alexander.

About the renewal of "Soul Food," Showtime programming president Jerry Offsay said, "This

Food," "Resurrection Blvd." decision was a no-brainer." Of Showtime's eight regularly scheduled series, "Soul Food" is the second highest-rated, behind "Queer as Folk."

As reward for its audience delivery, Showtime has picked up "Soul Food" for another two seasons, covering 40 hourlong episodes, which will keep the series running on the network well into 2004, Offsay said.

Showtime is being more cautious about its renewal of "Resurrection Blvd.," committing to only 15 episodes. Offsay acknowledged that the show's ratings are well below what he would like.



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Lubbock's Numero Uno Tejano hit station Magic 93.7 *For all you internet users there are a couple of new Tejano sites up www.shelly-online.com and www.losdesperadoz.com and don't forget to log onto the Magic site, www.kxtqmagic93.com

* All you Latin Breed fans out there the wait is almost over ... the new Latin Breed CD is almost done!!!!

Hasta La Proxima have a SAFE TEJANO DAY !!!! Bueno Bye@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!

MAGIC 93.7 "Top 10"

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"Resurrection" because Lewis Might Finally Get features more Latinos both in front of and behind the camera than any English-language series, Offsay said Showtime's affiliate sales department uses the series as a sales tool to get more Hispanics to

Neither "Going to California" nor "Leap Years" were able to chalk up a sufficient audience in their first season of 20 hourlong episodes apiece to warrant a second-year renewal.

"Going to California," in particular, Offsay said, "needed 18to 34-year-old males to make it successful, but we've never made anything else directed at them, so they weren't used to watching us. Our movies and series appeal mostly to adults between the ages of 30 and 50."

Before Showtime commissions another series appealing to young adults, Offsay said he's going to approach Viacom corporate sibling MTV to work out a promotional strategy that would make MTV viewers aware of the series.

A few months ago, Showtime renewed "Queer as Folk" and "The Chris Isaak Show," each for a second season.

Rookie sci-fi/action series 'Jeremiah" premieres on Showtime in mid-2002. In the show, stars Luke Perry and Malcolm Jamal Warner fight their way in a futuristic world similar to that of the "Mad Max" movies.

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Friday, May 24, 2002

Why enroll in TTF?

SOURCE: Carole Keeton Rylander,

His Wish: Tyson become subscribers to the network.

> LAS VEGAS -- Lennox Lewis has his championship belts back. Now he wants Mike Tyson.

Lennox Lewis has the belts; who's first in line to try to take them away?(AP) "Since Evander Holyfield fight (in 1999) I've been waiting for Tyson," Lewis said Sunday after regaining the WBC-IBF heavyweight titles on a it." fourth-round knockout of Hasim Rahman.

Lewis, 36, might not have to wait much longer.

Keeping an Eye on Texas

The Early Bird Gets the... Affordable

The current enrollment period for the Texas Tomorrow Fund (TTF),

the state's prepaid college tuition program, is open until May 2002.

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160 credit hours of tuition and required fees at any public college or

university, or the estimated average tuition and required fees at any

school, is a Texas resident or has a parent who is a Texas resident

When does the current TTF enrollment period end?

"HBO is committed to making a Lewis-Tyson fight," HBO president Ross Greenburg said. "We will negotiate with our brethren at Showtime."

Tyson congratulated Lewis for recapturing the title.

"He said he wants me," Tyson said. "Well, I really look forward to

Lewis has a multifight contract with HBO, while Tyson is tied to Showtime.

"We already have had many discussions with Showtime and now it's time to make it happen," Greenburg said.

Making it happen probably would be easier without Don King, who promoted Saturday night's rematch at Mandalay Bay.

Rahman has a multifight deal with King, but Lewis had a contract with the promoter only for Saturday's match. Lewis called King "a truly great

promoter," but Tyson has said he would not fight again for King. He and King are suing one another.

In boxing, however, yesterday's enemies are today's friends, especially when megabucks are involved.

Tyson, 35, a former undisputed champion, is expected to fight Ray Mercer on Jan. 19 at a site to be determined. The match has not been announced officially.

John Ruiz is the WBA heavyweight champion, and will defend his title in a third bout against Holyfield on Dec. 15 at Foxwoods Resort Casino at Ledyard, Conn. Lewis had become

undisputed champion outpointing Holyfield, but was stripped by the WBA for not giving Holyfield a rematch.

