

Casualties of  
War in Iraq  
2989  
as of Dec. 28,  
2006

# El Editor

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

VOL. XXX No. 13

Week of December 28, 2006-January 3, 2007

www.editor.com Lubbock, Texas 79401

## Hispanic Groups Call for Moratorium on Immigration Raids

By Jim Forsyth

U.S. Hispanic groups and activists on Thursday called for a moratorium on workplace raids to round up illegal immigrants, with some saying they were reminiscent of Nazi crackdowns on Jews in the 1930s.

They accused the Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement of "racial profiling," or selective enforcement against Hispanics, for arresting 1,300 workers on immigration violations in December 12 raids at meatpacking plants in six states.



"We are demanding an end to these immigration raids, where they are targeting brown faces. That is major, major racial profiling, and that cannot be tolerated," said Rosa Rosales, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, at a news conference.

"This unfortunately reminds me of when Hitler began rounding up the Jews for no reason and locking them up," Democratic Party activist Carla Vela said. "Now they're coming for the Latinos, who will they come for next?"

The groups, which included LULAC, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Hispanic National Bar Association, and the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, sent letters to U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff, urging a halt to the raids.

They also called on Congress to quickly to approve immigration legislation that would allow for "guest workers" to remain in the United States.

The government crackdown follows months of political debate about illegal immigrants that culminated in a new law authorizing, among

other things, construction of a 700-mile wall along several stretches of the U.S.-Mexican border.

Many of those arrested in the December 12 raids, all at Swift & Co. plants, were from Latin American countries.

Chertoff said the raids showed that illegal immigrants, estimated to number 12 million in the United States, contributed to the problem of identity theft because they worked under false or stolen identities.

Anger at anti-immigrant rhetoric and measures is said to have hurt Republican candidates with Hispanic voters in November elections that saw the Democrats win a majority in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate.

LULAC, the oldest and largest Hispanic group in the country with 115,000 members, said workplace raids would cause families to be separated if the arrested immigrants were deported and also would hurt the U.S. economy.

"Every labor-intensive industry including the hospitality, construction, agriculture and restaurant industries will be adversely impacted if these raids continue," Rosales said.

## Lawsuits challenge Texas town's immigration law

By Miguel Bustillo

HOUSTON, Texas — A Dallas suburb that has barred landlords from renting to illegal immigrants was sued Tuesday by two civil rights groups that allege the controversial ordinance turns property owners into immigration agents and violates federal law.

The challenge by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund seeks to derail a new law that would require property managers to check the immigration status of apartment renters in Farmers Branch, Texas. The ordinance, approved last month, is set to take effect Jan. 12.

Farmers Branch — a city of 28,000 north of Dallas that is about 37 percent Hispanic — is one of dozens of U.S. municipalities that, frustrated with federal government inaction, have adopted tough local measures to stem illegal immigration.

But the Farmers Branch ordinance is seen as a turning point for Texas, a state that largely has avoided the kind of confrontational immigration policies commonplace elsewhere.

"This is the first ordinance of its kind in Texas, the beginning of what we hope will not be a lasting trend here," said Lisa Graybill, legal director of the ACLU of Texas. "Stop and think what it would be like if every little town tried to adopt its own illegal immigration policy. It would be a nightmare."

The ACLU and MALDEF are challenging the law on several constitutional grounds. They argue that it violates the due process clause because it does not make clear which immigration documents are acceptable and which are not, the contract clause because it interferes with a business transaction between landlord and tenant without proper cause, and the equal protection clause because it only applies to some landlords. But the primary argument is that it exceeds the city's powers because only the federal government can enforce immigration laws.

While opponents of unchecked immigration have hailed Farmers Branch leaders for taking a courageous stand, many landlords have complained that they are being thrust into the volatile immigration debate — and some local business owners have complained that Hispanics may no longer feel welcome in the city.

Some Texas leaders, meanwhile, have expressed concern that the city's stance is divisive and could harm the entire state's reputation. Last month, Farmers Branch Mayor Bob Phelps awoke one morning to find the words "Viva Mexico" spray-painted in red on the side of his house.

