

# El Editor

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Celebrating 29  
Years of  
Publishing

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

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## Hispanics in 2006: Irrational may now giving way to the illogical

**Where's the holiday spirit? I bet that's what a lot of U.S.-born Hispanics are wondering as 2005 comes to an end.**

These are scary times for the nation's largest minority. Everywhere you look, it seems that some Americans are trying to erect more walls, deploy more guards, and whenever possible, roll back the influence of Hispanic culture.

Maybe it's all about the numbers. There's something about accounting for 40 million people that makes some folks uncomfortable — as if it's only a matter of time before they are edged out for admission to colleges and some of the better jobs. Or maybe what they are afraid of is that their neighborhoods and towns will be overrun and their language, culture and customs will be eroded.

And when people get uncomfortable, they act irrationally.

Case in point: Jennifer Watts, principal of the Endeavor Alternative School, a small public high school in Kansas City, Kan. In an eerie throwback to the 1940s when Mexican students were often punished for speaking Spanish in school, Watts recently suspended 16-year-old Zach Rubio for committing just that infraction.

After Zach's father, Lorenzo Rubio, complained to the school superintendent and demanded to see in writing the policy that his son violated, the district rescinded the suspension and declared that speaking a foreign language is not sufficient grounds for that kind of punishment.

Someone should have told that to Watts and her staff.

According to The Washington Post, Watts wrote in the paperwork explaining the suspension: "This is not the first time we have (asked) Zach and others not to speak Spanish at school."

When asked about the incident by the Post, both Watts and the superintendent declined to comment — perhaps because the Rubios are considering filing a civil rights lawsuit.

Sometimes what gets people up in arms isn't Spanish but taco trucks.

The Nashville City Council considered a proposal by three of its members to ban taco truck and other mobile food vendors.

Supporters of the ban insisted that it was prompted by legitimate health concerns and not by — as critics suggested — cultural backlash against Hispanics who, according to The Associated Press, operate the majority of the mobile vending trucks in the city. But the council members had a tough time explaining why the ban did not apply to smaller street vendors, such as hot dog carts.

In the last decade or so taco trucks have been debated in California, Texas, Arizona, North Carolina and elsewhere.

After a public outcry, the Nashville council deferred action on the proposal.

Supporters now say they are working on drafting a new and less stringent ordinance.

Of course, if you really want irrational thinking, you can't top Congress — specifically the House of Representatives.

After decades of ignoring the problem of illegal immigration, some House members can't wait to take credit for helping craft a solution. Trouble is, what passes for solutions in Washington

ing to keep out additional illegal immigrants, but not a drop explaining what we should do with the more than 11 million of them who are already here, or dealing with the economic incentive that brings them to this country.

Among the 239 House members who voted in favor of the legislation were 36 Democrats, some of whom might have been pressured to support the legislation by party leaders.

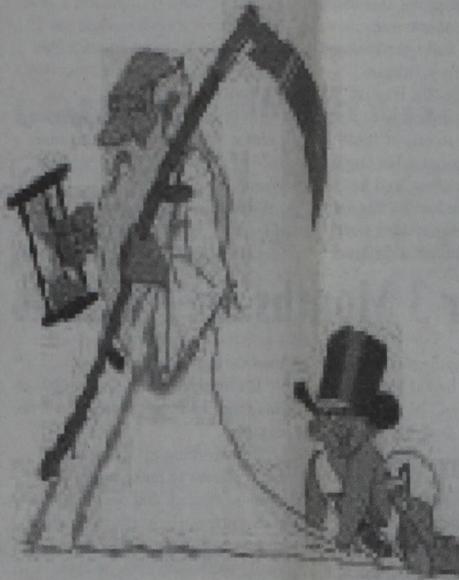
The Hill — a newspaper that covers Congress — ran a story last week saying that members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus were "furious" at Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Rahm Emanuel, D-Ill., for lobbying Democrats with tough re-election battles next year to vote "yes" on the Sensenbrenner bill. Emanuel denies that he lobbied anyone.

At least, Republican leaders were smart enough to scuttle debate on an *obscene amendment to the bill that would have essentially rolled back part of the 14th Amendment by declaring that the children of illegal immigrants born in this country would no longer be U.S. citizens.*

The citizenship ban doesn't make any sense. You had better believe most of those who support it also oppose the idea of giving amnesty to illegal immigrants. The opponents of amnesty insist that you can't willy-nilly convert those who are illegal to legal, and yet now some of these same people want to unilaterally convert the legal to illegal.

Enough of irrational. Make way for illogical.

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baked proposals such as the Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005, a bill that is heavy on enforcement but light on practicality, honesty and common sense.

Proposed by Rep. James Sensenbrenner, R-Wis., the bill wastes a lot of ink attempt-

## Immigrant Ghosts Preparare Rep. Ebanezer for New Year

By Ernesto Portillo Jr.

*In the spirit of the political season, with a nod of appreciation to Charles Dickens, I offer up an immigration version of "A Christmas Carol."*

**U.S. Rep. Ebenezer Scrooge successfully pushed an enforcement-only immigration reform bill through the House of Representatives just days before Christmas.**

The bill would, among a dozen provisions, authorize construction of a double fence along 700 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border, make undocumented immigrants felons, call for a plan to increase use of military surveillance equipment on the border, and require employers to verify Social Security numbers with a national data base or face civil or criminal penalties for hiring undocumented workers.

It even mandates that Border Patrol uniforms be made in the United States, not Mexico.

On Christmas Eve, Mr. Scrooge went to his clean home and well-tended children. The maid and gardener, an undocumented immigrant couple from Guatemala, and his illegal Salvadoran nanny had gone home disappointed that Mr. Scrooge had not given them

a Christmas bonus.

In the night, Mr. Scrooge awoke to a voice. It was Dominic Rossi, the Italian-born ghost of immigration past. The ghost took him to the United States 100 years earlier. People were arriving in large numbers. They wore tattered clothes and spoke foreign languages. Their skin was olive or dark.

"Who are these people?" asked a disdainful Mr. Scrooge.

"They are your forefathers," Rossi told him. "They are poor, uneducated immigrants, chased away by crushing poverty and political indifference in their home countries, and attracted by visions of a better life here. I was one of them."

The ghost escorted Mr. Scrooge across the country, where they saw scores of legal and illegal immigrants building the country, mining and tilling the earth, attending religious services, educating their children and becoming U.S. citizens.

Mr. Scrooge heard earlier U.S. inhabitants scorn the newcomers and blame them for times gone sour. He saw Congress pass laws restricting immigrants' entry. He witnessed border agents forcibly returning Mexican emigrants and their U.S.-born children to Mexico.

He hung his head in shame. "I cannot believe the immigrants were treated this way," he said.

"They were," said the ghost as he bid Mr. Scrooge goodbye.

Before long, a second ghost — the ghost of immigration present — appeared. He was Juan Gonzalez, an undocumented Mexican immigrant, who took Mr. Scrooge to the Southern Arizona desert.

There, Mr. Scrooge saw undocumented immigrants dying of thirst. He saw U.S. inhabitants waving flags, signs and guns, demanding that a wall be built and calling the desperate border crossers terrorists and criminals.

"But they're not terrorists or criminals," said a now-adamant Mr. Scrooge. "They're hungry people looking for work."

"I know," Gonzalez agreed. "I was one of them." And then the ghost departed.

As Mr. Scrooge pondered all he had seen, there appeared the ghost of immigration future, Haipeng Wu, a Chinese woman living illegally in the United States on an expired visa.

The two glided over the 2,000-mile U.S.-Mexico border, now lined with a 12-foot double fence equipped with electronic sensors and guarded by soldiers. Mr. Scrooge watched in horror as the soldiers shot water cannons at border crossers who tried to climb over the barriers.

Passing over the coastlines, Mr. Scrooge watched small boats crowded with desperate people try to reach the shore. He spied small airplanes, carrying far more people than al-

lowed, landing on clandestine inland airstrips.

Farther north, along the U.S.-Canadian border, Mr. Scrooge saw people crossing on foot, some nearly frozen in the dead of winter.

"Is this what will become of us?" he asked his guide.

"Sadly, yes," said the ghost of immigration future.

"Tell me what I can do to prevent it," begged Mr. Scrooge.

The ghost thought for a minute, aware that the U.S. Senate will be formulating its version of immigration bill as early as February.

"Pass a comprehensive immigration plan that allows people to work here legally and humanely," she said. "Persuade the U.S. government and foreign companies to improve economic conditions in the immigrants' home countries so they will not be so desperate to leave. And treat undocumented people with the dignity all humans deserve."

"Yes, I will," promised Mr. Scrooge. And the third ghost vanished.

In the morning, Mr. Scrooge awoke as a new man with a new outlook.

Wherever he went on Christmas Day, Mr. Scrooge was heard to offer this heartfelt wish: "Goodwill and peace, to all people on Earth."

## Espectros Inmigrantes Preparan al Representante Ebenezer Para 2006

Ernesto Portillo, Jr.

*Con el espíritu de la temporada política, en aprecio al autor Charles Dickens, les ofrezco una versión inmigrante del "Cuento de Navidad".*

El representante de los Estados Unidos, Ebenezer Scrooge, con éxito impulsó por la Cámara de Representantes un proyecto de ley pro-reforma del sistema de inmigración mediante "hacer cumplir la ley exclusivamente" a escasos días de la Navidad.

El proyecto, uno entre una docena de provisiones, autorizaría la construcción de una valla doble a lo largo de 700 millas de la frontera entre los EEUU y México; convertiría a los inmigrantes indocumentados en criminales; convocaría la planificación del incremento en la implementación de equipos de vigilancia militares en la frontera, y obligaría a los empleadores a verificar los números de Seguro Social de sus empleados mediante una base de datos y sino, enfrentar penas civiles o criminales por contratar a trabajadores indocumentados.

El proyecto incluso manda que la confección de los uniformes de la patrulla fronteriza se realice en los Estados Unidos, y no en México.

En la Nochebuena, el señor Scrooge llegó a descansar a su casa limpia y a encontrar a sus hijos bien atendidos. La empleada y el jardinero, una pareja indocumentada de Guatemala, y la nana ilegal de El Salvador, decepcionados se habían retirado a sus casas por no haber recibido un bono navideño de

su patrón, el Sr. Scrooge.

