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## Latino Leaders, Pelosi get differing priorities for 110th Congress

By Kecia Judson

While incoming Speaker Nancy Pelosi laid out a list of half a dozen Democratic Party priorities for the U.S. House of Representatives to accomplish in the first 100 hours after it convenes Jan. 3, leaders of major Latino organizations propose a distinctly different set to serve the nation's 44 million Hispanics.

Hispanic Link News Service surveyed leaders of a number of Latino groups on the community's six most critical legislative needs. Only one of their top requisites - increase the minimum wage - clearly aligned with Pelosi's choices.

Selected as No. 1 by most of the Latino leaders was comprehensive immigra-

tion reform. Pelosi did not include it on her list.

The reform package, emphasized National Council of La Raza president Janet Murguía, should include AgJOBS and the DREAM Act.

While the respondents fully endorsed a path to citizenship for undocumented migrants, a guestworker program as envisioned by President Bush received less favor.

Increasing the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 - a Pelosi priority - was the second most frequently mentioned Hispanic need. The National Institute for Latino Policy's Angelo Falcón proposed that it be doubled.

Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund president and general counsel John Trasviña made the point, echoed by some others, that while Pelosi's listed Democratic Party priorities are doable and good for Latinos, "The most important issues to the Latino community, frankly, take longer than 100 hours to achieve."

In addition to a minimum wage increase, Pelosi's list, now expanded, includes: implementation of the 9/11 Commission's proposals, energy independence, stem cell research, ending subsidies for "Big Oil," reducing federal student loan rates, cutting prescription drug prices, and no new deficit spending.

Several concerns high on the Latino "want" lists involve health issues and education reforms. These embrace universal health care, more support for bilingual education and English classes for

immigrants, and full funding of No Child Left Behind and Head Start.

Extending the reach of prescription drug benefits and removing the citizenship requirement for Medicaid recipients also received mention.

Raúl Yzaguirre, NCLR founder and its leader for three decades, was also asked his priorities. He included among them federal support for a Latino Museum to complement other Smithsonian Institution properties.

Both NALEO's Arturo Vargas and NHLA's Ron Blackburn-Moreno included the need for oversight on Voting Rights Act enforcement. Blackburn-Moreno also urged better support and protections for Latino businesspersons.

He added that NHLA, nearly all of whose 40 board members head major Latino organizations, will deliver a detailed legislative agenda of its own to the new Congress in January.

Among other recommendations: \* Cristina Caballero, president of Dialogue on Diversity, included effectively limiting greenhouse gas emissions and revising intelligence statutes such as the Patriot Act.

\* NALEO's Vargas included making naturalization more accessible and providing full funding for the Census 2010 and the American Community Survey.

\* LULAC called for greater representation in key congressional appointments and in the federal government.

(Kecia Judson is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. She may be contacted care of editor@hispaniclink.org.) (c) 2006

### HERE'S HOW SIX TOP LEADERS PRIORITIZED COMMUNITY DESIRES

Ronald Blackburn-Moreno, Chair - National Hispanic Leadership Agenda  
1- Passing the Dream Act, 2- Comprehensive Immigration Reform, 3- Increase funding for No Child Left Behind, 4- Strict oversight of Voting Rights Act, 5- Minimum wage/Protect Latino small businesses, 6- Access to health care  
Janet Murguía, President National Council of La Raza

1- Comprehensive immigration reform, 2- Education, health, job training, housing investment, 3- Tax policies aiding low income workers, 4- Policies to help Latinos reach middle class, 5- ESL, naturalization funding, 6- Strengthen education programs  
John Trasviña, Pres./Gen. Counsel - Mexican American Legal Defense & Educational Fund  
1- Comprehensive immigration reform, 2- "Critically important" federal agencies oversight, 3- Ending recruitment / hiring inequities, 4- Reauthorize major education bills, 5- Passage of voter protection legislation, 6- Reverse Medicaid citizenship requirement

Rosa Rosales, President - League of United Latin American Citizens  
1- Comprehensive immigration reform, 2- Hispanic Education Action plan, 3- Medicare Part D lower drug prices, 4- Support fair trade agreements, 5- Repealing tax cuts for wealthiest, 6- Increase Latino government representation  
Arturo Vargas, Director  
Natl. Assn. of Latino Elected & Appointed Officials

1- Comprehensive immigration reform, 2- Education reform  
3- Voting Rights Act oversight, 4- Making naturalization accessible, 5- Census 2010, American Community Survey, 6- Improving economy, wages  
Angelo Falcón, President - National Institute for Latino Policy  
1- End Iraq war, 2- Double minimum wage, 3- Pass comprehensive immigration reform, 4- Revamp tax code, 5- Universal health insurance, 6- Strict equal opportunity enforcement

## Cirigentes Latinos y Pelosi Tienen Diferentes Prioridades

Kecia Johnson

Mientras que la nueva vocera, Nancy Pelosi, desplegó una lista de media docena de prioridades del partido demócrata que la Cámara de Representantes tendrá que cubrir en las primeras 100 horas después de asumir sus cargos el 3 de enero, los dirigentes de las importantes organizaciones latinas proponen una serie claramente diferente para servir a los 44 millones de hispanos de esta nación.

Hispanic Link News Service encuestó a dirigentes de varios grupos latinos sobre las seis necesidades legislativas más críticas de la comunidad. Sólo uno de sus más importantes requisitos - el aumentar el salario mínimo - tiene claro paralelo con las opciones de Pelosi.

La necesidad de mayor importancia para los dirigentes latinos fue la reforma comprensiva del sistema de inmigración, la cual no figura en la lista de Pelosi.

La reforma debe incluir AgJOBS (Agricultural Job Opportunities, Benefits and Security Act of 2006) y DREAM Act (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors), enfatizó la presidenta del Concilio Nacional de La Raza, Janet Murguía.

Si bien los participantes en la encuesta respaldan plenamente que se establezca un camino hacia la ciudadanía para los migrantes sin documentos, se vio menos favorecido un programa de trabajadores temporales, visión del presidente Bush.

El aumentar el salario mínimo federal de \$5.15 la hora - una prioridad de Pelosi - fue

la segunda necesidad más importante para los hispanos. Angelo Falcón, del National Institute for Latino Policy, propuso que se doblara.

John Trasviña, abogado principal del Fondo Mexicano Americano para la Defensa Legal y Educación señaló, al igual que otros, que si bien las prioridades del partido demócrata en la lista de Pelosi son viables y beneficiosas para los latinos, "Con franqueza, los asuntos de mayor inverdadura para la comunidad latina, requieren de más de 100 horas para lograr".

Además del aumento del salario mínimo, la lista de Pelosi, actualmente expandida, incluye: implementación de las propuestas de la Comisión del 9/11, la independencia del petróleo, investigación sobre las células madre, acabar con los subsidios de las grandes empresas petroleras, la reducción de las tasas de interés sobre los préstamos federales a estudiantes y de los costos de medicamentos por receta, y moratorio sobre nuevos gastos que aumenten el déficit nacional.

Lo más urgente para los latinos tiene que ver con la salud y la reforma educativa, entre las que se encuentra cuidados médicos universales, más apoyo a la educación bilingüe y clases de inglés para inmigrantes, y la financiación completa de los programas federales de educación, Que Ningún Niño quede Atrás y Head Start.

También recibieron mención la extensión de beneficios de medicamentos por receta y la eliminación del requisito de ciudadanía para los recipientes de Medicaid.

## A CONVERSATION WITH HENRY CISNEROS

By José de la Isla

Latino voting patterns started becoming nationally important, with the emergence of a Latino middle class in the 1960s.

The linkage is important to grasping what is happening today.

In the recent mid-term elections, only three in ten Latinos gave Republican congressional candidates their vote. That's about 10 percent fewer than in 2004, and not too different from when they were first becoming noticed politically nearly half a century ago.

This is interesting, but in the 21st century it's not the main story.

The big picture is the trend. The proportion of the Latino vote has grown from five percent of 95 million voters in 1996 to 8.5 percent of 122 million in 2004. It will increase to 10 percent of 130 million voters in 2008, according to pollster John Zogby.

For insight into what this growing trend means, I contacted former Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros, who earlier in his career, as the youthful mayor of San Antonio, lifted that city into one of national prominence and pride.

He served as president of the Univisión television network for a while after departing HUD at the end of the Clinton administration, having elevated that federal department to striking new respect. Now he is chairman of CityView, a builder and development-finance company.

Most recently, he conceived and edited a book, Casa y Comunidad: Latino Home and Neighborhood Design, that provides a blueprint on how to capture the attention and trust of this nation's 44 million Latinos.

Cisneros is unquestionably one of the most grounded and rounded persons on how politics affect how people - particularly Hispanics - live and work.

In our conversation, he hammered home to me that Hispanics are not only a rapidly growing population segment but the fastest growing portion of the middle class. His perspective on the "middle class" is a 90-degree pivot from the 1980s selfish middle-class or the Me-Generation. He links a social responsibility to middle-class striving and success in this new definition.

For instance, he agrees with the administration's three basic features in immigration reform: a security focus, a guestworker program and a path to citizenship. But he says a "fourth element" is needed - a "commitment to assist immigrants to take a productive place in America."

Cisneros reaches back to the example of a century ago. Back then, when the immigrants were often Poles, Lithuanians, Irish and Italians, "There were institutions in American large cities that helped the immigrants learn English," he says, "and to learn the ways of life. I think we are at that point once again."

Twenty-first-century community imperatives are different, of course.