Tuesday's immigration lawsuit is the third filed against Farmers Branch, which also passed a resolution last month establishing English as the city's official language. Last week, a group of apartment owners asked a federal judge to declare the rental law unconstitutional. Earlier this month, a local real estate agent alleged that city leaders repeatedly discussed the ordinance behind closed doors, violating Texas' open meetings law.

The city recently created a legal defense fund to collect donations from supporters and sympathizers, and has received more than \$6,000.

Phelps and Councilman Tim O'Hare, who spearheaded the immigration law, did not return phone calls Tuesday. Matthew Boyle, the assistant city attorney, said Farmers Branch would not discuss any pending litigation, but noted that city leaders had anticipated challenges to the law.

"The city was overtly threatened with litigation as far back as August, when this was being discussed. So we knew it would be no surprise that some litigation would be filed, and have been preparing for it," Boyle said.

Happy New Year to All Our  
Readers from El Editor

## Reforma migratoria resucita

**L**egisladores demócratas y republicanos sopesan la posibilidad de legalizar a millones de inmigrantes indocumentados en un proyecto de reforma que está bajo consideración, según desvelaron ayer fuentes cercanas al proceso.

Ya previamente los grupos que luchan por los derechos de los inmigrantes en Estados Unidos habían indicado que la reforma de inmigración empezaría de cero en el nuevo Congreso de mayoría demócrata que se inaugura el 4 de enero próximo.

Contando con el apoyo de la nueva mayoría demócrata, los representantes de este partido en la Cámara Baja y el Senado, y sus aliados republicanos, trabajan actualmente en una medida que beneficiaría a millones de extranjeros sin estatus migratorio.

El Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS) calcula que unos 12 millones de inmigrantes indocumentados residen en este país.

Dirigentes de organizaciones a favor de los derechos de los inmigrantes han enfatizado en la necesidad de sacar de las sombras a estas personas, en medio de la oposición de sectores republicanos conservadores.

La medida en estudio facilitaría la legalización de estas personas en una forma más directa que la aprobada por el Senado en mayo pasado, y que establecía tres categorías de indocumentados para concederles la residencia y eventual naturalización. El Senado había decidido que los

indocumentados que tuvieran cinco años viviendo en Estados Unidos debían de salir del país temporalmente para poder regularizar su situación migratoria. En el proyecto que se afina este requisito quedaría eliminado, de acuerdo con fuentes citadas ayer por el

Hasta hoy sólo se cuenta con cerca de 1,200 millones de dólares para esta obra que se prevé que tendrá un costo superior a los 3,000 millones de dólares.

El proyecto de ley de reforma, que podría ser presentado en los primeros

cambiando de rumbo y se estima que los proyectos en mención podrían ser sometidos a consideración del Senado en marzo o abril próximos.

La Cámara de Representantes analizaría su propia versión en los meses siguientes, explicaron.

Recordaron que el presidente George W. Bush dijo la semana pasada que esperaba firmar la ley de reforma de inmigración en el 2007.

Al parecer, el proyecto bipartidista se empezó a preparar después de una reunión que mantuvieron el senador demócrata Edward Kennedy y su colega republicano John McCain este mes.

Tanto líderes de la administración del presidente Bush como del Partido Demócrata, otros sectores y organizaciones de defensa de los inmigrantes coinciden en la necesidad de sustituir el maltrecho sistema migratorio estadounidense por otro más eficaz.

El plan de reforma bajo estudio podría permitir a 10 u 11 millones de inmigrantes indocumentados ser tenidos en cuenta para su legalización sin tener que regresar temporalmente a sus países de origen, señalaron los conocedores de este esfuerzo bipartidista.

Para ser elegibles, estas personas deberán someterse a una verificación de conducta, aprender inglés y cumplir con sus obligaciones tributarias.

FELIZ NUEVO  
AÑO 2007



diario New York Times.