A Tyson fight would be a mandatory WBC title defense for Lewis.

Lewis appeared headed for a Tyson bout when he was upset by Rahman on a one-punch knockout in the fifth round April 22 in South Africa.

Lewis admittedly took Rahman too lightly in that fight. Not this time.

"When we went to camp, everybody was focused and they kept me focused," Lewis said.

The first two rounds were a battle of jabs. Lewis than hurt the 29year-old Rahman with a couple of rights to the head in the third, and shook him with another right 20 seconds into the fourth round.

The end came at 1:29 of the fourth, when Lewis landed a left hook and crashing right to the jaw that dropped Rahman flat on his back. He struggled up at the count of nine but fell again, and referee Joe Cortez signaled the fight was

couldn't handle my movement," Lewis said. "I gave him different looks."

Rahman's championship reign of 209 days was the shortest in heavyweight history -- four days shorter than that of Leon Spinks, who won and lost in fights with Muhammad Ali in 1978.

"He had his 15 minutes of glory," Lewis said. "The titles were on loan. They're now back with

"That's three times, baby," Lewis shouted after becoming the fourth man to win back at least a share of the heavyweight championships. The others were Floyd Patterson, Ali and Holyfield.

El Editor

Vinny Testaverde Needed Few Passing Heroics to Lead the Jets Past the Dolphins

Didn't they change the rules to open up the passing game?

In the days' biggest game, in which the Jets beat the Dolphins 24-0, Vinny Testaverde threw for just 76 yards and one touchdown. That's because the Jets had two interception returns for touchdowns that allowed them to sit on a lead. Four other starting quarterbacks

won without throwing for over 175 yards: Philadelphia's Donovan McNabb (129), Seattle's Matt Hasselbeck (134), Cleveland's Tim Couch (144) and Tennessee's Steve McNair (172). Tony Banks (who left with a concussion in the second quarter) and Kent Graham, the two Washington Redskins quarterbacks, combined to throw for 150 in their 17-10 victory over the Denver Broncos.

So what gives? Why has "pass" become a dirty four-letter word?

Turnovers and returns for touchdowns made big throwing days by these quarterbacks unnecessary this week.

Of the six teams, four had some sort of return for a touchdown. The Jets and Eagles each had two interception returns for scores. The Browns and Titans each had one return for a score.