Durante la noche una voz despertó al Sr. Scrooge. Era Dominic Rossi, el espectro de la inmigración pasada, nacido en Italia. El fantasma lo llevó a los Estados Unidos de 100 años antes. Llegaban personas en grandes números. Vestían ropa harapienta y hablaban lenguas extranjeras. Eran de tez olivá o morena.

"¿Quiénes son estas personas?" preguntó con desdén Scrooge.

"Son tus antepasados", le respondió Rossi. "Son inmigrantes pobres, sin educación formal, ahuyentados por una pobreza abrumadora y la indiferencia política de sus países natales, y atraídos por la visión de una mejor vida aquí. Yo era uno de ellos."

El espectro escoltó al Sr. Scrooge por todo el país, en el que vieron a miles de personas que construían la nación, mineros y campesinos, personas de fe que educaban a sus hijos y se hacían ciudadanos estadounidenses.

El señor Scrooge había oído a habitantes estadounidenses de tiempos anteriores desdeñar a los recién llegados y culparlos por las malas épocas. Fue testigo de la deportación forzada de emigrantes mexicanos y también de sus hijos nacidos en los Estados Unidos, por los agentes fronterizos.

Se encogió de la vergüenza que sentía. "No puedo creer que se haya tratado así a los inmigrantes", dijo.

"Así fue", le contestó el espectro al despedirse del señor Scrooge.

No transcurrió mucho tiempo antes que el segundo espectro — el de la inmigración ac-

tual — apareciera. Se llamaba Juan González, inmigrante mexicano indocumentado, quien llevó al Sr. Scrooge al desierto del sur de Arizona.

Allí el Sr. Scrooge vio a inmigrantes indocumentados muriéndose de la sed. Vio a habitantes estadounidenses con banderas, carteles y fusiles, exigiendo la construcción de un muro y acusando de terroristas y criminales a los que por desesperación cruzan la frontera.

"Pero si no son ni terroristas ni criminales" vociferó con convicción el Sr. Scrooge. "Son personas hambrientas que buscan trabajo".

"Lo sé", concordó González. "Yo fui uno de ellos".

Acto seguido el espectro se esfumó. Mientras que el Sr. Scrooge se ponía a considerar todo lo que había visto, se le apareció el espectro de la inmigración futura, Haipeng Wu, una mujer de la China que vivía ilegalmente en los Estados Unidos con una visa caducada.

Los dos se deslizaron por la frontera Estados Unidos-México, de 2,000 millas de largo, ahora dividida con una valla de doble ancho que medía doce pies de alto, equiparada de sensores electrónicos y resguardada con soldados. El Sr. Scrooge observaba horrorizado a los soldados disparar cañones de agua contra los que intentaban cruzar la frontera trepándose a las barreras.

Pasando por encima de los litorales, el Sr. Scrooge vio a pequeñas lanchas rebosantes de personas desesperadas queriendo alcanzar la costa. Atisbó a pequeños aviones, cargados de muchos más pasajeros de lo permitido,

aterrizándose sobre pistas aéreas clandestinas del interior.

Más al norte, por la frontera Estados Unidos con Canadá, el Sr. Scrooge vio a personas cruzando a pie, algunos casi congelados en lo más crudo del invierno.

"¿Así nos volveremos?" le preguntó a la guía. "Por desgracia, sí", replicó el espectro de la inmigración futura.

"Dígame qué puedo hacer por prevenirlo", le rogó el Sr. Scrooge.

El espectro pensó un minuto, conciente de que el Senado de los Estados Unidos iría a formular su versión del proyecto de ley de reforma del sistema de inmigración tan pronto como en febrero.

"Aprobar un plan comprensivo de inmigración que permita que las personas trabajen aquí legal y humanamente", respondió. "Convencer al gobierno estadounidense y a las empresas extranjeras a mejorar las condiciones económicas de los países natales de los inmigrantes para que no sientan tal desesperación por irse de su hogar. Y tratar a las personas indocumentadas con la dignidad que todo ser humano se merece".

"Sí, así lo haré", prometió el Sr. Scrooge. Y desapareció el tercer espectro.

Cuando despertó por la mañana el Sr. Scrooge era otro hombre con una nueva perspectiva sobre la vida.

A donde fuera el día de la Navidad, al Sr. Scrooge se le oía ofrecer de todo corazón el siguiente deseo: "La buena voluntad y la paz, a todos sobre la Tierra".

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## Community Voices

This week, our readers share their New Year's resolutions and wishes for 2006.

Here are their thoughts:  
My "social Commentary" wish for next year is that some of our "Hispanic Community Leaders" do their homework and research before making public statements that make us look like we are dumb and don't know what we are talking about. They don't need to say things just to hear themselves talk.

Chevo Morales  
My new year's resolution is to continue to take up issues that are important to our community. Sometimes we get results and sometimes we don't but that doesn't mean that we stop trying. We have to continue to find allies within that can help us achieve equity and parity. We must continue to dialog with our elected officials and those that are close to them.

Maybe someday there will be results that our children and grandchildren can see because of our efforts.

This year did not seem to yield the results that we wanted for the Guadalupe Neighborhood Center but we did not give up nor did we stop trying. So we keep going forward hoping for a New Year that is full of God's grace because in the end this is all we have.

Have a Blessed New Year!

Alice Lozada  
My hope is that 2006 will see the end of tsunamis and hurricanes and earthquakes of the 2005 variety.

Ysidro Gutierrez  
I will give more of time and effort to help my Hispanic community in whatever needs to be done for a better quality of life.

Modesto R. Rodriguez  
The next are submitted by Roger Quannah (El Indio) Settler

- 1) I resolve to ride my skateboard through the tiny new "Gateway" to the Barrio...it's the only vehicle that could squeeze through...
- 2) I resolve to place copies of "The Hispano Weekly" in all public restrooms...
- 3) I resolve to "streak" all future meetings of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce...
- 4) I resolve to take up a collection to buy Tom Martin a muzzle, and a gift certificate for a lap dance at "Baby Dolls"...
- 5) I resolve to work to force School Board members to write, "I will not vote to close O.L. Slaton" 100 times on a blackboard...
- 6) I resolve to fight the proposed "Cat Leash Law" by picketing City Hall...with herds of leashed cats, of course...
- 7) I resolve to set up a committee of music critics to search for "The Lubbock Sound"...
- 8) I resolve to support the Bush Library effort with a large donation of coloring books...
- 9) I resolve to organize a marathon for all of Tom DeLay's new Texas Congressmen...the rookies will have to run from one end of their new districts to another...all 500 miles...
- 10) I resolve to work to insure that these Congressmen can't run for re-election if their district crosses more than three Area Codes...
- 11) I resolve to picket the following: a) the new WalMart site in Overton North, b) the new used Guadalupe neighborhood center that "replaced" the new one we should have had, c) the "park" in Southwest Lubbock that received the Bond monies we should have had for Northeast Lubbock, d) Linda's new cement plant that shouldn't be there, e) Any new McDougal housing projects that replaced vibrant Chicano neighborhoods with overpriced condominiums, f) the "information" channel which won't carry real citizen comments anymore, and g) any City Council meeting which requires advance notice for citizen comments...
- 12) I resolve to lobby Congress to send Mayor Marc McDougal to the Iraqi front so that he can learn what "real terrorists" look like...[Remember when Marc called the Lake Alan Henry landowners "terrorists" for suing him?]
- 13) I resolve to never vote for another "Bond Election"...particularly one that promises money for North Lubbock...knowing it won't ever happen...

The next is submitted by Laura Gentry:  
1) I resolve to see that the committee who writes "The Giant Side of Texas" be forced to ride a tour bus through Lubbock for a week...with Mike Leach and Bob Knight as Tour Guides...

**FELIZ Y  
PROSPERO  
AÑO NUEVO  
2006**

*(The following two articles concern the issue of missing Latino children)*

# Police Join Search for Runaway Jose

By Jake Rollow

**F**ifteen-year-old José Veloso was missing for three months.

He slipped out the bedroom window of his grandparents' Reston, Va., home at two in the morning on Saturday, May 7, of last year.

José's grandparents had raised him and his year-older sister Daniela since they were born in Venezuela. The children's mother worked and their father left the family when both were infants. In 1997, when José was seven years old, the family migrated to the United States, settling in Reston.

Silvia and Mario, José's grandparents, took full charge of the pair five years ago when their mother died of cancer. Grandpa Mario works as a building engineer, and his wife Silvia, who is blind, cares for the kids and their quaint, two-story house, which she keeps immaculately clean.

The children speak Spanish at home and English at school.

By leaving home that night in May, José became one of some 200,000 Latino children who go missing annually, according to Department of Justice statistics and estimates by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

José's hair is black and cut short. He's thin and tall, about 5' 10" and still growing. He has a chocolate-milk complexion and clean, smooth facial features.

He's a great kid, according to the friends with whom he spent time with before running away. He had goals and ambitions, one friend said, working in auto mechanics among them. On weekends he used to accompany his grandmother to church and attend movies with his sister and cousins.

José's also a kid who was caught smoking marijuana and put on long-term suspension from South Lakes High School, where he was a freshman. Prior to running away, he spent his days at home with his grandmother, working with school-supplied tutors to continue his education.

The time at home may have driven José away. His cousin Joshua,

14, said he heard José was telling people he was treated like a slave, made to clean the house tirelessly. (José's sister Daniela contradicted, "My grandma cleans everything.")

Grandmother Silvia explained that she asked José to help with some of the house cleaning so he wouldn't sit in the basement watching television and eating all day. She laughed when she said this, but then wondered aloud how he was eating away from home.

Silvia remembers the phone calls she received from an anonymous caller when José was still missing. Although no words were spoken to her, she recognized José's breathing. He stayed on the line, listening as she told him how much she missed him and pleaded for him to return.

Silvia's very religious, like many from her home communities in Santiago, Chile, and later Venezuela. In Reston she's a dedicated member of a Christian Baptist church and talks regularly of her faith. According to one of José's friends, he left because his grandmother was very strict, and he wanted more freedom. While away José stayed in Reston. He's lived with friends, although a different

group than those he'd spent most of his time with in prior years. Most were also Hispanic.