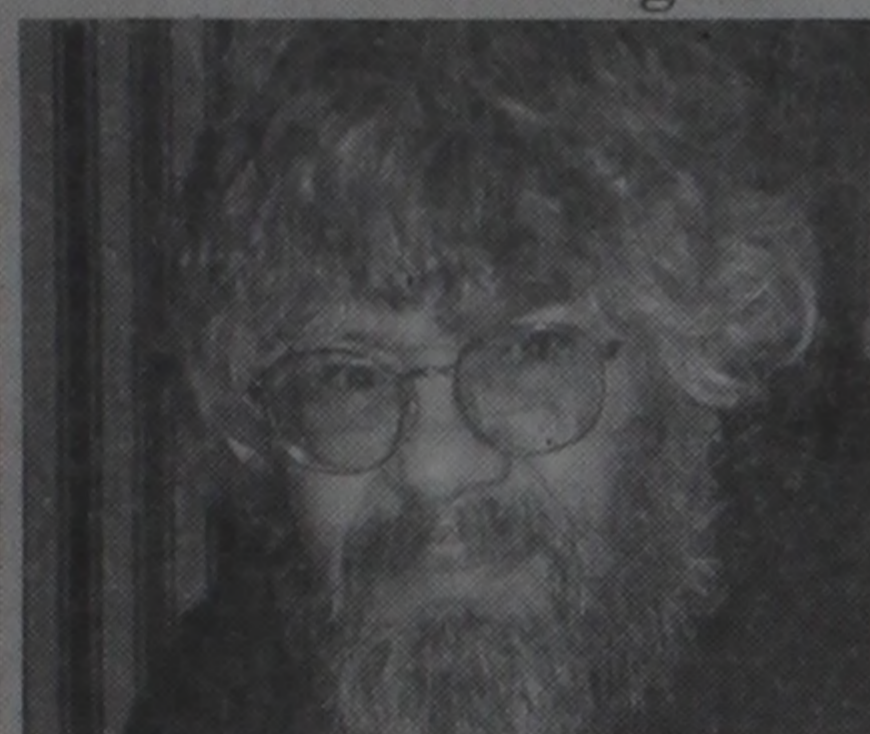
También se pretende negar la financiación del muro doble de 1,226 kilómetros en determinados puntos de la frontera con México aprobado por ambas cámaras del Congreso.

meses del 2007, contiene apartados en los que se endurece la seguridad fronteriza y se crea un programa de trabajadores extranjeros temporales, aseguraron las fuentes.

Al parecer, la reforma está

## Comentarios

de Bidal Aguero



So what can Lubbock Hispanics expect for the New Year? Or maybe should I say what SHOULD we expect.

We can definitely expect our population to continue to grow and with that growth we should definitely expect a growth in businesses and a well deserved welcome by the majority business community. This should include banks and the Lubbock Chamber. We can already see an effort by the Chamber in that they have combined efforts with the Hispanic Chamber in putting out a combined directory of members.

We should expect that the City Council will follow suit and also begin to pay more attention to the cultural needs of Hispanics by either providing more money for the arts through the cultural grants program or by allocating more money for events that cater to Hispanics.