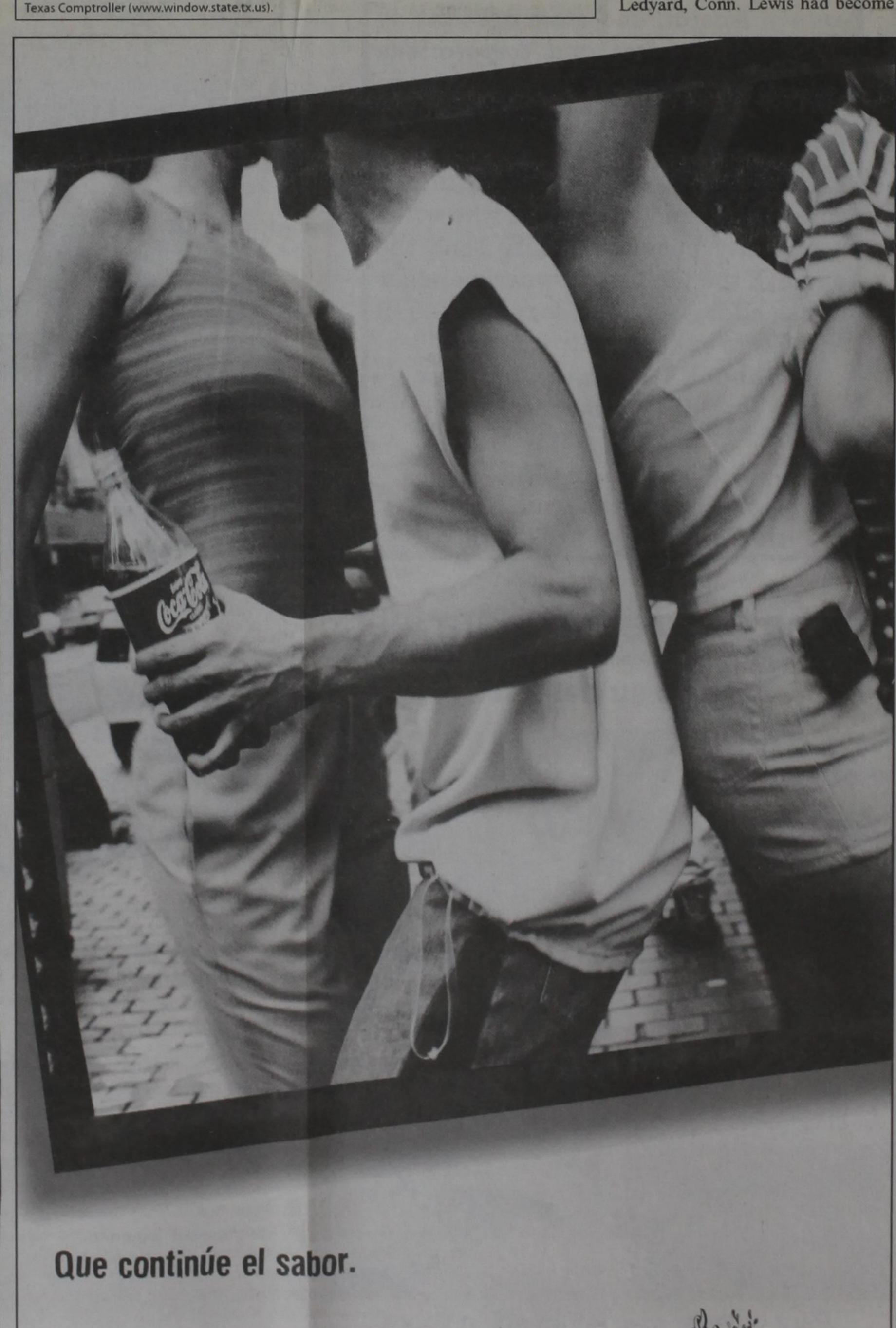
Five of the six teams won the turnover battle; only Washington did not.

That isn't to say that teams can't win by throwing. Warner is proof of that. Atlanta's Chris Chandler (352 yards) and Arizona's Jake Plummer (334 yards) also won with big passing days.

Detroit's Charley Batch threw for 436 yards and lost; Tampa Bay's Brad Johnson threw for 399 with the same result. Both teams lost the turnover battle and were forced to scramble from behind.

Don't get fooled. You still need a solid passing game to be successful in the NFL. Winning when your quarterback has the day off isn't going to happen every week, which is why Warner's Sunday night show was more promising in the long run than the games won by sub-200-yard passers.

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Diabetes Among Latinos

What Is Diabetes?

Diabetes is a disease that affects the body's ability to produce or respond to insulin, a hormone that allows blood glucose (blood sugar) to enter the cells of the body and be used for energy. Diabetes falls into two main categories: type 1, which usually occurs during childhood or adolescence, and type 2, the most common form of the disease, usually occurring after age 45. Diabetes is a chronic disease that has no cure.

How Does It Affect Latinos?

* The prevalence of type 2 diabetes is 2 times higher in Latinos than non-Latinos whites.

* 1.2 million or 10.6% of all Mexican Americans have diabetes.

* Approximately 24% of Mexican Americans in the United States and 26% of Puerto Ricans between the ages of 45-74 have diabetes.

* Nearly 16% of Cuban Americans in the United States between the ages of 45-74 have diabetes.

Latinos and Diabetic Complications

* Diabetic retinopathy is a term used for all abnormalities of the small blood vessels of the retina caused by diabetes, such as weakening of blood vessel walls or leakage from blood vessels. The prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in Mexican Americans is 32-40%.

* Ten to twenty-one percent of all people with diabetes develop kidney disease. In 1995, 27,900 people initiatedtreatment for end stage renal disease (kidney failure) because of diabetes. Among people with diabetes, Mexican Americans are 4.5 to 6.6 times more likely to suffer from end stage renal disease.

What Is Needed?

In ideal circumstances, Latinos

with diabetes will have their disease under good control and be monitored frequently by a health care team knowledgeable in the care of diabetes.

