

el *Salidor*

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"El Respeto a Derecho
Ajeno es la Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez

Week of Oct. 28, thur Nov. 3, 2004

Lubbock, TX USA

A Time to Vote -- A Time to Decide

Your vote is your voice in government. It is more. It is the strength and the powerful force of the people in building government. Voters select what type of government, how much government and who governs. By ignoring the election polls, people give away their voice, strength and power. People allow others to have authority over them by absence. Some people then complain that no one listens when their community has problems. No one listens because there is no voice. Some people will remain speechless. No one hears them. It is like the silence of a cemetery. Elected officials can not hear voiceless people and they will ignore them.



Your Vote is your Voice. Regain you Voice. Be Heard, not Ignored.

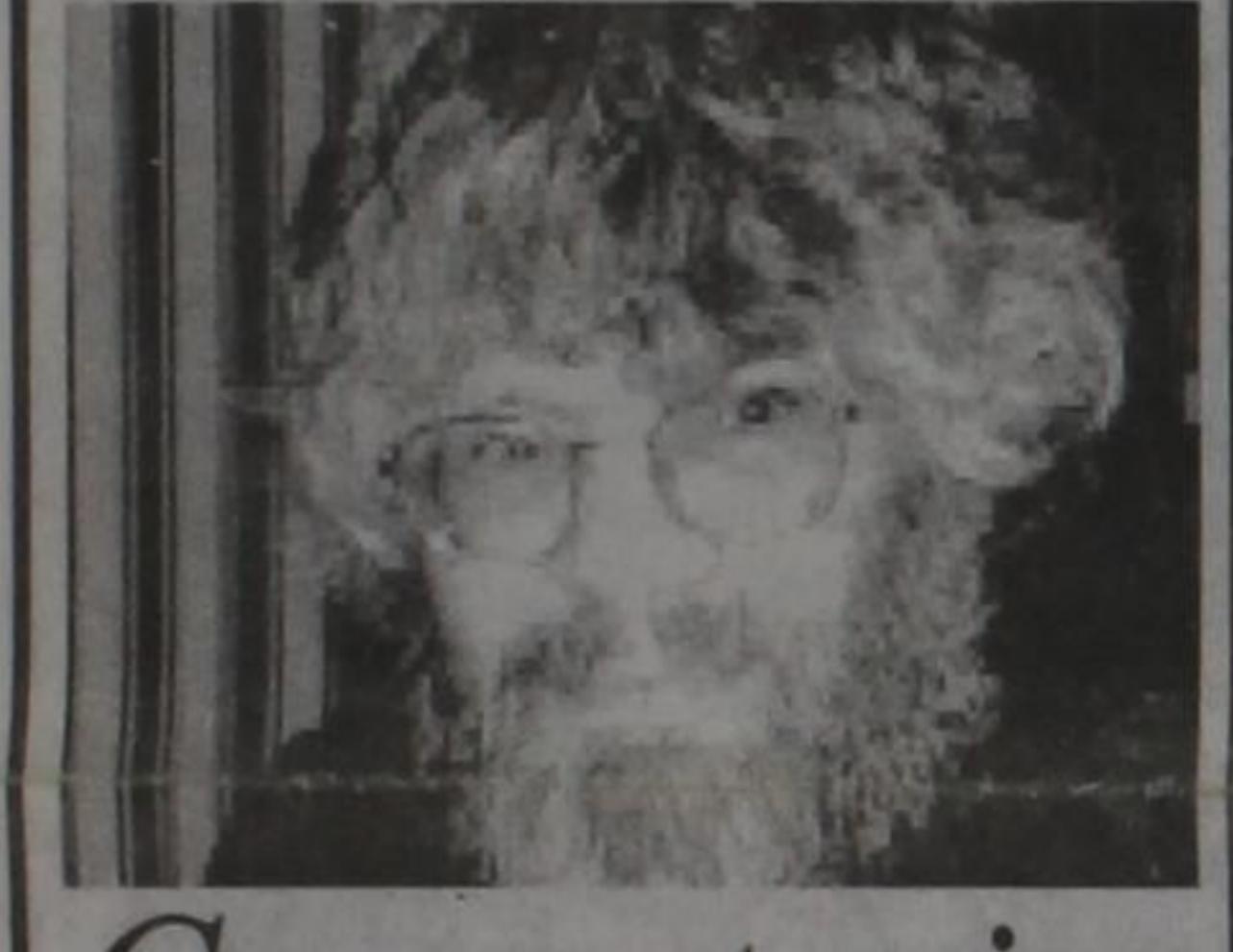
JR Molina

Vote on Tuesday November 2

Grupos Latinos Están Activos Para Desafiar la Intimidación a los Votantes

Por Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

Preparándose para las elecciones del 2 de noviembre, las organizaciones latinas y de derechos civiles a través del país han estado trabajando activamente para no permitir que los votantes latinos sean intimidados de acudir a las urnas. Ya han estado ocurriendo casos de intimidación a los votantes, dirigidos hacia las personas de



Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

In five days a decision will be made. It will be made by millions of voters and will determine the fate of millions of people all over the world.

I'm not sure that all of us realize how much this election to choose the President of the United States means.

It means the difference between choosing a leader of the free world who will either be concerned about the needs of common people or be concerned about big business and the rich. It means choosing a President who will continue to involve us in immoral wars or a President who will try and work with other countries to solve problems. It means choosing a President who can be reasoned with or a President that no one can communicate with.

This list of reasons to vote for John Kerry is endless and all of them concern us as human beings.

Unfortunately on a fraction of us will take these words seriously. Only a few of us will take the initiative to take a little time out of their way to exercise their right to vote and to participate in an election.

Our that will affect not only them, but their children, their grandchildren, everyone in their family, their neighbor and everyone they know.

In five days a decision will be made. It will be made with or without your participation. For those who do not participate, I hope that your world will not hold it against you when things start getting worse, and we will never have the occasion to say we told you so.

For those of you who do go vote, ¡Muchísimas Gracias!

Write to Bidal at editor@lano.net

color y los inmigrantes.

Dos grupos importantes han presentado demandas para proteger a los hispanos y a otros de las irregularidades de votación y de la privación de derecho al voto.

Los Abogados con la Gente por el Estilo de Vida Estadounidense (PFAW por sus siglas en inglés) y la Unión Americana de Libertades Civiles (ACLU por sus siglas en inglés) han estado monitoreando las prácticas de voto que se están llevando a cabo. Ambos grupos están luchando para asegurar que los estados cuenten las votaciones provisionales, votaciones proporcionadas y emitidas por los votantes cuya identidad se cuestiona. Han surgido preocupaciones con relación al uso de máquinas electrónicas de votación que no producen recibos de papel que pueden ser usados en un segundo escrutinio de votos.

La PFAW demandó al estado de la Florida por su trabajo atrasado en las solicitudes de inscripción de votantes que el grupo dice que tiene un impacto dispar en los latinos y los negros. El ACLU también presentó una demanda en contra de Ohio por su uso continuo de fichas perforadas, que la organización afirma que tienen más índices de error y son utilizadas con más frecuencia en comunidades de personas de color.

Debbie López, la directora estatal del Proyecto de Votos de Arizona/Proyecto de Votos Latinos, un programa encabezado por la ACLU y el AFL-CIO (Federación Americana de Trabajadores-Congreso de Organizaciones Industriales), dice que si la

secuela de las elecciones del 2004 se parece a la del 2000, las organizaciones asociadas están preparadas para llevar sus quejas sobre irregularidades de votación e intimidación a los tribunales locales y federales.

Casos de intimidación de votantes e intentos de supresión surgieron durante la primaria del 31 de agosto. El caso más alarmante, cuenta a Hispanic Link, involucraba a un hombre que usó una camisa que decía "Aplicación de la Constitución de los E.E.U.U." y enfrentaba a los votantes y les preguntaba si eran ciudadanos americanos.

En la votación estatal está la Propuesta 200, que les requeriría a los individuos a proveer prueba de su ciudadanía americana cuando se inscriban para votar. Resultaría criminal que los empleados federales y estatales no presenten un informe cuando sospechen que un inmigrante indocumentado está solicitando beneficios gubernamentales. Esta medida tiene a su organización aún más preocupada sobre intentos de supresión a los votantes, dice.

En Georgia, el Fondo de Educación y Defensa Legal México-Americano (MALDEF por sus siglas en inglés) ha investigado alegaciones de intimidación dirigidas hacia los votantes latinos en dos condados antes de las primarias. En ambos casos, los candidatos locales y los miembros comunitarios desafilaron a personas que, o tenían apellidos en español, o se identificaban como latinos en los formularios de inscripción.

Día De Los Muertos Procesión

LUBBOCK - El Día De Los Muertos, or the Day of the Dead, is a Mexican celebration remembering and honoring loved ones who have died. It is believed that the spirits of the dead come back to Earth during this three-day holiday. The Buddy Holly Center will participate in a Citywide Procesión, a progressing four-site celebration, on Saturday, October 30, 2004.

The featured performer at the Buddy Holly Center will be Martin Espino, who will present Honoring Our Ancestors: Songs of Ancient Mexico. Espino performs early Mesoamerican music by using his sense of humor and strong and friendly motivational skills to turn the audience into an "Ancient Orchestra" by playing native period instruments and singing songs in indigenous languages.

The Citywide Procession schedule is as follows:

Saturday,

October 30th, 2004

5:30p.m. -

6:30p.m. - International Cultural Center

601 Indiana Avenue (7th & Indiana) 742-2974

The Procesión begins at the International Cultural Center. View artwork inspired by Dia De Los Muertos by Garon Cagle, Earl & Carolyn Chapman, Terry Cockerham, M.C. Farris, Dan Grife, Ann McDonald, Ashton Thornhill, Cassie Tondro, and Jeff Whitley. Also on display will be ten shadow-box ofrendas by local artists and music by Mariachi Amistad.

6:30p.m. - 7:30p.m. - Landmark Arts Gallery, Texas Tech School of Art

18th Street & Flint Avenue 742 - 3825

Your next stop is the Annual Juried School of Art Student's Day of the Dead Exhibition at the Landmark Arts Gallery. This exhibit features artworks that reflect the assimilation and translation of the students' own personal cultural background and experiences in to the vernacular of Dia De Los Muertos. The juror for 2004 is Celia Herrera Rodriguez, a painter, performance and installation artist from Oakland, California. She will also have a traditional ofrenda installation on display in the gallery from October 15th - 30th. Musical performers will be Ramón Peña y Los Grandes Cuatro. Refreshments provided.

(Continued Page 4)



Latino Groups Active in Challenging Voter Intimidation

By Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

In preparation for the Nov. 2 election, Latino and civil rights organizations across the country have been actively working to keep potential Latino voters from being intimidated from going to the polls. Instances of voter intimidation aimed at persons of color and immigrants have already been occurring.

Two major groups have filed suits to protect Hispanics and others against voting irregularities and disenfranchisement.

Attorneys with People for the American Way and the American Civil Liberties Union have been monitoring voting practices that are in place. Both groups are fighting to ensure that states count provisional ballots -- ballots provided to and cast by voters whose identity is questioned. Concerns have also risen with regard to using electronic polling machines which produce no paper receipts that can be used in a recount.

PFAW has sued the state of Florida over its backlog of voter registration applications the group says have a disparate impact on Latinos and blacks. The ACLU has also filed suit against Ohio for its continued use of punch cards, which the organization claims have high fault rates and are used more often in communities of color.

Debbie López, state director of Arizona Project Vote/Latino Vote Project, a program spearheaded by the ACLU and the AFL-CIO, says that if the fallout of the 2004 election resembles that of 2000, partner organizations are prepared to take complaints of voting irregularities and intimidation to local and federal courts.

Instances of voter intimidation and suppression attempts cropped up during Arizona's Aug. 31 primary. The most startling case, she recounts to Hispanic Link, involved a man wearing a shirt that read "U.S. Constitution Enforcement" confronting voters and asking them if they were U.S. citizens.