Family acquaintances saw him at local recreation areas and a few called Silvia so she could contact authorities for help.

Silvia expressed frustration with the institutional help she received. Nancy Caracas, José's case manager at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children distributed the boy's photo to local businesses. She said the police followed protocol for a child José's age but found no productive leads for weeks.

In cases like José's, nine out of ten children are found or return on their own, she said.

While his grandparents were at church on June 19, José left a note on the front door. It wished his grandfather a happy Father's Day and said not to worry. He was doing fine.

Silvia anxiously awaited the moment when she could talk to José face to face to ask him what went wrong, why he left.

When the police arrived at her door on Aug. 9, she got her chance. (c) 2006, Hispanic Link News Service

*We regret to inform our readers that Florentino Cruz father of our columnist Abel Cruz, Father David Cruz and many other wonderful children died Thursday night. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family*

## Comentarios Esperando el Año

**Nuevo 2006**



**S**on muchas y pocas la cosas que podemos esperar para el nuevo año 2006.

Lo mas importante que esperamos son noticias de que nuestro gobierno al fin decida que la guerra que ya lleva dos años y la cual para nosotros es inutil ya se termine. Con decir esto no estamos diciendo que no apoyamos a nuestras tropas en la guerra solamente que nosotros no estamos de acuerdo con esta guerra que se empeso sin razon y por esta razon es immoral.

Lo siguiente que esperamos es que nuestra gente progrese mas que nunca. Ya sabemos que nuestra poblacion esta creciendo como nunca. Sabemos que muy pronto aqui en Lubbock y por toda la naci6n vamos a llegar se la mayoría de gente pero aún esto, lo que deberian de tener, no lo tenemos. No tenemos las oportunidades para una buena educación, no tenemos las oportunidades de mejores trabajos y no tenemos la esperanza de tener mejor representación en el gobierno. Esperamos mucho en el 2006 ojala que alcánsenos algunos de ellos!

**Feliz y Prospero Año Nuevo 2006**

### Jim Hightower

"THE GREAT MONEY-GOBBLING WAR MACHINE"

How much is a billion dollars? Most of us would simply say, "a lot," for we're unable to comprehend such a stash.

But to get your mind around a billion, think of it like this: Suppose you had a billion dollars and you spent \$3,000 of it every day. Wow, you'd be living high on the hog! So, spending at that rate, how long would it take you to go through your billion bucks? Get ready Methuselah: One thousand years!

This gives some perspective on that money-gobbling war machine we call the Pentagon, which spends more than a billion of our tax dollars every single day. And that doesn't count fighting wars! If we actually use the military, congress must shovel many more billions into the Pentagon's maw. For example, Geórgé W's war of lies in Iraq is now chewing up an extra \$5.6 billion every month.

The sheer volume of our military spending is absurd. First, the Pentagon's basic annual budget of \$500 billion is quadruple the military spending of all of America's potential enemies combined, from Cuba to China. Worse, the Pentagon treats money like pocket lint. You and I are paying for weapons that don't work and aren't needed, for ridiculous multibillion dollar tinker toys like Star Wars, for massive waste and gross fraud by such military contractors as Halliburton, and for a bloated military hierarchy that has 225,000 officers — one for every five soldiers.

Feeding this glutton has led to a perversion of our nation's real security needs. While throwing money at the Pentagon, our so-called leaders have ignored the upkeep on America's essential infrastructure, shortchanged education, ignored the obvious need of health care for all, and generally failed to provide for the common good.

This is Jim Hightower saying... To help fight this perversion and build a responsible pentagon budget, call Business Leaders for Sensible Priorities: 212-243-3416.

### EL EDITOR

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# Missing Teen is Welcomed Home After 3 Months on The Run

By Jake Rollow

After three months on the run, 15-year-old José Veloso was returned to his Reston, Va., home, his grandmother Silvia, and the rest of his family on Aug. 9.

The police dropped him off. They'd picked him up for driving a stolen moped, taken him to the station to file a report, and then driven him to houses he claimed were his, but where he knew no one would be home. Eventually he gave in and told them his actual address.

When his grandmother sat next to him crying that night, he told her he'd missed her. He said he'd been unable to sleep some nights, thinking about her and his nine-year-old half-brother Chris.

A couple of days later, the family sent him on a camping trip with his uncle, Mario, with whom they decided he would go live in Frederick, Md.

Despite having missed each other, José and Silvia, who is blind, still could not live together. She was frustrated that he'd smoked marijuana while away, and he didn't like that she wouldn't let him go out with his friends, whom she

did not trust.

On his last night in the house they argued. José became frustrated and wiped tears on his t-shirt. Silvia told him she had to be strict after he was suspended from school.

"There is no school for parenting," she commented remorsefully.

While he was gone, José slept at the homes of three friends and their families. He also spent two nights in one of his host's backyards after missing their curfew, and one night in a vacant apartment he happened upon.

Most of his summer friends were Latino or black, like the majority of the students at South Lakes High School.

He spent the first few years of his life in Venezuela and identifies himself as a Latino, which he says made him a target for teachers. They wanted to get students of color in trouble, and the principal sought their expulsion, he contends.

Although his grandmother thought many of José's friends were gangbangers, he says only one was affiliated with a gang.

José related how he spent the

summer just hanging out with his friends. He also had at least a couple of "adventures," he admits:

He talks about how he "found" several \$100 bills in the glove compartment of an unlocked car and he and three friends spent two days in a hotel in Delaware, where they visited Kings Dominion theme park and went on a spending spree at a shopping mall. They spent most of their "found" money on clothes, José says.

In September, José was taken to a juvenile detention center, where he stayed for three weeks, prior to an Oct. 5 court date. He was found guilty of theft and ordered to obey a curfew for the following year and to repay \$1,600 he admitted stealing, which he's doing in installments.

José's happy to be living in Frederick. His Uncle Mario says he's taking a hands-off approach to parenting, allowing José to come and go. For the boy's recent sixteenth birthday, Mario bought him a cell-phone so they can reach each other.

José's confident he can handle the freedom and responsibility his

uncle is granting him.

"If I mess up again, I'm not gonna have the privileges I have now," he explains.

He's working two jobs, taking extra classes to make up for the time he missed, and obeying his 8 p.m. curfew. He wants to do well so he can attend college and eventually work with cars, he says.

His high school is smaller than his old school in Reston and far less diverse. He is the only Latino he knows of there. The rest of the 1,000 students, except for a few blacks, are white. In Mario's home, José lives also with his Aunt Priscilla and three young male cousins.

José's grandmother spent a recent Saturday in Frederick with her son Mario's family and José, and says the teenager is doing well. He enjoyed when she and her husband visited him in the juvenile center, she says, and called her the week she couldn't make it.

José says he's the same person he was before running away, except 15 pounds lighter. He's a good kid who's done some bad things, he claims. And he's trying to do better.

# Los siguientes articulos examinan la proble de niños quien huyen de su casa El Policia se Une a Buscar a Jose, Quien Huyo de Casa

Jake Rollow

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El policia lo dejó en su casa. Lo habían detenido conduciendo a una minimoto robada, llevado a la estación para llenar el informe, y a continuación manejado con él a diferentes casas que decía eran de él, pero en las que sabía que no se encontraría nadie en casa. Después de horas se rindió y les dio la dirección correcta.

Cuando tenía sentada al lado su abuela, llorando, esa noche, le dijo que la había extrañado. Dijo que le era imposible conciliar el sueño algunas noches, pensando en ella y en su medio hermano Chris, de nueve años.

Un par de días más tarde, la familia lo mandó a un viaje de campamento con su tío Mario, con el que habían decidido iría a vivir, en Frederick, Maryland.

Aunque se habían echado mucho de menos, José y Silvia, quien es ciega, no podían vivir juntos todavía. A ella le frustraba el que hubiera fumando marihuana mientras estuviera fuera, y a él no le gustaba que no lo dejara salir con sus amigos, de los que ella no se fiaba.

La última noche que pasó en casa discutieron, frustrándose José y limpiándose las lágrimas en su camiseta. Silvia le dijo que tenía que ser estricta con él después que lo suspendieran de la escuela. "No existe una escuela para aprender a ser padres de familia", comentó con remordimiento.

Cuando estuvo fugado de casa, José dormía en las casas de tres amigos y sus familias. También pasó dos noches en el jardín trasero de uno de sus anfitriones, al no llegar a la hora establecida, y una noche en un apartamento vacío que encontró por casualidad.

La mayoría de sus amigos del verano que huyó de casa era latina o negra, como la mayoría de los estudiantes de la escuela secundaria South Lakes.

Había pasado los primeros años de su vida en Venezuela y se identifica como latino, lo cual, explica, le causa problemas con los maestros, quienes se arremeten contra él. Querían meter a los estudiantes de color en problemas, y el director de la escuela quería poder expulsarlos, afirma José.

Aunque su abuela pensara que muchos de los amigos de José eran pandilleros, él dice que sólo uno estaba afiliado a una pandilla.

José contó cómo había pasado el verano vagando con los amigos. También tuvo por lo menos un par de "aventuras", admite.

Cuenta como "encontró" varios billetes de \$100 en la guantera de un auto sin llave y que él y tres amigos pasaron dos días en un hotel en Delaware, donde visitaron el parque de diversiones Kings Dominion y donde se fueron de compras en un centro comercial. Gastaron gran parte de su dinero

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En septiembre a José lo llevaron a un centro de detenciones para jóvenes, en el que se quedó las tres semanas previas a tener que comparecer ante el juez, el 5 de octubre. Se le halló culpable de robo y le ordenaron durante el año siguiente obedecer una orden judicial de estar en casa apartir de las 8.00 de la noche y repagar los \$1,600 que admitió haber robado, lo cual cumple, pagando en plazos.

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Tiene dos empleos, lleva cursos extra para recuperar tiempo que perdió, y cumple con la orden de estar en casa a

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José cuenta que sigue siendo la misma persona que era antes de irse de casa, aunque pesa quince libras menos. Asevera que es un buen chico quien ha hecho algunas cosas malas. Y que está tratando de hacer mejor. (c) 2006, Hispanic Link News Service

# Despues de Tres Meses Reciben al Perdido con Brazos Abiertos

Jake Rollow

(El presente artículo forma parte de una serie sobre niños hispanos perdidos).