* Patient education is critical. People with diabetes can reduce their risk for complications if they are educated about their disease, learn and practice the skills necessary to better control their blood glucose levels, and receive regular checkups from their health care team.

* People with diabetes, with the help of their health care providers, should set goals for better control of blood glucose levels, as close to the normal range as is possible for them.

* Health care team education is vital. Because people with diabetes have a multi-system chronic disease, they are best monitored and managed by highly skilled health care professionals trained with the latest information on diabetesto help ensure early detection and appropriate treatment of the serious complications of the disease. A team approach to treating and monitoring this disease serves the best interests of the patient.

Could you have diabetes and not

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Sixteen million Americans have diabetes - one in three does not know it! Take this test to see if you are at risk for having diabetes. Diabetes is more common in African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Asian-Americans, and Pacific Islanders. If you are a member of one of these ethnic groups, you need to pay special attention to this test. To find out if you are at risk answer the following click and questions "CALCULATE" to information is returned.

U.S. Latinos Urge Congress to Act Fast to Boost Weak Economy

The Board of Directors of The Latino Coalition (TLC) and the Hispanic Business Roundtable (HBR) today launched a website, www.FreeTradeforAmericas.com, as part of their campaign to educate the Chairman Dore executive vice part of their campaign to educate opportunities."

The facts are

Hispanic community on the benefits of free and fair trade and to urge them to call on Congress to immediately pass Trade Promotion Authority (TPA), HR 3005.

commerce provides enormous opportunities for U.S. business and workers, and particularly those in the U.S. Hispanic community.

"Since the North America Free

"Our Boards strongly believe that having the U.S. as a party to only two out of the 130 preferential trade agreements in the world today is damaging our economy," said TLC the U.S. Our community benefits

Chairman Dorene Dominguez, executive vice president of Vanir Construction Management in Los Angeles, Calif. "U.S. business and workers are missing vital opportunities."

The facts are clear, international commerce provides enormous opportunities for U.S. business and workers, and particularly those in the U.S. Hispanic community. "Since the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), we have witnessed a very significant growth in the number and the size of Hispanic-owned businesses in the U.S. Our community benefits

from the distinct competitive advantage when conducting business with Latin America of being bilingual and bicultural. Increased trade has opened the door for business opportunities for our entrepreneurs and our workforce," said HBR President Mario Rodriguez, CEO of Jonathan Grey & Associates Inc. in San Clemente,

"But we cannot just stop with NAFTA," Rodriguez added. "The U.S. should be negotiating agreements with other countries in Latin America to expand business and job opportunities. While we

debate amongst ourselves, Canada and other countries have already negotiated agreements, businesses have cemented opportunities, and their economies and workers are benefiting from them."

"The data is clear: TPA is extremely important in expanding economic opportunities in the U.S. Hispanic community," said HBR Board Member Remedios Diaz-Oliver, CEO of All American Containers, Inc. in Miami, Fla. "We will make sure that Hispanic voters across the country know where their member of Congress continued on page 6

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SHOE





Hay Menos Latinos Matriculados En La Universidad Que Otros Grupos

Por Arlene Martinez

Si bien continua aumentando el total de los hispanos matriculados en la educación pos-secundaria, el porcentaje de los que asisten a la universidad no mantiene el ritmo del incremento en la población latina, según un muestreo nacional de universidades hecho por Hispanic Link. Al mismo tiempo, muchas universidades están haciendo más esfuerzos por atraer a más latinos.

Los hispanos son 14.5 por ciento de la población a la edad que tradicionalmente asiste a la universidad, de 18 a 24 años, pero son sólo 8-10 por ciento de la población estudiantil universitaria. La Oficina del Censo de los EEUU proyecta que para el año 2025, los hispanos serán 22 por ciento de los residentes nacionales de edad universitaria.

Aproximadamente 1.36 millones de hispanos están matriculados en cursos de educación superior en los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico, según un análisis de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades de la última información disponible, del 1997-98. Apenas uno en cada cuatro (27.5 por ciento) de los hispanos entre los 18 y los 21 años están matriculados en la universidad. A comparación, los blancos se matriculan en un 46.1 por ciento.