On the state ballot is Proposition 200, which would require individuals to provide proof of U.S. citizenship when registering to vote. It makes it a crime for federal and state employees to fail to file a report when they suspect an undocumented immigrant is applying for government benefits. This measure has her organization even more worried about attempts at voter suppression, she says.

In Georgia, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund has investigated allegations of intimidation aimed at Latino voters in two counties before the primaries. In both instances, local candidates and community members challenged persons who either had Spanish surnames or identified themselves as Latino on voter registration forms.

"This tactic undermines the Latino right to vote," says MALDEF policy analyst Joel Alvarado. MALDEF is currently working with state and federal officials, informing them of additional instances and how best to address them.

In Florida, technical glitches caused delays in voter verification and eligibility while incomplete ballots greeted the start of the state's early voting period Oct. 18.

The Justice Department is investigating reports that armed plainclothes officers from Florida's Department of Law Enforcement claiming they were probing voter fraud went door to door questioning elderly voters of color. In Orlando, according to Alma González of the Voter Protection Coalition Roundtable, there were an insufficient number of poll workers who spoke Spanish. This violates the consent decree signed with the Department of Justice, she says, adding that the statewide ballot was only partially translated into Spanish, also a violation.

Jorge Mursli, president of the Miami chapter of the ACLU and national director of Mi Familia Vota, a project that has so far registered 73,000 Latinos to vote, told reporters in an Oct. 20 teleconference that the group's aim is to ensure that no one leaves a precinct without exhausting all avenues to cast a ballot.

Earlier this year, a federal judge sided with the non-partisan voter registration project when the U.S. Department of Homeland Security banned the group from registering voters at a citizen naturalization ceremony. Florida election officials came under attack this summer when Secretary of State Glenda Hood was forced to abandon a plan to compile another purge list of felons after news leaked that the initial list included thousands of black and Latino ex-felons who had had their voting rights restored.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials Educational Fund in partnership with MALDEF last month launched a national bilingual hotline to safeguard voters.

Larry González, NALEO's Washington, D.C. director, says his organization is taking a wait-and-see attitude on legal action. Voter education goes a long way in making sure rights are protected, he notes. "If you know your rights, no one can take that away from you."

National Council of La Raza president Raúl Yzaguirre echoes his sentiments. "We don't want to prejudge the elections but we cannot have a repeat of the 2000 elections. It was a smear on our country. We need to have confidence that our votes count."

Additional reporting by Sonia Meléndez

Hispanic rights groups unite to fight voter discrimination

WASHINGTON - US civil rights groups expressed concern over alleged intimidation of Hispanic voters and said they will work to ensure their ballots are counted in the November 2 presidential election.

There are large Hispanic communities in key swing states such as Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Nevada.

In Florida there are tens of thousands of voters of Cuban and South American descent, while the western states have large blocs of Mexican-American voters.

Hispanics as a whole have traditionally voted for Democratic candidates, though Cuban-Americans have largely favored Republicans.

"We are truly concerned by the reports that your accent, your last name or the area in which you live may affect the ability to go to a polling place and cast your vote," said Janet Murguia, an official of the National Council of La Raza, a Washington-based Hispanic rights lobbying group.

There are some seven million Hispanics registered across the United States, one million more than in the 2000 presidential election, according to the group.

The head of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund (MALDEF), Anne Marie Tallman, said that her group is "seeing more directed intimidations for people with Spanish surnames and individuals who are bilingual."

Her group is especially concerned about voter intimidation in the southeastern United States, where there is a growing population of recent immigrants, many from Mexico.

The sheriff of Alamance County, North Carolina, picked up a list of the 125 registered Hispanic voters and gave it to immigration authorities to check their status, Tallman said.

"He also threatened to go door-to-door personally and with his department to ensure that immigration status was checked and make sure there was no 'perpetration of fraud by Latinos,'" Tallman said.

The rights groups have vowed to act against such intimidation.

"We know that together we can ensure that Latino voices not only will be heard, but that their votes will be counted properly," said Hector Flores, with the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

The Latino Vote Swings Like a Rock

By Carlos D. Conde

The Latino vote in the Nov. 2 Presidential elections is being touted again as the "swing vote," but it has as much swing as a rock as far as Republicans are concerned. As in previous national elections, about 65 percent of the Latino vote will go Democrat. President Bush will be happy to get 35 percent.

Don't ask me why but Latinos, particularly Mexican Americans who represent the largest bloc, would probably go Democratic even if the Virgen de Guadalupe was Bush's running mate.

It's not that President Bush is that bad or that challenger John Kerry is that great. Latinos don't like to hear this, but history shows that for all their pre-election bluster of being independent-minded, they are a voting bloc the Democrats can always depend on.

In the 2000 elections, Southern-bred Al Gore, who was hominy grits to tamales as far as relating to Hispanics, still got 62 percent of the Latino vote. If he had done as well with other niche groups he'd be president today.

Political scientists have long pondered the phenomenon of the Latino vote, but one simplistic theory, based on a Republican pollster's analysis, is that economic status has a lot to do with it. The perception is that poor Latinos tend

to vote Democrat and the more affluent, of whom there are not that many, go Republican.

That doesn't seem a huge revelation. Democrats have always billed themselves as the party of the downtrodden and we know there are plenty of us like that around. Republicans are stereotyped as the country club set, and likewise, Latinos are not noted for hanging around country clubs unless they're waiters.

So what goes with this "swing vote" swagger that Latinos throw at political parties every four years?

It's a warning to the candidates that they ignore Latinos at their own peril.

And that is largely what Bush and Kerry have done this year.

Kerry is not spending much time in Texas where almost half of the population is now Latino. For him, it's a state of diminishing returns. He knows Bush owns Texas so why waste time and resources?

Bush feels the same way about California, with a Latino population bigger than Texas and which, as usual, is expected to go Democrat. So he's concentrating on other states, with fewer Latinos but better prospects.

The candidates are spending a lot of time in so-called battleground states, Florida, which

infamously decided the winner in the last election, is the one with the most Latinos. Its Cuban-Americans like to boast that Bush owes the presidency to them because, after all, the Florida vote decided the 2000 election and, they delivered mightily for Bush.

What the Cuban Americans say is largely true. Although their overall voter potential is relatively small, in Florida's amazingly close race, the Latino vote can claim credit for putting Bush in the White House.

So is the Latino swing vote reality or mostly mirrors? All things being equal — and they are not — Latinos have the numbers in most of the Southwestern states and in Florida and perhaps even New York, New Jersey and Illinois to make a difference, but with some big "ifs."

One "if" is if the voting is close enough to be determined by a "swing vote" constituency as Latinos like to portray themselves. There are, however, other groups like the Jewish community in Florida or the religious right in Texas who can as easily frustrate the Latino bravado with their own version of the swing vote.

The second "if" is getting Latinos to get out and vote, which popular lore says they seldom bother to do but which the 2000 elections showed otherwise. As usual, the figures fluctuate depending on the source, but in the 2000 presidential election, the Latino turnout hovered between 6.5 million and over 7 million, a considerable improvement over 1996.

Projections for the Latino turnout in 2004 are even more optimistic. In an exhaustive analysis of voting trends, the United States Hispanic Leadership Institute says more than 8 million Hispanics have registered to vote. The National Council of La Raza predicts that actual Latino voters could increase from 5.7 million in 2000 to 7.6 million in 2004.

The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, a California-based Latino think tank, has an interesting analysis that gives the Latino "swing vote" some credence. It bodes better for Kerry than for Bush if Latinos vote true to fashion.

The TRPI predicts about 6.7 million Latinos will vote for president. The majority live in the nine states that make up 207 of the 270 electoral votes needed to win the presidency.

With the exception of Florida, the Latino vote in most of those states goes Democrat by nearly two to one. Even if Kerry hasn't made much of an effort to win Latino voters' hearts and minds, just being a Democrat is good enough.

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Five More Days!

By Abel Cruz

That's how long before the polls close and the voters of this country make their presidential choice known for who they want to lead this nation for the next 4 years. At least that is the way it used to work.

But after the 2000 election debacle, I doubt that that will be the case. Four years ago, Al Gore won the popular vote in this country, but George Bush won the Electoral College vote and therefore won the election. Of course, that was only after all the fuss about hanging chads and votes not being counted in Florida. Lawsuits were filed and the case went all the way to the Supreme Court before the final decision was made. This time, I expect that we will see some of the same from the losing side.

There has been some speculation that the Electoral College system should be abolished and that the presidential election should be decided by the popular vote. Larger states with large populations don't see a problem with that, but small states argue that their states would be left out of the process by virtue of their size. Both sides make a valid argument, but I don't expect the process to change. Doing so would require a constitutional amendment and it is highly doubtful that will happen anytime soon.

But your vote still counts. Remember that the popular vote is what drives the Electoral College votes, for the most part. So again, make your voice heard, and go out and vote.

Since I don't directly endorse candidates, I thought it might be fun to look at a few of the major races and make my prediction of who will win. Here we go...

President

This election will be decided by what are being referred to as the battleground states. There are about 20 and Texas is not one of them. Texas should be easily carried by George Bush. My prediction is that Bush will win the election by virtue of winning most of these states and John Kerry will be left with the consolation of winning the nation's popular vote.

Congressional Seat - District 19

Randy Neugebauer will be successful in his run for this seat. As the editorial endorsement in EE pointed out last week, experience does matter in this race, but political gerrymandering matters more. This district along with the rest of Texas was redistricted by Republicans Tom DeLay and his lapdog Rick Perry to make sure that a Republican would win this seat and that's what will happen. But if the Hispanic vote swings to Charles Stenholm, he will have a chance to win this seat. Unfortunately, I still think that Stenholm started courting the Hispanic vote a little too late. What's the old saying, "a day late and a dollar short"?

County Commissioner - Precinct 3

Ysidro Gutierrez should win easily in this race. I wish that his opponent Frank Gutierrez would have conducted a higher profile campaign. Unfortunately we did not see the local Republican Party go out of their way to support one of their own candidates.

US Senate

There are 34 seats up for grabs in the US Senate. There is a strong possibility that Democrat and currently Colorado's state Attorney General Ken Salazar will defeat his opponent Pete Coors. In Florida, former Housing and Urban Development Secretary Republican Mel Martinez should win the open Senate seat in Florida.

In South Dakota, Senate Majority leader Tom Daschle is fighting to keep his seat. My guess is that his opponent will win this election by a razor thin margin. The winner will be Republican John Thune.

Voter Turnout

My guess here is that the total voter turnout will be substantially more than in the last general election and the last local elections. This, as Martha Stewart might say, is a good thing. Nationally and locally, the Hispanic voter turnout will be higher than usual and will have an effect on the outcome in some of the races.

This is one prediction in which I hope I'm right!

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Bilingual Swing Voters and Watermelons Too

By Victor Landa

Just south of San Luis, Colorado, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, there is a big handmade sign in front of what I remember to be either a VFW or American Legion Post. I was driving on highway 159 on my way to Taos. The mountain scenery was abruptly broken by the bold lettering in red and blue. *Qué viva Bush. (Long live Bush)*, it read. And underneath, in lettering just as big and just as bold it said: *Pero que gane Kerry* (But may Kerry win). I had stumbled on the long-lost Latino swing voter.

It's not a myth. The swing voter is an important variable in this election. All the evidence one needs to prove their existence are the fluctuations we've seen in the weekly voter polls. A Kerry surge is broken by a slew of Swift Boat ads. A Bush bump is flattened by an unremarkable debate showing. The swing voter stands on a flimsy political foundation: it's the little things that move them.

The roughly 85-90 percent of the decided voters in the country are losing their patience. "What more do the others need to make up their minds?" they say.