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# US-Mexico wall will raise immigrants transportation costs

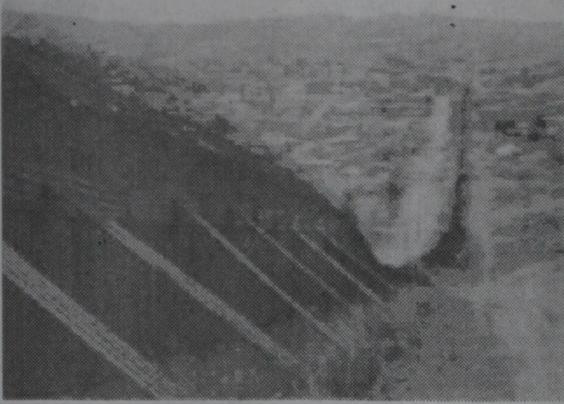
The construction of a 100-km wall along the United States-Mexico border will only raise the transportation costs of Mexican immigrants to their home country but will not stop illegal immigration, it was said here today.

In statements made by the Spanish paper El Mundo, the director of the "Foreign Policy" Magazine, Moises Naim, considered that the initiative of the United States Chamber of Representatives consisting of building a wall on the US-Mexico border to stop illegal immigration is a "matter of laughter".

The Venezuelan ex-Commercial and Industrial Fostering Minister stated that "the only thing they will get from that is raising the transportation cost of a person from six to seven thousand dollars".

Naim set Spain as an example: "not only do they face a fence, they also have an ocean; however, this is Europe's main entrance for undocumented immigrants", as well as the Barajas Airport.

"Here or in the United States, the



main entrance ports are airport and the border with Canada so thinking this problem may be solved

with a wall is just an illusion", the editor emphasized.

Naim, ex World Bank adviser,

stated that such wall will cost millions of dollars while the number of fines in the US to companies hiring undocumented immigrants has dropped a 82% in the last 10 years.

The author of books on international trade economical policies and investments, said that the total number of American companies fined for having hired undocumented immigrants is 124.

"Do we see now the big gap there is between building a wall to stop immigrants and not doing anything at all to cover the demand of those same immigrants?", Naim asked himself.

"It is something so delusional as spending 40 billion dollars a year in trying to control drug trafficking; they have been doing that for 30 years and they have not accomplished nothing yet", he stated.

He added that this only unveils a collective learning process and it is quite evident that politicians will not change their minds even when they realize that what they are doing is wrong.

# Republican wants to change Census count

A Republican lawmaker on Tuesday proposed changing the U.S. Constitution to exclude non-citizens from the Census for the purpose of drawing congressional districts, a move that effectively would deny them a voice in U.S. politics.

Under the present system, as determined by the 14th amendment to the Constitution, the Census Bureau counts all individuals living in the country once every 10 years. This data is used when drawing up the 435 congressional districts and when determining each state's vote in the Electoral College that decides presidential elections.

Michigan Rep. Candice Miller (news bio, voting record) wants to change that so that both legal and illegal aliens would be excluded.

"This is about fundamental fairness and the American ideal of one man or one woman, one vote," Miller told a hearing of the House of Representatives subcommittee on federalism and the census called to debate the matter.

Miller's proposal comes amid a growing tide of anti-immigrant sentiment, particularly among Republicans in the House of Representatives. Several proposals are under consideration to toughen border controls and make it more difficult for employers to give jobs to illegal aliens.

Supporters of the amendment argue that the presence of non-citizens caused nine seats in the House of Representative to change hands between states in 2000.

California gained six seats it would not have otherwise had, while Texas, New York and Florida each gained one seat. Meanwhile, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin each lost a seat and Montana, Kentucky and Utah each failed to receive a seat they would otherwise have gained.

"Immigration takes away representation from states composed almost entirely of U.S. citizens so that new districts can be created in states with large numbers of non-citizens," said Steven Camarota of the Center for Immigration Studies, which favors a slowdown of legal immigration and tough en-

forcement against illegal aliens.

BUSH BOOSTED

According to Clark Bensen of Polidata, a Virginia firm which analyses demographic information, excluding non-citizens would have boosted President George W. Bush's margin of victory in the Electoral College from 4 to 12 votes in the disputed 2000 election and from 34 to 42 in 2004.

Miller's proposal ran into fierce resistance from Democrats and Hispanic leaders as well as from a former head of the Census Bureau who said it would politicize the count, diminish public confidence in the census and make it more inaccurate.

"The Census Bureau cannot become a quasi-investigatory agency and still perform its basic responsibilities as a statistical agency," said Kenneth Prewitt who headed the agency from 1998 to 2000 and oversaw the last national census.

"Lawful members of our society who pay income, property and sales taxes as well as for your and my Social Security, will ask why they are being denied the earliest and most basic right of our democracy -- political representation," Prewitt said.

Lawrence Gonzalez of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials said the proposal harked back to the days before the abolition of slavery when blacks were only counted as three fifths of a person.

According to the 2000 census, there were 31 million foreign-born people in the United States, of whom an estimated 60 percent were non-citizens. No one knows exactly how many illegal immigrants are present in the country but most experts estimate the figure at between 10 to 12 million.

Constitutional amendments must be approved by a two thirds majority of both houses of Congress and ratified by 38 states. Only 27 amendments have been passed in U.S. history, the first 10 as the Bill of Rights in 1791. The most recent amendment to pass, which provided that any change in the salary of members of Congress may only take effect after the next election, was first proposed in 1789 and finally ratified in 1992.

# México pide apoyo contra muro de EU

El Congreso de México pidió ayer a los parlamentos de España, Portugal y los países latinoamericanos que rechacen la construcción por parte de EU de muros en su frontera sur para impedir el ingreso de inmigrantes.

En una carta enviada por el presidente de la Cámara de los Diputados mexicana, Heliodoro Díaz, se hace un llamamiento a la "unidad entre parlamentos iberoamericanos" para compartir la "preocupación y condena" de México al respecto.

"Me permito solicitarle que [...] en un acto de unidad entre parlamentos iberoamericanos [...] se exprese la más amplia solidaridad con el Congreso Mexicano, a fin de que se impida la construcción de un muro en la frontera de los Estados Unidos de América con México y la aprobación de la ley que lo impulsa", dice la carta.

La Cámara de Representantes de EU aprobó a mediados de este mes una enmienda que prevé la construcción de muros en varios puntos de la frontera con México para obstaculizar la entrada clandestina de inmigrantes.

La enmienda también aumenta las sanciones a quienes contraten trabajadores indocumentados e impone sanciones a los familiares que les ayuden a permanecer en EU, pero aún falta la aprobación por el Senado.

Debido a ello, Díaz emitió la carta, en la que expresa su respeto a la función legislativa de su homólogo estadounidense, pero destaca que el fenómeno migratorio, por sus efectos económicos y sociales, se debe analizar con un enfoque integral de carácter bilateral para lograr una migración legal y ordenada.

"La ley en mención, de llegar a

ser aprobada, provocaría efectos sumamente negativos para nuestros países, tales como el criminalizar la migración, lesionar los derechos humanos de quienes emigran a esa nación, exacerbar el racismo en contra de las minorías y contravenir diversos acuerdos logrados a través de los tratados de libre comercio vigentes", destaca el documento.

Ante ello, señala Díaz, la Comisión Permanente, que representa al Congreso en sus recesos, aprobó un acuerdo por el que califica a las medidas estadounidenses de "racistas, xenofóbicas y violatorias a los derechos humanos".

También agrega que buscará el apoyo de sus homólogos estadounidenses y líderes de opinión para contrarrestar la propuesta.

El documento también se envió a los órganos legislativos de Cuba y Venezuela, pese a que el presidente mexicano, Vicente Fox, ha tenido durante su gestión algunas diferencias con sus homólogos de esas naciones.

El envío de la carta coincidió con la visita que realizó ayer el canciller de México, Luis Ernesto Derbez, a Washington, para expresar el desacuerdo de su país con la iniciativa estadounidense.

Derbez se entrevistó ayer con el subsecretario de Estado Robert Zoellick para hablar sobre el disgusto de México por el proyecto del muro fronterizo.

La entrevista fue más bien reservada y no se realizó en el Departamento de Estado, sino "en algún lugar privado y, aun cuando el contenido es conocido, no se esperaba un comentario formal" de parte del canciller, dijo un portavoz de la Embajada de México en Washington.

El Departamento de Estado es-

tuvo cerrado debido al feriado por la Navidad.

Esta es la segunda entrevista de Derbez desde que llegó a Washington el viernes. Ese día se entrevistó con el cardenal Theodore McCarrick, de la Arquidiócesis de Washington, que tiene influencia también sobre los estados vecinos de Virginia y Maryland conformando un área de más de medio millón de inmigrantes, particularmente centroamericanos.

Susan Gibbs, portavoz de McCarrick, se abstuvo sin embargo de dar detalles del encuentro.

Derbez dijo la semana pasada en México que el proyecto de construir una doble cerca en los puntos de mayor flujo de inmigrantes indocumentados en la frontera común era xenofobo.

"Es una verdadera miopía y ceguera de un grupo de personas xenofóbicas en los Estados

Unidos...", declaró.

Aun cuando el proyecto encara todavía el debate en el Senado, lo cual se haría en febrero, su aprobación por la Cámara de Representantes es una preocupación que aflige también a otros países, como Honduras y Venezuela, que ya dieron su apoyo a las gestiones mexicanas.

Derbez, quien según el portavoz mexicano no tiene planes de entrevistarse con miembros del Congreso, ha dicho reiteradamente que México desea una ley de inmigración que contemple la legalización de la permanencia de los mexicanos a partir de su contribución al desarrollo económico estadounidense.

En Estados Unidos hay por lo menos cuatro millones de mexicanos indocumentados de entre ocho y 11 millones de todas las procedencias.

Happy New Year 2006! Felic Año Nuevo

# Posadas, more than 400 years of Mexican favor and joy

Plenty of food and drinks, dancing, figures representing the birth of the Baby Jesus and "piñatas" (containers hung up during festivities and hit with a stick to release candy inside) are some of the elements that coexist in the posadas, traditional Christmas celebrations, which were born in 1587 and are celebrated in Mexico with favor and joy, in a mix of pagan and religious rites.