"Los números crecen muy rápidamente por la población que aumenta rápido, pero no aumenta la tasa de la matricula", dijo presidente de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades, el Dr. Antonio Flores. "Durante los últimos 20 años los números han fluctuado, sin mostrar nada consistente ni significante como patrón de transformación". Casi 75 por ciento de los estudiantes universitarios hispanos se concentran en cinco estados: California, Texas, Illinois, Florida y Nueva York.

Cifras de matricula adelantada para el otoño del 2001 de estudiantes de primer año en las instituciones participantes en el muestreo no indican cambios significativos en los porcentajes, pero si los números en total podrían establecerse como los más altos nunca.

-- De 55,083 estudiantes aceptados a los ocho recintos de la Universidad de California, 7,630 eran hispanos, el mayor número en los últimos cinco años. Más de la mitad, 3,207, se calcula asistirán, basado en cifras preliminares, un incremento de 1 por ciento del 2000.

-- La matrícula de hispanos subió en 10 de las 11 universidades públicas de Florida -- siend la excepción la Universidad de Florida -- lo cual representa el único grupo étnico cuyo porcentaje y además los números reales subieron. No obstante, los estudiantes de color siguen siendo 36 por ciento de la población estudiantil total, consistente con los últimos cinco años. Dentro del sistema universitario de Texas:

-- Austin, el recinto universitario más grande de toda la nación en base a cifras preliminares del 2001,

con 50,613 estudiantes, presenció un aumento en el número de estudiantes hispanos de primer año de 13 (1,011 a 1,024), en otras palabras, 0.8 por ciento.

-- El Paso, si bien el porcentaje de estudiantes hispanos matriculados disminuyó un poco, 73.7 por ciento de la clase que comienza su primer año es hispano. La matrícula de estudiantes graduados subió de 1,199 a 1,349.

-- En Dallas, una universidad orientada predominantemente hacia la ciencia y la tecnología, orgullosa de ser la segunda universidad en términos del número de títulos conferidos en las ciencias informáticas a nivel nacional, presenció un aumento en la población estudiantil hispana de 33 estudiantes.

La Universided de Texas en El Paso añadió nueve programas de doctorado durante los últimos 12 años, y ha aumentado los cursos ofrecidos por la noche y el fin de semana para los programas de maestria. La variedad y asequibilidad de los cursos es lo que ha atraido a los estudiantes graduados, dice la Dra. Sally Andrade, directora del Centro de Evaluación, Investigación y Planificación Institucional de la universidad.

"Nosotros, como todos, seguimos preocupados por el acceso que tienen los hispanos merced a las realidades económicas y responsabilidades familiares que tienen", dijo Andrade. "Hemos trabajado mucho para promover la matrícula de graduados, y estamos reclutando mucho entre los programas de maestría y doctorado".

El Dr. Lawrence Redlinger, director de la Oficina de Planificación Estratégica de la Universidad de Texas en Dallas dijo que la universidad está tratando activamente de llevar a los hispanos las áreas de concentración como la ciencia y la tecnología, ofreciendo apoyo académico a los estudiantes de secundaria calificados. Los hispanos -- el segmento de la población estudiantil más creciente en UT Dallas -normalmente se reciben títulos en las humanidades, negocios y profesiones relacionadas a la salud, dice el Consejo Nacional de la Estadisticas de Educación de figuras de 1998. Los hispanos son el grupo de mayor crecimiento en la universidad, añadió. "Todos tenemos que saber manejar la computadora", dijo Redlinger. "Así, esperamos, la generación que sigue pueda progresar más allá del nivel de sus padres".

Los oficiales de la Universidad de Michigan en Ann Arbor, la universidad pública más grande del estado, calculan que los hispanos serán 4 por ciento de la clase de primer año, porcentaje invariable desde 1997. Los hispanos son 3.3 por ciento de la población total de Michigan.

"Yo sé que muchos de nuestros estudiantes latinos vienen de otros estados y de hecho hemos aumentado nuestros esfuerzos de recluta-

miento en el sur y en el suroeste," dijo Pam Horn, directora asistente de admisiones en la Universidad de Michigan en Ann Arbor. "Aunque no somos una universidad cara para los que vienen de fuera del estado, atraerlos a un estado con frío puede ser dificil. Pero los pasos los hemos dado y espero veamos números crecientes (de estudiantes hispanos)".

