

# el Esalvador

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION  
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LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409  
"El respeto al derecho  
ajeno es la paz"  
Lic. Benito Juárez

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## Latinos Projected to Gain 4 to 9 Congressional Seats for Next Session

By Arlene Martínez

Latinos will gain between four and nine seats in Congress as a result of the November 2002 elections, Latino political analysts and leaders are projecting.

California, Colorado and Nevada each received one more House seat as a result of political district reapportionment following the 2000 Census; Texas, Arizona and Florida added two. Each of these states could secure additional Latino representatives. Latinos also are building significant voter bases in New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia.

All 19 Latino incumbents in Congress are expected to hold their seats, including those in New York and Illinois, two states that lose representation next year because of national population shifts.

These projections are based on early conclusions several Latino experts have shared with Hispanic Link News Service.

For Hispanics, redistricting is an important tool in translating numbers into political leverage at federal and state as well as local levels. It's a tool that people tend to forget, says Robert Aguinaga, redistricting coordinator for the Texas-based William C. Velásquez Institute.

"Whatever happens will represent you for the next decade," he says. "The community needs to recognize that" and let its views be known to those drawing the district lines.

Districts shaped by incumbents are designed to protect incumbents, reminds Antonia Hernández, president of the Los Angeles-based Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, or MALDEF. Andrew Hernández, former president of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project who works out of San Antonio, has been involved in redistricting since 1980. He places districts into three categories for Hispanics:

-- DOMINANT More than 50 percent of persons who cast ballots are Latino.

-- OPPORTUNITY: 45 percent to 50 percent of persons who cast ballots are Latino, or the district contains a non-white voter population that combined reaches 60 percent.

-- INFLUENCE: 35-45 percent of persons who cast ballots are Latino.

In 2003, California -- home to almost 11 million Hispanics -- will possess the most seats in the House, with 53. This contrasts to representation in the country's smallest states. Seven have just one seat each.

Ten states have already completed the process of redistricting.

MALDEF has filed lawsuits to block redistricting plans proposed by California legislators and the Texas courts. MALDEF alleges that the new districts have been divided in a way that minimizes Hispanics' political influence and violates the Voting Rights Act.

Should MALDEF win its California suit, Hispanics could have three additional "dominant" districts there. Possibly two would be carved if MALDEF prevails in its Texas suit. If MALDEF loses or no decision is reached by November, single-seat Latino pick-ups are likely in Los Angeles County and in South Texas.

"MALDEF's responsibility in redistricting is first and foremost to protect the existing Latino elected officials," Antonia Hernández says. "And second, it's to protect those Latino communities still without a voice."

Alan Clayton, research chairper-

son in Colorado, redistricting could bring the election of the state's first Hispanic U.S. representative.

If Denver is split and the state's new seat is created there, a Hispanic could capture it, says former state senator Paul Sandoval, who is actively involved in the redistrict-

ing. A new Arizona seat will be created in the south, an area 51 percent Latino and heavily Democrat. Already, four Hispanic Democrats have announced they will run in the "opportunity" district. In all probability, at least one Hispanic will join incumbent Ed Pastor in occupying one of the state's eight congressional seats.

In Nevada, it looked as though a Hispanic opportunity district could be created in the Las Vegas area. The newly carved

district has a 36,000 Democrat-vote advantage, and Dario Herrera, a one-term Clark County commissioner and one-term assemblyman in Las Vegas, is expected to run. Most of Las Vegas' Hispanics are employed in the service industry. It's unclear how recent massive layoffs will change the political landscape of the city in the next year.

Edgar González is one candidate the Republican Party recruited and groomed to make a congressional run in Northern Virginia. Casanova says it's "vital" for Latinos to

become better represented, and that RNHA is working with potential Republican Hispanic candidates, both in their fundraising efforts and in helping them become more politically savvy. California RNHA chapters have grown from 11 to 16 since President Bush came into office, and numbers are growing across the nation, says state chairperson Therese Cisneros-Remington.

"It's a new page in history," she says. "We're fortunate to have prominent businessmen and attorneys that could make a run for congressional seats."

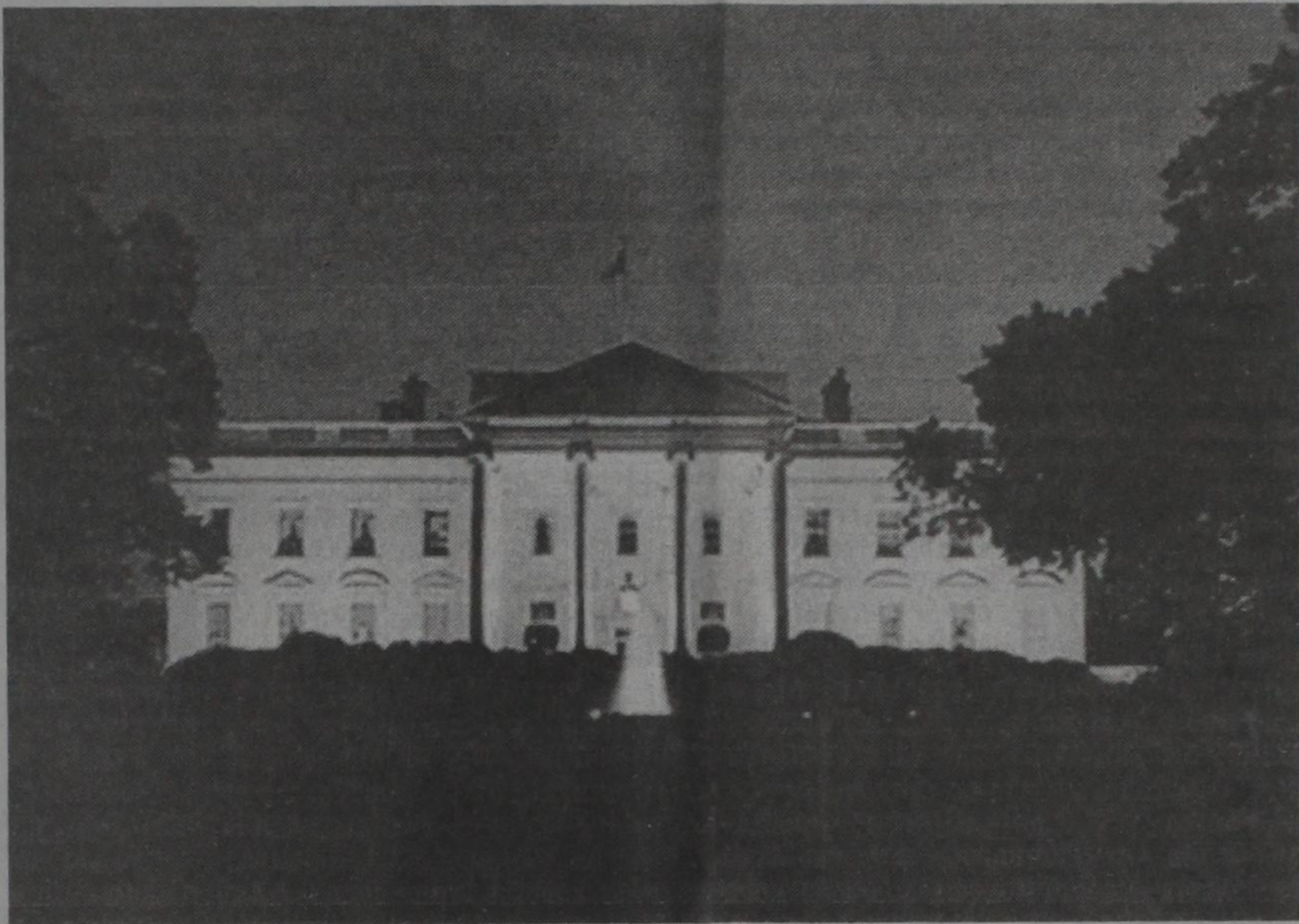
Midwest and Northeast Latino political groups have focused much of their redistricting efforts on electing Latinos locally.

"The critical mass isn't there. In Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, you're hard-pressed to have any Latino super-majority," says Rudy López, national field director for the Chicago-based U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute. "More than ever, we're going to have an impact at the local level. We'll see benefits at the congressional level in 2010."

Hispanics will likely gain office in city halls, school boards and state legislatures in several Midwest and Eastern cities: Philadelphia, Chicago and Worcester, Mass., among them. On average, Midwestern Hispanics run three to four times before they get elected; this contrasts with whites, who get elected on their first or second try, says López.

The institute offers candidate and campaign manager training, with the philosophy of putting the Latino community first.

"How many Latino families contribute money to their candidates? How many Hispanics specialize in running campaigns?" asks López. "It's a whole industry, and we're barely scraping the surface. By 2020, we'll be in very prime positions to make a significant electoral impact beyond what we're doing today."



son for the California Latino Redistricting Coalition, claims that MALDEF's alternative plan didn't go far enough this time. He argues that at least six additional Latino opportunity and influence districts could have been drawn.

In Florida, new seats will likely be created in the south part of the state and the Central Valley, two areas that experienced the largest population growth in the 1990s. Republican incumbents Lincoln Díaz-Balart and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen may be joined by another GOP Hispanic in South Florida.

ing. The Latino population grew from 25 percent to 33 percent of Denver's total population between 1990 and 2000.