According to available records, the posadas' origins come from a town called San Agustín Acolman near this capital, where the Augustinian monks settled.

In 1578 Brother Diego de Soria got from Pope Sixto V a bull (permission) in which the celebration in the New Spain was authorized in masses celebration from December 16 to 24, and which took place at the churches' atriums, where passage and Christmas scenes were interlaved.

Fireworks, piñatas and Christmas carols, popular songs which were performed during different festivities, were added as an attractive, they were known and later on recreated by the Mexican population.

According to different historians, the posadas are being celebrated in Mexico for a little over 400 years, from December 16 to 24, time frame in which is symbolically represents the pilgrimage of Joseph and Mary after leaving Nazareth, it ends in Christmas Eve with the birth of Baby Jesus.

In several towns the posadas are celebrated on the streets, which are decorated with hay and lamps.

In many other places the traditional pilgrims made of mud are replaced for living elements, which causes greater emotion among the attendees.

In 1541, Brother Toribio de Benavente, a.k.a. "Motolinia", (poor man in Nahuatl), wrote in his memories that in Tlaxcala, for the

Christmas celebrations, the indigenous decorated the churches with flowers and grass, spread reed on the floor, they used to make an entrance, dancing and singing, holding a bunch of flowers in each hand.

In "Motolinia's" memories there are elements still present in Mexican Christmas: the singing, the lights and may be the Three Wise Men adoration.

The other elements in today's celebrations were incorporated with the time until having celebrations with pronounced Mexican characteristics.

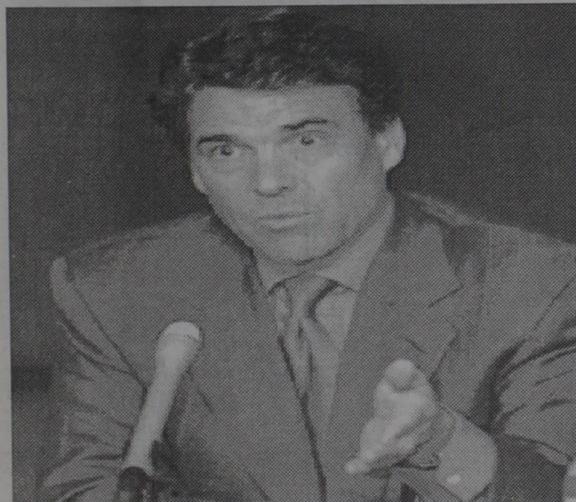
According to the Catholic tradition, the posadas are cause of rapprochement, cohabitation, memories of a mission and a love commitment and charity for Christians.

Priests have agreed on that if

they are not a shallow act, the posadas' celebration must come with a commitment with those helpless and vulnerable in the winter, from the environment and many times from the soul.

It is for them, the posadas and Christmas are still an alternative of hope for many that find the lost path or reunite with the beloved ones or with themselves.

# Perry looking for re-election in Texas



Rick Perry, Governor of Texas, formally launched his reelection campaign on Monday. He registered his candidacy for the Republican Party's primary election, which will be held on March 7.

"I'm looking to be the governor because I'm proud of Texas, and I want for the future generations to be proud of Texas too," Perry said.

"I want for the future Texans to live in a place where jobs and opportunities are even more abundant."

Perry, who took office almost five years ago, after George W. Bush left the chair, promised to make "a vigorous and determined campaign towards the November election."

Perry will face Carole Keeton Strayhorn in the republican primary election. Keeton announced her candidacy last summer, although she has not registered it officially. The due date is on January 2.

The winner if the republican primary election must enter the contest against the winner in the democrat election, which has only one candidate, former federal congressman Chris Bell.

Musician and writer Kinky Friedman also registered his independent candidacy, but must get 45 thousand signs for March 2006 in case he wants to be in the election for next November.

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## Reggaeton & Mexican Regional, 2005's best selling music

Reggaeton and Mexican regional rhythms, especially the "duranguense step," are the best sellers of Hispanic music in the US this 2005, despite industry crisis. The few pop artists that were unaffected by the crisis are Shakira, Juanes, Luis Miguel, Paulina Rubio, and RBD. This year, the music market was hardly hit by piracy

and Internet downloads. The 2005 was the year for Daddy Yankee. Don Omar. Intocable. Patrulla 81. Vicente Fernández. Marco Antonio Solís. Los Tigres del Norte. Los Temerarios. Banda El Recodo. Conjunto Primavera. K-Paz de la Sierra. Montez de Durango. and Beto y sus Canarias. According to the music industry's numbers, the Mexican re-

gional genres are some 60 to 65 percent of the Hispanic music sales in the US. This is similar to the number of Mexicans among the 40 million Latinos in the country.

The greatest phenomenon for a relatively new artist, was for Raymond Ayala. Daddy Yankee, who sold some 2 million copies of his album "Barrio Fino" worldwide, thanks to hits like "Gasolina" and "Lo que paso paso."

On December 13, Daddy Yankee released his album "Barrio Fino en directo," which was recorded during his international tour. He sold

continued on page 6

## Winners & Losers in 2005

Michael Jackson moonwalked away from child molestation charges in 2005 and sought sanctuary in the Middle East, while under-fire US President George W. Bush struggled to find an honourable exit from the region.

Both men ended 2005 on different sides of the fence that divided the year's winners and losers.

### WINNERS

**Michael Jackson** -- A tortured year for the self-styled King of Pop ended in victory after a five-month trial saw Jackson acquitted of child molestation charges that could have jailed him for 20 years. Free, but with his career in ruins, Jackson left his famed Neverland Ranch in California and went to live in the tiny Gulf nation of Bahrain.

**Google** -- After the hype surrounding the ubiquitous search engine's share offering last year, Google reached new heights in 2005 as its stock price more than quadrupled. The company founded by Stanford graduate school dropouts Larry Page and Sergey Brin moved to the forefront of the new Internet business model -- free services to users, paid for by advertisers.

**March of the Penguins** -- French director Luc Jaquet's documentary about the Antarctic struggle faced by the world's most engaging flightless birds soared to unexpected box-office glory, reaping 77 million dollars in the United States where it became the most successful French movie of all time.

**Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie** --

Became THE celebrity couple of 2005 and the new Holy Grail of the money shot-seeking paparazzi. Amid talk of an impending marriage, Pitt put the seal on their relationship by applying to adopt Jolie's adopted children.

**Apple and Steve Jobs** -- Apple and its irreplaceable founder went from strength to strength, building on the phenomenal success of the iPod by launching a video version that can screen music videos and hit television shows for fans on the move. The company announced record fourth-quarter profits with income quadrupling.

**Desperate Housewives** -- The sex in the suburbs show dominated the television ratings in 2005, pulling in close to 30 million viewers a night in the United States and enjoying phenomenal success overseas. First Lady Laura Bush famously appropriated the show's title during a dinner speech that poked fun at her husband's habit of early nights.

### LOSERS

**George W. Bush** -- After the euphoria of his re-election success in November 2004, the US president suffered an "annus horribilis" and saw his personal approval rating slump to an all-time low of 36 percent. The volatile situation in Iraq, the tardy response to Hurricane Katrina and a scandal that embroiled his vice president left Bush looking vulnerable and out-of-touch.

**Arnold Schwarzenegger** -- The celebrity governor of California saw his honeymoon with voters terminated in 2005. Tired of po-

litical bickering between the governor and Democrats in the state legislature. Californians handed the former movie star a humiliating referendum defeat last month as his popularity rating sank to 36 percent.

**Brad Pitt and Jennifer Aniston** -- THE celebrity couple of recent years, Pitt and Aniston ended their 4-1/2 year marriage amid a tabloid frenzy and rumours of arguments over children and careers. While Brad moved on to Angelina Jolie, Jen wept for Vanity Fair magazine.

**Bernie Ebbers** -- In a year that saw federal prosecutors step up their battle against corporate crime, former WorldCom chief executive Bernard Ebbers wept as he was sentenced to 25 years in prison for his role in the accounting fraud at the telecom giant that led to the biggest corporate collapse in US history.

**Martha Stewart** -- The lifestyle diva found herself cleaning prison floors as she served out a five-month jail term for lying about a dodgy stock deal. A television comeback after her release stalled when her reality show was canned after just one series.

### WINNER OR LOSER?

**Tom Cruise** -- A topsy-turvy year for one of the world's biggest movie stars saw Cruise subjected to public ridicule for his over-the-top professions of love for fiancée Katie Holmes and his Scientology-based criticisms of modern psychiatry.

But his star power remained undimmed as "War of the Worlds" became his biggest ever success at the US box office, while public opinion was mollified somewhat by the news in November that Holmes was pregnant.

## Paulina Rubio as the brightest star of 2005

Mexican singer Paulina Rubio was highlighted by the Hola Magazine among the 2005 personalities in Spain, after she was chosen as "Star of the Year" by People Magazine and nominated to several Grammy Awards.

Paulina is on Wednesday's issue, she appears in a photo along with images of the personalities that have starred the almost gone year.

"Paulina Rubio, a genuine Mexican hurricane, girlfriend of Nicolas Vallejo-Nagera, has been picked as Star of the Year by People Magazine". Hola stated.

"La Chica Dorada" (Golden Girl), holder of several Latin Billboard Awards, appeared on the magazine along with the Spanish actor Fernando Tejero, Manuel Gutierrez Aragon, 2005 National Cinema Award for "La vida que te espera" and with Ana Blanco, "Golden Microphone and Best Reporter".

Also Antonio Gomez Rufo, Fernanda Lara Award for 2005 Novel; Ana Rosa Quintana, Estile Elle Award for the Best Face on TV and Rafael Amargo, who succeeded with a risky and transgressor play of Don Quijote.

"Diez Minutos" Magazine also published photos of the Mexican actress along with her partner, the Spanish businessman by a Miami's exclusive area.

"Paulina Rubio and Vallejo-



Nagera has time to relax between parties. The couple has been for a few weeks in the American city, at the mansion of the Mexican performer", it stated.

It added that wearing casual clothing, Paulina and her boyfriend took a relaxed walk by Miami Beach with her pet and after visiting several stores, the couple

had lunch in a balcony with view to the beach.