To the majority of the voters, the options are very clear. President Bush and Senator Kerry are on opposing sides of most issues. Yet it's interesting that Bush, who hangs his hat on a resolute and unwavering character, is vying for the favor of what can best be described as a flip-flop voter. And

Kerry, a man who will entertain many facets of one idea, is asking for the wavering voter to be decided for him. Critics of the undecided say that the swing voter craves attention.

They've certainly got it. **But the undecided Latino voter is a new phenomenon.** Latinos have historically favored the Democratic Party, most recently by a two-to-one margin. This year, though, there are too many new Latino voters to make such an assertion. Most of the newly registered Latino voters are recently naturalized citizens. They have no voting record and they more than likely have not been polled.

The handmade sign in the southern Colorado mountains is telling. The undecided voters can be better described as menu voters. They side with one candidate on some issues and with another candidate on other issues. They can be pro-war and pro-choice; they can oppose taxes and favor wider health care. *Qué viva Bush*, pero que gane Kerry is a resolute nuance.

Most of the Latino swing voters live in states where they don't seem to matter. The bulk lives in Texas, California and New York; states already claimed by default by Republicans in the first instance and by Democrats in

the other two. But across the Southwest Latinos are poised to make a big difference. In Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona there are enough Latino voters to sway the election in one direction or the other. A surge in Latino participation could skew the outcome in any of these battleground states and re-shuffle all the plotted electoral vote scenarios. A sweep of all four states by either candidate could render Ohio and Pennsylvania pointless.

In Florida, long the bastion of Republican voting Cuban Americans, there are 400,000 new voters, which is impressive when you consider that in the past election the state was won by less than 600 votes. There is also an influx of new Mexican-American and Puerto Rican voters in Orlando and Tampa and this will be their first time at the Florida polls.

In Ohio the Latino population is small, but it's concentrated in the rust-belt areas around Lorain on the banks of Lake Erie, where Latinos make up roughly 21 percent of the population. If motivated enough, they could tip a fragile balance.

It's enough to keep pollsters awake at night. Anyone who may try to predict an election outcome will be faced with a stack of variables and a lack of clarity, especially when trying to predict the Latino vote. A friend tells me of a sign he saw along the highway in the Texas panhandle. A man was selling watermelons out of his pick-up truck

and his hand-painted, bilingual sign read: Watermelons, \$3.00 each, Sandias \$2.00 each.

We'll just have to wait until election night to find out.



"I know how important the election is to you . . . but the kids still prefer we give 'em candy instead of those Kerry-for-president buttons."

Our Annual Reunion among the Living & the Dead

By Elisa A. Martinez

When my husband Roberto presented me with the bouquet of chrysanthemums, he told me, "I brought you the colors of fall."

They're in a vase now in the living room. Every so often I walk in and inhale deeply the smell of the *campo santo*. The cemetery, the Holy place.

On Nov. 2 Mexicans celebrate death. It's neither a scary nor a spooky day. On the contrary, it's a day of joy that has been set aside to remember our loved ones who have died. We visit their tombs to clean and decorate them. We gather at the cemetery to exchange pleasant memories and spend the day feasting. At the end of the day hundreds of candles burn and the smell of the chrysanthemums lingers in the air.

My grandmother and I would go to the cemetery early in the day. My mother would drive us there with our large collection of empty coffee cans rattling around us in the back seat. At the entrance to the cemetery there were stands where a variety of flowers were

sold. We would stop and buy bunches of larkspurs and chrysanthemums and pile them high on our laps. She would drive along the winding path until we stopped at my aunt's tomb. She'd leave us there with our rake, a hand trowel, the grass shears, the pile of cans, the flowers and a basket filled with good food.

My grandmother made such a fuss about the plot. She would loosen the hard earth with her trowel and cut the grass neatly with her shears. She would rake and clean and raise big clouds of dust until everything was to her satisfaction.

She would forget me and everything else around her. She would remember out loud and laugh and cry with Sole dad, her daughter who had died so many years ago. The dust made me sneeze and I could see the furrows that the tears made on her face covered with dirt.

We would lug all the cans to the nearest spigot and fill them with water. Then she would dig around the gravestone and

place them solidly in the ground. With great care we would snip the stems and arrange the flowers.

It was a festive occasion, our visit with the dead. The cemetery was full of people going about their business of sprucing up their plots. Always the same people. They were like neighbors, *vecinos de foza*. They met once a year to spend the day together. We would sing along with the musicians' accordions and guitars as they walked around. For a small fee they played the tunes that brought back memories of better times.

The Franciscan priests with mud-caked sandals and dusty frocks would bless the tombs and even kneel with us and pray long rosaries.

Lunch time was special. We would all share in the feast. In the late afternoon my mother would pick us up and we would get in the car still full of the smell of chrysanthemums. The beautiful smell of the dead.

In Mexico they make elaborate altars for the dead. Food,

flowers and personal articles that once belonged to their loved ones surround the photographs placed at the head of the altars. Candles and colorful streamers of *papel picado* adorn the altars. Marigolds and chrysanthemums are strewn about. Special plates of food and personal articles such as cigarettes, pipes, candy and other favorites of the loved one are arranged carefully among the flowers. The strong, beautiful smell of the flowers will guide the souls on their yearly visit back to earth.

I make an altar on the buffet

in my kitchen. Photographs of my mother, father and grandmother are in their place of honor. I will surround them with the sugar skulls decorated with colored icing and the *calacas*, the porcelain skeleton figures of death dressed in colorful outfits, with smiles on their faces.

I arrange carefully their favorite "things" and the *pan de muerto*. The special bread of the dead covered with purple sugar and decorated with bones of dough will be consumed with good coffee on that second day of November. The

flowers will be there, too. The marigolds and the chrysanthemums. They will be there for two weeks.

We'll remember and share our meals with these good people, captured forever in the sepia photographs. The smell of the flowers will stay in my kitchen for a while. The beautiful smell of the *campo santo*.

My grandmother is buried now next to her daughter. Maybe I'll go back to clean their tombs. I think she will like that.

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Nuestra Reunion Anual con los Muertos

Por Elisa A. Martinez

"Te traje los colores del otoño," me dijo mi esposo Roberto al entregararme el ramo de crisantemas. Las puse en un florero en la sala.

De vez en cuando me acerco y respiro fuerte el perfume del campo santo. El perfume del panteón. El perfume del lugar del descanso eterno.

El día dos de noviembre los mexicanos celebramos la muerte. No es un día de miedo o de espanto. Al contrario, es un día lleno de alegría cuando recordamos a todos nuestros muertitos. Visitamos sus tumbas para limpiarlas y decorarlas.

Nos juntamos en el panteón y nos acordamos de tiempos pasados y festejamos con las ánimas. Cuando termina el día a la puesta del sol se ven las lumbres de cientos de veladoras y el perfume de las crisantemas nos asalta.

Me acuerdo cuando mi abuela

y yo nos íbamos desde temprano al panteón. Mi mamá nos llevaba en el carro. Yo me sentaba en el asiento de atrás con el ruido de todas las latas vacías de café. A la entrada del campo santo siempre había puestos donde vendían flores para los muertos. Allí se bajaba mi "ata" y compraba perritos y crisantemas y me las apilaba en las faldas. Manejábamos por las curvas del camino hasta llegar a donde estaba la tumba de mi tía.

Nos dejaba allí junto con el rastrillo, una palita para escarbábar, un par de tijeras para cortar zacate, las latas, las flores y la canasta con nuestra comida.

Con un gran escándalo mi abuela aflojaba la tierra con su palita y emparejaba el zacate con las tijeras. Luego rasca todo con el rastrillo y levantaba mucho polvo. Así seguía hasta quedar satisfecha con los resultados. Se olvidaba de mí y

todo. Se acordaba en voz alta y lloraba con Soledad, la hija que había perdido hacia ya muchos años. La polvareda me hacía estornudar y veía los arrollitos que hacían las lágrimas en las mejillas empolvadas de mi abuela.

Cargábamos todas las latas a la llave y las llenábamos de agua.

Luego mi abuela escavaba alrededor de la lápida y allí enterrábamos los botes firmemente en la tierra. Con cuidado colocábamos las flores dentro.

Nuestra visita con los muertos era una ocasión festiva. Había mucha gente allí, todos con el mismo afán. Siempre era la misma gente.

Parecían vecinos y en realidad sí lo eran. Eran vecinos de foza. Se reunían una vez al año a pasar el día. Cantábamos con los músicos que rondaban con sus acordiones y guitarras. No

continua en la página 4

STOP
REPUBLICAN plans to
END ALL BILINGUAL EDUCATION!

2004 Texas Republican Party Platform - Page 17

VOTE A STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET!

Early voting ends 10/29. General voting on Tuesday 11/2

Political advertising paid for by Lubbock County Democratic Party

405 50th Street • Lubbock, Texas

November 2, 2004

Early Vote: October 18 to 29, 2004

Diga "Sí" a Ysidro

Vote Democrat **Vote Democrat**
Say "Yes" to Ysidro

The Candidate with Education

B.B.A. and MBA from Texas Tech

The Candidate with Experience

20 years of Military Service

The Candidate with a 13 Year Record of

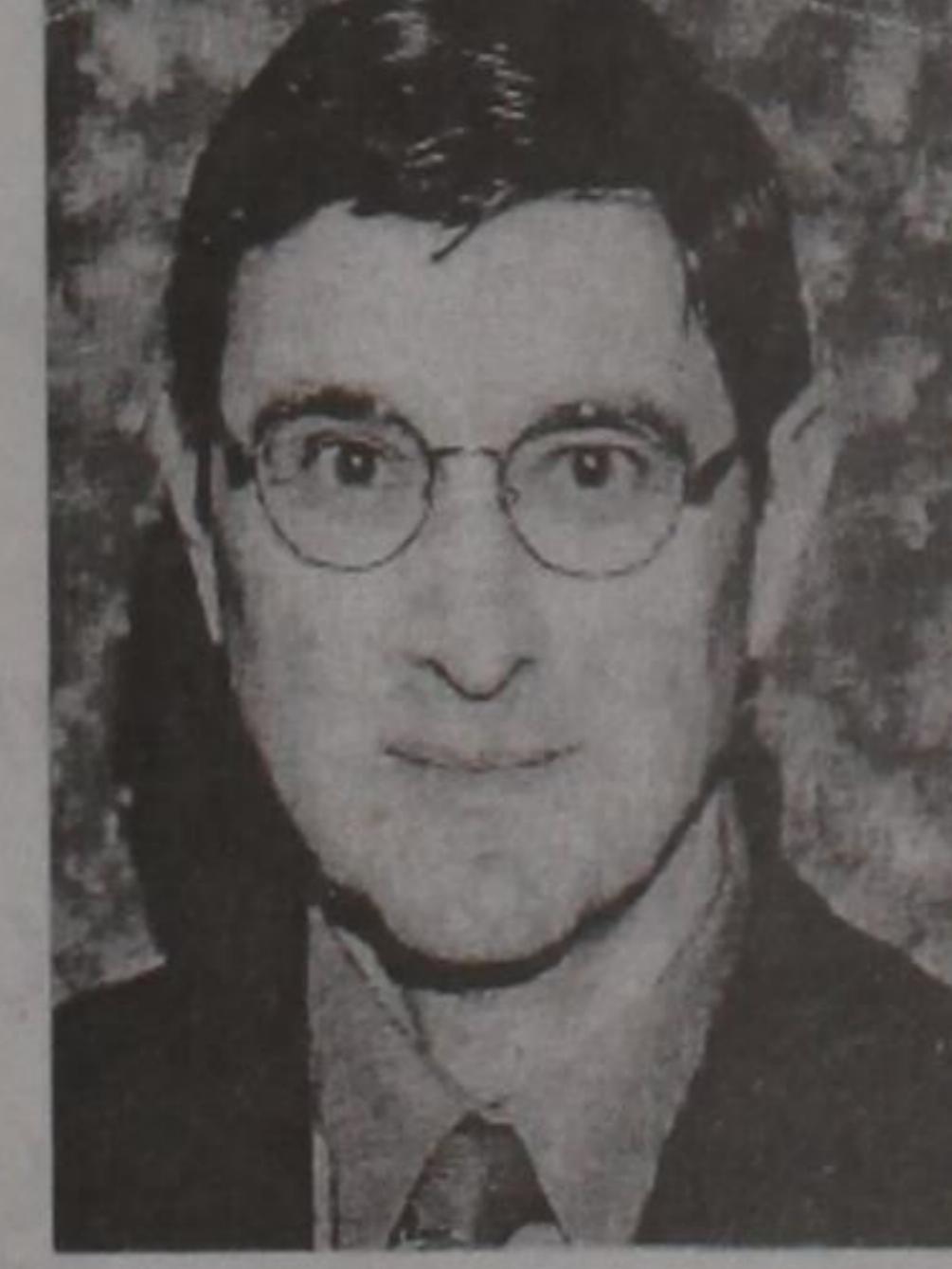
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DEMOCRAT FOR LUBBOCK COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Pct. 3