Popular Democrat Ramona Martínez, a city council member, could run in the new district, says Rosemary Rodríguez, Denver clerk and recorder. The Republican National Hispanic Assembly's legislative director, Roy Casanova, sees the district as a setting in which a Republican Latino could win.

Although most final redistricting plans aren't due until next year,

the Latino population grew from 25 percent to 33 percent of Denver's total population between 1990 and 2000.

Edgar González is one candidate the Republican Party recruited and groomed to make a congressional run in Northern Virginia. Casanova says it's "vital" for Latinos to

## Se Proyecta Que los Latinos Ganaran 4 a 9 Escaños Congressionales

Por Arlene Martínez

Los latinos ganarán entre cuatro a nueve escaños congresionales como resultado de las elecciones de noviembre del 2002, proyectan analistas políticos y líderes latinos.

Cada uno de los tres estados de California, Colorado y Nevada recibió un escaño de la cámara adicional como resultado de la redistribución de distritos políticos después del Censo 2000; Texas, Arizona y Florida añadieron dos. Cada uno de estos estados podría asegurar representantes latinos adicionales. Los latinos también están en el proceso de acrecentar sus bases de votantes en Nuevo México, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts y Virginia.

Cada uno de los 19 representantes actuales latinos en el congreso se proyecta mantendrán sus escaños, incluyendo a los de Nueva York e Illinois, dos estados que pierden representación el próximo año por movimientos demográficos de población a nivel nacional.

Estas proyecciones se basan en las primeras conclusiones que han compartido varios expertos en asuntos latinos con Hispanic Link News Service.

Para los hispanos, la redistribución distrital es un instrumento importante en traducir los números de población en influencia política a niveles tanto federales y estatales como locales. Es un instrumento que se tiende a olvidar, dice Robert Aguinaga, coordinador de la redistribución para el Instituto William C. Velásquez, con base en Texas.

"El resultado de lo que pase será la representación durante la próxima década," dice. "La comunidad tiene que tomar conciencia de esto" para informar sobre sus perspectivas a los que

trazan las fronteras distritales. Los distritos formados por los actuales representantes están diseñados para protegerlos, nos recuerda Antonia Hernández, presidenta del Fondo para la Defensa Legal y Educación Mexicano Americano.

Andrew Hernández, ex-presidente del Proyecto Educativo del Registro de Votantes del Suroeste, con base en San Antonio, ha estado involucrado en la redistribución de distritos desde 1980. Coloca a los distritos en tres categorías para los hispanos:

-- DOMINANTE - más de 50 por ciento de las personas que votan son latinas o

-- OPORTUNIDAD - de 45 a 50 por ciento de las personas que votan son latinas, o el distrito contiene una población no blanca que en combinación llega a 60 por ciento.

-- INFLUENCIA - de 35 a 45 por ciento de las personas que votan son latinas.

En 2003, California - con casi 11 millones de población hispana - tendrá la mayoría de los escaños en la cámara de representantes - 53. Esto se contrasta con la representación en los estados más pequeños de la nación. Siete de aquéllos tiene sólo un escaño cada uno. Diez estados ya han completado el proceso de redistribución distrital.

El Fondo para la Defensa Legal ha procesado casos legales contra planes de redistribución propuestos por legisladores de California y las cortes en Texas. El Fondo alega que los nuevos distritos han sido divididos de tal manera que se minimiza el impacto de la influencia política hispana y que está en violación del Acta de Derechos al Voto.

Si el Fondo para la Defensa

Legal ganara el caso contra California, los hispanos tendrían tres distritos "dominantes" adicionales allí. Es posible que surjan dos más si el Fondo prevalece con el caso contra las cortes de Texas. Si el Fondo de Defensa Legal perdiera, o no se llegara a una decisión para noviembre, los latinos podrán capturar escaños individuales en el condado de Los Angeles y en el sur de Texas.

"La responsabilidad del Fondo para la Defensa Legal y Educación Mexicano Americano con la redistribución de distritos es, antetodo, proteger los oficiales elegidos latinos existentes," dice Antonia Hernández. "Segundo, es la protección de las comunidades latinas que todavía no tienen una voz".

Alan Clayton, director de investigación para la Coalición de Redistribución de Distritos Latinos de California, declara que el alcance del plan alternativo del Fondo para la Defensa Legal no fue suficiente esta vez. El dice que por lo menos seis distritos latinos de oportunidad y de influencia adicionales se podrían haber trazado.

En Florida, los nuevos escaños probablemente se crearán en la parte sur del estado y en el valle central, dos áreas que han visto el mayor crecimiento en la población en la década de los 90. Los actuales representantes republicanos, Lincoln Díaz-Balart e Ileana Ros-Lehtinen podrán adquirir otro representante hispano del partido republicano en el sur de Florida. En Colorado, la redistribución podría llevar a la elección del primer representante hispano del estado.

Si se divide Denver y el nuevo escaño del estado se crea allí,

un hispano lo podrá capturar, dice ex-senador del estado Paul Sandoval, quien es activo en la redistribución distrital. La población latina creció de 25 por ciento a 33 por ciento de la población total de Denver entre los años 1990 y 2000.

Demócrata con popularidad, Ramona Martínez, miembro del concejo municipal, podría lanzarse en el nuevo distrito, dice Rosemary Rodríguez, funcionaria y registradora de la municipalidad de Denver. El director legislativo de la Asamblea Republicana Nacional Hispana, Roy Casanova, percibe el distrito como un ambiente en el que un latino republicano podría ganar.

Aunque no estarán finalizados los planes de la redistribución distrital hasta el próximo año, los mapas que anticipan lo favorecido indican que no será fácil que un candidato latino gane el escaño de Denver, dice Aguinaga, del Instituto Velásquez.

Según cálculos de Casanova, los republicanos hispanos capturarán escaños en Texas, Colorado y Virginia, donde el relativamente recién llegado Edgar González, un promotor de proyectos de bienes inmuebles de 45 años, se ha lanzado.

Se creará un nuevo escaño en el sur de Arizona, área con una población 51 por ciento latina y fuertemente demócrata. Actualmente cuatro demócratas hispanos han anunciado su candidatura en el distrito de "oportunidad". Es probable que al menos un hispano se sumará al actual representante Ed Pastor al ocupar uno de los ocho escaños congresionales del estado.

En Nevada, parecía que se crearía un distrito hispano de oportunidad en el área de Las

Vegas. El recién trazado distrito tiene una ventaja de 36,000 votos demócratas, y Darío Herrera, comisionado de un término en el condado de Clark y miembro de la asamblea por un término en Las Vegas, se lanzará.

La mayoría de los hispanos de Las Vegas trabajan en la industria de servicio. No es claro cómo las masivas despedidas de personal recientes cambiarán el paisaje político de la ciudad en el año que viene.

Edgar González es un candidato que el partido republicano reclutó y preparó para lanzarse al escaño congresional en el norte de Virginia. Casanova dice que es "vital" que los latinos tengan mejor representación, y que la Asamblea Republicana Nacional Hispana está colaborando con hispanos que son potenciales candidatos republicanos, tanto con sus esfuerzos de recaudación de fondos, como ayudándolos a ser más preparados políticamente. Los capítulos de la Asamblea Republicana Nacional Hispana han aumentado de 11 a 16 desde que el presidente Bush asumió la presidencia, y los números aumentan por toda la nación, dice directora republicana por el estado de California, Therese Cisneros-Remington.

"Es una página nueva en la historia", dice. "Tenemos la fortuna de contar con importantes hombres de negocio y abogados que podrían lanzarse a la candidatura de escaños congresionales". Grupos políticos latinos del medio-oeste y el noreste del país han enfocado mucho de sus esfuerzos de la redistribución distrital en elegir a latinos localmente.

"No tenemos una masa crítica. En Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, es difícil tener una su-

per-mayoría latina", dice Rudy López, director de campo nacional para el Instituto de Liderazgo Hispano de los Estados Unidos, con base en Chicago. "Más que nunca, vamos a tener un impacto a nivel local. Veremos los beneficios a nivel congresional en el año 2010".

Los hispanos ganarán posiciones políticas en los ayuntamientos, juntas escolares y legislaturas estatales en varias ciudades del medio-oeste y el este: entre ellas, Filadelfia, Chicago y Worcester, Massachusetts.

Como promedio, los hispanos del medio-oeste se lanzan tres o cuatro veces antes de ser elegidos; esto se contrasta con los blancos, que son elegidos después de la primera o segunda vez que se lanzan, dice López. El Instituto ofrece capacitación para candidatos y administradores de campañas, con la filosofía de poner en primer lugar la comunidad latina. "¿Cuántas familias latinas contribuyen dinero a sus candidatos? ¿Cuántos hispanos se especializan en el manejo de campañas?" pregunta López. "Es toda una industria y apenas tocamos la superficie. Para el año 2020, estaremos en posición para surtir un impacto electoral significativo más allá de lo que hacemos hoy".

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# El Rostro "Americano"

Por Marisa Treviño

"Usted no carga con ninguna de esas cosas terribles, ¿verdad?" Se me fue la mirada de la oficial de seguridad del aeropuerto, pequeña y rubia, de ojos azules, al cartel grande que indicaba lo que está prohibido subir al avión: cuchillos, tijeras, navajas, etc. Leí la lista de dos columnas, sonreí, y le indiqué meneando la cabeza que no.