La Universidad de Alabama en Birmingham, con una clase de primer año 2001 de 1,305, tuvo siete hispanos, a comparación de 26 el año pasado. Aunque la población latina de Alabama incrementó 208 por ciento en la última década, a 1.7 por ciento, mucho del crecimiento se debe al sector rural y los trabajadores migrantes, que es un grupo inestable con niños peque-

"No existe nuestra parte del mercado", dijo vice presidenta asistente de la Administración de la Matricula, Sue McKinnon. "No hemos visto surgir suficiente población hispana de secundaria en el estado. Se verá en cinco años, y será un boom tremendo. Estamos viendo con lupa la comunidad, esperando tras el telón a que cambie la demografia".

McKinnon enfatizó la importancia de comenzar a reclutar estudiantes desde los primeros años de la escuela intermedia y secundaria, en particular en las áreas rurales que contienen la población más grande de hispanos en el estado.

La tasa de abandono de la secundaria sigue muy alta y muchos de los que se gradúan no tienen la preparación académica necesaria para entrar a una universidad de cuatro años, lo cual los obliga a matricularse en universidades comunitarias y en otras instituciones sin exigencias de selección que tal vez no ofrezcan el apoyo ni los recursos para hacer progresar su educación, dijo Flores.

La Asociación Hispana de Universidades proyecta que dentro de 14 años habrá 3.5 millones de estudiantes más, además de la población actual, de los cuales 40 por ciento será hispano.

"Se debe crear un ambiente universitario que los apoye, en términos culturales y sociales, y poder contar con profesores y una administración que refleje la diversidad del recinto" es clave, dijo Flores. Además, añadió, ya que la población latina es tan joven, las universidades deben colaborar con la educación primaria hasta la secundaria para asegurar el éxito.

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for News that Count



Levelland Coed Among Miss Caprock Nominees

Adriana Pompa from Levelland is among 16 nominees competing for a \$500 college scholarship and the title during the 44th annual Miss Caprock Scholarship Pageant Friday, Nov. 30, at South Plains College in Levelland.

Pompa, 19, is a freshman speech pathology major and daughter of Henry and Linda Pompa from Levelland. She also serves as president of the Catholic Student Organization on

Tickets to the pageant are \$2 a person and can be purchased through the SPC Office of Student Activities or at the door. The festivities begin at 7 p.m. in the Tom T. Hall Performance Center in the Creative Arts

Building. The winner will receive a \$500 scholarship, and the first runner-up will receive a \$300 scholarship. Steve Bryant, director of development, will serve as master of ceremo-

of judges prior to the selection of Miss Caprock and her court. Deanna Zabin, Miss Caprock 2001, will present the crown to the winner. Other Levelland candidates are Nakeshia Graves, 20, Breann Burtner, 19, and Heidi Hicks, 18. Area nominees are Ray-Chel Carr, 20, from Sundown, Amanda Dawn Beard, 19, from Smyer, and Kelley Dunn, 18, from Bledsoe. Lubbock nominees are Ashley Emerson, 18, Monica Hammond, 18, an Pamela Wood, 19. Other contestants are Candace Bowers, 19, from Plains, Chrystal Thompson, 18, from Sweetwater, Chrishelle Marie Young, 18, from Cameron, Tiffany McDuff, 18, from Rule, Amy Martin, 19, from

and casual wear. Five finalists will be asked a question by a panel

For more information, contact the SPC Student Activities Office at 894-9611, ext. 2378.