Visit my web page at: www.ysidrogutierrez.com Read about my vision for Lubbock

Political advertisement paid for by Ysidro Gutierrez for County Commissioner Pct. 3. Madaleno Hernandez-Treasurer

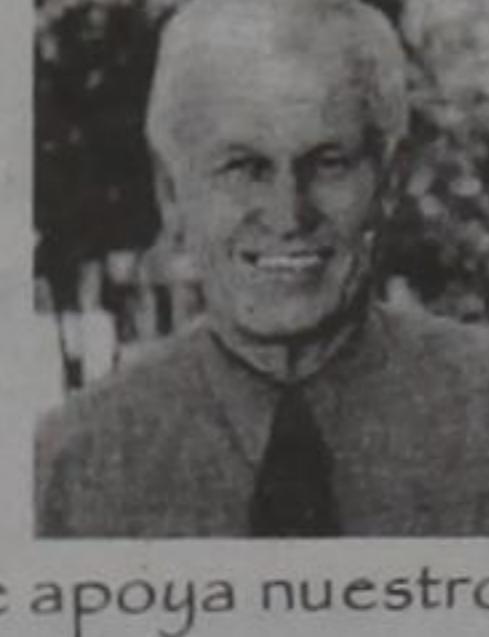
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La Maquina Musical

¿PORQUE CHARLIE STENHOLM DEBE DE SER RE-ELEGIDO PARA EL CONGRESO?

PARA LUCHAR POR NUESTROS DERECHOS, NUESTRAS FAMILIAS

Y NUESTROS NIÑOS!



✓ Charlie apoya nuestro sistema de escuelas

públicas.

✓ Charlie lucha por los programas de

prestamos para la universidad.

✓ Charlie sabe que los programas de comidas

de las escuelas son importantes para

nuestros niños.

✓ Charlie apoya los programas Head Start,

GEAR UP, y TRIO.

✓ Charlie protege los fondos del Medicare y

Medicaid.

X Randy votó para quitar 10 millones de las escuelas públicas para sentar un "voucher program".

X Randy votó para recortar los fondos para prestamos para la universidad.

X Randy votó para recortar los fondos para los programas de comidas en las escuelas.

X Randy votó para debilitar el programa Head Start.

X Randy votó para recortar los fondos para Medicare and Medicaid.



"En mis años de servicio he vivido por una regla... Que los derechos y oportunidades de todos los que viven en los Estados Unidos sean iguales. Estoy pidiendo su voto porque quiero continuar luchando por sus familias. Gracias por su apoyo y por su voto. - Charlie Stenholm

¡SU VOTO ES SU VOZ!

VOTEN POR NUESTRAS FAMILIAS

VOTEN POR CHARLIE STENHOLM

VOTEN EL 2 DE NOVIEMBRE

STENHOLM
U.S. CONGRESS

Para información sobre la elección llame a (806) 788-1215.

www.stenholm.org

Fue pagado por la Campaña de Stenholm para Congreso

Más por Kerry que por Bush Anunciantes

Políticos y empresarios mexicanos esperan que el acuerdo de migración con EEUU se concrete con el ganador de las elecciones del 2 de noviembre que, hasta el momento, no han despertado mucho interés entre los mexicanos.

Legisladores de partidos políticos mexicanos de distintas tendencias piensan que si el demócrata John Kerry es presidente sería más factible lograr un acuerdo, dado el escaso interés que atribuyen al presidente George W. Bush.

Mientras tanto, el gobierno de Vicente Fox prefiere no decantarse por ningún candidato de las elecciones de EEUU y considera que lo ideal es seguir avanzando en la agenda bilaterial.

El canciller mexicano, Ernesto Derbez, dijo que una vez concluido el proceso electoral, México desea "trabajar" cuanto antes con el presidente estadounidense elegido en los temas que están desde hace tiempo "sobre la mesa", como el de la migración.

"La definición de lo que queremos hacer ya está. No

hay en realidad ninguna sorpresa ni para uno ni para otro candidato, y no sería sorpresa para nosotros cooperar con uno u otro una vez que sea presidente electo", sostuvo.

El acuerdo migratorio es considerado una asignatura pendiente entre ambos gobiernos, dado que el plan de Bush de regularizar paulatinamente a un número limitado de emigrantes fue calificado de insuficiente en México.

Se calcula que en EEUU hay unos diez millones de indocumentados, de los cuales cinco son de origen mexicano. Anualmente se producen unos 500.000 cruces ilegales de mexicanos por la frontera común.

El secretario de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores en la Cámara de Diputados, el izquierdista Jorge Martínez, piensa que durante la gestión de Bush se impuso el interés privado por encima del público.

"Con Kerry vemos un cambio, que si bien es cierto puede no ser el que espera México, por lo menos creemos que tendremos un mejor nivel de con-

vivencia que con Bush", dijo el legislador, del Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD).

Guadalupe Suárez, miembro de la comisión legislativa de Asuntos Migratorios por el gubernamental Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), criticó al candidato republicano por haber apoyado a los emigrantes mexicanos antes de asumir la presidencia y "cambiar su postura" después de los atentados del 11 de septiembre de 2001.

Según políticos y analistas, a partir de ese hecho los lazos entre los dos países comenzaron a "enfriarse", en gran parte por el celo estadounidense de hacer de la seguridad su prioridad.

Legisladores y analistas políticos coinciden en que los congresos de ambos países constituyen el marco ideal para que avancen las negociaciones del acuerdo migratorio ya que los mexicanos pueden "cabildar" con más eficacia.

En tanto, el director de Análisis de la Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (Coparmex), Alberto Equigua, dijo que el triunfo de uno u otro candidato no tiene por qué cambiar las relaciones económicas entre ambos países, aunque un triunfo de

Kerry podría facilitar la regulación de los mexicanos.

"Es muy importante que se resuelva la parte migratoria", señaló al indicar que conseguidas "la movilidad de capitales y mercancías el siguiente paso debería ser la de trabajadores".

Algunos economistas piensan que el empresariado mexicano prefiere mayoritariamente a Bush, por ser un "escenario predecible", lo que daría una continuidad a las inversiones en sectores como el automotriz o energético, mientras que Kerry es un "desconocido".

Por otro lado, expertos políticos se lamentan de que en los debates entre Bush y Kerry no haya habido apenas cabida para América Latina y México.

En lo que se refiere a preferencias, algunos analistas señalan que los mexicanos están "más bien a favor" de Kerry.

El académico Rafael Fernández de Castro destacó el hecho de que las elecciones no están despertando apenas interés en los medios de comunicación mexicanos.

"Estamos mirando hacia adentro", explicó en referencia al protagonismo que han tomado en la prensa los escándalos políticos y las disputas por las elecciones presidenciales de 2004.

Montelongo's Restaurant



3021 Clovis Road

Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana

Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

President Bush and Randy Neugebauer have more work to do.

President Bush needs a strong conservative leader like Randy Neugebauer in Congress to help in the fight to:

- Lower your taxes
- Win the War on Terror
- Defend our conservative values
- Stop government waste

Texas Farm Bureau asks people of West Texas to elect Randy

Randy's Conservative values will not disappear on Nov. 3 – character matters to Randy and that's why he is a "NO COMPROMISER" when it comes to supporting:

- A constitutional amendment preserving marriage between a man & a woman
- Higher standards of decency in the entertainment industry
- Protecting the flag from those who would burn it

Randy Neugebauer doesn't believe that Stenholm-Kerry values represent the best of America.

President Bush knows that he can always count on Randy Neugebauer to stand up for working families. Randy has never voted for a tax increase.

George W. Bush and Randy Neugebauer share more than West Texas roots. They share the common values that make strong, conservative leadership right for America.

Randy Neugebauer
REPUBLICAN
Conservative For U.S. Congress

This is no time to break the partnership of President Bush and Randy Neugebauer.



VOTE BUSH - NEUGEBAUER NOV. 2.

Paid for by the Neugebauer Congressional Committee.

Día De Los Muertos Procesión Oct, 30, 2004

viene de la primera pagina

7:30p.m. - 8:30p.m. - The Louise Hopkins Underwood Center for the Arts

511 Avenue K (6th Street & Avenue K)

767 - 8606

Continue to the Underwood Center for the Arts featuring works created by regional public school students. *Muerto Miro/Memento Mori*, an invitational exhibit featuring ofrenda installations by James W. Johnson, Omar Rodriguez and others will also be on display.

Music provided by Mariachi Nueva Generacion and Dances performed by Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia.

8:30p.m. - 9:30p.m. - Buddy Holly Center

1801 Avenue G (19th Street & Avenue G)

767-2686

The last stop on the Procesión is the Buddy Holly Center. The featured performer is Mesoamerican musician, Martin Espino. Espino has been performing, teaching, recording and touring for the last thirty-five years, "I believe in education, peace, respect of the earth and in knowing one's self/ancestry", which are some of the many topics he covers in his performances. The sounds of the ancestors are in him because he is Mexican of Indigenous Yaqui and Tepehuano ancestry. All my grandparents came from the states of Durango, Sonora and Coahuila. He began music at age 11, and eventually became a very well rounded musician, in that he was first, "street trained", then "classically trained" and finally, "folklore/indigena trained".

Espino earned a Bachelor of Music Degree with Honors in Performance from Immaculate Heart College in 1978 in Classical Guitar and research/performance on instruments of the Medieval and Renaissance eras. As the composer/artistic director of Nahualli Ensemble, he has received many awards from ASCAP and

Meet The Composer/CA for "New Traditional Works". Besides solo works, he has also composed for theater, video and television commercials, as well as, for such artist ensembles as Amy Knoles, California E.A.R. Unit, Southwest Chamber Ensemble and No Mambo.

In the Fine Arts Gallery, view *Celebración*, an annual national invitational exhibit of art inspired by *Dia De Los Muertos*.

10:00p.m. - 12:00a.m. - In The Dead of The Night

After the Procesión, the party continues at various venues around town.

The Underwood Center for the Arts

Film Viewing

Macario (1960) Film directed by Robert Gavaldon, from a story by B. Traven. Black and White, Spanish with English subtitles. (70 minutes)

Day of the Dead (1957) Short documentary directed by Charles and Ray Eames. Color, English (15 minutes)

St. Eligius Studio

719 Buddy Holly Avenue
741 - 1590

Music, Food, & Art
On Q. Gallery - Lubbock's New Art Alternative

1406 Avenue Q
744 - 8413

Artwork displayed by over 25 local, student and academic artists. Music provided by Andy Martinez as well as Dirty Charlie and the Brimstone Cowboys. Costumes are required.

La Diosa Cellars
901 17th Street
744 - 3600

Nuestra Reunion Anual con los Muertos

viene de la pagina 3

cobraban mucho y tocaban las piezas que despertaban recuerdos.

Los Padres Franciscanos con sus sandalias enlodadas y sus hábitos empolvados se hincaban a rezar rosarios interminables. La hora de la comida era especial. Todos compartíamos de la fiesta. Ya tarde cuando se estaba poniendo el sol nos recogía mi mamá en su carro todavía lleno del perfume de las crisantemas.