"Está bien, pase", me sonrió a su vez. Subí mi maletín de mano a la cinta transportadora, pasé por los detectores de metal y recogí del otro lado mi maletín.

Al ver mi reloj, me di cuenta que lo que suponía iba a ser un lío tremendo había durado menos de siete minutos. Me quedaban ahora dos horas y media para tomar café, leer la única revista que había llevado y observar a la gente. De alguna forma, me sentí un poco molesta. Había esperado más.

No había ninguna cola larga en la que tendría que esperar y charlar con otros pasajeros, y no había nadie con el menor interés en abrir mi maleta para ver lo que había empacado.

Algunos dirían que tendría que dar las gracias, y comencé a sentirme así, hasta que un

par de amigos míos que iban a la misma conferencia de latinos que yo, llegaron con anécdotas de haber sido recibidos de manera muy distinta.

Lydia, una amiga de San Antonio, pequeña, de tez morena, nos dijo que no sólo le habían registrado la maleta, sino que también a ella misma. Joe, un caballero alto, distinguido, nacido en Indiana cuya herencia española debe incluir una pizca de sangre marroquí también admitió que lo habían registrado. Cuando empecé a protestar, me aseguró rápidamente, "Es algo que tienen que hacer, Marisa".

Precisamente. ¿Y por qué no me lo hicieron a mí? Tal vez sea por lo que alguien me dijo alguna vez. Al enterarse de mi herencia española y mexicana, me miró seriamente y dijo, "Pareces norteamericana". Al notar mi respuesta muda, se apresuró en añadir, "Tú sabes lo que quiero decir".

Sabía. Por lo que soy de tez clara, con los rasgos de mi padre anglo-sajón, soy de aspecto estereótipicamente 'americano'. Es un rostro que no permite la pigmentación de la piel, ni rasgos como pómulos altos, nariz ancha, ojos almendrados o cejas oscuras y pobladas.

Es el rostro americano.

Al movilizarse nuestra nación hacia la federalización del oficio de proteger la seguridad de los aeropuertos, mi reacción es que no va a servir al menos que como individuos podamos hacernos de nuestra definición de lo que parece un 'americano', hasta que por fin nos demos cuenta que no existe un molde preciso para el ciudadano de hoy.

Concientemente o no, somos demasiados los que nos valemos de la industria del entretenimiento y vemos a nuestros personajes favoritos de programas de televisión o las estrellas del cine como las personas 'normales', que no amenazan. Los personajes de tez oscura y perfiles irregulares son los malos -- los que hay que registrar y ver con sospecha, dentro y fuera de la pantalla.

En las puertas de seguridad de los aeropuertos hoy, los oficiales ya no deben ser permitidos a determinar qué rostros les incomodan y qué otros no. Todos compartimos esta situación y a todos se nos debe someter a la misma rutina. Cada cara que pase por la seguridad debe ser causa de una segunda mirada, de inspecciones, registros y escrutinio intenso. Esto en particular porque cada uno de nosotros confiamos en extra-

ños cuya función es protegerlos, basándose en su intuición y percepción.

La era de "supuestos seguros" ha pasado. Simplemente el que alguien "parezca" inofensivo no significa que se le debe permitir pasar con una sonrisa.

Estamos viviendo una nueva era.

Desde los ataques, han aparecido más reportes de ciudadanos norteamericanos de ascendencia latina víctimas por error de crímenes por odio contra los de ascendencia del Medio Oriente. Se ha vuelto tan común que el Consejo Nacional de la Raza ha comenzado a llevar documentación de los casos.

La sociedad de los Estados Unidos es compleja, y más aún hoy que nos negamos a conformar al crisol; al contrario, mantenemos en pie nuestro sólido orgullo cultural y la práctica de nuestras tradiciones familiares. Pero si hay una verdad a la que todos nos deberíamos aferrar, es al hecho que, como residentes de los Estados Unidos, a todos se nos debe tratar por igual. Incluso al revelar al mundo cuántas mudas de ropa interior llevamos en la maleta.

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## Tertulia y Comentario

By Eliseo Solís

### What Is Patriotism

Because the September attack on the United States has caused a surge of patriotic desire to retaliate at all costs, it is incumbent on thinking people to reflect on the direction that our national policy makers may take us. We have to be aware of their intention and be able to question those intentions if they are not in the interest of all the citizens. Questioning our governments policy at a time like this does not constitute lack of patriotism. That is why articles by various authors who can express the issue more effectively will be presented so that El Editor's readership may be exposed to ideas different from those advocated by the establishment media that basically represents the corporate/military philosophy. Here then is one such article printed in the Nation Magazine.

Nietzsche wrote that words with a history cannot be defined. Their meanings are in their stories, their biographies. That is surely the case with "patriotism." Patriotism is as patriots have done. And in relatively recent times--say, since the American and French revolutions--those who have called themselves patriots or who have called others to the banner of patriotism have largely fallen into two camps.

The first company, whose signature is on so many of the bloodiest pages of the modern age, has its spiritual roots in the radical ideologies of the French Revolution. They announced the advent of a new god on earth and a new prophet/commander whose voice was the voice of that god. The new god, of course, was *la patrie*, the nation, and the new commander was the state.

Abbé Sieyès named the new god: "The nation exists before all. It is the origin of everything. It is the law itself." By 1792, in a petition addressed to the National Assembly, the ferociously jealous claims of the of the new god were made chillingly clear: "The image of the *patrie* is the sole divinity which it is permitted to worship."

Those claims have echoed in a thousand variations from that day to this. It is the worship of national power, of national greatness, nearly always expressed as power over other peoples and qualities, and as power that acknowledges no limits on its own assertion. This voice has been as clamorous and continuous in our own country as in many others. The line from Col. Alexander Hamilton to Lieut. Col. Oliver North is strong and pure.

The other company of patriots does not march to military time. It prefers the gentle strains of "America the Beautiful" to the strident cadences of "Hail to the Chief" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever." This patriotism is rooted in the love of one's own land and people, love too of the best ideals of one's own culture and tradition. This company of patriots finds no glory in puffing their country up by pulling others' down. This patriotism is profoundly municipal, even domestic. Its pleasures are quiet, its services steady and unpretentious.

This patriotism too has deep roots and long continuity in our history. Its voice is often temporarily shouted down by the battle cries of the first company, but it has never been stilled. Jefferson spoke for it, as did Lincoln and Martin Luther King Jr.

We should not be surprised if this voice is often heard lamenting or rebuking the country's failures to live up to its own best ideals, which have always been the ideals of the fullest possible freedom and the most nearly equal justice for all. Its specifically political ideal found its finest expression in Lincoln's "government of, by and for the people," and the American domestic patriot is often heard calling fellow citizens and their officials to this standard. That call is distinctly a citizenly call, and never more so than when, as Father Mapple's wonderful sermon in *Moby-Dick* has it, the citizen stands firm "against the proud gods and

commodores of this earth" and calls every violation of the covenant to account "though he pluck it out from under the robes of Senators and Judges." JOHN SCHAAR

#### Breve Traducción

En breve palabras, lo anterior explica el patriotismo en dos modos. Por un lado, el primer tipo de patriotismo exige fealdad completa sin que alguien pueda cuestionar los principios militaristas de los líderes. De acuerdo con este modo de pensar, La Nación es como un dios y se le sige ciegamente por medio de acción militarista. Para superar la nación, los derechos de cualquier otra nación, mas bien gente, se represan y expoltan. Ejemplo de esta filosofía fue demostrada por hechos de el Coronel Oliver Stone durante la guerra en Nicaragua. Para promover la meta militar de este país, a Stone se le hizo facil y patriótico mentirle al Congreso de EEUU y violar ley tras ley.

El otro tipo de patriotismo es mas domestico y trata de conseguir justicia e igualdad para todo ciudadano, al estilo de Martin Luther King y Cesar Chavez. La primera prejucida a nuestra comunidad Chicana, porque la historia compraba que los pobres y por los mayor, latinos son los mas patrióticos y tambien los primeros muertos en batallas de guerra. Es mas, cuando nuestros hermanos han pechado y muerto mas que nadie, se les trataba como ciudadanos de segunda clase al regresar a las calles de su comunidad.

#### Is there Anyone Working for Us

I'm not the greatest fan of the Democrats, but it perplexes the hell out of me how working people making less than \$60,000 a year or more can support the Republican Party. The Republican Party makes no bones about the fact that it despises the masses and that this country should be controlled by an elite that protects its money at all costs including making war, and knows what is good for the rest of us. The elite in this case is not necessarily a class of people but corporations who in turn protect the aristocracy. Tim Russet of the Sunday Morning news program demonstrated how the media is a tool of corporations, (NBC is owned by Time-Warner or General Electric). He showed a graphic with the word "Money" and how it was the key in the Mayoral election of New York City. The fact that money rather than people's votes elect representatives is not even hidden any more. How blunt can you get... and we still vote for a party that does all it can to keep better wages, housing and education down. On the other hand, in the early 70's, I began hearing the leadership in the Raza Unida Party say that the Democrats talk the pretty talk about representing the "little people", but their actions towards minorities were condescending, at the very least; racist at worst. As I mentioned in another column, Democrats were forced to acknowledge the Mexican American when Ramsey Muniz, running for Raza Unida garnered more than 200,000 votes in the 1972 election for governor against Dolph Briscoe. Mexicans also supported the Democratic Party in many cases because of Catholic John Kennedy. So now we have both parties answering to the ruling class and corporations to the detriment of all but the ultra rich. My feeling as to why "minorities" go republican is that many feel it is an economic status symbol. Likewise with many white people, they don't want to be part of a political party (Democrat) that has so many people of color included.