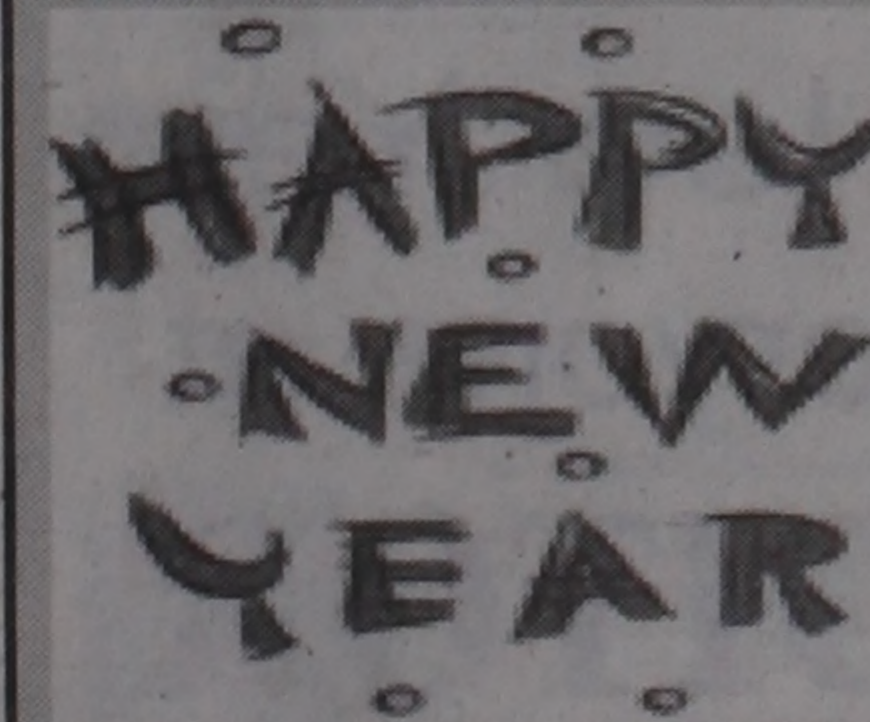
Although next year is not an election year we can expect candidates to begin to prepare for the election to come the following year.

With the selection of the new Chancellor at Tech we should also expect a greater attention to recruiting of more Hispanic students, to more attention being paid to retention of Hispanic students and involvement of the Hispanic community at Tech.

Unfortunately we might also expect the consideration of the type of laws that are now being passed against Hispanics in some Texas cities under the guise of controlling immigration but that actually result in the alienation of the entire Hispanic community.

All in all, I think that we can expect 2007 to be a very good year for Hispanics in Lubbock and in the South Plains.

Feliz y Un Muy  
Prospero Año  
Nuevo 2007!





# Are Butterfiles Illegal Intruders?

By José de la Isla

If a butterfly's fluttering wings in Africa can cause a hurricane in Louisiana, why is it hard to understand that when making a living ends in one place, people migrate to earn a living some place else?

David Bacon's book, *Communities Without Borders: Images and Voices from the World of Migration*, makes the connection. His book shows how calamity in one place leads to consequences in another.

Furthermore, what happens when Bacon wants you, the reader, to grasp the protagonists' messages? Then he lets them tell their own story in their own words.

He has done all that also in his book, published by ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press.

In it, invisible people, instead of the anonymous digits in pompous studies, spring to life. The individuals in Bacon's book are members of communities and they are mostly involved in significant activities. When you hear their words, an improved perspective

arises about where the public debate on immigration misses the point.

Take Fausto López, for instance. He grew up speaking Triqui in the highlands of the Mexican state of Oaxaca and received Spanish instruction in school. Two decades ago, he left, as did half the village, for Mexico City, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Baja California.

In Ensenada, B.C., he was joined by his family. With other Triquis they organized a new community to provide shelter and food to others who arrived. And because of low pay, he decided to enter the United States.

Mr. López sent his family back to Copala in Oaxaca, where his children could get proper instruction in their native language. "I want my children to learn Spanish but also keep our traditions," he says.

He traveled to fertile northern California and settled where reeds grow along the Russian River. He joined other native people who had built huts, as their great grandfathers

had in Mexico. They live like that to save money to send home from their work in the vineyards.

Through a fellow Triqui, Mr. López joined the Indigenous Front of Binational Organizations (FIOB, by its Spanish acronym). "I am doing this for my family," he says.

There's a photo of FIOB members voting, in their age-old tradition, on a particularly sensitive matter when a leader failed to be accountable to the membership. It should give us a moment's pause to appreciate and envy how profoundly democratic some of these cultures are.

The book traces settlements, movements and issues mostly of Mayans, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, and Triquis. But it is not so much about ethnicities as it is about the life cycle and how people cross over from one reality to another.

Some of them might have started out from Guatemala after military activity and murders in their villages. These are the butterfly flutters that carry them to jobs in

California's vineyards or Nebraska's meatpacking plants.