En México les hacen altares a los muertos. Ponen fotografías y las rodean de flores, comida y de los artículos favoritos del difunto. Veladoras y papel picado adornan el altar. Se encuentran también las crisantemas y los cempasúchiles. Colocan platos de comida, cigarrillos y dulces según el gusto del difunto.

Yo pongo mi altar en el buffet de la cocina. Allí pongo las fotografías de mi mamá, mi papá y mi abuela. Decoro con las calaveras de azúcar y las figuras de las calacas sonrientes con sus vestidos elegantes. Los rodeo de lo que más les gustaba. También están las ruedas de pan de muerto bañadas de azúcar morada con su decorado de huesos. El pan nos lo comemos el día de los muertos con cafecito con canela. No faltarán los cempasúchiles y las crisantemas. Durante dos semanas desayunaremos y cenaremos con las fotos sonrientes en sepias.

El perfume de las flores perdurará en mi cocina. El perfume del campo santo.

Septuaginta a mi abuela al lado de su hija Soledad. Este año voy a limpiar sus tumbas. Creo que eso les agrada.

AVISO LEGAL

Estos juegos de raspar de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas terminan el 30 de noviembre de 2004. Tienes hasta el 29 de mayo de 2005 para redimir cualquier boleto de estos juegos:

Juego #403

Wild Cherry Slots

Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.78

Juego #422

Midas Touch

Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.77

Juego #429

Doubling Red 7's

Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.64

Juego #431

Wild Bill

Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.64

Juego #432

Blazin' Eights

Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.54

Juego #434

Doubler Bingo

Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.00



Las probabilidades mostradas aquí son probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio, incluyendo los premios iguales al valor del boleto. Los expendedores de la Lotería están autorizados para redimir premios de hasta \$599. Premios de \$600 o más deben ser cobrados en persona en un Centro de Reclamo de la Lotería o por correo con un formulario de cobro de la Lotería completado; sin embargo, premios anuales o premios de más de \$999,999 deben ser cobrados en persona en la oficina central de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas en Austin. Llama a la Línea de Servicio al Cliente 1-800-37-LOTTO o visita la página de Internet de la Lotería en www.tlottery.org para más información y la dirección del Centro de Reclamo más cercano. La Lotería de Texas no es responsable por el robo o la pérdida de boletos, o por boletos extravilados en el correo. Boletos, transacciones, jugadores y ganadores son sujetos también, y jugadores y ganadores están de acuerdo en cumplir con todas las leyes que se aplican al caso, las reglas de la Comisión, regulaciones, normas, directivas, instrucciones, condiciones, procedimientos y decisiones finales del director ejecutivo. Un juego de raspar puede seguir vendiéndose aun cuando todos los premios mayores han sido cobrados. Tienes que tener 18 años de edad o más para poder comprar un boleto de la Lotería de Texas. La Lotería de Texas apoya la educación en Texas; contribuimos a la Fundación del Fondo Escolar. Sé Responsable. Recuerda, es solo un juego. © 2004 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.

¡Votemos!

✓ David Gutiérrez county sheriff

✓ Frank Gutiérrez commissioner pct. 3

✓ Cory Lucas constable pct. 3

- » PRO familia y educación
- » PRO economía y mejores trabajos
- » PRO seguridad pública

Republicanos por un gobierno integro

Pol. Adv Lubbock County Republican Party, Robert W. Pratt, chairman, www.lubbockgop.org

Publicidad política del partido Republicano del Condado de Lubbock, Robert W. Pratt, presidente del partido, www.lubbockgop.org

Tortillas sanas, y no tanto

Cada día hay más personas que inician una dieta especial, y una de las más populares en estos tiempos es la baja en carbohidratos. Sin embargo, ¿qué difícil es dejar la tortilla o el pan cuando por estar en línea es lo primero cuyo consumo restringen!

Es mucho más si tomamos en cuenta que la dieta latinoamericana tiene como base el maíz y que uno de los principales alimentos —esencial para muchos platillos— es precisamente la tortilla.

¿Imagínese lo que sería no poder comer tacos, quesadillas, burritos, tostadas, totopos...?

Una tortilla de maíz de seis pulgadas de diámetro tiene aproximadamente 58 calorías, un gramo de grasa y 12 gramos de carbohidratos; mientras que una de harina, de ocho pulgadas de diámetro, tiene 159 calorías, tres gramos de grasa y 27 gramos de carbohidratos.

Todos esos puntos, más lo que acumula con otros alimentos que ingiere, al final se suman y son los que se transforman en esos rollitos que "adoman" el abdomen y los muslos.

Afortunadamente, hoy día hay varias alternativas y, aunque bien es cierto que para bajar de peso hay que comer menos y hacer ejercicio, hay que reconocer que si cambiamos los métodos para cocinar y buscamos ingredientes más saludables, podemos reducir números en calorías, en grasa, en carbohidratos y finalmente en tallas de ropa.

Así es que busque en el supermercado o en negocios de comida saludable alimentos bajos en carbohidratos. Hay

muchas marcas que están elaborando tortillas con pocos carbohidratos, sodio y azúcar y que son una excelente alternativa.

Comparando una tortilla de harina de trigo baja en carbohidratos con una de harina regular, la primera tiene sólo 80 calorías, 2.5 gramos de grasa y 11 gramos de carbohidratos, además de menos azúcar y sodio.

Recientemente salió al mercado una marca de tortillas llamada Mi vida-My Life, que además de tener un producto bajo en carbohidratos le ha añadido sabores muy latinos, como chile chipotle, ajo, cebolla y chocolate, entre otros.

La compañía es de un grupo de profesionales en medicina que reconoce la importancia de fomentar el consumo de alimentos más nutritivos sin alterar el sabor de la cocina tradicional.

"De nada sirve decirle a la gente que consume productos más nutritivos si éstos saben mal. No los van a consumir y los problemas de salud derivados de la mala alimentación van a continuar", dice Pedro González, asistente médico y cofundador de la citada empresa.

"Por ello, conociendo las necesidades médicas de nuestra comunidad y sabiendo lo importante que es para nosotros la comida casera, creamos este producto, rico y muy saludable".

Las tortillas Mi vida-My Life las encuentra en mercados especializados en comida saludable y están hechas con harina de soya, por lo que son bajas en calorías, grasa, carbohidratos, sodio y azúcar. Por otro lado, tienen mucha proteína que ayuda a fortalecer los músculos.

Así es que si está en un régimen

para bajar de peso, no sacrifique de su dieta los platillos que más le gustan. Cambie solamente los ingredientes... le dará mejor resultado.

3 tazas de pechuga de pollo cocinada y deshebrada

6 onzas de queso tipo ahumado molido (gouda es una buena opción)

1 a 4 onzas de chiles verdes enlatados, escurridos y picados

1 taza de comino en polvo

12 tortillas de harina de trigo

Sal y pimienta negra recién molida

Aceite vegetal para freír

Crema mexicana para adornar

Preparación

En un recipiente hondo combine el pollo, el queso, los chiles y el comino. Sazone con sal y pimienta. Para un mejor sabor, asegúrese de condimentar bien el pollo cuando lo cocina.

Para formar las flautas, caliente las tortillas a baja tem-

peratura en el horno de microondas o en un comal ligeramente engrasado. Luego coloque las tortillas una a una en un plato extendido y vierta sobre ellas aproximadamente 1/4 de taza de la mezcla de pollo.

Enrolle las tortillas y sujetelas los extremos con un palito de dientes. Haga lo mismo con todas las tortillas.

Mientras tanto, caliente el horno a 250°F.

Aparte, vierta un poquito de aceite vegetal sobre una sartén de 10 a 12 pulgadas de diámetro. Cuando el aceite esté bien caliente, baje el calor de la estufa y fría las flautas de uno a dos minutos, hasta que estén doradas y crujientes.

Coloque las flautas en una bandeja de hornear forrada con toallas de papel para que se escorra el exceso de grasa. Mantenga las flautas en el horno para que estén calientes.

Para servir, retire el palito de dientes de las flautas y sirva con la crema. Puede servir también con guacamole.

Nota: esta misma receta la puede hacer con carne de pavo, puerco o cordero. La receta original se hace con tortillas de maíz, pero también puede utilizar tortillas de harina de soya.

Otra alternativa es comprar tortillas con sabor y color para que queden más vistosas.

Legal Notice

Request for Qualifications:

TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR

El Paso - Medical Science Building I

for

The Texas Tech University System

Lubbock, Texas

Project No. 01-03TAB

Agency Code 768

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 or questions regarding the Request For Qualifications should be addressed to the Texas Tech University System Project Manager: Debbie Griffin. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax (806) 742-2241 or e-mail: debbie.griffin@ttu.edu

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



The Hispanic Association of Women welcomed 20 new members during the month of September at its Annual Membership Recruitment Dinner. The officers for 2004-2005 are President, Kathy Carrillo; President-Elect San Juanita Valenciano; VP Margarita Olivarez; Secretary Sylvia Guerra; Treasurer Mary Pineda; Historian Janie Elguea; Parliamentarian Mary Lou Garcia.

HAW holds monthly meetings on every 2nd Tuesday of the month. For more information call 793-0772.

photo by: John Cervantez

El Editor

Legal Notice Request for Proposals:

Competitive Sealed Proposals

Larry Combest Community Health & Wellness Center

A comprehensive primary care services center

The Texas Tech University System

Lubbock, Texas

Project No. 03-14CSP

The RFP and further information can be obtained by accessing the

Texas Marketplace

www.marketplace.state.tx.us

GSC Class Item No. 914.00

Agency Code 768

For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Debbie Cox.

Contact via phone (806) 742-2116,

Fax 806-742-2241 or e-mail: debbie.cox@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:

Commissioning Professional Services

TTUHSC CLINICAL TOWER/RESEARCH CENTER

(152,000 GSF New Building + 25,500 GSF Renovation)

The Texas Tech University System

Lubbock, Texas

Project No. FP&C 01-08

The RFQ and further information can be obtained by accessing the

Texas Marketplace

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GSC Class Item No. 961.14

Agency Code 768

For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Todd Hardin, at (806) 742-2116, Fax 806-742-2241 or e-mail: todd.hardin@ttu.edu.

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Educación Temprana, un beneficio para la economía

Comenzar a invertir ahora en los programas de educación temprana podría resultar en una inversión adicional a la economía a largo plazo y en ayudar en las próximas décadas a equilibrar parcialmente el déficit del Seguro Social, según reveló un estudio dado a conocer por el Instituto de Política Económica (EPI).

"Poner en marcha un buen Programa de Desarrollo Temprano de Niños (ECD) costaría miles de millones de dólares, pero asumiendo que se inicie el año próximo, los beneficios para el presupuesto nacional serían de 31,000 millones de dólares en 2030 y de 61,000 millones en 2050", dice Robert Lynch, presidente del Departamento de Economía del Washington College e investigador del EPI.

Los programas de educación temprana para los niños no sólo amplían sus posibilidades de desarrollo en el futuro, sino que el beneficio es para la economía del país en general.

El reporte, titulado Beneficios excepcionales, concluye por ejemplo que por cada dólar de gasto público en los ECD la economía acaba recibiendo tres.

"El problema es que no se trata de una inversión inmediata, sino que requiere tiempo, pero los beneficios son indiscutibles", dice Lynch, quien enfatiza que, sin embargo, el 20% de los niños de entre 3 y 4 años de edad vive en la pobreza. Ello equivale a privarlos de la posibilidad de poder asistir a estos programas que en los centros privados suelen costar unos 11 mil dólares anuales como mínimo por niño.

Lynch sostiene que la existencia de programas con financiación pública sería un gasto inicial, pero que a la larga reportaría grandes beneficios a la nación.