So, is there any help out there for those without power. Sure there is! But it is not the Democrats or Republicans. It is not our elected officials who if they had more than just their self-interest in mind could at least verbalize the injustices. The answer lies in the community (as it should be) and individuals like you who could be trained to be leaders and how to get power with the West Texas Organizing Strategy. If you are interested, talk to your pastor and ask about WTOS.

#### Let the Sun Shine on us

Lubbock is basically a follower when it comes to innovation. But now there is a grand opportunity for the City of Lubbock to shine as a leader by being the first in West Texas to introduce a Police Review Commission for handling situations like the firing of the Chief of Police or rogue cops like Tracey Taylor who seems to have been involved in everything that is bad about the Police department. "Passion and Pride"

The explanation in the media was that the Tech students were expressing their "passion and pride" by destroying government property and rioting across the street in the Arnett Benson neighborhood, the same Tracey Taylor who killed another 14 year old Chicano, caught a young Chicano expressing his "passion and pride" painting graffiti on a fence and beat the living daylight out of him before arresting him (I really don't know what "living daylight" means). According to reports, these fraternity gangsters and fans it seems, will have nothing to worry about from the judicial system. Just kids having fun.

# The "American" Face

By Marisa Treviño

"You don't have any of those nasty things with you, do you?"

My gaze shifted from the petite, blond-haired, blue-eyed airport security screener to the large sign spelling out what could not be brought on the plane: knives, scissors, pocket knives etc.

I scanned the double-column list, smiled and shook my head. "OK, go ahead," she smiled back. I hoisted my carry-on luggage onto the conveyor belt, passed through the metal detectors and picked up my luggage at the other end.

Looking at my watch, I realized what I had thought would be a marathon ordeal had taken less than seven minutes. I now had two and half hours to drink coffee, read the single magazine I had brought and people-watch. Somehow, I felt a little annoyed. I expected more.

There were no long lines that required me to wait and make small talk with fellow travelers, and nobody had the slightest interest in unzipping my suitcase to see what I had packed.

Some would say I should be thankful, and I was beginning to feel that way until a couple of friends of mine who were at-

tending the same Hispanic conference I was headed for arrived with tales of much different receptions.

Lydia, a small, brown-skinned, San Antonio-born friend said she had not only had her belongings searched but was "patted" down. Joe, a tall, distinguished-looking man born in Indiana whose Spanish heritage must have a small mix of Moroccan blood admitted he, too, had been searched.

When I began to question it, he quickly assured me, "It's something they have to do, Marisa."

Exactly. But why wasn't it done to me, too?

Maybe it's because of what someone once told me. Upon learning of my mixed Spanish and Mexican heritage, he looked at me seriously and said, "You look American." Noticing my speechless response, he hurried to add, "You know what I mean."

I did. Because I have fair skin and inherited the features of my Anglo-Saxon father, I look like the stereotypical "American." It's a face that doesn't allow for skin pigmentation or features like highcheekbones, broad noses, slanted eyes or dark,

heavy brows.

It's the American face.

As our nation moves to federalize airline security screeners, my reaction is that it won't do any good unless we as individuals can let go of our definition of what an "American" looks like, until we finally realize that there is no set mold for today's citizen.

Consciously or unconsciously, too many of us take our cues from the entertainment industry and see nonthreatening people as the characters of our favorite television shows or our favorite movie stars. The characters with the dark skin and irregular profiles are the bad guys -- the ones to be patted down and looked upon suspiciously, on the screen and off.

At today's airport security gates, screeners should no longer be allowed to deem which face falls within their comfort zones and which does not. We're all in this together, and we should all be subjected to the same routine. Every face passing through security should be cause for double-takes, inspections, searches and intense scrutiny. Especially, since each of us puts our total trust in strangers whose

job is to keep us safe by relying on their intuition and sensing.

The age of "safe assumptions" is past. Simply because somebody "looks" harmless is no reason to let her or him pass with a smile and wave. These are different times. Since the attacks, there have been increased reports of Hispanic-American citizens being the mistaken victims of hate crimes directed toward people of Middle Eastern descent. It has become so widespread that the National Council of La Raza has begun to document cases.

U.S. society is a complex one, more so today because of our refusal to melt into one pot, but rather to maintain our strong pride and practice of family traditions. But if there is one truth that we should all hold on to, it is the fact that, as residents of the United States, we should all be treated equally. Even when it comes to letting the world know how many changes of underwear we've brought along.

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# Ron Howard, Por Favor, No Se Acuerde Del Alamo De John Wayne

Por Victor Landa

Estimado Ron, Disculpe por favor que me dirija a usted en esta carta abierta con tanta familiaridad, pero es que me siento como si lo hubiera conocido toda mi vida. Sé lo irritante que le debe resultar que la gente crea que lo conoce simplemente por haberlo visto crecer en la televisión, pero no tenemos remedio. Vivimos por medio de personajes tales como los que usted representaba en la tele, y se ha vuelto como familia para nosotros gracias a la mera repetición de episodios semanales y las reprogramaciones constantes. Lo que aparece en el tubo del televisor y la pantalla del cine lo tomamos como la absoluta verdad.

Estoy seguro que usted sabe exactamente a lo que me refiero, con toda la experiencia que tiene actuando de Opie y Richie todas esas películas maravillosas que ha dirigido. Lo que me lleva al punto central por el que escribo esta carta.

Tengo entendido que usted está pensando en rodar una película sobre la batalla del Alamo. También entiendo que el muy talentoso John Sayles ha sido seleccionado para escribir el guión.

Estas noticias me preocupan de sobremedida. No tengo nada en contra de usted ni del Sr. Sayles, ni tampoco nada en contra las películas de Hollywood. En realidad, me encantan las películas. No soy de esos que critican las produc-

ciones de Hollywood por ser superficiales o predecibles o lo que fuere. Cuando compro mi boleto en taquilla, sé precisamente lo que estoy comprando -- un par de horas de escapada de la realidad a la norteamericana, y me parece de película.

Lo que me tiene mal es lo que puede llegar a ser esta película en particular.

Yo sé que es difícil resistirse a la historia del Alamo. Está llena de heroísmo y sacrificios, exactamente el tipo de sentimiento en base al que a Hollywood le encanta hacer películas. Mi problema no es con la película que vaya a hacer, sino con la leyenda.

Ron, amigo mío, tenga cuidado. Se han hecho varias películas del Alamo. Todas han servido para perpetuar una leyenda que es mayormente falsa, y que ha causado tanto la disminución de algunas personas como el alce de otras. Entre las peores está la más famosa, la película de John Wayne de los años 60. Esa versión en particular pinta una imagen distorsionada de los eventos y las personas entorno a la batalla. Con el pasar de los años, la distorsión -- como suele ocurrir con las películas -- se ha convertido en la verdad.

No dudo que encuentre suficientes historiadores que le digan que esa batalla en particular fue inútil del punto de vista de la táctica, que las vidas perdidas se perdieron en vano, tristemente, porque la defensa de la misión convertida en

fuerte no era esencial.

Encontrará también que lo que por muchos años se ha llamado "sitio" fue en realidad más parecido a un juego de espera. Los famosos trece días fue el tiempo que se necesitó para que las mujeres y los niños dejaran el Alamo. El general mexicano Santa Ana se negó a ordenar el ataque hasta que los niños y las mujeres hubieran salido ileso del recinto. Una vez idos, se dio la orden de avance. Todo eso demoró trece días.

La mayoría del daño causado por las películas anteriores se ha dado en el contexto histórico. Espero que usted y el Sr. Sayles incluyan las diferentes perspectivas en su película. Espero que muestren cómo los que defendían el Alamo también eran rebeldes que luchaban contra un gobierno que no les permitía tener esclavos, que les imponía una lengua que no era suya a pesar de que en un momento les había abierto las fronteras para darles la bienvenida.

## El Editor Newspapers

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Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

**Oscar De La Hoya:**

**'Primero Está Mi Salud'**

**Será Operado Hoy De Un Cartílago de la Mano Izquierda y No Pelea**

Oscar de la Hoya sólo ha sufrido tres caídas a través de casi 10 años como peleador profesional, pero jamás ha sido noqueado por ninguno de los 36 oponentes que ha enfrentado, de los cuales venció a 34 y fulminó a 27.

Sin embargo, el célebre "Golden Boy" fue anestesiado esta vez, pero no por ningún ri-

De hecho, De la Hoya empezó con ese problema después del combate que sostuvo ante Oba Carr, pero el joven del Este de Los Angeles se aguantó pensando que era pasajero.

"Quiero enfatizar que yo quería pelear así ante Karmazin, pero todo mi equipo coincidió que era riesgoso pues la lesión podría ser peor, y como el



val, sino por una lesión en la muñeca izquierda por la que deberá ser sometido hoy a una operación en el hospital Centinela y de la que estará a cargo el doctor Norman Zemel.