Cisneros refers to an "Americanization" that includes learning how our financial and educational systems work, and helping newcomers internalize this country's expectations. He refers to "a society of laws," meaning not just getting by under the legal radar but living by fair processes and procedures.

Most of all, Cisneros refers to a creed, much like a life pledge "of individual responsibility to improve our state of life to pass on to the next generation."

This ought not to be confused with a nuanced outlook. It redefines "middle class" for our time with a social mission. It is different from how "middle class" has been applied since the 1980s as a handle to mean simply "middle income."

The Latino middle class shares a responsibility with its peers to shape the direction the immigrant community takes. This is not so much an ethnic obligation but an opportunity to act on the middle-class value of helping the other guy up.

The political issues that arise are no less daunting. With the fastest growing school-age population, Latinos have an immense job ahead to help improve the quality of the public schools and create opportunity for all.

But the line in the sand, according to Cisneros, is whether one believes the nation's best days are behind us or still ahead. He is unequivocally pro-future.

"Latinos have a lot at stake in the country's progress," he said. "All of these indicate a recommitment to the American idea of progress for the middle class, keeping the doors open. That to me is the biggest theme of this time."

And that seems to give a political shove to the representatives coming out of the mid-term elections about middle-class expectations and goals.

(José de la Isla writes a weekly commentary for Hispanic Link News Service. E-mail: joseisla3@yahoo.com.)

## Texas Legislators to Consider 10% Law

Texas legislators are preparing to debate the 10 percent law in January's legislative session, reports The Dallas Morning News.

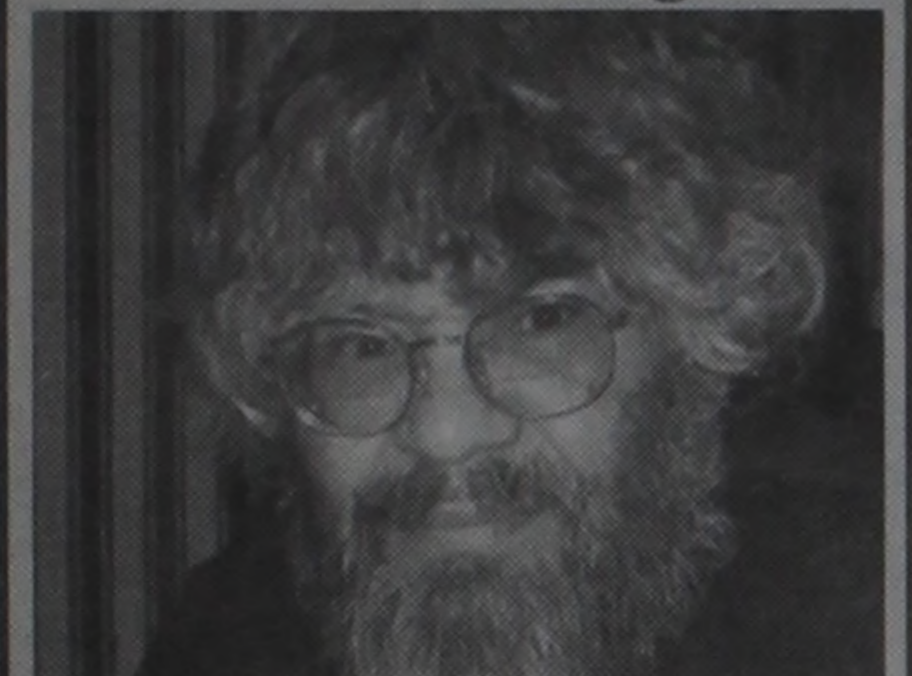
Three bills have already been filed to limit or kill the law, which automatically admits Texas students in the top 10 percent of their high school class to any public university in the state. The law was passed in 1997 after a federal court banned racial preferences in college admissions.

Critics say the law is too simple and that it is wrong to admit students based solely on class rank, especially from highly competitive high schools. Critics also question whether the law has helped make Texas schools more racially diverse, since blacks and Hispanics are still underrepresented at the University of Texas and Texas A&M. In addition, they note that the 2003 Supreme Court ruling again allows universities to consider race in admissions, making the 10 percent law unnecessary.

Others say students admitted under the 10 percent rule have done well and that they don't want the law thrown out.

Some campus leaders say there is a need for a cap. For example, the law has overwhelmed programs at UT, which can no longer admit every top 10 percent student who applies. To leave room for the others, there's a 75 percent cap on the number of business spaces for top 10 percent rule students. "It's a capacity problem for us," said UT President Williams Powers. "We're admitting over 70 percent of our Texas students on one criterion... We just need more flexibility."

## Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



Number one on our minds this week has been the production of this year's "The Wondrous Santa Suit." Some of you know that this same play was produced last year and directed by Hershell Norwood.

This year the play is directed by Alicia Tafoya and is proving to be a challenging task for the actors but lead actors Zenaida Agüero Reyes and Ysidro Gutierrez are rising to the task. Supporting actor Jaime Garcias is also keeping up with the work being asked for by Ms. Tafoya while producing the playing in a "theatre in the round" atmosphere that will allow the audience to be as close as possible to everything that is happening in the play. The added element of music by Gabriel Gonzalez and Rosa Salazar will also provide much to the "miracle" mood of the drama. Those that attend the play are certain to enjoy and have a wonderful time. Don't miss it. For ticket and more information call 806-741-0371 or go to eleditor.com.

Attorney Charlie Dunn, in a letter to the editor this week pulls no punches when writing about last week's commentary by Abel Cruz about police misconduct. Undoubtedly Hispanic organizations and leaders need to more aggressively monitor civil rights violations in Lubbock and the area. Since the loss of the Human Relation Commission it seems that activity has gone by the wayside. Perhaps this could be a task for the Hispanic Agenda?

Most of you have probably noticed the demise of our Community Voices column in our newspaper. I seems that the holiday have taken their toll on opinions by our readers. Look forward to a new and more diverse column after the new year that will include commentary and opinions on up-to-date issues that affect our community.

### PANCHO CLOS TO VISIT LUBBOCK CHILDREN

Pancho Clos will arrive for his annual visit to the Maggie Trejo Supercenter, located at 3200 Amherst, on Sunday, December 17, 2006, from 2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. The American G I Forum hosts this annual city-wide presentation of Pancho Clos each year. This holiday program exists for the purpose of serving families in need by providing holiday cheer, goodies, and a chance for kids to tell Pancho Clos their dreams for Christmas. The Lubbock Chapter of the American G I Forum founded the "Pancho Clos" concept in 1971. Additional sponsors this year include Lubbock Power and Light, Lubbock Area Foundation, Maggie Trejo Supercenter and two local car clubs. Area families and their children are invited to join in the festivities for this traditional Christmas event. Admission is free! For more information, call 767-2705.



# El Sentido Moral de la Inmigración

Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

Cuando las comunidades de fe latinas celebren las posadas navideñas este año, la representación del camino a Belén servirá de recuerdo que Jesús, María y José sufrieron el rechazo como inmigrantes del área rural de Galileo.

Esperemos que esto dé fundamento al sentido moral de la inmigración - un mensaje aún más importante por lo que el Congreso, con mayorías democráticas, promete volver a considerar la legislación migratoria en el 2007. Por desgracia, la inmigración trae con sí más que la dimensión moral: también tiene dimensiones económicas, políticas y culturales.

Con el fin de no distorsionar las verdades, hay que tomar en cuenta todos los factores. Por ejemplo, al no ser invitados aquí por los indígenas norteamericanos en el 1620, habría que considerar a los puritanos "extraños ilegales". Pero los puritanos dominaban el arte de una economía agrícola superior al sistema nativo de caza y recolección. Como las granjas puritanas alimentaban a más gente en áreas más pequeñas, cuando de conflicto se trataba, podía dominar a los indígenas con la sola fuerza de los números.

Algo por el estilo ocurrió al expandirse los Estados Unidos hacia el oeste, de nuevo, sin contar con una invitación. Los mexicanos habían llegado allí primero. Esta vez lo que prevaleció fue una economía en plan de industrialización. A Dios lo metieron con la invocación del "Destino Manifiesto".

Sin preocuparse alguna de considerar el lado feo de la historia, luego entraron a los Estados Unidos

olivos de católicos de Irlanda, Italia y otras partes, así como judíos de Alemania, Rusia y Polonia, trabajaron duro, criaron a sus familias y contribuyeron al "crisol". Tan grande era el país y la necesidad de trabajadores tan urgente que (menos los chinos) no hubo limitaciones sobre la inmigración hasta la década de 1920, cuando el Ku Klux Klan, con sábanas blancas y todo, y se aseguraron leyes raciales destinadas a conservar una mayoría blanca y protestante. Por ende, Washington se ha visto forzada a considerar la inmigración en términos de cultura.

Es irónico, pero las restricciones impuestas no tuvieron vigencia ya que la Gran Depresión prácticamente eliminó la migración masiva. Siempre se intrumete la economía. Al volver a la prosperidad a los Estados Unidos en los años cincuenta, las actitudes cambiaron. El país se consideraba protestante-católico-judío mientras que el movimiento por los derechos civiles iba abriendo puertas a las personas de color.

No obstante, se obstaculizó la necesidad de nuevos inmigrantes para atizar el fuego de la economía con las leyes injustas aprobadas en los años veinte. El desbalance produjo la migración al continente del 40 por ciento de todos los puertorriqueños - latinoamericanos con ciudadanía de los Estados Unidos - entre 1946 y 1964.