"Poner en marcha un buen ECD costaría miles de millones de dólares, pero asumiendo que se iniciara el año próximo, los beneficios para el presupuesto nacional serían de 31,000 millones de dólares en 2030 y de 61,000 millones en 2050", dice Lynch, explicando que las cifras están dadas en dólares actuales, por lo que esto serviría para equilibrar en parte el déficit del Seguro Social, por ejemplo.

"En 45 años el impacto económico aumentaría en un 0.5% el Producto Interno Bruto, lo que equivale a 107,000 millones [de dólares de ahorro]", calcula Lynch, quien apoya su informe con criterios como el del economista y premio Nobel James Heckman, quien considera este asunto una de las prioridades nacionales.

"Va a ser muy difícil obtener mejoras significativas entre los trabajadores estadounidenses, especialmente los que no irán a la universidad si no se hacen mejoras en el aprendizaje temprano de los niños", dice este experto de la Universidad de Chicago.

Organizaciones independientes —como el Comité para el Desarrollo Económico (CDE)—, compuestas tanto por educadores como por líderes empresariales, enfatizan también que la educación temprana parece tener impactos importantes, como la reducción de la criminalidad y el consumo de drogas y una mayor participación cívica y cultural.

En este sentido, Lynch señala en su informe que tan sólo los ahorros derivados para el erario al registrarse una menor tasa de delincuencia serían de 77,000 millones de dólares en 2050,

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asumiendo siempre que se iniciara un programa ECD en 2005. Sin embargo, si a esa cantidad se suman los costos de la criminalidad, para la sociedad en general el ahorro dentro de 45 años totalizaría los 422,000 millones de dólares (o 155 millones de dólares actuales), la diferencia es por el ajuste inflacionario.

“Uno de los problemas que hemos tenido hasta el momento es que nadie ha cuantificado los efectos de estos programas”, sostiene Lynch, agregando que otros países como Francia o Japón van muy por delante de Estados Unidos en esta materia.

Impacto de los ECD

•En 2003, el 19.8% de los niños de EU de 3 y 4 años de edad (lo que equivale a 4.7 millones de menores) vivían en

estado de pobreza. La cifra es un incremento respecto a 2002, cuando el porcentaje era del 18.5%.

•Los beneficios para el presupuesto nacional, si se pusiera en marcha en 2005 un programa público de educación temprana, serían de 31,000 millones de dólares en 2030 y de 61,000 millones en 2050.

•En 2050 el impacto en el Producto Interno Bruto (PIB) sería de un 0.5% o de 107,000 millones de dólares.

•El ahorro por menor criminalidad sería de 155,000 millones de dólares en 2050.

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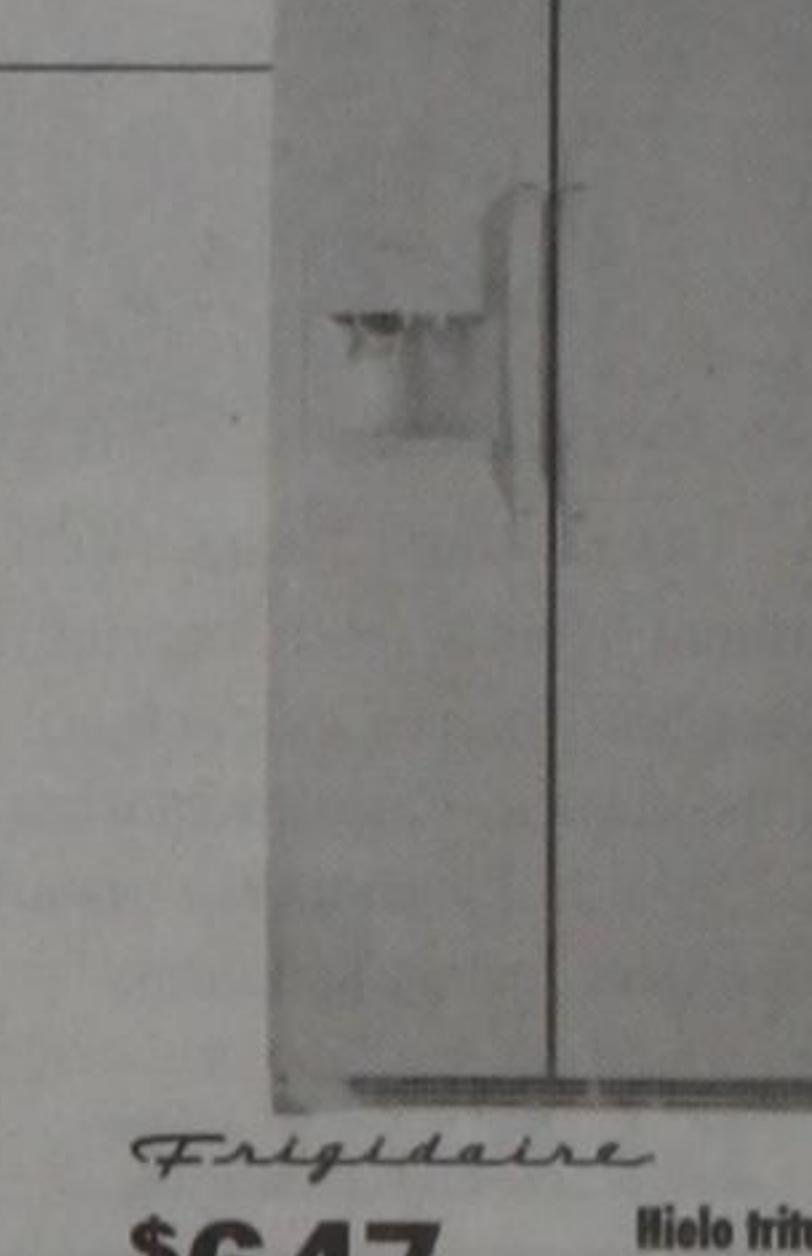


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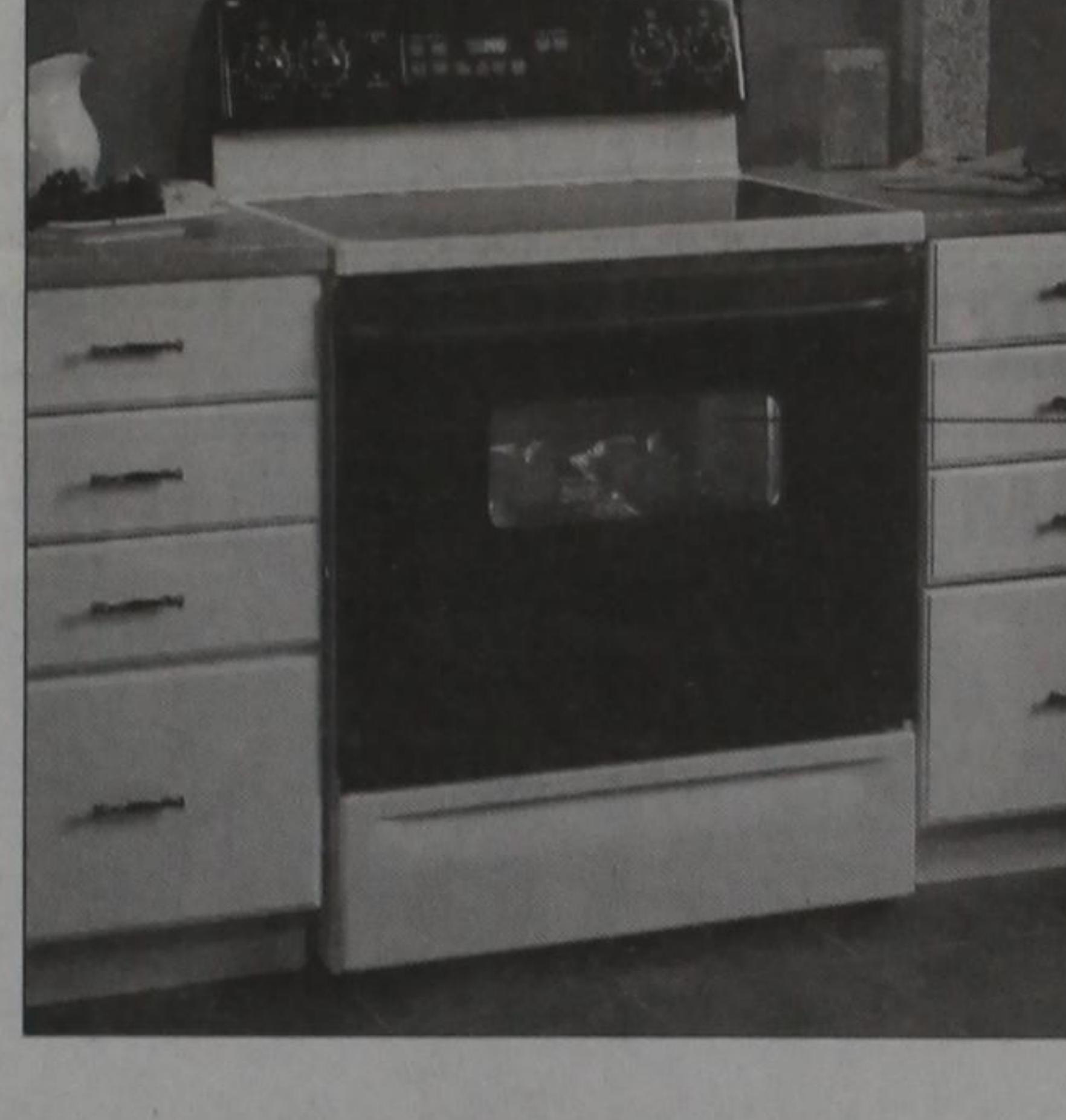
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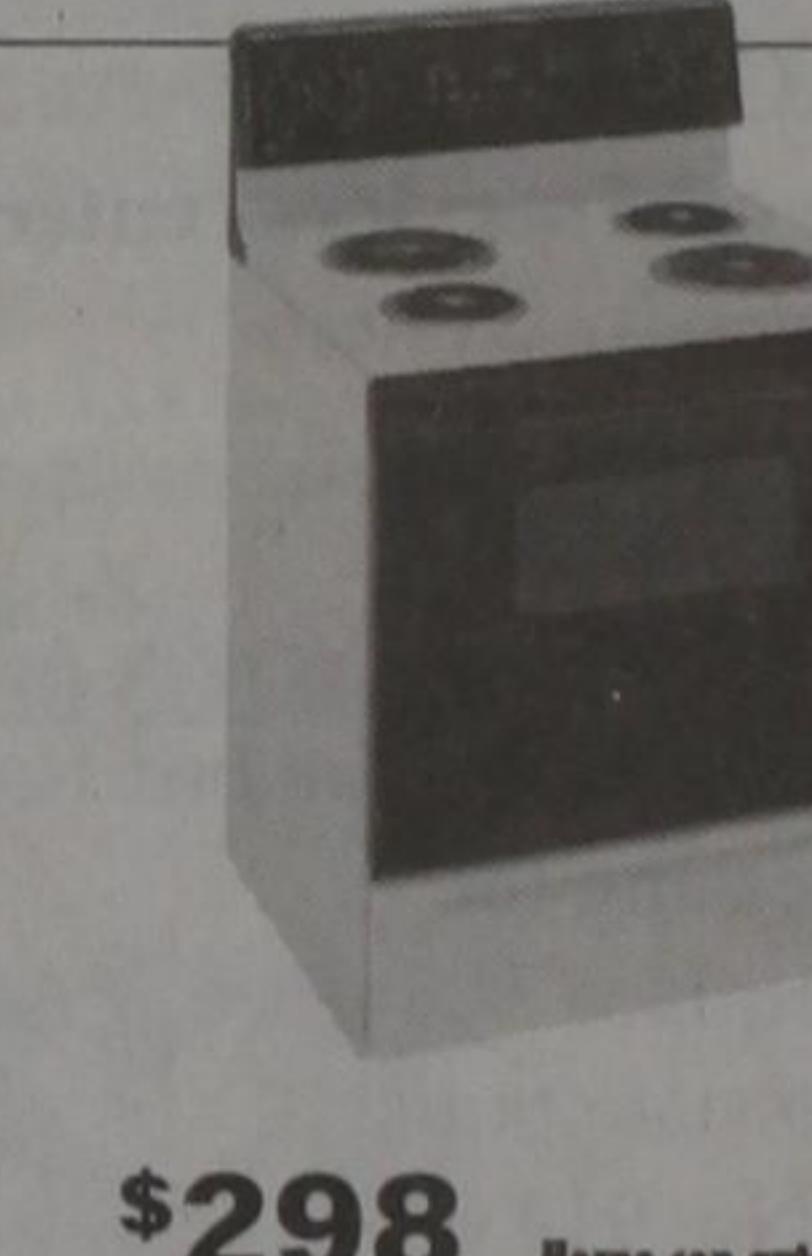