El púgil angelino señaló que hacía tiempo que venía sintiendo dolores en la mano, pero que éstos se acentuaron durante una sesión de sparrings, por lo que decidió ir al médico, quien determinó que la lesión requeriría de una intervención quirúrgica. Esta situación conlleva a la cancelación total de la cartelera del próximo 8 de diciembre en el Olympic.

"Primero está mi salud que el dinero, y considero que esta operación del síndrome metacarpo que sufren la mayoría de los atletas es necesaria, pues de no llevarla a cabo en este momento después sufriría las consecuencias", dijo ayer en entrevista Oscar de la Hoya, quien iba a defender el cetro superwelter del CMB ante el ruso Roman Karmazin.

¿Cómo sucedió?  
"Un día antes de la rueda de prensa en Century City, estaba trabajando en Big Bear con un muchacho puertorriqueño y cuando le conecté un jab sentí bastante dolor. De ahí nos trasladamos a Los Angeles donde el doctor Norman Zemel determinó que tenía que operarme, so pena de sufrir las consecuencias en el futuro".  
**Vacaciones obligadas**

año próximo quiero sostener tres peleas muy grandes, decidimos actuar pronto", añadió Oscar, quien tiene apartada la fecha del 5 de mayo del 2002, quizás para Hopkins, Trinidad, Mosley o ¿Vargas?

El "Golden Boy" será operado hoy por la mañana por Zemel, un discípulo del famoso médico Frank Jobe, quien asistió entre otros a los lanzadores Orel Hershisher, Tommy John y, también, al propio De la Hoya, por problemas en el hombro.

"Me dicen que ya no tengo cartílago y que me rompí los tendones. Por lo tanto después de la artroscopia se decidió operar. Si algo me iba a noquear un día era la anestesia", subrayó con buen humor el quintuple campeón mundial en cinco divisiones diferentes.

**Frase:**  
"Si algo me iba a noquear un día era la anestesia".  
*Oscar de la Hoya*  
**Lo que dijeron**  
"Es un duro golpe para el boxeo, pues la cartelera del 8 de diciembre era muy buena".

**Don Chargin, concertador de encuentros.**  
"Es lamentable lo que pasó, pero primero está la salud de De la Hoya, pues hay más tiempo que vida".

**Dean Louhies, inspector de la Comisión Atlética de Boxeo de California.**  
"Esto fue cosa de Dios de que Francisco 'Panchito' Bojado no peleara en el Olympic, pero esperamos la recuperación de Oscar para volver a montar otra cartelera".

**National Notes:**

**Overtime Rules Need Another Look**

By the end of Arkansas' 58-56 victory, the teams looked like a couple of Sumo wrestlers on Sominex. It wasn't football, it was a forced march. Arkansas coach Houston Nutt has two two-point conversion plays in the playbook. He quickly ran out of both. The NCAA-record 198 combined plays put a combined 48 players (22 for Arkansas, 26 for Mississippi) in the training room the next day.

"I'm the guy that lost it, but watching it, there's something wrong with the system," Mississippi coach David Cutcliffe said. "We need to take a look at it, a long look at it. I don't know exactly what it is."

Mississippi had seven starters miss practice as late as Wednesday. Luckily, the Rebels have this week off. No such luck for Arkansas. Nutt is cursing the moment he approved accepting this week's non-conference game against dangerous Central Florida.

The game couldn't have made more of a mockery of the term "student-athlete welfare" had the NFL tiebreaker system been in place. Pro teams play an extra sudden-death period after a regulation tie. Most of those games end fairly quickly, certainly not lasting the 4 hours, 14 minutes it took the Rebels and Razorbacks.

"There should be some interest in sudden-death," Cutcliffe said. "After having lived through one of them going seven overtimes, I would have been happier to have the coin toss, kick it off and see who could score first. I'm not sure that after 15 minutes if it's still a tie, that the game shouldn't be a tie."

In 1997, the rules committee hoped to cut down on the length of overtime by requiring teams to attempt two-point

conversions beginning with the third overtime period. A noble thought, but when teams match each other like Arkansas and Mississippi did, it looks like a sloppy tennis match being played from the baseline. Add in, add out ...

"That's exactly what it got down to," Nutt said.

Coaches have complained about the "suddenness" of NFL sudden death, that the team that wins the coin toss has the advantage. There's a simple solution in college. In overtime, the team that gets the ball first could be the one that scored last -- or has the most total yards.

Either one of those two factors would make games more likely to be decided in regulation. Besides, ties are still possible in NCAA games. There is a little-known provision that still allows ties if games cannot be finished "due to weather, darkness or other conditions."

If those "other conditions" included exhausted players falling on their faces, Arkansas and Mississippi might have welcomed a tie.

**Seven-overtime fallout**  
A couple of other items from the NCAA's longest game ...

You'd hate to see Nutt earn a performance bonus this year based on points scored. Because of the overtime, Arkansas went from being ranked in the 90s in scoring offense to 61st.

Take away the Razorbacks' overtimes and a 42-point outburst against I-AA Weber State, and Arkansas has averaged 17 points per game this year. Their scoring average increased from 20.5 to 25.25 with the benefit of overtime. Arkansas has actually surpassed 25 points only twice against I-A opponents in eight

*continued on page 6*

**Rest assured that the Cowboys vividly remember last year's game against Texas Tech.**

The Red Raiders handed Oklahoma State its worst loss since 1970, a 58-0 mauling. An OSU field goal attempt was blocked -- and returned for a touchdown. Two passes by quarterback Aso Pogi were intercepted -- and returned for touchdowns. Red Raiders quarterback Kliff Kingsbury was barely bothered, completing 30 of 43 passes for 236 yards and three touchdowns. And the Red Raiders were hardly contested overall as they converted 10 of 14 third downs and rolling up 404 total yards.



"Oh, it was terrible," offensive guard Jeff Machado told the Daily Oklahoman. "I'd never been beaten like that."

The scary part is that Texas Tech might be a lot better than it was a year ago, while at 2-6 the Cowboys are arguably not much better. The Red Raiders are one of the hottest teams in the Big 12, coming off a 12-0 win over Texas A&M.

"They are an offense that is playing confidently behind their quarterback and (running back) Ricky Williams," Oklahoma State coach Les Miles said. "Their concept is very sound and they're staying with it. In addition, they're playing well as a team. The defense is playing well. They might not be as talented as Texas, but they're playing good, solid football."

With quarterback Kliff Kingsbury leading the way, Texas Tech leads the Big 12 in passing offense, is third in total offense and fourth in scoring offense. Kingsbury leads the league in total offense, averaging 301.6 yards per game, while Williams is the Big 12's top receiver (64 receptions) and is ninth in rushing with 580 yards.

"Kingsbury is mobile, he takes a hit and he's always looking to make great plays," Miles said. "He's playing with great confidence right now."

Texas Tech RB Ricky Williams -- Second nationally in receiving (8.0 receptions per game), Williams continues to climb up the Big 12's career rushing list. He's third with 3,515 yards and needs 249 yards to move past Iowa State's Darren Davis, who is No. 2 on the list. Williams won't be able to catch the league's all-time leading rusher, Texas' Ricky Williams. He rushed for 5,289 yards from 1996 through 1998.

Oklahoma TE Trent Smith -- In a lopsided win over Tulsa, Smith caught nine passes for a career-high 104 yards. Smith has developed into one of the Sooners' most dangerous offensive weapons, having caught a school-record 34 passes the last four games. Overall, he has 46 catches in 2001, making him the most productive tight end in school history.

Oklahoma cornerback-receiver Andre Woolfolk's knee injury came while the junior was filling an unsung role: blocking. While playing wide receiver midway through the second quarter, Woolfolk blocked a defensive back, enabling Quentin Griffin to score on a 7-yard run. Griffin dived into the end zone and clipped Woolfolk's knee as he passed. Woolfolk was in on a few more plays, then limped off. He is questionable for this week's game.

**Letter to the Editor**  
**Tortilla Tossing**

I had the pleasure of being invited to the Tech game on October 13th to present the game ball. I felt excited that I was asked to take part in such an exciting time. However, my excitement turned to disappointment when the traditional "tortilla throwing" began. In a world where we are providing food and essential items in war-torn areas, I am shocked that people continue "wasting" such a precious commodity as food. Tortillas are an every day staple for many people, specifically Hispanics. For people to use tortillas as toys seems offensive to the Hispanic community that Tech so wants to involve in game day events such as this as well as others who struggle to provide food for their families. The South Plains Food Bank recently promoted a week of fighting world hunger. It seems to me that instead of wasting tortillas by throwing them out on a football field, fans should go and buy tortillas and donate them or the money to our local food bank, churches or other helping agencies in our city.

Again, I am honored that I was asked to take part in this event. However, if Tech's focus is to continue, the idea of throwing a traditional Hispanic staple out onto the football field must be stopped. Not only out of respect for Hispanic tradition but also for the many people in this world that do without food daily.  
Tony "T" Samarripa - Lubbock

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# Bilingual Books Flourish

Cinco Puntos Press is named after Five Points, a well-known street intersection in El Paso, Texas, near the house where Bobby and Lee Byrd live. But the Byrds call their tiny book-publishing company "the house that La Llorona built."