Desde entonces se ha visto mucha mezcla y aceptación entre límites étnicos, la pasta que hoy reconocemos, la pizza y el spaghetti, las salchichas y el sauerkraut, los bagels con queso crema, el chop suey y el

arroz frito, los burrito y los tacos como "típicamente americanos". También bailamos al son de la salsa.

Con adquirir madurez en cuanto a la diversidad étnica, se aprobó en 1965 una ley nueva y fundamental para la inmigración con base en el principio de "primero en llegar, primero en ser servido".

El problema que presenta la ley de 1965 - enmendada muchas veces - es que no se ajusta a las nuevas circunstancias económicas de la globalización. Como ejemplo, en 1994, NAFTA (el tratado de libre comercio de América del Norte) hizo legal la transferencia por la frontera las inversiones y los productos - pero no las personas, dejando en México a miles de personas sin empleo. ¿Dónde pensaba Washington que irían?

La inmigración no ha sido una carga seria a la economía de los Estados Unidos, como prueban recientes niveles sin precedentes de la bolsa. La "crisis migratoria" se trata de cultura. Alarmados con que los recién llegados no compartan sus costumbres, algunos culpan únicamente a la inmigración ilegal por los cambios sociales y lo que cuestan. Las invocaciones a la deportación de criminales (¿De lo que todos deberíamos estar a favor!) se degeneran en quejas sobre todo lo que les resulta diferente en cuanto a la música, la ropa, los peinados, y más - de lo cual nada es ilegal, sólo culturalmente distinto.

La inmigración muchas veces causa las inquietudes culturales, irónicamente, cuando gracias a los inmigrantes se ha dado marcha atrás a una población en declive y en la erosión de la base económica del país. Sin inmigrantes, muchos pueb-

los estarían vacíos.

No obstante, cuando se trata de un asunto como la inmigración, los políticos consiguen votos al provocar a la gente, aún cuando el resultado le saldría como tiro por la culata. También es un malgasto del dinero de los contribuyentes buscar soluciones falsas al problema. Se haría más por parar la inmigración ilegal de México con poner los \$6 mil millones que cuesta construir una valla e invertirlo en empresas en México. Si tienen trabajo, se quedarán en casa.

Actualmente los índices de matrimonios entre nuevos inmigrantes de diferentes razas y etnias con la población nacida en los Estados Unidos van en aumento. Dentro de una generación, la lengua, costumbres y comida de los españoles, polacos, hindúes, etc., de entre nosotros nos serán no sólo familiares, sino también de familia. Así nuestros ancestros aprendieron la "manera Americana" de aceptar la diversidad.

No parecerá solución ahora a la cuestión de la inmigración sugerir que esperemos a ver qué ocurre, pero en un momento de debates apasionados y polarización política, una reacción exagerada sólo empeorará la situación. La verdadera sabiduría deriva de seguir el camino moral de las iglesias y los ciudadanos responsables para evitar los errores antes que se cometan.

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# Where are Hispanic leaders?

Your recent story on the police brutality suit filed in Federal Court against the Lubbock Police Department and its officers on behalf of L.J. McCallan, jr. was exactly on point in its discussion of the failure of the Lubbock community to react to the video and circumstances of Mr. McCallan's arrest. As a Lubbock attorney of 27 years, I have been shocked at the escalation of police violence against citizens, not only in Lubbock, but across the country over the past several years.

Recently in New York, undercover police shot over 50 times into a car carrying a groom on his wedding day, killing him at the age of 23. And for what? The police were investigating prostitution and drugs at a strip club. In 1999, New York police shot and killed an unarmed african immigrant, shooting him 41 times. The officers involved were New York "street crime" officers and they shot him because they "thought" he had a gun. All he had on him were keys to his apartment. All four officers involved in the shooting were found not guilty of a crime.

Two weeks ago, Kathryn Johnston of Atlanta was killed by officers who came to her apartment looking for a man who had allegedly sold drugs from the home. Johnston met the officers at the door and begin firing. The officers had entered her apartment by cutting off the burglar bars and forcing open the front doors before announcing themselves. Ms. Johnston was an elderly woman living in a rough neighborhood and did not wait to see who the intruders were before firing. Instead of retreating, the officers gunned down Ms. Johnston in a hail of gunfire. The entire amount of drugs found in the apartment were three bags of marijuana and two bags of crack cocaine. Does anyone seriously believe that criminal charges will be filed against the police?

As long as we have a civil and criminal justice system that refuses to hold police accountable for police brutality, it will continue. As long as we have a community in which minorities are disproportionately stopped, searched, tased, and arrested, and minority community leaders and non-minority community leaders remain silent, it will continue. When the Hampton Basketball Coaches were illegally arrested in the Wal-Mart parking lot several years ago, I was stunned at the reaction from the minority elected officials and leaders. Nothing but silence. In the years since, nothing has changed. Still silence, nothing but silence.

We either have no minority leaders in Lubbock, or we need new ones. As they say in Spanish, Su Vota es su Voz.

Charles Dunn - Attorney

## THE MORAL MEANING OF IMMIGRATION

By Anthony M. Stevens-Arroyo

When Latino faith communities celebrate the Christmas time posadas this year, the reenactment of the journey to Bethlehem will serve as reminder that Jesus, Mary and Joseph suffered rejection as immigrants from rural Galilee.

Hopefully, this will underscore the moral meaning of immigration - a message made more important because the new Congress with Democratic majorities promises to revisit immigration legislation in 2007. Unfortunately, immigration has more than just a moral dimension; it also has economic, political and cultural ones.

To avoid distorting immigration truths, you have to take all the factors into account. For instance, since they were not invited here by Native Americans in 1620, the Puritans should be considered "illegal aliens." But they had mastered an agricultural economy superior to the existing Native American hunting and gathering. Puritan farms fed more people in smaller areas, and when it came to conflict they were able to dominate the Native Americans by sheer weight of numbers.

The same sort of thing happened as the United States expanded westward, once again without an invitation. The Mexicans were there first. This time, it was an industrializing economy that prevailed. God was tucked in by invoking "Manifest Destiny."

Blithely ignoring an ugly side of history, waves of Catholics from Ireland, Italy and elsewhere as well of Jews from Germany, Russia and Poland later entered the United States, worked hard, raised their families and contributed to the "melting pot." The country was so large and the need for workers so great that (except for the Chinese) there were no limitations on immigration until the 1920s when the KKK marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, white sheets and all, and secured racial laws meant to preserve a white Protestant majority. Washington had been forced to address immigration as a cultural problem.

Ironically, these restrictions went for naught as the Great Depression virtually eliminated mass migration. Economics always intrude. With the return of U.S. prosperity in the 1950s, attitudes changed. The country saw itself as Protestant-Catholic-and-Jew while the civil rights movement was opening doors to people of color.

However, the need for new immigrants to feed the economic fires was stymied by the unfair laws of the 1920s. This imbalance produced the migration to the mainland of 40 percent of all Puerto Ricans - Latin Americans with U.S. citizenship - between 1946 and 1964.

There has been much mixing and acceptance across ethnic boundaries ever since, to the point that today we recognize pizza and spaghetti, frankfurters and sauerkraut, bagels and cream cheese, chop suey and fried rice, burritos and tacos: as "typically American." We also dance to salsa music.

Maturity about ethnic diversity brought passage in 1965 of a basic new law for immigration on the principle "First come, first served."

The problem with the 1965 law - now amended many times over - is that it doesn't accommodate the new economic circumstances of globalization. For instance, the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1994 legalized transfer across the border of investments and products - but not of people. NAFTA left millions of Mexicans unemployed. Where did Washington think they would go?

Immigration has not seriously set back the U.S. economy, as proven by the recent record levels of the stock market. The "immigration crisis" concerns culture. Alarmed that newcomers do not share their customs, some blame illegal immigration alone for social change and what it costs. Calls to deport criminals (We should all be in favor of that!) degenerate into complaints about everything different in immigrant music, clothes, hairdos and the like - none of which is illegal, only culturally distinct.

Ironically, immigration often causes cultural unease precisely in places where the influx of immigrants has reversed trends of a shrinking population and an eroding economic base. Without immigrants, many a Main Street would be shuttered closed.

However, in a matter like immigration, politicians get votes by provoking people, even when the result would cut off their nose to spite their face. It also wastes taxpayers' money to seek phony solutions. You could do more to stop Mexican illegal immigration by taking the \$6 billion it would cost to build a fence and investing it in businesses in Mexico. Give them a job, they'll stay home.

Currently, intermarriage rates for racial and ethnic newcomers with the U.S.-born population are rising. Within a generation, the language, customs and food of the Spanish, Polish, Hindi, etc., among us will not only be familiar, they will be familial. This is the "American way" that our ancestors learned to accept diversity.

It may not seem now to be a solution to the immigration quandary to suggest we "wait and see," but at a time of heated debate and political polarization, overreaction will make the situation worse. It is true wisdom to follow the moral path of churches and responsible citizens to stop mistakes before they happen.

[Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo is Professor of Puerto Rican Studies at Brooklyn College, City University of New York. Contact him at (212) 222-2464.] (c) 2006

## Ya Viene Pancho Clos

# Democrats Must Set Their Own Agenda on Immigration Reform Part II

By: Ysidro Gutierrez, Lubbock County Commissioner, Pct 3

Continued from last week  
By: Ysidro Gutierrez, Lubbock County Commissioner, Pct 3

Democrats must now go about the task of doing the will of the American people. Democrats must set their own agenda on immigration reform and border security. Reforms should include some or all of the following elements:

First and foremost, all our borders must be secured. Democrats must first assure the Safety and Security of the American people. The debate on immigration reform cannot begin until the borders are secure. All sovereign nations have a duty and right to secure their borders.