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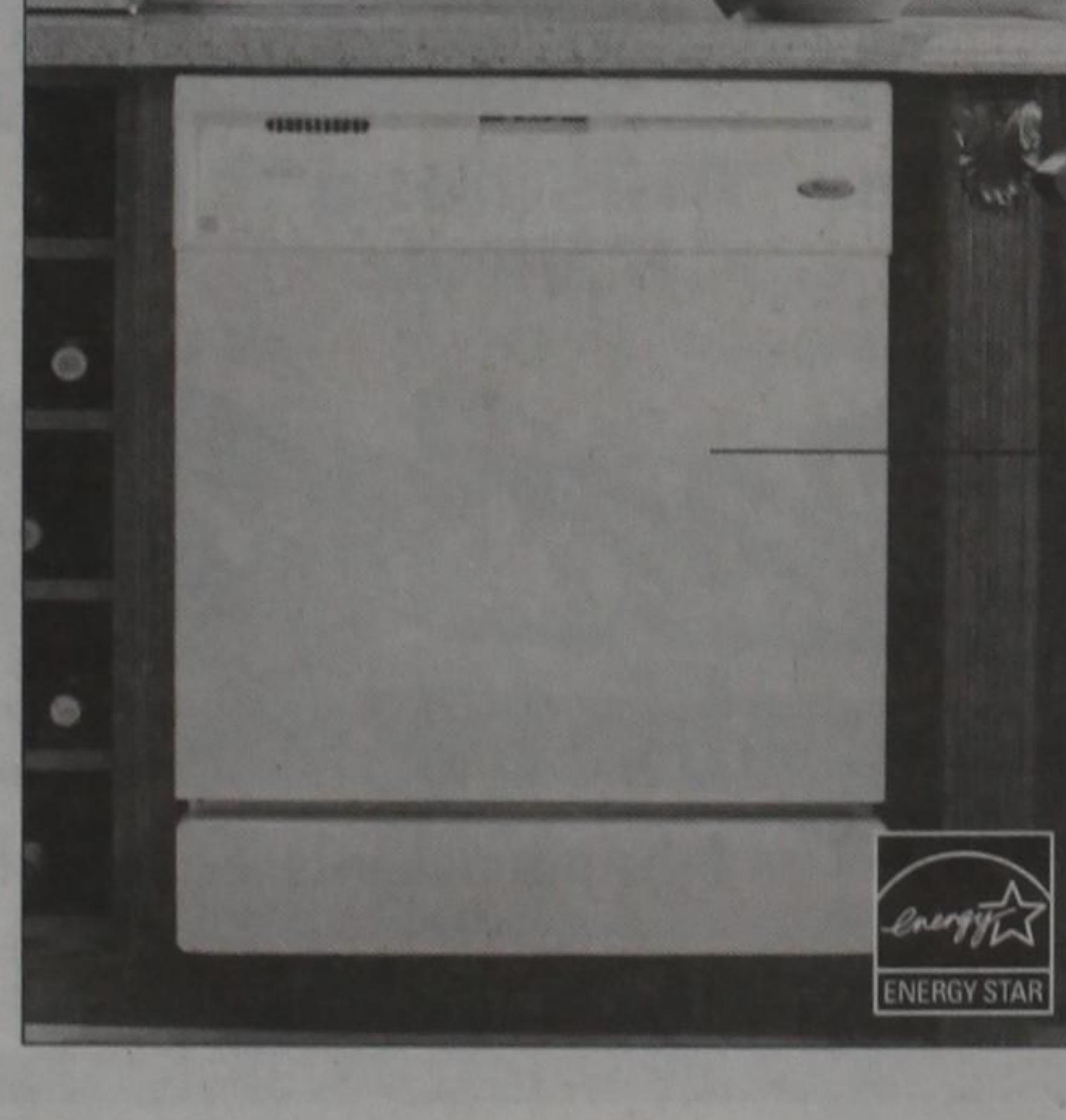
•Horno de 4.65 cu. ft. de capacidad •4 quemadores en espiral (FEP310KW) #30238



\$228

Cocina eléctrica con quemadores en espiral

•Horno de 4.65 cu. ft. de capacidad •4 quemadores en espiral (FEP310KW) #30238



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\$297

Lavavajillas de 5 ciclos

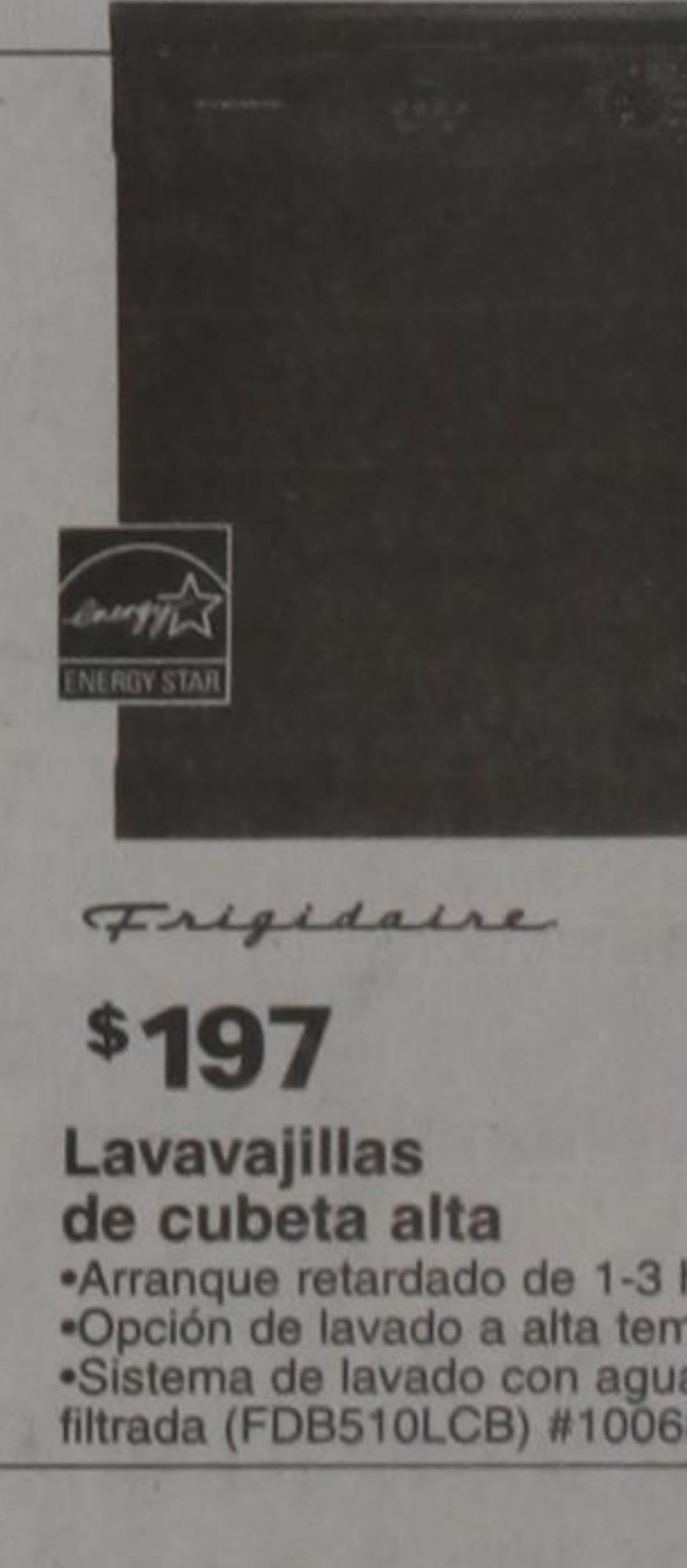
•Arranque retardado de 2/4/6 horas •Filtro autolimpiable •Controles electrónicos (DU945PWQ) #28433



\$335

Lavavajillas de cubeta alta

•Arranque retardado de 1-3 horas •Opción de saneamiento •Parrillas superior e inferior con lados altos (PDBTT49AWW) #161774



\$197

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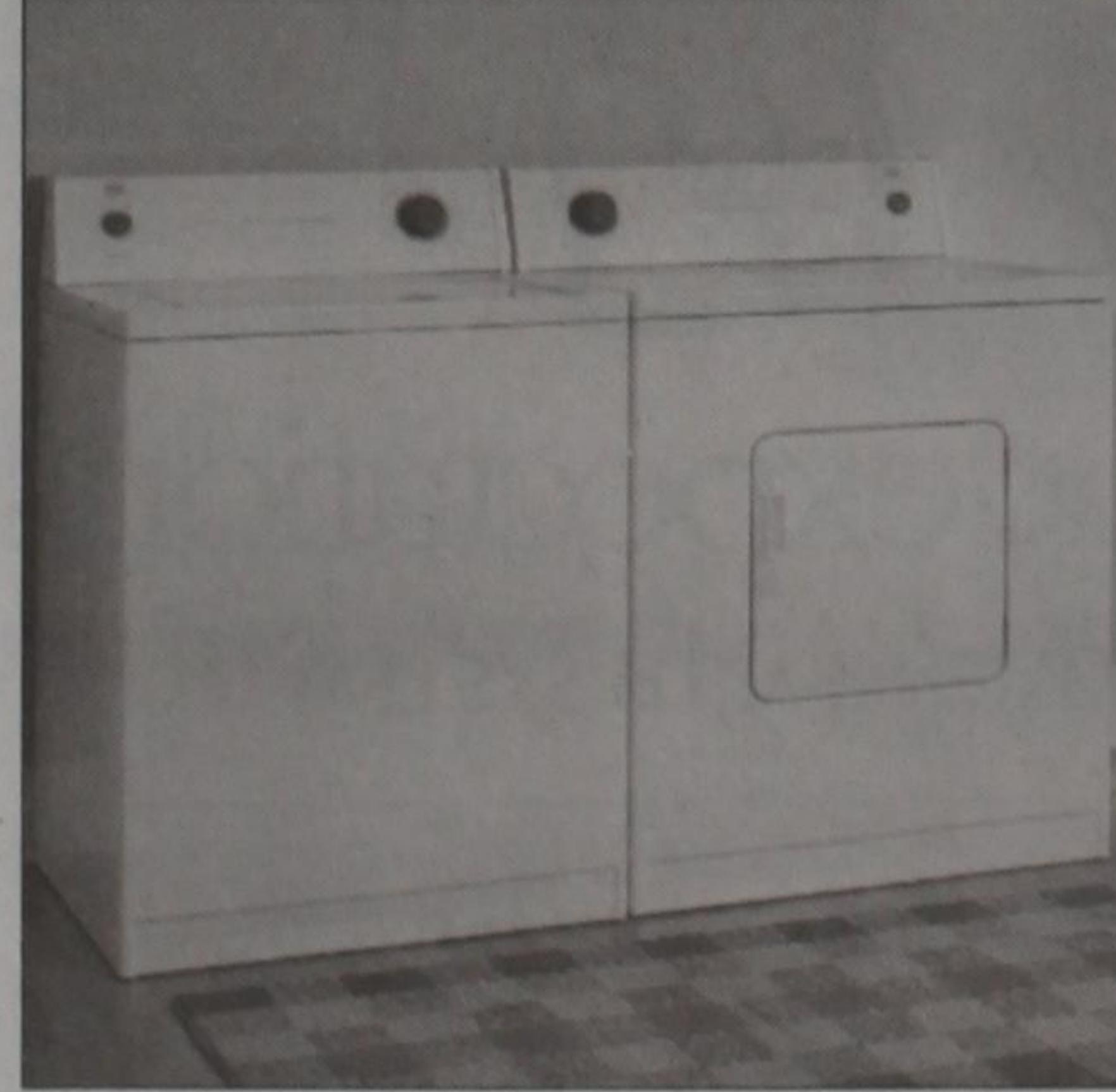
•Arranque retardado de 1-3 horas •Opciones de lavado para manchas difíciles, ollas y sartenes y más (RUD4000MQ) #209819