La Llorona, or the Weeping Woman, is a ghost. La Llorona is the Spanish retelling of the Medea legend. It probably is the best-known folk tale of Hispanic America. The old people have told it to children for centuries, raising goose bumps -- as all great ghost stories do --

on many generations. Since Cinco Puntos published *La Llorona/The Weeping Woman* in 1987, the little paperback Spanish/English book has gone through four printings, has sold between 60,000 and 70,000 copies, a phenomenal success for a small press.

That success also led the Byrds in a direction they hadn't foreseen when they launched their press two years earlier: bilingual books for children. As the country's Hispanic population expands, so does the market for Cinco Puntos books. The Byrds'

catalogue now includes some 25 children's titles, nearly all of them telling a story with the English version on one side of each open page and the Spanish version facing it.

Publishing the *Weeping Woman* ghost tale was the idea of the Byrds' longtime friend Joe Hayes, a professional storyteller from Santa Fe, N.M., who travels about the Southwest telling American Indian and Hispanic folktales to audiences of children.

"We were sitting around talking one day, and Joe said,

'Bobby, I think we should do *La Llorona*.' It's a story that every Mexican kid in the world knows, and nobody had published it," said Bobby Byrd.

"A mainstream publisher would never have published *La Llorona* because it's about a woman who kills her kids," Lee Byrd says. "But when we go to book fairs, everybody from the janitor who's sweeping the floor to the head of the library association, if they're Hispanic, will stop and pick up the book." Another out-of-mainstream Joe Hayes story --

a new addition to the Cinco Puntos catalog -- is *El Cucuy*, a bogeyman tale that has frightened and delighted Hispanic children for many years. El Cucuy is a misshapen monster who snatches up lazy, disobedient children and carries them away to his lair in the mountains. Hayes' version of the story has a happy ending, though.

"We're doing culturally relevant material that reflects this part of the world.

"Contrary to popular stereotype, (Latinos) are a steady

book-buying population," Bobby says. Other well-known Southwestern writers also have titles at Cinco Puntos. Last year, the Byrds published *Elegy on the Death of Cesar Chavez* by renowned Chicano novelist Rudolfo Anaya. In 1999, they published *Grandma Fina and Her Wonderful Umbrellas/La Abuelita Fina y Sus Sombrillas Maravillosas*, a cheerful story about familial and community love by El Paso novelist and poet Benjamin Alire Saenz.

## Shakira: La Preferida

El principal tema promocional del primer disco en inglés de la colombiana Shakira alcanzó en pocos días el primer puesto de las preferencias de las emisoras de radio hispanas de Estados Unidos.

La canción "Suerte", incluida en el álbum *Laundry Services*, ocupa desde hace unas semanas el primer puesto de la lista "Hot Latin Tracks" de la revista *Billboard*, superando a "Héroe", de Enrique Iglesias.

El nuevo disco de Shakira es de los "primeros" de la cantante: su primer disco en inglés, el primero que incluye un tango, el primero en el que expone una dedicatoria clara y evidente a un hombre especial, su novio Antonio de la Rúa, hijo del Presidente de la Argentina.

"Creo que estoy celebrando la vida más que nunca porque el amor está presente en mi vida más que nunca", indica a la vez que explica el momento actual de su vida.

Tan claro es que su actual compañero es el protagonista de cada uno de los temas, que su primer sencillo "Whenever, Wherever" (cuya versión en español es "Suerte"), no solo incluye elementos andinos, sino que además hace clara referencia a la dicha que su novio haya nacido en el Sur.

La cantante explicó por qué considera que de la Rúa es el hombre de su vida:

"Confío en él, creo en él y que

alguien te de la posibilidad de creer es un regalo, maravilloso. No puedo describir en una sola palabra, pero Antonio me ha dado la felicidad."

Confirmando que, en efecto, desea casarse con él, pero que ambos coinciden en la forma y estilo de la boda ideal: "Queremos una boda íntima, privada", indica toda vez que se niega a ahondar en detalles sobre fechas, estaciones de año o país en el que sería.

La cantante fue una de las casi 100 estrellas que participó gratuitamente en "El Último Adiós", el tema que compuso Emilio Estefan y Jean Marco, para honrar a las víctimas de lo atentados terroristas del 11 de septiembre.

"Yo soy una de las millones de personas que se encuentran consternadas, afectadas de ver que la historia de la humanidad es, siempre nos vuelve al mismo episodio del uno contra

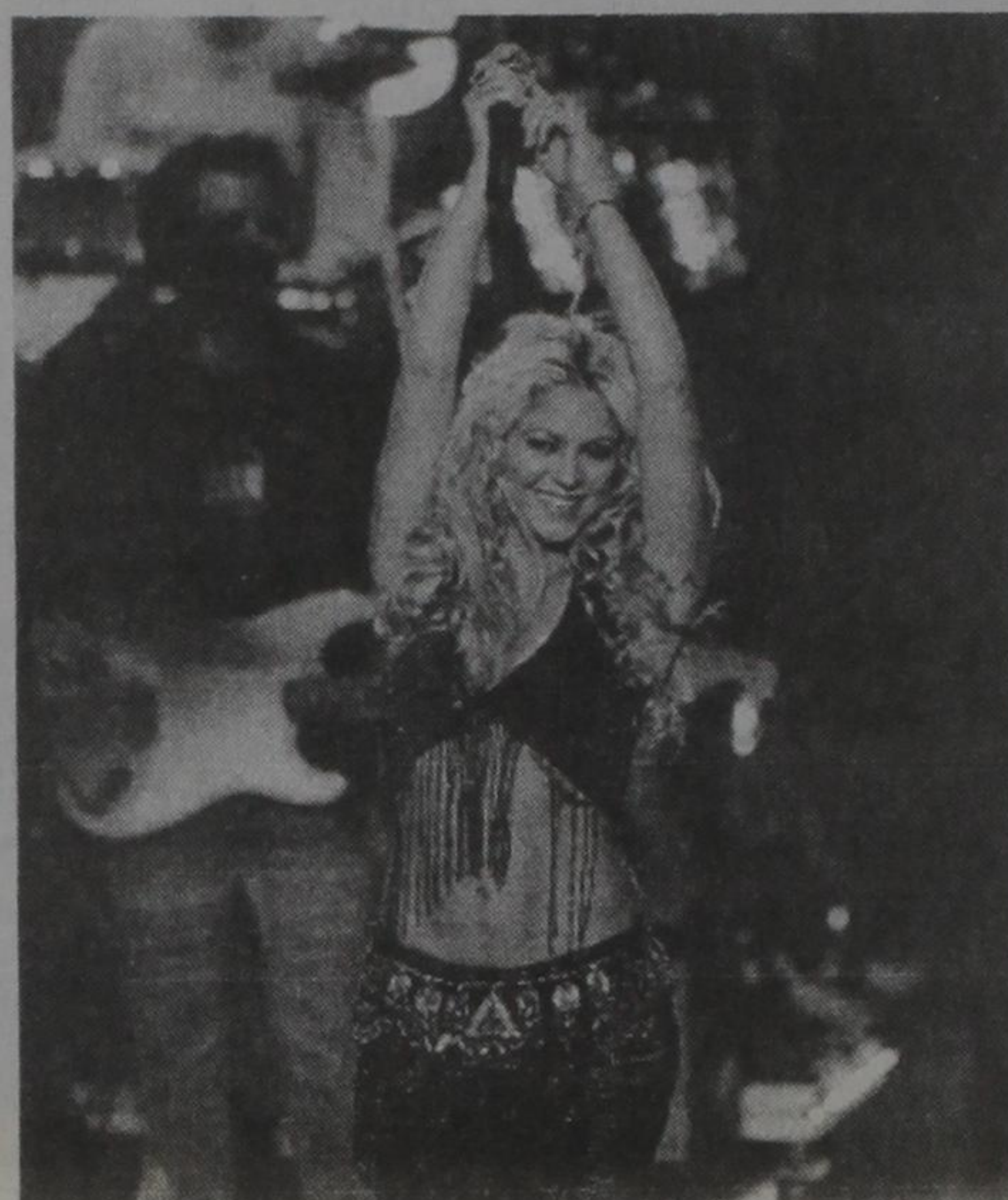
el otro: el odio, el rencor, la amenaza, parece que no tuviera fin", dijo.

Y añadió que se hace muchas preguntas: "Yo solo espero que de esto no se desencadene una tragedia aún mayor de la que ya sucedió. No creo que haya guerra en la que haya un ganador. Puede haber un vencedor pero nadie gana en una guerra."

Shakira, que tiene sangre libanesa por sus padres, dice que es injusto que mueran algunos por que nacen en un país o profesan una religión, por las acciones irresponsables de unos pocos o sus acciones crueles muchos tengan que pagar la consecuencia.

Recupera la sonrisa cuando habla de nuevo de su carrera, y cómo se entregó por completo a la tarea de componer directamente en inglés, para lo cual se entregó por completo a leer literatura en el idioma de Shakespeare, escuchar canciones en inglés constantemente y, finalmente, pedir la luz a un Ser Superior:

"La inspiración es un milagro. Como milagro es cada una de las canciones y los motivos que las inspiran. La vida está compuesta de muchos milagros inexplicables. Lo digo en serio, porque pienso que la inspiración no me pertenece. Es algo que está fuera de mí y no me explico como llega a pasar por mí, sólo me lo explico a Dios".



## Researchers Closer to Finding Genetic Link to Diabetes

Local diabetes researchers are hailing what they say is the beginning of breakthrough.