Border security is the first step of comprehensive reforms. Border security includes apprehension and prosecution of drug smugglers, apprehension and prosecution of people smugglers (commonly known as coyotes), prevention of illegal crossings, unhindered access for day-shoppers to malls and restaurants, healthy tourism, and the normal flow of trade goods on both sides of the border.

Second: The Democrat's plan for border security and comprehensive immigration reform must include provisions that make illegal workers legal.

Immigration reform must assure "Economic Prosperity" for our nation. America needs workers to provide the products and services that our economy demands. We must not criminalize workers that are needed for our economic prosperity. Farmers need workers for the harvest. The beef industry needs workers for the slaughter

house. The construction industry, hotel industry, restaurant industry, and others all need skilled workers.

Law makers must recognize that employers are the major contributors to the problem of illegal immigration. Even the US Military hires illegal workers for combat duty in exchange for a rapid path to citizenship. This is more Republican folly. No employer can claim they didn't know an employee used fake ID and a fake SSN. The Federal government can easily identify a fake SSN. Therefore, law enforcement officers must arrest employers who hire illegal workers and the Courts must prosecute them. The arrest and prosecution of employers who hire illegal workers is probably the only true solution to the problem of illegal workers in the U.S.

Third: As a Christian, I believe God is Creator and Father, and all His children are precious to Him. Bible believing Christians know and understand God's commandment to welcome the stranger, and care for the widow and the orphan. Matthew 25:35 tells us it is Jesus himself who comes before us: "I was a stranger and you welcomed me." Therefore:

The Democrat plan must provide for - the preservation of families.

Many illegal immigrants have children who are American citizens. Illegal immigrants who are parents of American children could be sponsored by their own family members. Immigration reform must not make orphans of American children. The nuclear family is the one institution in our society that truly produces stability

and economic prosperity. Families are the strength and the very fabric of any Christian nation. The family is, as Pope John Paul II called it, the domestic church where young people acquire morals, virtues, character, and ethics.

Sponsorship of family members already in the US is neither citizenship nor a path to citizenship. It is simply a way to keep families together. Extreme right-wingers like Mr. Fratt will disagree and will say sponsorship is amnesty. But preserving the nuclear family is our Christian duty and is in keeping with what is the very best about America. Immigration reform must be compassionate. The inscription on the Statue of Liberty speaks clearly of a compassionate nation that is welcoming. These things we value as a Christian nation. These values make us America. It is who we are - One nation under God.

Fourth: Immigration reform must be based on knowledge and understanding of the problems:

The estimated 12 to 20 million people who are here illegally must be given incentives to voluntarily register as non-resident aliens. Employers could be given the opportunity to sponsor workers. If illegal immigrants are not given incentives to voluntarily identify themselves, it would take tens of thousands of police to round them up, and tens of thousands of buses and thousands of airplanes and hundreds of ships to deport them, and would cost billions and would take years. We would need to build a thousand new prisons to hold them and feed them while waiting for deportation.

We must acknowledge that

illegal immigrants, although mainly Mexican, include millions from China, Russia, Canada, Europe and many more nations and border security means security of all US borders including the northern border and all points of entry into the US.

Finally: The American people spoke loudly and clearly in the November 7, 2006 General Election. Republicans had their chance and failed. Democrats must listen to the American people and do as the American people demand - Democrats must pass comprehensive border security and immigration reform legislation.

### EL EDITOR

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# UNA CONVERSACION CON HENRY CISNEROS

José de la Isla

HOUSTON - Con el surgimiento de la clase media latina en los años sesenta, comenzaron a hacerse más importantes las tendencias del voto latino a nivel nacional.

Esta conexión es importante para entender lo que ocurre hoy. Durante las elecciones recientes de medio término, sólo tres de cada diez latinos votaron por candidatos republicanos al Congreso; como 10 por ciento menos que en el 2004, y sin ser muy diferente a la época en la que se les comenzó a notar políticamente, hace casi medio siglo.

Qué interesante, pero para el siglo XXI, no es la trama principal. La vista panorámica es la tendencia. La proporción del voto latino ha aumentado del cinco por ciento de un total de 95 millones de votantes en 1996 al 8.5 por ciento de 122 millones en el 2004. La proporción aumentará al 10 por ciento de 130 millones de votantes en el 2008, según la empresa de encuestas, John Zogby.

Para darme una idea de lo que significa esta tendencia creciente, me comuniqué con el anterior secretario de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano, Henry Cisneros, quien a comienzos de su carrera, como el joven alcalde de San Antonio, alzó a aquella ciudad a ser de prominencia y orgullo nacional.

Sirvió como presidente de la red televisiva, Univisión, un tiempo después de dejar el Departamento de Vivienda al final de la administración de Clinton, habiendo elevado aquel departamento a nuevos niveles de notable respeto. Hoy es director de CityView, una empresa constructora y de desarrollo de finanzas.

Ultimamente concibió y editó un libro, Casa y Comunidad: Latino Home and Neighborhood Design, el cual ofrece un mapa a cómo capturar la atención y la confianza de los 44 millones de latinos de esta nación.

Sin duda, Cisneros es una de las personas de mayor fundamento y alcance en cuanto a cómo la política afecta a la manera en que las personas - en particular los hispanos - viven y trabajan.

Durante nuestra conversación me hizo ver que los hispanos no son simplemente un segmento de la población en auge, sino que también son la parte de mayor crecimiento de la clase media. Su perspectiva sobre la "clase media" es una vuelta de 90 grados de la clase media egoísta de los años ochenta, o la generación -yo-. Cisneros vincula la responsabilidad social con el empleo y el éxito de la clase media en su nueva definición.

Por ejemplo, concuerda con los tres artículos básicos de la reforma migratoria de esta administración: un enfoque en la seguridad, un programa de trabajadores invitado, y un camino a la ciudadanía. Pero dice que hace falta un cuarto elemento - un "compromiso a ayudar a los inmigrantes a asumir una posición productiva en los Estados Unidos".

Cisneros se remonta a un ejemplo de hace un siglo. En aquel entonces, cuando con frecuencia los inmigrantes eran polacos, lituanos, irlandeses e italianos, "Había instituciones en las grandes ciudades norteamericanas que ayudaban a los inmigrantes a aprender inglés", dijo, "y a aprender sobre los modos de vivir. Me parece que estamos en el mismo punto una vez más".

# COWBOYS CLOSER TO PLAYOFF RUN

Now that he made the kick to give the Cowboys a victory against the Giants on Sunday, Bill Parcells can admit it. He had no idea if Martin Gramatica would be the "Automatica" of old, as the kicker for the Cowboys.

All Parcells knew was that he had to make a change because he had no confidence in Mike Vanderjagt.

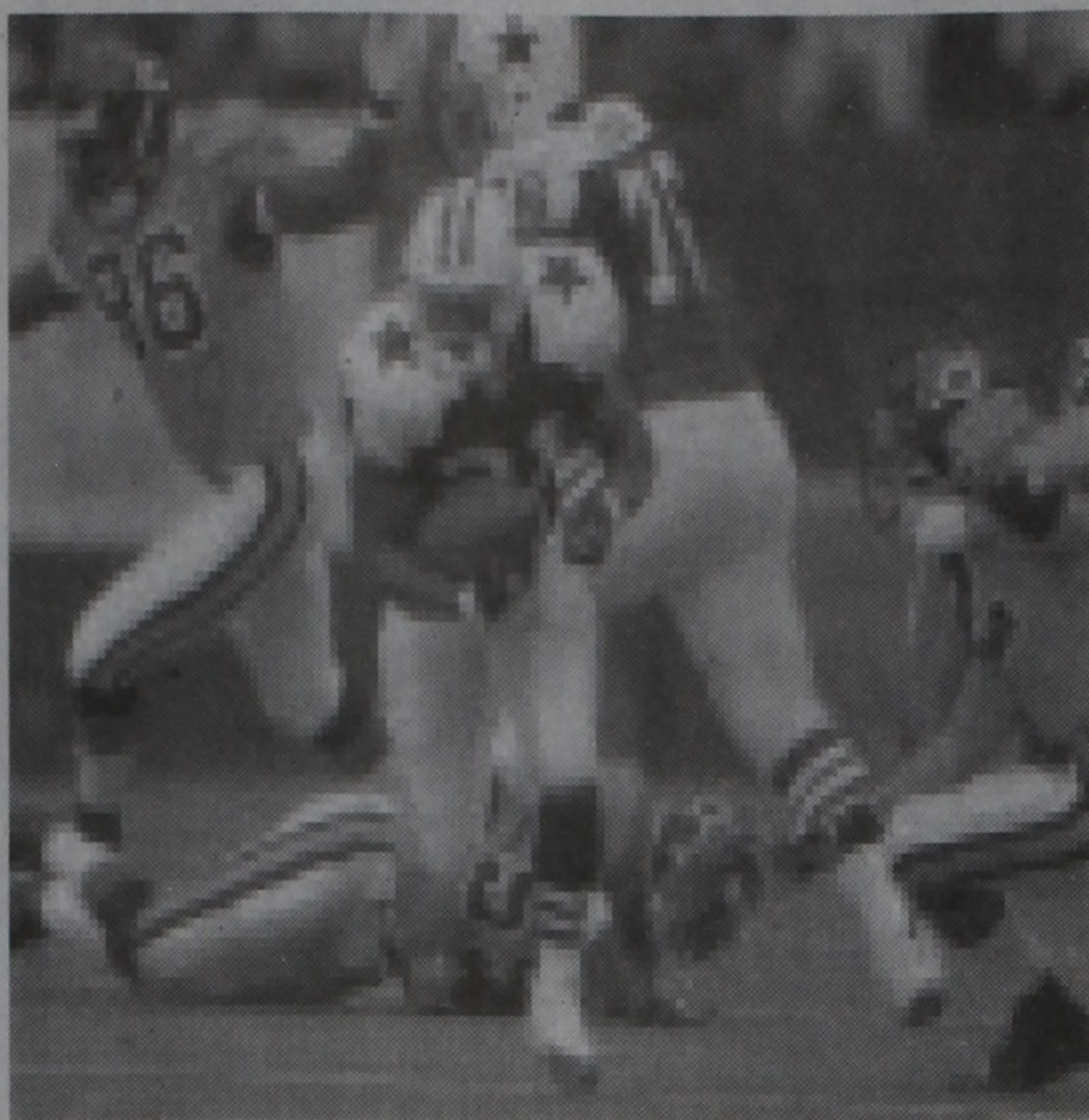
So he gambled on Gramatica - a kicker who hadn't been a regular kicker in the league since 2004 and had sat out all of last season.