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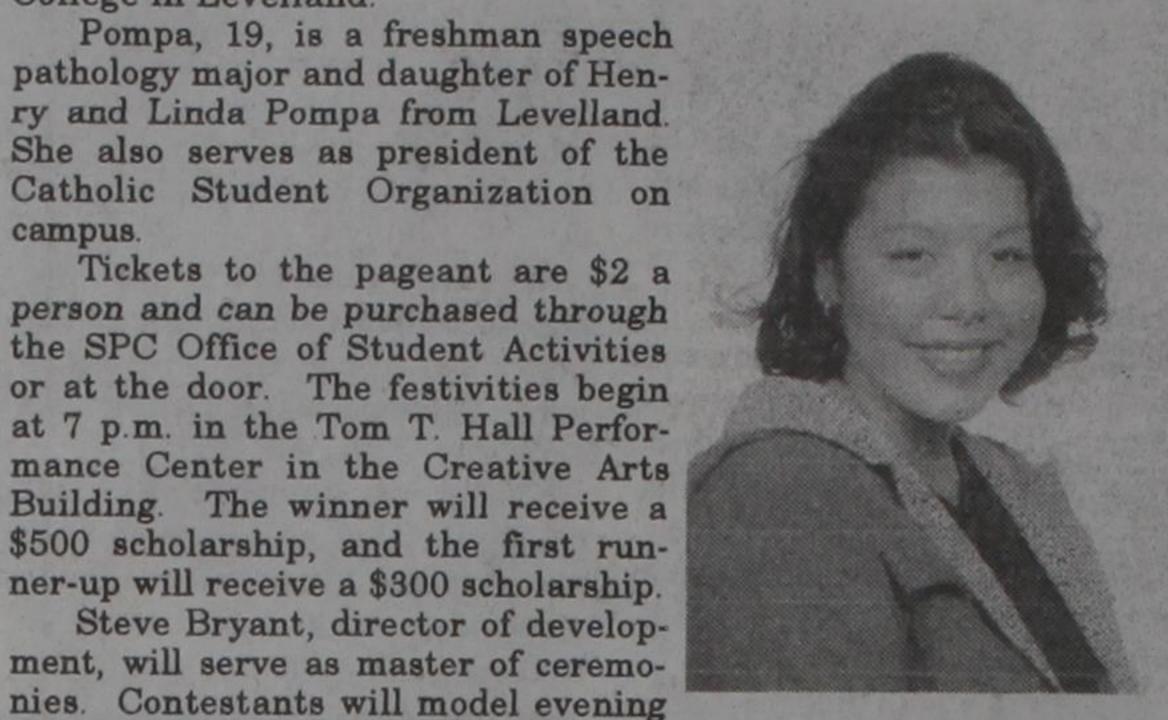
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should know that this is a vote that we will be watching closely." The Latino Coalition and the Hispanic Business Roundtable are non-profit, non-partisan organizations based in Washington, D.C. They were established in 1995 to address policy issues that directly affect the well-being of Hispanics in the U.S. Their agenda is to develop and promote policies that will enhance overall business, economic and social development

From Page 5

stood on this important issue."

"We urge Hispanic business-

owners and their workers to visit

the website and sign the petition so

we can present it to key Members

of Congress before they vote on

this issue," said TLC Board

Member Emil Peña, CEO of

Generation Power Inc. in Houston,

Texas. "Their support will show

that providing the President with

the power to negotiate trade

agreements, in order to expand

opportunities for U.S. businesses

and their workers, is an extremely

community. Members of Congress

issue

for

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of Hispanics. Childress, and Ashley Kinsolving, 18, from Tatum, N.M. GOMBAIL BAILBOND

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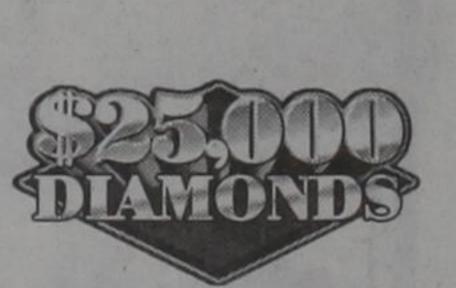
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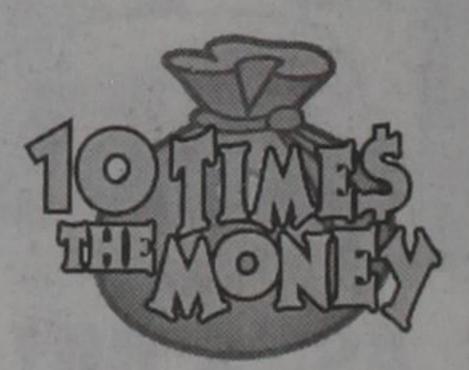
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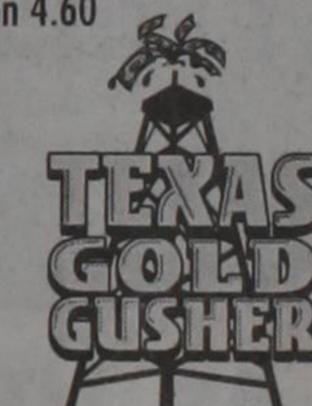
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