Researchers at the Texas Diabetes Institute say they are closer than ever to finding which genes are the culprits.

"We've defined about four areas on different chromosomes

that are strongly linked to the development of type two diabetes, so this is a major advance," said genetic researcher Dr. Ralph DeFronzo.

Diabetes is a disease that affects the body's ability to regulate blood sugar. It affects Hispanics three to five times more than other ethnic groups.

The study involves families from eight centers across the country. San Antonians involved in the gene project say they're investing in the future.

"If I'm not around to be able to take advantage of it, then I hope it will be for somebody else, because I sure wouldn't like nobody else to have what I have right now," said Alicia Eguia, diabetes gene study participant.

DeFronzo said he's confident scientists can pinpoint the genes within the next year or two. The implications could be enormous. Medical science could perhaps develop a way to prevent diabetes in susceptible young people.

With five classes of oral drugs -- plus insulin -- to treat diabetics, doctors can control many of the devastating side effects of the disease and extend lives.

DeFronzo said finding the gene is so important because Hispanics with one parent with the disease have a 40 percent chance of developing diabetes; if both parents have the disease, the chance goes up to 80 percent.

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TW	TITLE	ARTIST
1	Shhh	Kumbia Kings
2	A Tu Lado	Bobby Pulido
3	Si Tu Amor Es Mi Prision	Ram Herrera
4	Donde Estas	Shelly Lares
5	Ya Despues	Costumbre
6	Que Metida De...	Jay Perez
7	Lo Dice Tu Mirada	Emillio
8	Pero Hablame	Siggnio
9	1,2,3	Iman
10	Solo Y Triste	Stampede

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# EU Cierra Redes Financieras

El presidente George W. Bush anunció ayer el cierre de dos redes financieras con oficinas en cuatro estados del país y varios países del extranjero por proporcionar fondos y apoyo al terrorista Osama Ben Laden y a su red Al Qaida.

En ese contexto, desde primeras horas del miércoles, diversos organismos policíacos federales irrumpieron en varios negocios en diferentes puntos de la nación, decomisaron documentos, hicieron interrogatorios y practicaron un arresto.

Por otra parte, al cumplirse un mes exacto de la ofensiva militar aliada en Afganistán, Bush recibió en la Casa Blanca a su principal socio en la guerra contra el terrorismo, el primer ministro británico, Tony Blair, para repasar la situación.

### Golpe financiero

En total, se congelaron bienes de 46 entidades y de 16 individuos. Dos de esas personas y nueve de esas organizaciones radican en Estados Unidos. Se obtuvo evidencia en cuatro ciudades: Boston, Massachusetts, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Seattle, Washington y Columbus, Ohio. Se informó que las autoridades también recabaron evidencia de dos negocios en el estado de Virginia.

Se arrestó a un hombre en Massachusetts y en Suiza las autoridades interrogaron a dos empresarios árabes.

Se trata del primer operativo que involucra a organizaciones e individuos en suelo estadounidense acusadas de proveer apoyo económico a la red Al Qaida.

"Basándose en evidencia sólida y creíble, el Departamento del Tesoro bloqueó los bienes estadounidenses de 62 individuos u organizaciones conectadas con dos redes financieras de apoyo terrorista: Al Taqua y Al Barakaat", declaró el presidente Bush desde la división especial contra delitos financieros del Departamento del Tesoro en Virginia.

"Nuestra guerra no es sólo una guerra de soldados y de aviones, es una guerra diplomática, de inteligencia, de agotar el dinero terrorista", afirmó Bush.

"Hoy estamos dando otro paso en nuestra lucha contra el mal", afirmó.

"La capacidad de Estados Unidos y los gobiernos de todo el mundo para comenzar a secar las fuentes de financiamiento para las operaciones terroristas es un componente vital para ganar esta guerra", agregó.



Al Taqua, explicó el mandatario, es una asociación de bancos y firmas de manejo de dinero en el extranjero "que ha ayudado a Al Qaida a transportar dinero alrededor del mundo". Al Barakaat, añadió, es un grupo de compañías de envío de dinero y comunicaciones "propiedad de un amigo y partidario de Osama Ben Laden".

"Habíamos advertido a las instituciones financieras que si negociaban con terroristas, si los apoyaban o los auspiciaban, no conducirían negocios con Estados Unidos", añadió Bush, flanqueado, entre otros, por los secretarios del Tesoro y de Estado, Paul O'Neill y Colin Powell.

Bush señaló que las naciones industrializadas, Rusia y otros países están colaborando con Estados Unidos en congelar los bienes de grupos e individuos sospechosos de apoyar el terrorismo.

El Presidente explicó que las dos redes se encargaban de obtener e invertir fondos para Al Qaida y sus servicios eran variados, desde acceso a la internet hasta enviarle cargamentos de armas.

"Recolectaban fondos para Al Qaida, los administraban, los invertían y los distribuían. Proveían servicio de internet a

los partidarios del terrorismo, aseguraban comunicaciones telefónicas y otros mecanismos para enviar mensajes e intercambiar información", dijo Bush.

"Se presentaban como negocios legítimos, pero destinaban dinero de cada transacción para beneficiar a organizaciones terroristas", añadió Bush.

"Podían dar el frente de pequeñas tiendas, pero al seguir la red hasta su núcleo se descubren acaudalados bancos y sofisticada tecnología, todo al servicio de asesinos en masa", afirmó el Presidente.

En Boston, a Mohamed Hussein y Liban Hussein se les presentaron cargos del delito de operar un negocio ilegal de transferencia de dinero.

Los dos operaban Barakaat North America Inc. en Dorchester, Massachusetts, una casa de cambio sin licencia estatal, según una declaración

jurada del Servicio de Aduanas. Su negocio movilizó dos millones de dólares por intermedio de un banco estadounidense entre enero y septiembre de este año, dijo el gobierno.

En Mogadiscio, Somalia, el presidente del grupo Al Barakaat, que opera en Estados Unidos y otros 40 países, rechazó vigorosamente las acusaciones.

"Son mentiras", dijo Ahmed Nur Ali Jimhale a la agencia noticiosa AP en entrevista telefónica desde Dubai. "Somos gente que trabaja, no tenemos nada que ver con los terroristas".

Aparte de Estados Unidos, se condujeron operativos en Dubai, Liechtenstein, Somalia, Suiza y las Bahamas.

La Casa Blanca informó que hasta ahora se ha designado a 150 individuos, organizaciones y patrocinadores de terrorismo.

En total --sin incluir el operativo de ayer-- se han congelado 43 millones de dólares de Al Qaida y el régimen talibán, 26 millones en Estados Unidos y 17 en el extranjero.

Según el gobierno, todo esto forma parte de los esfuerzos por investigar las operaciones de las redes conocidas como jaulas en el Medio Oriente y el sur de Asia, que permiten transacciones de grandes sumas de dinero sin ningún tipo de regulación. Esto se presta, según las autoridades, a financiar operaciones ilegales, incluso de grupos terroristas.

La lista anunciada por el gobierno de Estados Unidos abarca bienes en varios países, entre ellos Austria, Bahamas, Canadá, Emiratos Arabes Unidos, Italia, Liechtenstein y Suecia.

### Confianza total

En el terreno diplomático, tanto Bush como Blair garantizaron el progreso de la guerra en Afganistán. "No cabe la menor duda de que prevaleceremos", afirmó Blair.

Ambos se esfuerzan por mantener y ampliar el apoyo internacional para la guerra, criticada desde hace días por las pérdidas que causa entre la población civil afgana.

"Como yo, [Blair] está decidi-

do. Nada nos detendrá en este importante objetivo. Ambos reconocemos que iniciamos una lucha para salvar la civilización y tenemos que prevalecer. Y vamos a prevalecer", declaró Bush.

"La determinación para lograr que se haga justicia es tan fuerte hoy como el 11 de septiembre", aseguró Blair. La población británica apoya el operativo, aunque el nivel de apoyo ha disminuido.

Bush insistió en que este nuevo tipo de guerra requiere paciencia.

"Nosotros somos pacientes y nuestros amigos cercanos son tranjeros, pero que la pesquise malas noticias para los talibanes y la gente que protegen", dijo Bush. Al mismo tiempo, el Presidente insistió en la necesidad de mantener la ayuda humanitaria a la población civil del país bombardeado desde hace un mes.

Ambos líderes indicaron que impulsarán el proceso de paz en el Medio Oriente. Los críticos de Estados Unidos en la región di-

cen que, sin una solución al conflicto palestino-israelí, Estados Unidos y sus aliados no prevalecerán en la guerra antiterrorista. Pero Bush y Blair dicen que no hay conexión entre los dos asuntos.

"No tengo la menor duda de que llevaremos a Al Qaida ante la justicia, haya o no paz en el Medio Oriente", afirmó Bush.

### Origen del ántrax

Entre tanto, el director de la Oficina de Seguridad Interior, Tom Ridge, afirmó que pese a la exhaustiva investigación, las autoridades desconocen si el ántrax que cobró la vida de cuatro personas es doméstico o extranjero, pero que la pesquise centros ahora en laboratorios.

Dijo además que espera que la amenaza del ántrax esté detenida.

"Espero, como el resto del país, que el ántrax se haya ido permanentemente", declaró Ridge. Añadió que se mantiene

la alerta emitida por el gobierno el 29 de octubre. "Estaremos inel estado de definición en estado de alerta".