He gambled that what Gramatica had done in practice, he was going to do in the game. He gambled that Gramatica had regained the form that enabled him to be the kicker on Tampa Bay's Super Bowl title team.

But he acknowledged you never know until it happens because just like kickers are hard to figure, the job is a tough one.

After missing his first kick from 44 yards out, Gramatica nailed his final three, including the game winner from 46 yards.

"That job right there is a very difficult one," Parcells said. "You've got to go in, make a play, then go out and stand there for a while. It's really unlike ... The only thing I could equate it to a little bit ... a guy who is just exclusively a pinch hitter. He's al-



ways in a situation that means something and looking for production. I don't think it's quite like that, but still it's important. I'm glad Martin had a pretty good night last night. He hit three of those balls real solidly. That was a good kick, that last one. It was not easy. It was a pressure situation and he nailed that one pretty well."

He nailed and gained the respect and trust of his new teammates, many of whom had their doubts until the very end.

Not just because of Gramatica,

but because of their experience with kickers over the last few years.

As nose tackle Jason Ferguson said, "It feels like we have been through 10 kickers already."

It has actually been six over the last two years.

"It has been a little dicey, and you never know," Witten said. "For years it seems like we've had our problem there and been in that situation before, and it goes the other way. 'Automatica' took care of it for us."

The Cowboys didn't get caught

up in the trash talk with the Giants before the game. Terrell Owens said he said nothing to Giants tight end Jeremy Shockey, who guaranteed a Giants victory. "I like Shockey. We have the same agent and sometimes hang out together in the offseason," Owens said. "Maybe we can hang out in Miami. He can watch us play in the Super Bowl."

--The Cowboys' defense wasn't great against the Giants.

The didn't get a sack on quarterback Eli Manning and they did not record a turnover, as Manning completed 24 of 36 passes for 270 yards and two touchdowns. The Cowboys' fourth-ranked defense did not put much pressure on Giants quarterback Eli Manning.

It was the most completions against the Cowboys this season and the most passing yards given up since Donovan McNabb threw for 331 yards on Oct. 8.

It was also the Cowboys' first sack-free game since the Houston game on Oct. 15.

But the Cowboys played big on defense at crucial times. They squelched a scoring opportunity in the first half with a stop on fourth and one in the red zone. Twice in the second half they held the Giants to field goals after first and goals inside the 10.

Read El Editor at eleditor.com

# YO, PHILLY! ROCKY STILL LOVES YA

Sylvester Stallone isn't pulling any punches this time: Rocky Balboa is going out like a champ.

After "Rocky V" left Stallone feeling as if the movie series had hit the canvas, he loves the way the latest - and final - film allows some cinematic closure for the gritty Philly fighter.

"I wasn't happy with the fifth one," Stallone said Monday night at Lincoln Financial Field where the Eagles played Carolina. "I think this one is real satisfying for the people who like Rocky."

All the freezing front-row fans at Monday night's game still seemed to love Philly's favorite fictional son, chanting "Rocky! Rocky!" at Stallone during pregame warmups. It's the kind of reception the actor - or is it character - receives everywhere in Philadelphia, from short waves to the fans or a statue dedication. Even former Eagles player Hugh Douglas dropped in to the TV broadcast booth to meet Stallone.

"Philadelphia's been like a real safe haven for me," Stallone said. "The reason I'm here today is because of Philadelphia. They just backed the film. It was a real perfect blend of the character, which really represented the people of Philadelphia. It just was a lucky accident it all came together."

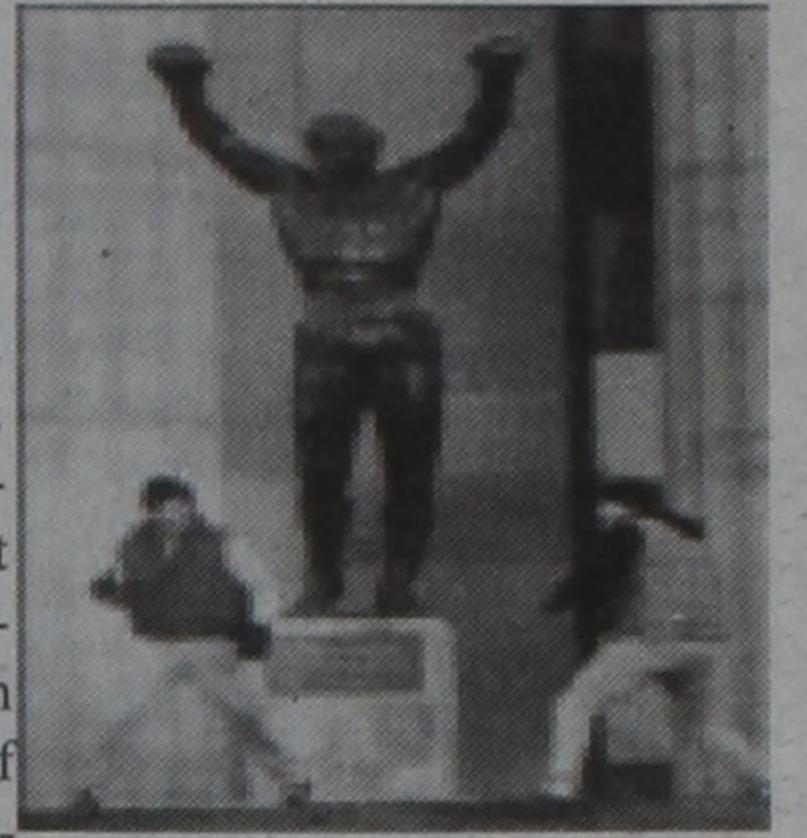
Stallone said this movie shows an older Rocky, who is reluctant to get back in the ring but ends up fighting just to compete, not necessarily to win. Old pal Paulie is back, but Rocky's been growing apart from his son. One crucial character does not return, though somehow she still gives The Italian Stallion the added inspiration to fight for the title one more time.

No Adrian!

"We realize it never goes away. Life is always going to be a battle," Stallone said. "You expect it to get easy as you get older. It doesn't. It's how does he cope, how has he tried to put together new friends? He's starting out without his wife. He's full of grief."

Stallone, who said he's now working on finding locations for another "Rambo" flick, is hoping for a successful comeback for the one-time A-list action star with a hefty box office purse when the film opens Dec. 22.

"We see it like a rebirth," Stallone said. "Certainly not the way he was in 'Rocky I,' but an older, wiser guy."



# KING PITCHING NATIVE AMERICAN ANGLE IN TONEY VS PETER II

King gave a two-hour seminar on American history, the Seminole Indians and the merits of Nigerian Samuel Peter's rematch with James Toney on Tuesday.

With a view of the Empire State Building on his left, six members of the Seminole tribe in native dress from Florida were introduced before King showed a video rundown of some of the bouts he produced in the past.

Only then did he get around to Peter vs. Toney II, billed as the "Seminole Showdown" and "Redemption," the WBC heavyweight eliminator fight on Jan. 6 in Hollywood, Florida.

"This is the biggest prize fight ever staged at the Seminole Hard Rock Hotel & Casino," King said. "I think the Seminole Indians and boxing fans in South Florida deserve it. It will be a spectacular inspired by the unconquered lifestyle of the Seminole warrior."

"You are going to have Vegas and Hollywood coming to Hollywood, Florida."

Peter fought Toney in Los Angeles on Sept. 2, winning a 12-round split decision by scores of 116-111 on the cards of two judges. Another judge had it 115-112 for Toney.

"The fight was not close," said Peter, who wobbled Toney with overhand rights several times in the early rounds. "If you turn the volume down, you see I won the fight."

Three weeks after the fight, the WBC board of governors voted for an immediate rematch. The winner will become the mandatory challenger to the winner of the bout between Oleg Maskaev and Peter Okhhello.

"There's nothing you can do, it's the judges' decision," Peter said. "I'll take all those problems away on Jan. 6 and then move on."

The 26-year-old Peter (27-1, 22 KOs) is ranked No. 1 by the WBC, followed by Toney.

Peter weighed 116 kilos (257 pounds) in the first fight and seemed to lose energy after piling up points, while the 38-year-old Toney began landing some counterpunches.

Toney's promoter, Dan Goossen, said he walked away from the last bout "thinking we won that fight. That's why we fought so hard for a rematch."

Goossen said he knew Toney (69-5 with three draws and 43 KOs) was serious about the rematch when he began a fitness program with Billy Banks, the creator of Tae Bo.