It leads us to realize that like a merchant bank transmitting billions overnight, it happens too at the neighborhood level. Remittances are sent to a village to help with an illness, to buy food, to pay tuition, to improve a park or for a church festival. Those activities improve an economy.

What is known as "globalization" on a grand scale is "transnationalism" for people responding to opportunities and challenges across a national divide.

This aspect of the immigration story gives us in the United States an opportunity to get it right. It requires public understanding at a level of comprehension the cartoon characters many of the expensive, often unreadable, studies and TV analyses don't provide.

David Bacon's book helps make us literate about a subject that ought to be easy but is hard for many. The next challenge is to make good public policy that lets people grow wings.

© 2006

# ¿Son las Maiposas Intrusas Ilegales?

José de la Isla

Si bate las alas una mariposa en Africa, causando un huracán en Luisiana, ¿por qué resulta tan difícil comprender que cuando se acaba el trabajo en un lugar, la gente migra a ganarse la vida en otro?

El libro de David Bacon, *Communities Without Borders: Images and Voices from the World of Migration*, explica la conexión, mostrando cómo la calamidad que ocurre en un lugar conlleva a surtir consecuencias en otro.

Lo que es más, ¿qué ocurre cuando Bacon quiere que el lector comprenda el mensaje de los protagonistas? Permite que los protagonistas narren en sus propias palabras su historia.

Todo eso también lo ha logrado en su libro, editado por ILR Press, imprenta de Cornell University Press.

En el libro, los invisibles, y no cifras anónimas en estudios pomposos, saltan con vida en la página. Los individuos del libro de Bacon forman parte de comunidades y por lo general participan en actividades significantes. Cuando se les oye, surge una mejor perspectiva sobre el punto en el

que falla el debate público sobre la inmigración.

Veamos a Fausto López, por ejemplo. Creció hablando Triqui en las montañas del estado de Oaxaca, en México, y recibió lecciones de español en la escuela. Hace dos décadas salió, al igual que la mitad de su pueblo, con destino a la Ciudad de México, Sinaloa, Sonora y Baja California.

En Ensenada se unió con él su familia. Con otros Triqui organizaron una nueva comunidad para dar albergue y alimento a otros que llegaron. Allí, por razones de salarios bajos, decidió entrar a los Estados Unidos.

El Sr. López envió de vuelta su familia a Copala, en Oaxaca, donde pudieran recibir instrucción apropiada en su idioma materno sus hijos.

"Quiero que mis hijos aprendan español y también mantengan nuestras tradiciones", dice.

Viajó al norte de California, tierra fértil, y se quedó donde las cañas crecen a la orilla del río Russian. Se unió a otras personas nativas que habían construido chozas, así como habían hecho también sus tatarabuelos en México. Viven así para ahorrar dinero de su

labor en los viñedos y enviarlo a casa.

Mediante otro Triqui, el Sr. López se sumó al Frente Indígena de Organizaciones Binacionales (FIOB). "Esto lo hago por mi familia", explica.

Hay una foto de los miembros del FIOB votando, como es su costumbre desde tiempos inmemoriales, voto que se convocó por un asunto de particular sensibilidad cuando un dirigente no se hizo responsable ante el grupo.

Tendríamos que pausar un momento a considerar con aprecio y envidia lo profundamente democráticas que son algunas de estas culturas.

El libro traza asentamientos, movimientos y asuntos referentes mayormente a las culturas maya, mixteca, zapoteca y triqui. Pero no trata tanto lo étnico como el ciclo de la vida y cómo la gente cruza entre una realidad y otra.

Algunas personas podrán haber salido de Guatemala después de presenciar actividad militar y matanzas en sus pueblos. Estas son las alas de la mariposa que baten y que los llevan a trabajar en los viñedos de California o en las

empacadoras de carne en Nebraska.

Esto nos lleva a entender que, así como un banco mercantil transmite billones de la noche a la mañana, ocurre también a nivel de vecindad. Se envían remesas a los pueblos para ayudar con una enfermedad, para comprar comida, pagar matrícula, mejorar un parque o para un festival religioso. Estas actividades mejoran la economía de un lugar.