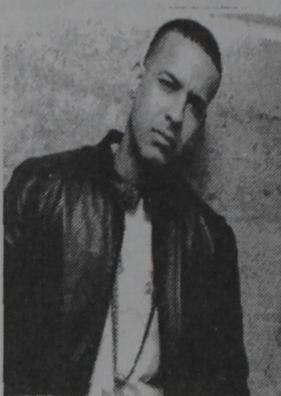
"The singer seemed relaxed despite Mexican tax authorities are claiming near 190 thousand euros (over 224 thousand dollars) for tax evasion during 1998 and 1999", it concluded.

## Warning over con men using the name of rapper Daddy Yankee

The staff of the Puerto Rican rapper Daddy Yankee warned about several con men who have ripped off several people in the US and South America after claiming to be representatives of the so-called "king of reggaeton" and asking for money of concerts.

Mayra Nevarez, spokeswoman of the singer, whose real name is Raymond Ayala, told Notimex that the only people authorized to sign contracts on behalf of the singer of the hit song "Gasolina" are Edwin Prado and Nomar Ayala.

She explained that Daddy Yankee will be visiting several countries in America and Europe, as promotional concerts for his new album "Barrio fino en directo", which hit the market last Decem-



ber 13. The spokeswoman assured that

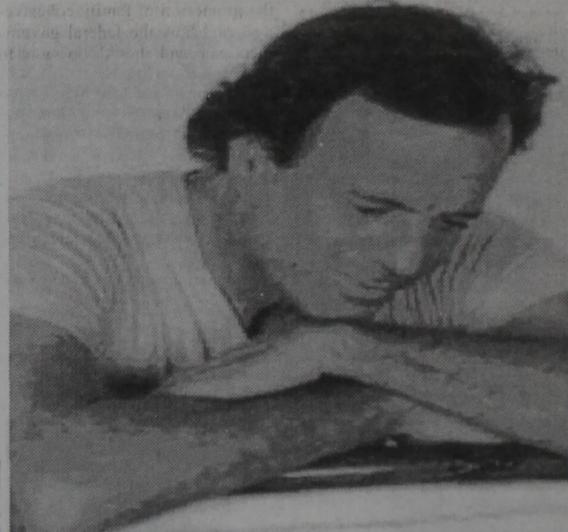
the only concert that the singer is giving will take place next February at the Chilean festival "Viña del Mar" as he is returning to the stage until next March.

Nevarez explained that at least five people are being investigated, who have said to be representatives or intermediaries for hiring Daddy Yankee.

"These people have received deposits in the US and South America for alleged shows and they vanish later on", she explained warning about the fake agents.

The Puerto Rican is one of the in-vogue stars worldwide as he has sold more than three million albums thanks to hits such as "Gasolina", "Lo que paso paso" and "Rompe".

## Julio Iglesias' father dies



The father of the Spanish singer Julio Iglesias, doctor Julio Iglesias Puga, died today at the age of 90, in the San Carlos Hospital in Madrid. The cause of the death remains unknown.

Iglesias Puga, who was a gynecologist and was one of the first ones to study non-painful delivery, was born in Orense in 1916.

He was kidnapped by the Basque group ETA on December 29, 1981. He was kept in Trasmoz (Zaragoza) until the police rescued him on January 19, 1982.

In 2004, he released his book "Voluntad de hierro. Biografía autorizada del doctor Iglesias" (Iron will. Doctor Iglesias' authorized biography), written by reporter Magel Garcia and Julia Higuera from "Hola!" magazine.

In 1943, Iglesias Puga married Rosario de la Cierva, with whom he had two sons: Julio Jose and Carlos. They got divorced in 1986.

Then, in 2001, he married Ronna Keith, 42, with whom he had his son Jaime on May 18, 2004.

Last week, the Spanish magazine "Hola!" released the news that he and his wife were expecting their second child.

"Doctor Iglesias Puga and his wife, Ronna Keith, are going through happy times once again. The couple, as both wanted it and doctor Iglesias had promised more than once, will have their second child," the magazine stated.



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# Democrats post wins as Congress adjourns

The Republican-led U.S. Congress on Thursday sent President George W. Bush his last legislation for the year after Democrats scored unexpected victories on spending, anti-terrorism legislation and the environment.

On a day of chaotic wrangling between parties and the two houses of Congress, the U.S. Senate gave final passage to a five-week extension of the USA Patriot Act that buys Democrats time to press for more civil-liberties safeguards in the counterterrorism law.

It acted after the House of Representatives scaled back a six-month extension initially passed

by the Senate.

The extension was a defeat for Bush, who had fought for a permanent renewal but ran into an outcry over revelations that he had authorized eavesdropping on Americans suspected of links to terrorism without a court order.

The House also gave final passage to a \$453.3 billion defense-spending bill that includes \$50 billion for the Iraq and Afghanistan wars and sent the measure to Bush. Democrats had forced the Senate's Republican majority to strip from the measure a provision opening up an Alaska wildlife refuge to oil drilling.

In addition, a nearly yearlong

battle to cut spending was further delayed when Democrats forced the House put off a vote until next year on a nearly \$40 billion spending-cut package Republicans had hoped would showcase a commitment to reducing deficits as they push for lower taxes.

Despite the last-minute Democratic gains, Republicans touted successes in upgrading roads and mass transit, expanding trade, re-vamping bankruptcy laws, enacting a comprehensive energy policy and confirming John Roberts to head the U.S. Supreme Court as the 17th chief justice.

Bush said he would sign the extension to the Patriot Act.

"It appears to me that the Congress understands we got to keep the Patriot Act in place, that we're still under threat, there's still an enemy that wants to harm us," Bush said.

The act was passed after the September 11, 2001, attacks and key provisions were due to expire at the end of this month. It expanded federal authority to conduct secret searches, obtain private records, intercept telephone calls and take other actions in the effort to track down suspected terrorists.

House and Senate Republican leaders negotiated a compromise that would have permanently re-

newed the law, but that was blocked in the Senate by Democrats joined by a handful of Republicans.

After some last-minute wrangling between the House and Senate, lawmakers agreed to extend the act until February 3 and all sides declared victory.

"We kept Senate Democrats from killing the Patriot Act," said White House spokesman Scott McClellan.

Democrats took a different view. "We always said that we would accept a short-term extension to give negotiators time to get the final bill right," Senate Democratic leader Harry Reid of Nevada said. "We will use the extension to seek a Patriot Act that gives the government the tools it needs to fight the terrorists, while still protecting the rights of innocent Americans."

Bush, who has been battling sinking approval ratings, has seen his clout in Congress diminished by recent scandals affecting top Republicans, as well as the eavesdropping revelation.

The spending-cut measure had been narrowly approved by the House and Senate, but Senate

Democrats forced small changes that meant the House will have to take it up again next year.

The delay means the spending cuts, which affect some anti-poverty programs, might be considered as congressional Republicans try to push through tax cuts for investors and prepare for November 2006 congressional elections.

After adjourning for the year, Congress returns in January and the Senate plans confirmation hearings on Bush's nomination of Samuel Alito to the Supreme Court.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, has said he would also like to hold a hearing on the eavesdropping disclosure.

The Senate may also take up immigration legislation in February. The House approved a bill last week that focuses mostly on border controls and punishing businesses that hire illegal immigrants.

The Senate is likely to include some kind of temporary-worker program that many conservative House Republicans say would amount to giving amnesty to illegal immigrants.

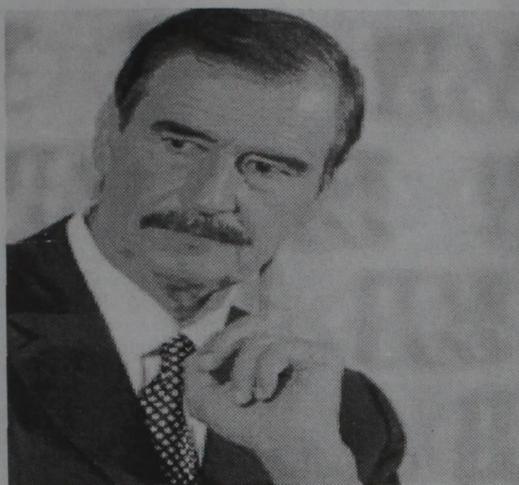
## Fox Compara cerco en Frontera México-EU con muro de Berlin

El presidente mexicano Vicente Fox comparó el plan de Estados Unidos de construir un cerco en la frontera entre los dos países con la edificación del muro de Berlín, al señalar que era un acto de hipocresía para una nación creada por inmigrantes.

Durante la celebración del Día Internacional del Inmigrante en su estado natal de Guanajuato, Fox dijo el domingo que las barreras entre las naciones eran cosa del pasado y que fueron las personas deseosas de libertad y democracia las que derribaron el muro de Berlín en 1989.

"No es posible que en el siglo 21 estemos construyendo muros entre dos naciones que somos vecinas, entre dos naciones que somos hermanas, entre dos naciones que somos socios", afirmó el mandatario mexicano.

"Es una pésima señal que no habla bien de un país que se precia de ser democrático, que no habla bien de un país que se precia de ser un país de inmigrantes", dijo.



de ser democrático, que no habla bien de un país que se precia de ser un país de inmigrantes", dijo.

mita a un número mayor de mexicanos trabajar legalmente en Estados Unidos.

Hace casi dos años, el presidente norteamericano George W. Bush propuso un programa de visas de trabajo de carácter temporal, con vigencia de tres años.

Sin embargo, esa propuesta no forma parte de la iniciativa aprobada la semana pasada.

El proyecto de ley aprobado el viernes por la cámara baja de Estados Unidos autoriza el reforzamiento de una barrera en varios tramos de los 3,200 kilómetros de frontera con México, concretamente en California, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas.

Fox dijo el domingo que los inmigrantes mexicanos en el país vecino "hacen grande" a la economía mexicana, con remesas que este año van a rebasar los 20,000 millones de dólares.

"En el año 2000, para tener un punto de comparación, apenas andaba en los 8,000", dijo Fox.

El mandatario mexicano volvió a encomiar la iniciativa de ley presentada por el senador demócrata Edward Kennedy y el senador republicano John McCain.