Toney has stopped eating delicatessen food and cigars. He's

regularly up at 6 a.m. for one of two three-hour conditioning sessions that began in October. He weighed 106 kilos (233 pounds) against Peter, and believes he'll have the fitness advantage next month.

"He was tired in the fifth round," Toney said. "He was blowing like a train. I'm the oldest man in the game."

Peter, at 1.85 meters (6-foot-1), has a 10-centimeter (4-inch) height advantage on Toney. His lone defeat was a 12-round decision to Wladimir Klitschko in September 2005.

Toney lost for the first time since 1997 when he was a cruiserweight at 81 kilos (179 pounds). Toney, who will fight his seventh bout at heavyweight, had a 12-round draw with Hasim Rahman on March 18.



Travis Simms (24-0, 18 KOs).

King, who wore his trademark red, white and blue sparkly jean jacket with his image on the back, held United States and Nigerian flags. His famously stacked hair was toned down.

At one point, he was interrupted on the dais by his cell phone. "That's the President calling me," King said. "I'm sorry Mr. President, I'll have to call you back."

That drew laughter, and Peter, who now lives in Las Vegas, said he's grateful to have King as his promoter.

"Only in America," Peter said with a smile.

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# Deportes Radio and MRN Radio Announce 2007 Programming Schedule

Building upon the groundbreaking announcement to better serve the Latino motorsports fans in the US, ESPN Deportes Radio and MRN Radio, the primary source for NASCAR stock car racing and related radio programming, today announced the broadcast schedule for the upcoming 2007 NASCAR racing season on ESPN Deportes Radio. As announced in October, ESPN Deportes Radio has become the exclusive Spanish-language home of MRN Radio, the Voice of NASCAR, through the 2012 race season.

ESPN Deportes Radio's coverage will debut at the Ford Championship Weekend at Homestead-Miami Speedway, with live race updates during the Ford 300 NASCAR Busch and Ford 400 NASCAR NEXTEL Cup series finales. ESPN Deportes Radio will also broadcast its

motorsports-themed program "Sobre Ruedas" live from onsite beginning at noon Eastern Time on both Saturday and Sunday.

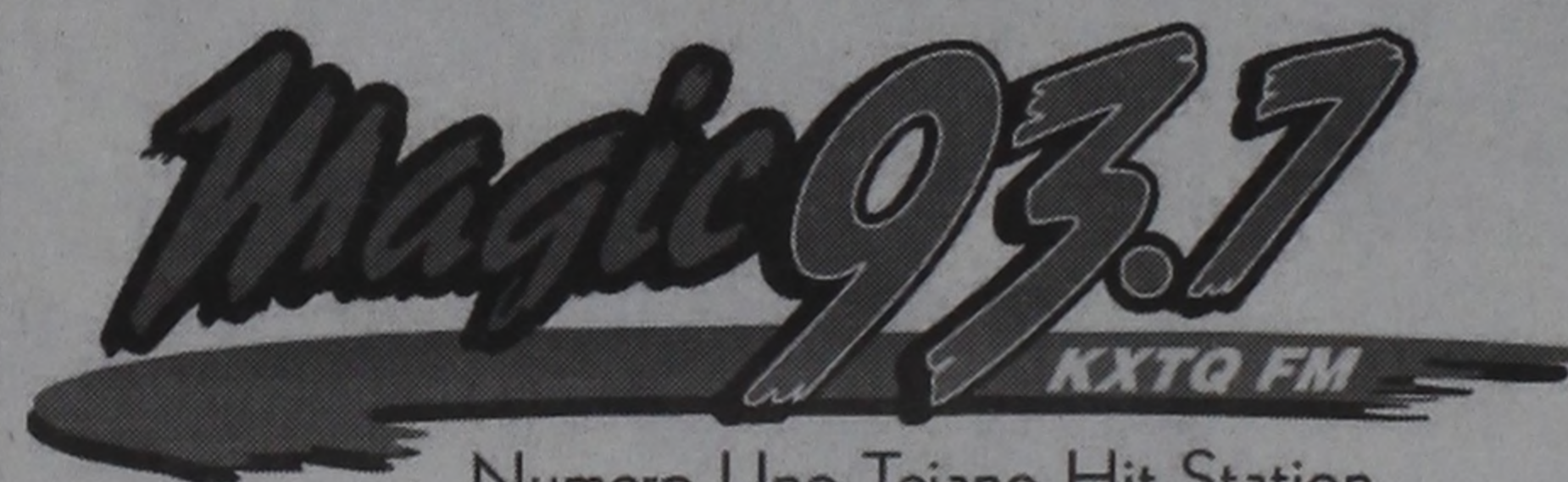
Starting November 20, 2006, ESPN Deportes Radio will broadcast daily two-minute update programs called "Una Vuelta Con NASCAR." Andres Agulla will host the program, which will be aired in the mornings and afternoons within the ESPN Deportes Radio's SportsCenter program.

Lastly, starting at Daytona International Speedway in February, ESPN Deportes Radio will broadcast live race updates from fourteen of the circuit's premier facilities in 2007. ESPN Deportes Radio motorsports experts Bernardo Pillati and Carlos Arratia will provide play-by-play commentary for the live updates.

"We anxiously await the debut of MRN Radio, the Voice of NASCAR, on ESPN Deportes

Radio," said MRN Radio President David Hyatt. "What better way to kick off this unprecedented alliance than with extensive coverage from the Ford Championship Weekend in Homestead-Miami. Latino NASCAR racing fans will get a taste of the top notch programming that is to come in the 2007 racing season. We are also very pleased at the line-up of outstanding radio talent that will be involved in the programming. This will truly be a treat for all race fans."

"This is an exciting moment for us at ESPN Deportes Radio," said Oscar Ramos, senior director and general manager, ESPN Deportes Radio. "The affinity to NASCAR among Hispanics continues to grow and we're looking forward to becoming the leading Spanish-language source of information for the Spanish-speaking NASCAR fans."



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¡FELIZ NAVIDAD!

# Mel Gibson's Apocalypso

How accurate is the cinematic fantasy, Apocalypso, a film by Mel Gibson that presents his version of the end of Mayan civilization? Scholars on the Maya and other Mesoamerican civilizations are not holding their breath. Despite the Hollywood movie's dazzling look, the film contains numerous factual errors. If you want an accurate examination of Mayan civilization, there are many absorbing scholarly books on the topic written by experts, but if you don't care about facts and will settle for an action adventure set in an exotic location - Apocalypso is for you.

Apocalypso presents the viewer with Gibson's take on the fall of Mayan civilization, and he attributes this collapse to corrupt rulers desperate to hold on to power by any means. According to Gibson, Mayan elites used religion as a means to control and manipulate the people, and the film focuses on the director's view that the practice of ritual human sacrifice - which the movie depicts as having been performed on a massive scale, was one of the primary reasons for the downfall of the Maya. That is what raises the eyebrows of archaeologists and scholars - since

there is absolutely no evidence that the Maya practiced human sacrifice on a massive scale. Gibson's contention reveals his religious bias, he sees the Maya as victims of a controlling religious cult - but sees his own religious dogma as "the one true faith." The film's official website even uses the tagline, "When the end comes, not everyone is ready to go", which can also be construed as a clear reference to the end times and one's acceptance of the Christian savior.

It is well understood by the scientific community that the Maya did conduct rituals involving blood as a supplication to their gods. In prayer, Mayan priests and political elites pierced their earlobes, tongues, lips and even genitals, offering the drawn blood to favored deities. Everyday worship also involved making prayers to agricultural gods and goddesses, providing deities with offerings of food, flowers, and other forms of tribute. During special observances or events, individuals were sacrificed by priests who cut out the hearts of the victims - but this practice was limited and not conducted to the magnitude depicted in Gibson's

film. While Archaeologists agree that warfare played a major role in the life of Mayan Kingdoms, they also agree that Mayan religious practice played no significant role in the collapse of their civilization. Gibson's assertion to the contrary is pure conjecture on his part - and further evidence of his own zealous religious beliefs. The Walt Disney Co. is the distributor for Apocalypso, and they are investing big money into reshaping Gibson's public image from and insensitive fool to a sensitive master film director. An aggressive promotional campaign for the movie began Thanksgiving evening, when Gibson appeared on the Disney owned ABC network with Diane Sawyer in an hour long special on the film. Sawyer abandoned the role of journalist to become one of Disney's marketers - politely asking Gibson softball questions that would allow him to

promote his film. At one point Gibson said the local amateur Mexican actors and stand-ins



he worked with were ashamed to speak Mayan Yucatec (the film is being shot in Veracruz, Mexico), but then arrogantly proclaimed that he had "made the language cool again" - a supposed fact that inordinately pleased him. With an equally bigheaded attitude, Gibson explained that he taught the actors, many of them descendants of the ancient Maya - how to dance like their ancestors. Where Gibson was schooled in the art of ancient Maya dance

and how he became an expert in the field remains a mystery. Diane Sawyer's co-host was John Quinones, who reported from the Maya heartland of Guatemala in a series of remarkably uninformative and misleading "special reports." In

one such commentary focusing on the squalor and poverty suffered by large numbers of Maya in Guatemala, Quinones actually said their misery was due to the "excesses of their ancestors." That utterly despicable remark fits the imperialist pattern of blaming the oppressed for their own misery. Quinones' reports did not mention the Spanish invader's murder and plunder of the indigenous peoples that truly did take place on a massive scale, nor did it mention the indig-

enous being ravaged by small pox, venereal diseases, and other plagues introduced by the Spanish conquerors - afflictions that took the lives of hundreds of thousands. The entire legacy of a brutal colonial rule was ignored. In passing, Quinones did mention that in the 1980's over 200,000 Maya were killed by the Guatemalan army during the nation's bloody counterinsurgency war, but he didn't mention the U.S. arming, financing and training of the Guatemalan army. At any rate, his mention of the massive number of deaths that occurred during the genocidal war of the 1980's was simply a footnote, as if it had little significance to the Maya and their way of life.