## Morales' Motion Makes It Clear: Beef is with Ex-Aide

Former Texas Attorney General Dan Morales, whose future could include a U.S. Senate seat or federal charges, on Wednesday put former top aide Harry Potter at the center of a court battle that could go a long way toward determining Morales' fate.

Morales thinks Potter, whom he once praised as the "most valuable member of the Texas team" in the landmark tobacco litigation, might have worked to steer legal fees from the case to a law firm with which Potter now is affiliated.

Potter, who has denied any wrongdoing, is the target of an unusual court motion filed Wednesday by Morales, whose role in the tobacco case is un-

der federal grand jury investigation.

Potter said he was "shocked, saddened and disappointed by Mr. Morales' action."

"I don't believe in trying lawsuits in the press or running political campaigns in the courthouse," Potter said. "I will respond to the allegations in the appropriate forum."

The motion was filed as Morales gears up for a bid for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat held by Republican Phil Gramm, who is not seeking re-election next year.

"Certain legal cobwebs have been allowed to build up around Dan, and it is our job to clear those cobwebs away," continued on page 6

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# Beef is with Ex-Aide From Page 5

said Paul Coggins, a former federal prosecutor representing Morales.

In the motion — a precursor to a possible defamation lawsuit — Morales asked state District Judge Scott Jenkins to allow the former attorney general's legal team to question four lawyers involved in the tobacco case: former aides Potter, Javier Aguilar and Jorge Vega, and Houston lawyer John Eddie Williams, one of the private lawyers who worked on the case and divided \$3.3 billion in fees.

Morales said the motion is the only way to get to the truth.

"My experience, professionally and politically, indicates when you really want to get to the bottom of something, when you really want to find out the truth, the way you do that is not in the context of a statewide political campaign or press release war," he said. "The way you do that is you've got to go in and raise your right hand and swear to tell the truth. And if you lie, there will be consequences."

At a news conference Wednesday, Coggins said it's a broad-brushed attempt to get infor-

mation for a possible lawsuit. He declined to discuss specifics, but noted that not all the named lawyers are equal in Morales' eyes.

"I want to make it real clear that we're not alleging that everyone we're seeking to depose is adverse to General Morales, by any stretch. What we're saying is: We believe those people have knowledge that may be the foundation, the seed work for a potential cause of action."

"There are some that could potentially be adverse, but not all of them," he said.

The paperwork filed at the Travis County Courthouse sheds considerable light on what Coggins did not want to discuss.

"Harry Potter . . . has, upon information and belief, misrepresented material facts and circumstances regarding one outside counsel's involvement in the tobacco litigation out of allegiance to the state's remaining outside counsel, some of whom, upon information and belief, have furnished Potter with an economic incentive to do so," the filing said.

Potter, in a motion seeking to block Morales' action, called it

"hopelessly frivolous."

At the heart of that allegation is the now-concluded battle over the massive fees paid to private lawyers in the tobacco settlement. Potter was among those who said Houston lawyer Marc Murr, a Morales friend, did little to earn the \$520 million share he sought before dropping his claim.

Morales' motion includes an allegation that Potter "promoted the notion that (the five law firms other than Murr's) should be entitled to the entirety of the attorney fee award." Potter also is accused of making public statements "denigrating Murr and his role in the tobacco litigation."

Morales' motion details his version of the long hours of work Murr did for the state.

Privately, a lawyer working on the case for Morales said the former attorney general thinks Vega and Aguilar have information linking Potter to a deal that wound up with Potter affiliated with Williams' Houston law firm.

Late Tuesday, when told about Morales' plans to file the action, Potter denied any wrongdoing. He acknowledged that he is now of counsel to Williams' firm, but noted that the relationship was not established until a year after he left the attorney general's office.

"I have a relationship with John Eddie Williams now," Potter said, adding that he spent a year at the University of Texas School of Law, teaching legal ethics, before entering private practice.

Williams, through Austin lawyer Michael Tigar, declined to comment about the case.

The simmering battle between Potter and Morales, which could wind up in a courtroom, marks a stark split between two lawyers once on the same side in a spectacularly successful lawsuit.

In January 1998, shortly after the \$17.3 billion settlement was reached, Morales could barely contain himself in praising Potter.

"He's a great value to the state's taxpayers," Morales said at the time. "He comes from relatively tender years, I suppose, but he has very thorough and very hard-nosed experience as a litigator for the state. I would

# Officials Find Five Skeletons in Juárez Ditch



Authorities in Ciudad Juarez, just opposite El Paso, found five skeletons in a drainage ditch Wednesday near a field where they had uncovered the decayed, partially-clad bodies of three young women a day earlier.

The discovery ignited fears that a gruesome series of 57 rape-murders of young women that plagued this tough border city in the 1990s has not ended.

"I am tied up in knots. This is like somebody's private cemetery," said Esther Chavez, a women's rights activist who had led the battle to press authorities to investigate the killings, which began in 1993.

Searching near the cotton field where the three bodies were found Tuesday, police came across the skeletons in a drainage ditch near a heavily traveled street. All appeared to be the remains of women, prosecutor Arturo Gonzalez Rascon said.

Gonzalez Rascon said all available state police agents were investigating, and Mexican Army soldiers would participate in the search for more remains.

The skeletons were found about 300 yards from the offices of the Association of Maquiladoras, the trade group that represents the export assembly plants that dominate the city. Most of the victims in the 1990s killings were young, slender, dark-haired female assembly workers.

Chavez said that one of the bodies found Tuesday had been identified as a worker

who was last seen after she showed up three minutes late for her shift at the plant and was told to go home. She never got there.

Chavez and other women's activists have criticized local prosecutors for not investigating the cases more aggressively. More than a dozen young women have disappeared this year in Juarez.

"The authorities lack investigative skill, and they lack interest," Chavez said. "Imagine, after all these deaths, they are only now deciding whether to bring DNA identification equipment here."

Women's groups plan to protest outside the state Attorney General's Office in Ciudad Juarez Thursday, to light candles in memory of the victims and to demand stepped-up investigations.

One of the most recent victim's hands were tied behind her back, and her body was clad only in socks. That was chillingly similar to the dozens of murders that occurred here in the 1990s.

Between 1993 and 1999, at least 57 bodies turned up in the desert around Ciudad Juarez, a sprawling city of 1.3 million.

All had been strangled, apparently raped and many were mutilated. The circumstances were so similar that investigators considered them serial killings.

In March, 1999, five bus drivers were charged in 20 of the 57 previous murders, and such killings appeared to have ended.

## From Page 3

games.

Meanwhile, Nutt's new motivational tool might take hold after the marathon victory. The Arkansas trainer suggested before the Mississippi game that players take cold showers before taking the field.

"It sent a message that this is a business trip, we're wide awake, this cold water is going to wake us up," Nutt said. "Everybody did it. Once they came back from the walk around the field they were ready to take a shower."

### Tell us, Mauer

At least we know there won't be a bidding war on Joe Mauer at the college level. He is Florida State property.

The talented catcher/quarterback from St. Paul, Minn., told the *Orlando Sentinel* Wednesday that he would consider taking up college football at Florida State if the Minnesota Twins fold.

If the Twins become a victim of contraction, Mauer would likely become a free agent. He told the paper he doesn't want to renegotiate a professional contract. After signing with the Seminoles and seriously considering college football, Mauer got a \$5 million signing bonus from the Twins.

Florida State coach Bobby Bowden practically jumped out of his chair when told of the news on a conference call this week. Mauer was the nation's No. 1 high school recruit in February.

"I didn't know that," Bowden said. "I wrote him a letter, my regular old letter about, 'Hurry back. I don't usually hear (back) for about eight or nine years. That would be a very interesting thing if he did.'"

Bowden was referring to Chris Weinke, also from Minnesota, who signed with Florida State in 1991 and spent six years in the minors before returning as a 24-year-old freshman in 1997.

**Tiebreaking with a calculator**

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Oregon can win the Pac-10 title and get the automatic BCS bowl berth, while Washington can play for the national championship in the Rose Bowl.

Here's how: Both schools win out and end up tied for the conference title. The first tiebreaker is head-to-head. The two schools don't play each other this season. The second tiebreaker is non-conference record. If Washington makes it through a trip to Miami on Nov. 24, it would finish unbeaten in the non-conference, like Oregon.

The conference title goes to the team the furthest removed from a title. Oregon last won it in 1994. Washington won it last year. Beating the Hurricanes would likely put the Huskies higher in the BCS ratings. Washington is eighth this week, Oregon is sixth.

Washington would have to have a lot of things go its way with Florida, Oregon, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Miami and Nebraska still ahead of it, but ...

Short of that, the Fiesta Bowl could match Oregon and Washington in the game that the Pac-10 couldn't.

"I can at least tell people it's being discussed," Fiesta Bowl executive director John Junker said. "It's on our list of possibilities. That would be pretty wild."

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 Once again, American men and women are being called to war. They are our nation's newest veterans, fighting to wipe out the seeds of terrorism. Each of them leaves a family behind. Every neighborhood has someone serving.  
 This Veterans Day, we urge all Americans to remember those in uniform today, as well as the veterans of generations past. Their sacrifice to preserve freedom and opportunity for us all deserves our heartfelt thanks.  
  
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