Lo que se conoce como la "globalización" a gran escala es el "transnacionalismo" para las personas que responden a las oportunidades y retos que trascienden divisiones nacionales.

Este aspecto de la inmigración el que nos permite en los Estados Unidos hacer el bien. Requiere comprensión del público, comprensión que las caricaturas de muchos de los estudios y análisis caros y con frecuencia opacos, no nos ofrecen.

El libro de David Bacon nos ayuda a ser instruidos en un tema que tendría que ser fácil, pero que para muchos es difícil. El reto que sigue es hacer buenas políticas públicas que permitan a la gente generar alas.

# Where is the Accountability?

Lubbock Police Chief Claude Jones has the easiest police job in America. What other police chief in a city of more than 200,000 citizens would be able to get a free ride from the media and city counsel on the latest police misconduct allegation? I refer to the arrest of police officer Jacob Opperman for driving while intoxicated. Police reports of the incident indicate that Opperman had been drinking at a party with other off duty police officers when an unknown number of officers decided to vandalize Opperman's police cruiser by flattening some tires and removing others. Opperman proceeded to drive his cruiser on the streets of Lubbock at 3:00 am without being stopped by any on duty police officers, even though he was in a marked police vehicle with several flat and several missing tires. It wasn't until more than one concerned citizen called 911 to report the damage to the cruiser that an officer was finally dispatched to investigate. There are many questions still unanswered about the circumstances of the arrest of Opperman, most of which were discussed in your excellent commentary by Abel Cruz, "Code of the Blue". My questions concern the off duty officers at the party who were not arrested or disciplined.

After the District Attorneys Office charged Opperman with DWI and he resigned, Chief Jones issued a statement that the investigation into the conduct of the officers that vandalized the city owned cruiser had been completed and that no discipline of the officers would occur and no criminal charges would be filed against them. His reasoning was that the off duty officers at the party destroyed city property to keep Opperman from driving his vehicle home because they believed he was too intoxicated to drive. Are you kidding me? The chief law enforcement officer of the City of Lubbock tells us that it's okay for off duty police officers to vandalize taxpayer owned property to the tune of several thousand dollars because they were trying to keep one of their own from driving home drunk? Whatever happened to responsible drinking, having a designated driver, taking his keys away or better yet, simply taking him home? Does this mean that we as responsible citizens concerned about drunk driving have a free pass to remove or flatten the tires of all the vehicles of individuals we believe have had too much to drink?

Intentionally damaging the property of another is the criminal offense of Criminal Mischief. If the damage is more than \$1,500, it is a felony offense. Driving While Intoxicated is a misdemeanor. Are we to believe that it's okay for police officers to commit felonies to prevent a misdemeanor from occurring? Are we to believe its okay for police officers, on or off duty, to commit a crime for any reason? Where are the local mainstream media who earn millions of dollars in advertising revenue every year? Why are they not covering this story? Why haven't they requested that the Chief release the names of the officers involved and a copy of the written investigation? Where is the sense of outrage that taxpayer property was destroyed and no one will be held accountable?

Even more disturbing is the silence from our City Counsel. They were quick to raise our property taxes, quick to annex the strip which increased the tax on alcohol, and quick to install red light cameras to increase city revenue. Why aren't they just as quick to demand accountability when city property is being destroyed? When will the real leaders of our City stand up and demand that we clean house in the police department? Until our elected officials realize that "The Giant Side of Texas" has a problem in its police department, the rank and file of the police department will continue to ignore the laws that they expect the rest of us to comply with. Is anyone out there listening? Anyone?

Charles Dunn

## EL EDITOR

is a weekly bilingual newspaper published by Amigo Publications in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa Texas. El Editor has been published on a weekly basis since 1977. Our physical address for overnight delivery is 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock, TX 79401. El Editor is available on the internet at <http://www.eleditor.com> and is distributed throughout West Texas in retail outlets. Opinions expressed in El Editor are those of the individual writer and not necessarily those of the publisher or the advertisers. Advertising information available by emailing us at [eleditor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:eleditor@sbcglobal.net) or by calling us at 806-763-3841. Opinions and commentaries are welcome and can be sent to the same email address. All opinions and letters to the editor must contain the writer's name, address and phone number but name can be withheld at the writer's request. Address and telephone number will not be published.