The Walt Disney Co. has intentionally aimed Apocalypso at Latinos. Disney spokesman Dennis Rice said: "We think this movie plays to a wide audience and that there's going to be a tremendous amount of interest generated from the Latino community, especially the Mexican community, because this is a story about their ancestors." The elite sector of Latino politicians and businessmen in Los Angeles have been invited to advance screenings, including L.A.'s Mayor Antonio Villarraigosa. The omnipresent Chicano actor, Edward James Olmos, attended a screening, and gave the film a good review.

# Univision Presenta Nuestra Navidad

Pepe Aguilar, Akwid, Belinda, Willie Colón, Héctor El Father, Toby Love, Víctor Manuelle, Laura Pausini, Banda El Recodo y Joan Sebastian Actuarán en el especial musical 'Nuestra Navidad', el 8 de diciembre por Univision

También habrá presentaciones especiales de David Bisbal, Chayanne, Ricky Martin, Alejandro Sanz y Olga Tañón

Univision, Emilio Estefan Enterprises y Target(R) se unen para este especial navideño repleto de estrellas

Nueva York, NY--(HISPAN-

IC PR WIRE)--4 de diciembre de 2006 - La cadena Univision, Emilio-Estefan Enterprises y Target(R) se han asociado por primera vez para presentar un especial musical navideño espectacular, "Nuestra Navidad", el cual será transmitido por la cadena Univision el viernes 8 de diciembre, de 10 p.m. -11 p.m. hora Este/Pacífico (9 p.m. - 10 p.m. Centro).

Desde un impactante set nevado, "Nuestra Navidad" presentará una increíble variedad de temas clásicos navideños y éxitos del momento, interpretados en los estilos distintivos

de los artistas más populares de la música latina actual. Esta colaboración reúne al galardonado productor Emilio Estefan con Univision, la principal cadena de televisión en español de Estados Unidos, y con el socio patrocinador, Target, para llevar un programa especial emocionante y alegre a los hogares hispanos del país en esta temporada de fiestas.

"Nuestra Navidad" es entretenimiento para toda la familia, y el inicio perfecto para la época navideña", expresó John Remington, Vicepresidente de Comunicaciones de

Target. "Nos entusiasma continuar nuestra asociación con Univision y Emilio Estefan Enterprises para brindarles esta celebración musical a las familias de todo el país".

Galilea Montijo, popular estrella de telenovelas y presentadora de televisión mexicana, conducirá el especial junto con una de las personalidades más queridas de Univision Radio, Eddie "Piolín" Sotelo. El grandioso programa musical presentará un desfile de famosos, entre ellos las superestrellas de la música mexicana Pepe Aguilar y Joan Sebastian; Akwid, el dúo urbano-regional que mezcló hip-hop con banda; la cantante y actriz juvenil Belinda; los populares salseros Victor Manuelle y el legendario Willie Colón; el intérprete de reggaetón puertorriqueño Héctor El Father; Toby Love, con una singular fusión de R&B, hip-hop, y bachata dominicana tradicional; la sensación internacional del pop, Laura Pausini; y el famoso grupo de música regional mexicana Banda El

Recodo.

A lo largo del espectáculo, habrá apariciones especiales de algunas de las más grandes estrellas de la música latina actual, como David Bisbal, Chayanne, Ricky Martin, Alejandro Sanz y Olga Tañón.

"Es un honor llevarle a la comunidad hispana esta celebración navideña con tanta relevancia cultural. Nos complace haber desarrollado esta asociación sin precedentes entre Univision y Target, una marca que en el pasado año ha demostrado su compromiso con el mercado hispano. Junto a Univision, planeamos resaltar la evolución del entretenimiento asociado a una marca, al integrar a Target y otras marcas/productos de una manera orgánica y relevante que creará una conexión más personal con nuestra audiencia hispana", dijo Estefan.

"Los televidentes cuentan con Univision para lo mejor de la televisión de eventos especiales, y 'Nuestra Navidad' indudablemente cumplirá con sus expectativas", dijo Alina

Falcón, Vicepresidenta Ejecutiva y Gerente de Operaciones de la cadena Univision. "Estamos encantados de asociarnos con Emilio Estefan mientras seguimos desarrollando oportunidades interesantes para que nuestros socios anunciantes aumenten el conocimiento de sus marcas. Me da una gran satisfacción que Target se haya unido a nosotros para ayudar a las familias hispanas a celebrar las Navidades".

"Nuestra Navidad", presentado por Target, saldrá al aire por la cadena Univision el viernes 8 de diciembre, de 10 p.m. - 11 p.m. hora Este/Pacífico (9 p.m. - 10 p.m. Centro).

Univision Communications Inc. es la empresa líder de medios de comunicación de habla hispana en Estados Unidos. Sus operaciones incluyen Univision, la cadena de televisión en español más vista en EE.UU., con cobertura del 99% de los hogares hispanos del país; TeleFutura, la cadena de televisión en español lanzada en 2002, con cobertura del 87% de los hogares hispanos de EE.U.U.; Galavisión, la cadena de televisión por cable en español líder en el país; el Grupo de Televisión Univision, propietario y operador de 62 estaciones de televisión en los principales mercados hispanos de EE.UU. y Puerto Rico; Univision Radio, el principal grupo radial en español, propietario y/u operador de 69 emisoras de radio en 16 de los 25 principales mercados hispanos y de 4 emisoras de radio en Puerto Rico; Univision Music Group, que incluye los sellos discográficos Univision Records, Fonovisa Records, La Calle Records y la empresa mexicana Disa Records, y las empresas editoriales Fonomusic y American Musical Publishing; y Univision Online, el destino de Internet en español más importante de EE.UU. con portal <http://www.univision.com>. Univision Communications tiene un 50% de participación en TuTv, empresa formada para distribuir en EE.UU los canales de televisión por cable de Televisa, y una participación sin derecho a voto del 14.9% en Entravision Communications Corporation, compañía pública de medios de comunicación en español. Univision Communications tiene su sede principal en Los Angeles, su centro de operaciones de sus cadenas de televisión en Miami y estaciones y oficinas de ventas de televisión y radio en las principales ciudades de Estados Unidos.

El Editor #1 in News!

MEL GIBSON'S  
APOCALYPTO

NADIE PUEDE ELUDIR SU DESTINO.

GRAN ESTRENO VIERNES 8 DE DICIEMBRE SOLO EN CINÉS

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Juego #636, \$1  
**Ace of Spades**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.65

Juego #648, \$5  
**Super 5's**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.58

Juego #673, \$1  
**Joker's Wild**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.84

Juego #675, \$1  
**7-11-21**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.88

Juego #683, \$5  
**\$50,000 Riches**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.51

Juego #727, \$3  
**Golden Ticket**  
Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.18



Las probabilidades mostradas aquí son probabilidades generales de ganar cualquier premio, incluyendo los premios iguales al valor del boleto. Los expendedores de la Lotería están autorizados para canjear premios de hasta, e incluyendo, \$599. Premios de \$600 o más tienen que 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 tienen que 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. Boleto, transacciones, jugadores y ganadores son sujetos, y jugadores y ganadores están de acuerdo con cumplir con todas las leyes que le corresponden 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. JUEGUE RESPONSABLEMENTE. La Lotería de Texas apoya a la educación en Texas. © 2006 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.

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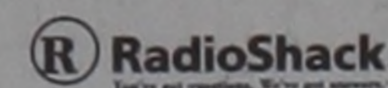
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\*\*Las tarifas excluyen los impuestos y cargos de Sprint (incluyendo un cargo US\$ de hasta 2.67% que varía trimestralmente, cargos por recuperación de costos de hasta \$2.83 por línea y cargos estatales/locales que varían según el área). Los cargos de Sprint no son impuestos o cargos requeridos por el gobierno. La cobertura no está disponible en todas partes. Las funciones y los servicios disponibles variarán según el teléfono y la red. Las Redes Nacionales Sprint PCS y Nextel llegan a más de 250 y 283 millones de personas, respectivamente. Las ofertas no están disponibles en todos los mercados o establecimientos. Sujeto a aprobación de crédito, un cargo por activación de \$36 y un cargo por terminación anticipada de \$200 por cada línea. Podría requerirse un depósito. Aplican términos y restricciones adicionales. Favor de visitar una tienda o [www.sprint.com](http://www.sprint.com) para obtener más detalles. La oferta termina el 31 de octubre del 2006. Plan de servicio: El cargo por larga distancia de \$0.00 aplica sólo a las llamadas hechas desde los EE.UU. a las siguientes ciudades de México cercanas a la frontera: Ciudad Juárez, Tijuana, Mexicali, Rosarito, Tecate, Ensenada, Agua Prieta, Nogales, Naco, Sonorita, Altar, San Luis Rio Colorado, Las Palomas, Berrendo, San Jerónimo, Ojinaga, Ciudad Acuña, Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo, Reynosa y Matamoros. Requiere un plan de servicio básico. Aplican los términos del plan de servicio básico, incluyendo los minutos de uso y todo cargo de servicio y recargo por minutos adicionales correspondientes. Las llamadas a números de teléfonos móviles internacionales (incluyendo a números de teléfonos móviles y beeper) desde los Estados Unidos o México podrían incurrir en un recargo por minuto adicional móvil. Favor de visitar [www.sprint.com](http://www.sprint.com) para obtener más detalles. Las llamadas siguen usando los minutos incluidos en el plan normal. Podrían aplicar recargos por minutos adicionales. No está disponible durante roaming. Los minutos usados parcialmente se cobran como minutos completos.