"Ellos han introducido a las cámaras una iniciativa de ley que se acerca bastante... a una forma práctica" sobre el tema de la migración, al proponer que se maneje "de manera ordenada, de manera legal, con pleno respeto a los derechos humanos, a los derechos laborales, a los derechos legales de los mexicanos", aseguró.

## Even Start Deserves a Fresh Start

By Bill Goodling and Janet Murguia

We often hear about the polarizing social and political divide that exists today, but regardless of background, we all want to give our children the best education possible and prepare them to be hardworking citizens who contribute to this great country.

Achieving this goal is harder for some families than for others. For the poorest of the poor, any opportunity that can help them earn a decent living and support their families is desperately welcomed. Unfortunately, the government program that has existed since 1988 to address their needs - the federal Even Start program - is on the chopping block as Congress debates the federal budget.

We urge Congress to keep the resources for this vital program intact. Even Start joins with community organizations across the country to fight illiteracy and give families the tools to be better parents and better students. This is especially important to Hispanic families, where parents may have had little formal education and are trying to learn English at the same time they work one or more jobs to keep afloat.

Nearly half of the parents who participate in Even Start are Hispanic. Many have had no schooling beyond 9th grade and more than 80 percent lack a high school diploma or GED. Without Even Start, it would be difficult for them to be advocates for their children's education.

A recent Texas A&M University study (2004-05) demonstrates how the Even Start program has helped people gain self-sufficiency. In Texas, 92 percent of participants are Latino, and nearly half of them have an annual household income under \$6,000. They have the lowest literacy levels in the state. The study found that parents participating in Even Start were able to get better jobs. Employment jumped from 17 percent before enrollment in Even Start to 51 percent after completing the program; parents' average weekly wage increased by more than 34 percent.

Improving parents' education better prepares them to be their child's first and most important teacher. High school students whose families participated in the

program when they were in pre-school readily credit it for preparing them to keep pace with their fellow students. Having parents able to read to them, help with homework, and communicate well with teachers is vital to children's learning.

We know from our collective experience of more than 41 years working in Congress and in the White House that budget decisions are among the most difficult to make. What look like static numbers on paper are sometimes programs like Even Start with proven results making a dramatic difference in people's daily lives.

There is a great deal of talk about the promotion of family cohesiveness and how the federal government can, and should, do more to bring families together. Doesn't supporting the parenting and literacy training of families living on \$6,000 a year foster family cohesiveness?

Even Start families are working tough hours to make ends meet, while taking time to enroll in these programs for themselves and their children.

Take the example of Michele, who was a 28-year-old mother of four children when she discovered Even Start. She liked that she could attend classes to complete her GED while her youngest son would attend pre-school, on-site. "I was lacking self confidence before, and I didn't think I could do anything," she says. "Parents have to expand their minds to help their children expand theirs."

Today, Michele is a para-educator, working with elementary school children. Her children - her pride and joy - are doing exceptionally well.

If we are truly committed to leaving no child behind, then it would be short-sighted to weaken Even Start and leave these parents behind.

Some in Congress would like to cut this \$225 million program by more than half. Still others want to eliminate it altogether. By reliable estimates, such actions will force more than half of the programs to close nationwide. How will Congress explain that to Michele and the tens of thousands of parents just like her who just want to get an even start?

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

**ONE IN NINE AMERICANS HAS KIDNEY DISEASE.**

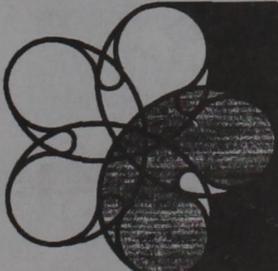
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**Feliz Año Nuevo**

## AVISO LEGAL

Estos juegos de raspar de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas terminan el 30 de enero de 2006. Tienes hasta el 29 de julio de 2006 para canjear cualquier boleto de estos juegos:

- Juego #539, \$2  
**Triple Bankroll**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.12
- Juego #553, \$1  
**Fast Cash**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.82
- Juego #567, \$1  
**Junior Break The Bank**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.70



Las probabilidades mostradas aquí son probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio, incluyendo los premios iguales al valor del boleto. Los expedidores de la Lotería están autorizados para canjear premios de hasta e incluyendo \$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 1-800-37LOTTO o visita la página de Internet de la Lotería en [www.tlottery.org](http://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 extraviados 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. Sé Responsable. Recuerda, es sólo un juego. La Lotería de Texas apoya a la educación en Texas. © 2005 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.

## Notices - Avisos

**AVISO PARA UN PERMISO FEDERAL PARA OPERAR PRELIMINAR**  
PERMISO PRELIMINAR NÚMERO: O-02751

**SOLICITUD Y PERMISO PRELIMINAR.**  
Phillips Pipe Line Company, P.O. Box 1267, Ponca City, Oklahoma, una filial de Olton Pump Station ha presentado una aplicación ante la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ, por sus siglas en inglés) para la Expedición Inicial de un Permiso Federal de Operación, ubicación No. 6581, con el propósito de operar las instalaciones ubicadas en Springlake, Condado de Lamb, Texas. Esta aplicación fué presentada ante la TCEQ el September 1 de 2004.

El propósito de un Permiso Federal de Operación es mejorar el acatamiento general de las reglas que gobiernan el control de la contaminación atmosférica, claramente definiendo todos los requisitos aplicables como están definidos en el Título 30 del Código Administrativo de Tejas B 122.10 (30 TAC B 122.10, por sus siglas en inglés). El permiso preliminar no autoriza construcciones nuevas, ni tampoco el aumento de emisiones del sitio. El Ejecutivo Director de la TCEQ ha concluido el análisis técnico de la aplicación y ha preparado un permiso preliminar para la revisión y comentarios del público. El permiso preliminar, si es aprobado, establecer las condiciones debajo de las cuales el sitio debiera operar. El director ejecutivo recomienda que se otorgue este permiso preliminar. La aplicación completa y el permiso preliminar están disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Bldg. E, First Floor, Austin, Texas, y en la TCEQ Lubbock Regional Office, 3113 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas, y Olton Area Library, 607 8th Street, Olton, Texas. En la oficina central y la oficina regional también podrá revisar y copiar todos los demás documentos pertinentes al permiso para operar preliminar, así como los permisos para la Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas que han sido incorporados por referencia. Personas que tengan dificultades obteniendo estos materiales debido a restricciones para viajar pueden comunicarse con la oficina central al teléfono (512) 239-1540.

**LISTA PARA ENVÍO DE CORREO.** Usted puede solicitar ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo para recibir información adicional con respecto a esta solicitud. Para ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo, envíe su petición a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk) a la dirección que se encuentra a continuación en el párrafo titulado "Información."

**COMENTARIOS/NOTIFICACIÓN PÚBLICA Y AUDIENCIA.** Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos y/o solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es el proveer la oportunidad de hacer comentarios de parte del público y hacer preguntas sobre esta solicitud.

**Cualquier persona afectada por la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos de este sitio puede solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios.** La TCEQ puede otorgar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios con respecto a esta aplicación si una petición por escrito es presentada dentro de los treinta días después de la publicación de este anuncio. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad para someter comentarios orales o por escrito acerca del permiso preliminar. Si se concede una audiencia de notificación y comentarios, todas las personas que presentaron comentarios por escrito o peticiones para audiencia recibirán confirmación por escrito de la audiencia. Esta confirmación indicará la fecha, hora y lugar de la audiencia.

**Una noticia de la acción final, incluyendo respuestas a los comentarios públicos y denotando cambios hechos al permiso preliminar, será remitida a todas las personas que hayan presentado comentarios públicos, solicitudes para audiencia o que hayan solicitado ser incluidas en la lista de correo.** Esta noticia también proveerá instrucciones para hacer peticiones públicas a la Agencia Para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA), solicitando la reconsideración de la acción final propuesta por el director ejecutivo. Al recibir una petición, la agencia EPA solamente podrá objetarse a la promulgación de permisos que no se acaten a los requisitos de sus reglamentos o a los requisitos de 30 TAC Capítulo 122.

**Comentarios públicos por escrito y peticiones para audiencia de notificación y comentarios deben de ser presentados a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk), MC 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 dentro de treinta días después de la publicación en el periódico del anuncio del permiso preliminar.**

**INFORMACIÓN.** Para más información, usted puede llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública (Office of Public Assistance), sin cargo, a el 1-800-687-4040. Información general concerniente a la TCEQ puede encontrarse vía internet en [www.tnrcc.state.tx.us](http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us).

Más información puede ser obtenida de Phillips Pipe Line Company en la dirección en el primer párrafo o llamando a Donald Bristol a el teléfono 406-255-7914.

# Cotton Bowl Alabama vs. Texas Tech

## Tide's speed impresses Tech QB

**STEVE KIRK**

DALLAS - Alabama has faster football players on defense than Texas does, according to Texas Tech quarterback Cody Hodges. "From what I've seen on film, (Alabama) looks like by far the best defense we will have faced," Hodges said Wednesday after the 18th-ranked Red Raiders (9-2) finished practicing for their Jan. 2 Cotton Bowl matchup against the 13th-ranked Crimson Tide (9-2). "Their team speed is something we can't simulate in practice."

Considering that undefeated Texas held the high-powered Red Raiders to 17 points on Oct. 22 and brings a No. 2 ranking into next week's BCS national championship game, that's no small compliment.

Asked again if the Tide is faster than Texas, Hodges said, "I think so. I've watched them on film. I'll know more when you ask me after the game, but they look faster overall."

Rest assured, the compliment was returned.

Alabama head coach Mike Shula said his team likewise cannot

simulate Texas Tech's offense.

And that brings about one of the bowl season's more intriguing matchups.

The Red Raiders are unconventional. Wide spacing by their offensive linemen means a couple of yards between them instead of a matter of inches. And for the past six seasons, they have featured the NCAA's Division I passing leader. That doesn't happen by running the football much.

Head coach Mike Leach has had four starting quarterbacks in his six years in Lubbock. Those four starters have combined for 26,554 passing yards in that span.

So, consider this matchup that the Cotton Bowl committee began promoting as soon as the bowl pairings were announced Dec. 4:

Tech's offense averages 511 yards per game, with an NCAA-leading 404 by air. It also averages 42 points.