\$177

Lavavajillas de 5 ciclos

•Sistema de lavado de 2 niveles •Opciones de lavado para manchas difíciles, ollas y sartenes y más (RUD4000MQ) #209819

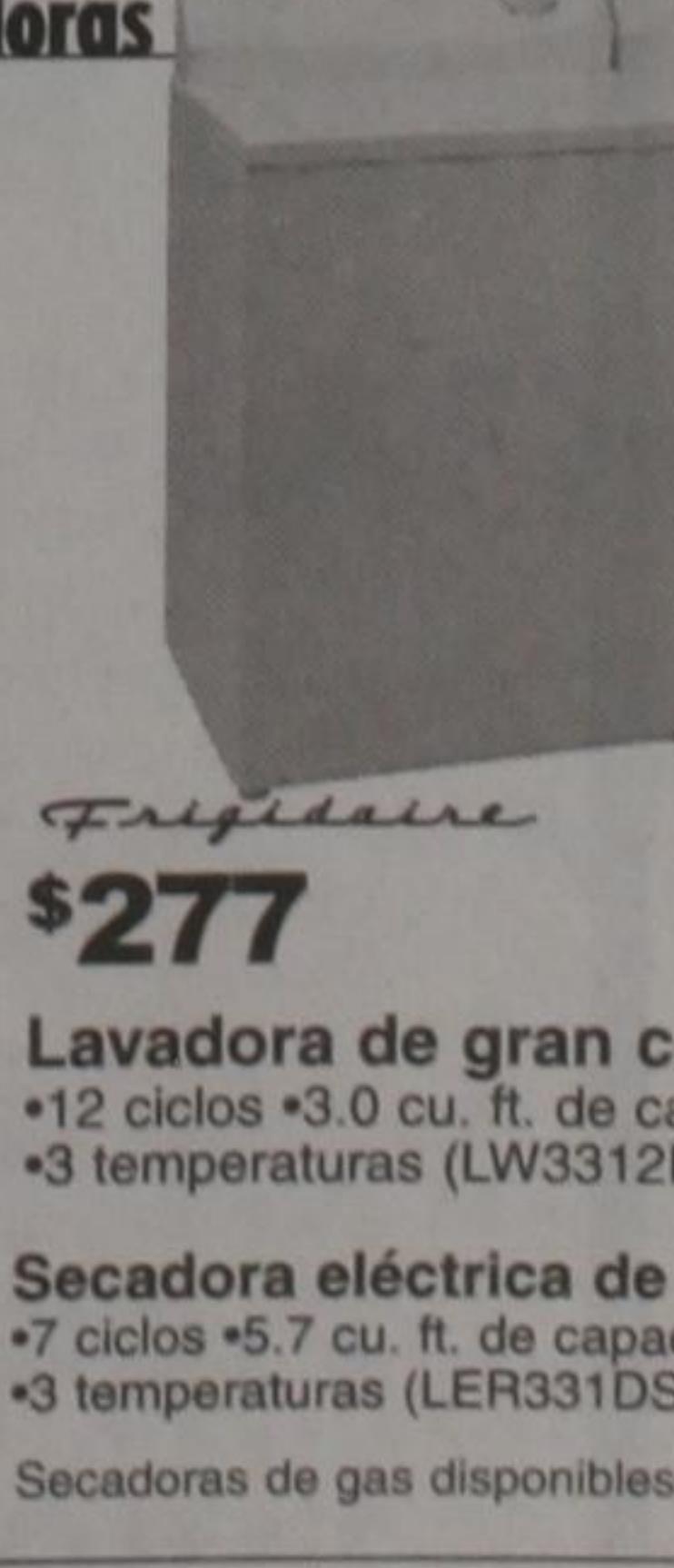


Lavadoras y secadoras

\$217

Lavadora de capacidad extra grande

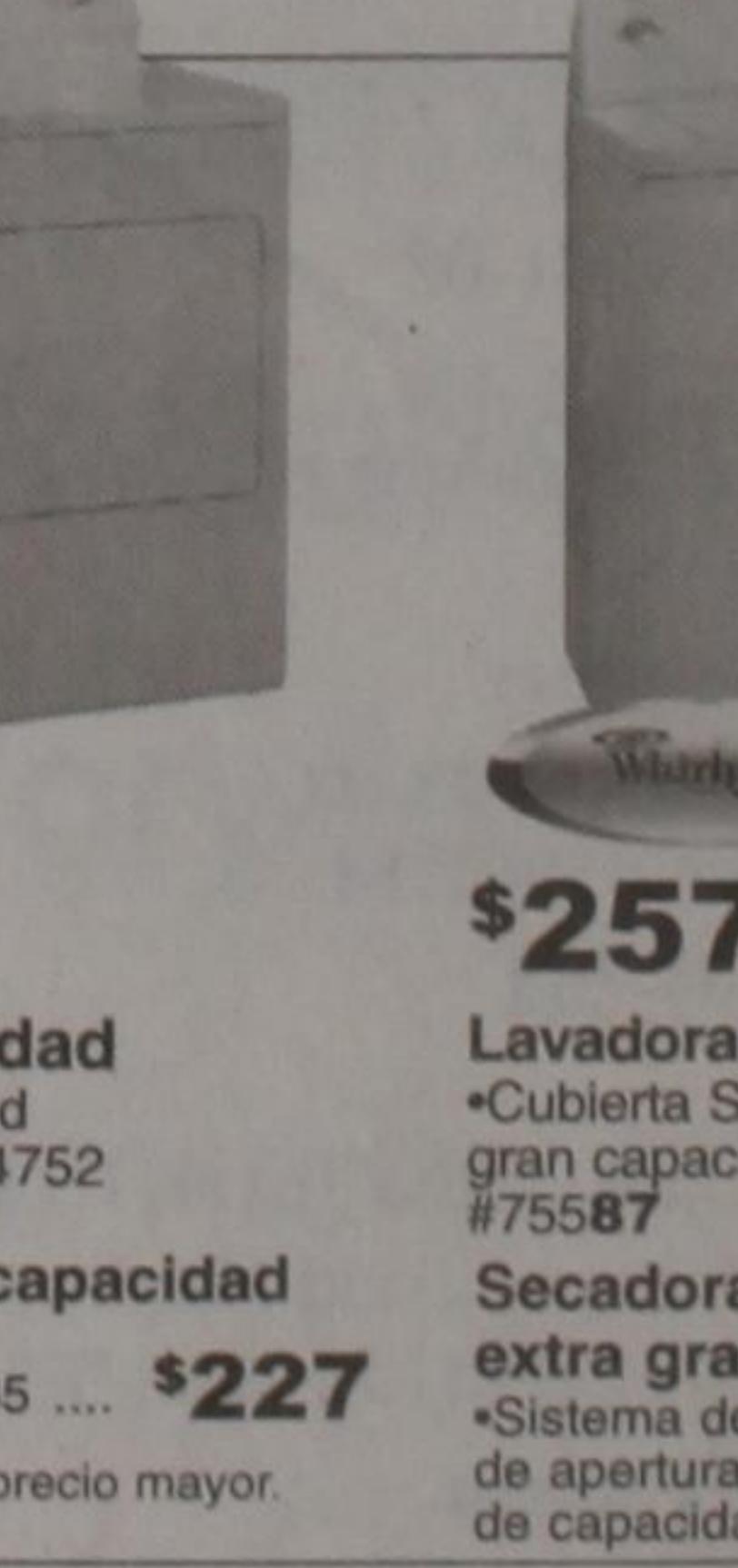
•4 ciclos automáticos •Capacidad de 2.5 cu. ft. (RAX4232PQ) #83300



\$277

Lavadora de gran capacidad

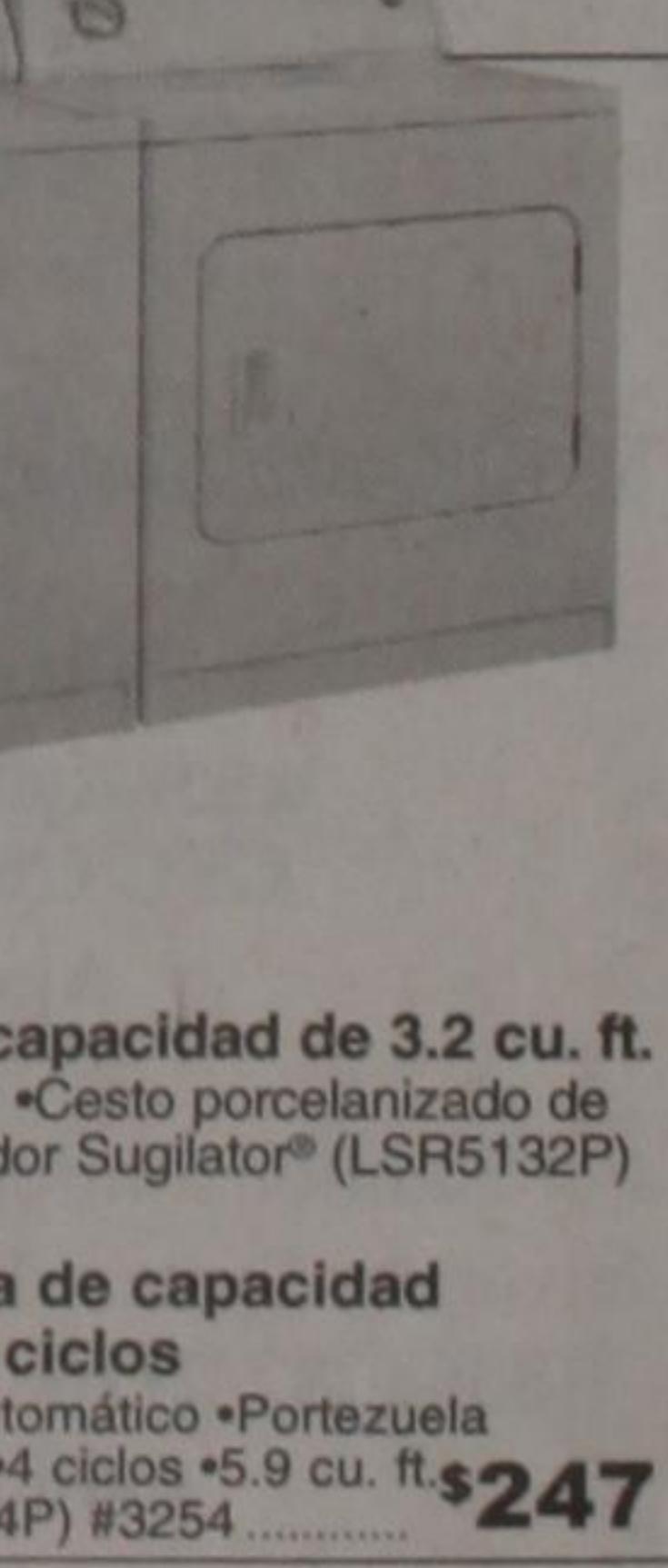
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