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Notice is given that a public hearing will be held in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 1625 13th Street, City of Lubbock, on the 19th day of December, 2006 at 10:00 o'clock a.m. The City Council of the City of Lubbock will, at that time, consider amending the Code of Ordinances, Chapter 2, Article XVIII, entitled "Electric Utility Board" as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE XVIII OF CHAPTER 20 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, OUTLINING THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ELECTRIC UTILITY BOARD; PROVIDING FOR THE DISBURSEMENT OF REVENUES OF THE CITY'S ELECTRIC UTILITY; FURTHER DEFINING CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS AND PENALTIES ASSOCIATED THEREWITH; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE AND PROVIDING FOR PUBLICATION.

WHEREAS, the Chapter 1, Article XII, Section 1 of the Lubbock City Charter establishes and outlines certain responsibilities and duties of the Electric Utility Board;

WHEREAS, Chapter 1, Article XII, Section 1 of the Lubbock City Charter required the City Council of the City of Lubbock to pass an ordinance further detailing and outlining the duties of the Electric Utility Board;

WHEREAS, on December 16, 2004, the City Council of the City of Lubbock passed Ordinance Number 2004-00140, amending Sections 2-479 through 2-485 of Chapter 2, Article XVIII of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas detailing the duties and responsibilities of the Electric Utility Board and detailing the procedure for disbursing net revenues of the City's municipally owned electric utility;

WHEREAS, the Electric Utility Board has requested that the City Council amend certain portions as of the above described ordinance as outlined herein;

WHEREAS, Section 2-485 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas outlines the procedures for amending said ordinance; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures outlined in Section 2-485 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas, the City Council of the City of Lubbock deems that it would be in the best interest of the City of Lubbock and its municipally owned electric utility, Lubbock Power & Light, to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of Lubbock Power & Light by amending the Code of Ordinances of the City of Lubbock in the following manner; NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK

SECTION 1: THAT Section 2-480 (a) of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2-480. Members, Qualifications.

- a) The number of Board members and their terms are governed by Chapter 1, Article XII, Section 1 of the Lubbock City Charter and shall be considered officers of the City of Lubbock. No Board member shall serve more than three terms. However, for each Board member appointed whose original term was for one year or less, such original term shall not apply towards the three term term-limitation outlined herein. The City Council shall consider extensive business and/or financial experience as a qualification for serving on the Board as well as whether or not the individual is a customer of the City's electric utility provided that service with the City's electric utility is available. The Mayor or the Mayor's appointee shall serve as an *ex officio*, non-voting member of the Board.

SECTION 2: THAT Section 2-482 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas, is hereby amended by adding subsection (e) to read as follows:

- e). To the extent authorized by law and subject to the City's Charter and Code of Ordinances, the Board shall be responsible for nominating individuals to the City Council for their consideration in appointing individuals to the Board and for appointing individuals to the West Texas Municipal Power Agency. SECTION 3: THAT Section 2-484 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2-484. Disbursement of Net Revenues

- a) Subject to Section 2-484(g), prior to paying any fee equivalent to a franchise fee, making any payment in lieu of taxes, and prior to disbursing any net operating revenues of the City's electric utility, the Board shall first fully meet all current bond reserve and fund obligations contained in any bond issuance and/or covenant for the City's electric utility.
- b) Subject to Section 2-484(g), after providing for sufficient funds to meet the obligations contained in Section 2-484(a) above but prior to reimbursing any other fund of the City, paying any fee equivalent to a franchise fee, making any payment in lieu of taxes, and prior to disbursing any net operating revenues of the City's electric utility, the Board shall first fully fund the following items:
  - i) The Board shall maintain sufficient operating cash to satisfy all current accounts payable;
  - ii) A General Reserve equal to the greater of four months gross retail electric revenue as determined by taking the average monthly gross retail electric revenue from the previous fiscal year or fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000.00). This reserve fund shall be used for operational purposes, rate stabilization and for meeting the electric utility demand of any rapid or unforeseen increase in residential and/or commercial development.
- c) Following proper funding of the above described funds, the Board shall pay to the City a fee equivalent to a franchise fee and payment in lieu of taxes as required by the City. This fee shall be equal to the lesser of the following:
  - i) Five percent (5%) of the gross revenue generated from all retail electric sales; or
  - ii) Fifty percent (50%) of net income from the most recent audited, unqualified annual financial statements.
- d) Subject to the approval of the Board, any net operating revenues remaining shall be refunded to the ratepayers of the City's electric utility within six months following the fiscal year in which the net revenues are realized. Nothing contained in Section 2-484(g) shall be construed as a cap or limit on the refund outlined in this Section 2-484(d).
- e) This section shall be included in and become a part of each annual budget ordinance of the City of Lubbock.
- f) Reserve amounts, franchise fees, payments in lieu of taxes and refunds to the ratepayers of the City's electric utility shall be based on audited, unqualified financial statements from the most recent completed fiscal year.
- g) Beginning with fiscal year 2006 - 2007 and subject to the approval of the Board, the City's electric utility may refund up to one million dollars and no/100 dollars (\$1,000,000.00) to the ratepayers of the City's electric utility for marketing and competitive purposes as solely determined by the Board.

SECTION 4: THAT Section 2-485 of the Code of Ordinances, City of Lubbock, Texas, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2-485. Amendments.

- a) To the extent authorized by law and subject to the City's Charter and Code of Ordinances, the Board shall be responsible for recommending any amendments to Chapter 2, Article XVIII of the Code of Ordinances of Lubbock, Texas.
- b) The City Council shall not amend, alter, delete or change any provision contained in this ordinance without first conducting a public hearing following proper notice as described below.
- c) Prior to conducting a public hearing as described above, the City Council shall provide notice of such hearing. The notice must state clearly the time and place of the hearing and must clearly state the proposed amendment, alteration or change. The notice must be published at least thirty days before the date for public hearing and at least once a week for three consecutive weeks. The last day of publication must not be less than one week or more than two weeks before the date of the hearing. The notice must be published in a newspaper of general circulation and that is published at least six days a week in the city of Lubbock.

SECTION 5: THAT the City Council finds and declares that sufficient written notice of the date, hour, place and subject of this meeting of the Council was posted at a designated place convenient to the public at the City Hall for the time required by law preceding this meeting, that such place of posting was readily accessible at all times to the general public, and that all of the foregoing was done as required by law at all times during which this Ordinance and the subject matter thereof has been discussed, considered and formally acted upon.

The City Council further ratifies, approves and confirms such written notice and the contents of posting thereof.

SECTION 6: THAT should any paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Ordinance be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 7: THAT the City Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to cause publication of the descriptive caption of this Ordinance as an alternative method of publication provided by law.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED

Passed by the City Council on the first reading on this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006.

Passed by the City Council on the second reading on this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006.

David A. Miller, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rebecca Garza, City Secretary

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

W.R. Collier, Chairman  
Electric Utility Board

Gary Zheng, Director of Electric Utilities


APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Matthew L. Wade, Natural Resources Attorney

*Experience the Miracle of Christmas*

The Live Theatre Production of Bidal Aguero's

# The Wondrous Santa Suit



In the world that we live in, we often seem to forget the true meaning of Christmas. Because Jose had very little money; he had to depend on his love of family and the miracle of God's gifts as he worked as a "trash man" to provide for his 3 children and his wife Matilde. One day while at work, Jose finds a "wondrous Santa suit" which turns out to capture the attention of his daughter Teresita; and works to provide more than a miracle at Christmas.

Directed by Alicia Tafoya

Two Presentations

December 9 - Dinner Theatre  
Menu: Tamales and Frijoles Borrachos  
\$18 Per Person or  
\$200 for Premium Table of 8

Dec. 10 - General Seating  
\$7 Per Person \$4 Seniors & Children under 12

Both performance at Underwood Center Ice House  
911 Ave. J. Lubbock, TX


Entertainment by the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan and other live performers. For ticket information call 806-741-0371

A production of Lubbock Centro Aztlan through a grant provided from the Lubbock City Council as recommended by the Lubbock Arts Alliance

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**Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church**  
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presents the  
**Fourth Annual**  
**Mariachi Concert & Mañanitas**  
in honor of  
**Our Lady of Guadalupe**  
Patroness of the Americas  
**Monday, December 11**  
7 p.m. Mariachi Concert  
*with a special presentation in Spanish commemorating the apparitions at Tepeyac*  
11 p.m. Holy Mass  
12 a.m. Mañanitas/Blessing of the Roses  
*Following the Mañanitas, we will have menudo, hot chocolate, & Mexican bread in the parish hall.*

The celebration continues on  
**Tuesday,**  
**December 12**  
6 p.m. Holy Mass  
*with a special presentation in English commemorating the apparitions at Tepeyac.*  
*Following the Holy Mass, please join us for fellowship in the parish hall.*  
**Pray the Rosary at 12 noon on December 12**



**COME AND ENJOY THE MUSIC OF PORFRIO BAS ROSA SALAZAR AND GABRIEL AND OTHER SPECIAL GUESTS PLAYING BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS MUSIC**