Alabama's defense gives up an NCAA-fewest 10.7 points per game, is second in total defense at 248.4 and fourth in pass defense at 154.8.

It sets up what Hodges called "a personal challenge."

Hodges complained Wednesday that people insult the Red Raiders' athletes, even if they don't mean to, by harping on Leach's "system," which includes multiple wide receivers and the continuance of passing even close to the opponent's goal line.

"They run their whole offense all the way down the field, even in the red zone," said junior free safety Jeffrey Dukes, who moved to No. 1 nickelback in practice since Simeon Castille was declared academically ineligible.

Considering Tech is likely to start the game with multiple receivers, Dukes could be making his first collegiate start.

If so, what an offense to debut against.

And if you're Alabama senior defensive back starters Roman Harper, Charlie Peprah and Anthony Madison, what an offense to go out against.

"It never gets any easier," Harper said, smiling. "It's just a big headache."

Hodges will throw downfield occasionally. But Tide linebacker

Juwan Simpson said the Red Raiders are "nickel-and-dimers, mostly. They get 5 (yards) here, 10, 15. It's yards after catch" where they do damage.

Although Hodges is listed as 6-foot-2, he appears to be closer to 6 feet and even said the wide spacing of his linemen helps him spot open receivers because he's not the tallest guy you'll see.

"He's a good, little athlete and he's a fighter," said Tide defensive coordinator Joe Kines, who is a finalist for the Frank Broyles Award, given to the nation's top assistant. "The youngster has a lot of courage. He can stand in there and put the ball where it's supposed to go."

With Alabama playing in the physical Southeastern Conference, which features power-blocking, run-oriented teams, the Red Raiders are hard to prepare for.

"This is Alabama's first time to see us," Hodges said. "The thing that makes us hard to simulate is that we use all the field, side-to-side, and the wide splits for the linemen. We'll throw the ball any down."

## 2005's best selling music

continued from page 4

around one million copies before it was released.

His popularity earned him several awards, sign advertisements with Pepsi, host a radio show, shoot the movie "Talento de Barrio," and launch his clothing and accessories line.

Other artists that helped the Caribbean rhythms to be consolidated were Don Omar, Luny Tunes, Wisin y Yandel, Ivy Queen, Alexis y Fido, Vico C, Tego Calderon, Baby Ranks, Héctor el Father, Héctor El Bambino, Nicky Jam, and Cheka.

Among the female artists, Shakira has to be the most remarkable one. With her album "Oral Fixation Vol. 1" she sold more than 2 million copies worldwide in just a few months.

Thanks to her hit "La Tortura," recorded along with Alejandro Sanz, the Sony-BMG best music seller had three Billboard Awards this month, for example as Best Latin Artist of the Year.

In November, Shakira launched her album "Oral Fixation Vol. II," which, according to Billboard magazine, is among the most popular ones.

On the other hand, Juanes 2005

was an unusual year for the singer and song writer, because he had a large tour in America and Europe. This was stated by spokes people from his record company, Universal Music.

His album "Mi Sangre" sold more than 2 million copies in both continents, had 19 Platinum records, three Billboard Awards, three Latin Grammys, and two Oye! Awards, among others.

With his hit song "La camisa negra," Juanes set his album on the top places in popularity lists in Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, France, Switzerland, and England, in an unusual phenomenon for a Spanish-singing singer.

Juanes was named by one of the 100 Most influential people by the Time magazine; he was awarded by Paul McCartney for his humanitarian work; he performed in the 2006 Germany Soccer World Cup lottery; and he also had a performance at the Nobel Peace Prize gala.

Luis Miguel reiterated his position as one of the most popular Hispanic celebrities, and Warner's best music seller. He sold more than 1.5 million copies of his album "Mexico en la piel," and more

## PRECINCT CHAIRS NEEDED!

By Roger Quannah Settler "El Indio"

We are now at the end of the filing period for various elective offices. Most of us are familiar with the public offices, such as Congress, State Senator, State Representative, County Commissioner, Sheriff, etc. However, Public offices are also open for filing: County Chairs and Precinct Chairs.

Some of our Chairs have served for many years... Joe Carrillo [Jackson, 4], Julia Carrillo [Guadalupe, 5], John Cervantes [Alderson, 6], Conrado Cavazos [Lou Stubbs, 21] were first elected in the 1970s... others have come and gone. But when a precinct is vacant, the voters of that neighborhood lose one of their important voices... the Precinct Chair!

Recently, North, East and Central Lubbock has been under assault in a number of areas: the Overton North neighborhood was uprooted and bulldozed by the McDougal Companies; the Guadalupe Neighborhood Center was torn down without a replacement facility being provided for; bond money was approved for Northeast Lubbock and then taken away by the City Council to be spent in Southwest Lubbock; O.L. Slaton and Guadalupe Elementary have been put on the chopping block for closure by the Lubbock Independent School District, and in many areas, the State Legislature has favored corporations over neighborhoods, particularly in the area of utility fee and rate increases.

Each political party has a County Chair, and numerous Precinct Chairs, one Chair for each neighborhood: for example, Arnett-Benson has two, Precincts 1 and 3; Arnett is Precinct 2, Jackson is Precinct 4, Guadalupe is 5; Alderson is 6; Overton North is 8; Overton South is 10; Dupre is 17; O'Neill Terrace is 18; Bean is 19; P.F. Brown is 25, Harwell is 26, Ella Iles is 20, and the old Posey neighborhood is 40. All told, Lubbock County has 89 functioning Precincts, fifteen in North, East and Central Lubbock. Each Precinct Chair has a seat on the Party's Executive Committee: the Lubbock County Democratic Executive Committee, the Lubbock County Republican Executive Committee, and the Lubbock County Libertarian Executive Committee.

It is imperative that the elected leaders of our neighborhoods be active and vocal in such matters. We can't always depend on our City Councilmen, Commissioners and State Representatives to provide such leadership... so the ultimate in grassroots representation is, and always has been, the Precinct Chairs! Imagine how much more powerful our neighborhood voice would be with fifteen Democratic Chairs, fifteen Republican Chairs, and fifteen Libertarian Chairs standing as one to say, we represent our neighborhoods, and WE SHALL BE HEARD!

If our elected Precinct Chairs met together in a non-partisan fashion, they could be a powerful influence on elected officials and public policy.

The filing period opened in October, and comes to an end on JANUARY 2... no fee is required, and the filing form is a one-page notarized document. If you are interested in one of these Chairmanships, of any one of the three political parties, please contact El Editor, or one of the numbers/Email addresses below.

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than 600 thousand for his "Grandes Exitos" album.

Also, EMI-Televisa stated that the best music seller for them was the Mexican band RBD, as well as Intocable, and Kumbia Kings.

Spokespeople for Fonovisa stated that their best-selling artists in 2005 were Los Temerarios, Los Tigres del Norte, Marco Antonio Solis, Conjunto Primavera, and Banda El Recodo.

They also stated that the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) said that the album "Jefe de Jefe" from Los Tigres del Norte has sold over a million copies.

It can be said that the popular "pasito duranguense" deserves a special mention. It was made popular by Grupo Montez de Durango, and has sold some three million copies so far.

In 2005, the group got famous for their versions of old songs, such as "Lagrimas de cristal" and "Lastima, es mi mujer." They kept selling millions of copies despite they split up, for differences among its members.

Disa Latin Music also stated that another popular band was Los Horoscopos de Durango with their 2004-recorded hit "Dos Locos."

Although it was formed in 1981, Patrulla 81 had success until 2004 in Denver, Colorado. This was thanks to the covers the made of "Como fui a enamorarme de ti" and Juan Gabriel's "Eres divina."

On the other hand, K-Paz de la Sierra had more sales since they hit "Volvere," as well as Beto y sus Canarios with "No puedo olvidarte," and Autoridad de la Sierra with "Me quede sin nada."

## Fútbol del lunes de cadena ABC pasa a ESPN



Los tradicionales partidos de fútbol estadounidense de los lunes por la noche, que se transmitían desde hace 35 años por televisión abierta, pasarán ahora solo por cable.

La cadena ABC se despidió la noche del lunes de la tradicional emisión de partidos de la NFL, transmitiendo el encuentro entre los Patriots de Nueva Inglaterra y los Jets de Nueva York.

A partir de la próxima tempo-

rada, los partidos del lunes por la noche se transmitirán a través de la cadena de televisión por cable especializada en deportes ESPN.

La serie comenzó a transmitirse en 1970, con Keith Jackson como locutor principal en la narración de las jugadas de los partidos.

ESPN pagará 1.100 millones de dólares por los derechos de transmitir los tradicionales partidos del lunes por la noche durante las próximas ocho temporadas.

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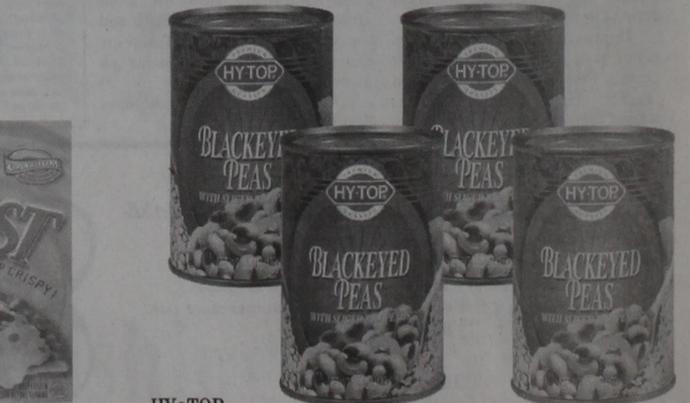
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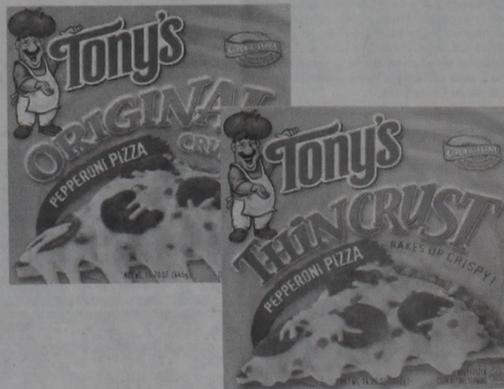
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