**Publisher Bidal Agüero**  
**Business Manager - Olga Riojas Agüero**  
**Contributing Columnist - Abel Cruz**  
**Asst. Director of Sales Amalia Agüero**

# Some Advice for Hispanic Coporrate climbers: Resist Assimilation or Kiss Your Competitive Edge Adios

By Esther J. Cepeda

Required reading for upwardly mobile Latinas and Latinos is Kenneth Arroyo Roldán's new book "Minority Rules." In it, Roldán, the CEO of an executive search firm specializing in placing executives who are any color but white, gives readers a behind-the-curtain look at the social and political world governing U.S. business.

It's a culture which can kick bright, innovative Hispanics, blacks and other prospects of color off the fast track simply because they don't understand how to become "a team player."

Of all of Arroyo Roldán's advice, No. 1 isn't be a risk taker, network effectively, or find a mentor.

His Número Uno? Resist assimilation.

Arroyo Roldán warns that attaching yourself to the corporate mainstream rather than becoming the "go-to" person can be poisonous to a rising star.

His point is sound. More and more, we Hispanics are losing one very important key to becoming that "go-to" guy or gal in our increasingly Hispanic society: our language.

Studies by the Pew Hispanic Center and others have shown that while bilingualism - the ability to speak, read and write in both English and Spanish - is prevalent in adults, fewer than one in five use Spanish exclusively at home. Lack of immersion at home, arguably the main setting for exclusive use of Spanish, means that the ability to speak, much less to read and write

Spanish may not be passed on adequately to successive generations.

As a bilingual teacher, I don't need a study to prove my fears. Oftentimes, to assimilate and maneuver their way in an English-speaking world, recent immigrants choose to use English at home. Such an effort to get ahead, suggests Arroyo Roldán, may wreck their sons' and daughters' chances to be the "go-to" person in tomorrow's global economy.

It's no accident that high schools across the country are now offering "Spanish for Native Speakers" classes to fulfill the foreign language requirement for graduation. I've heard their monolingual white peers complain to Latino classmates, "Spanish is easy for you. We have to learn another lan-

guage."

Those peers would never guess that the extent of the Spanish-speaking skills of the average Flor Ramírez or Miguel Hernández comes from the few phrases Dora the Explorer bandies about on her show.

The reality is that for most Hispanic students in the United States, Spanish has become a foreign language, a tangle of verbs to conjugate and pronunciations to be wrestled with.

Of the kids who can speak conversational Spanish, reading something as simple as a newspaper in Spanish can be as frustrating as trying to read the Japanese daily Sankei Shinbun.

While the number of highly successful "dual immersion" language programs in U.S. schools is still miniscule, we may not be too far from a future where there are abundant classrooms that use this effective method, with a 50-50 mixture of native Spanish and English speakers. But even in that scenario, the competitive edge is lost.

Much like the Chinese, the Greeks and the Jewish, who have retained their culture through community-based Saturday school programs, Spanish-speaking immigrants must make a concerted effort to retain that rich culture and language that will set successive generations apart from the mainstream in the diverse global economy that is bearing down on us all.

Whether it is a self-imposed "no English in the casa" rule like the one I was raised under, or making the effort to find and pay for Spanish classes for our kids starting right now, we cannot let the golden key to our children's future success slip past.

After all, what fun will it be when we can no longer chuckle about the old saw "What do you call someone who speaks two languages?"

Bilingual. What do you call someone who speaks only one? An American?"

© 2006

## Auld Lang Syne

By: Ysidro Gutierrez

The bygone year, 2006, was a year of change. The ouster of the Republican Congress was probably the most significant change of all. America voters chose a new direction with Democrats at the helm:

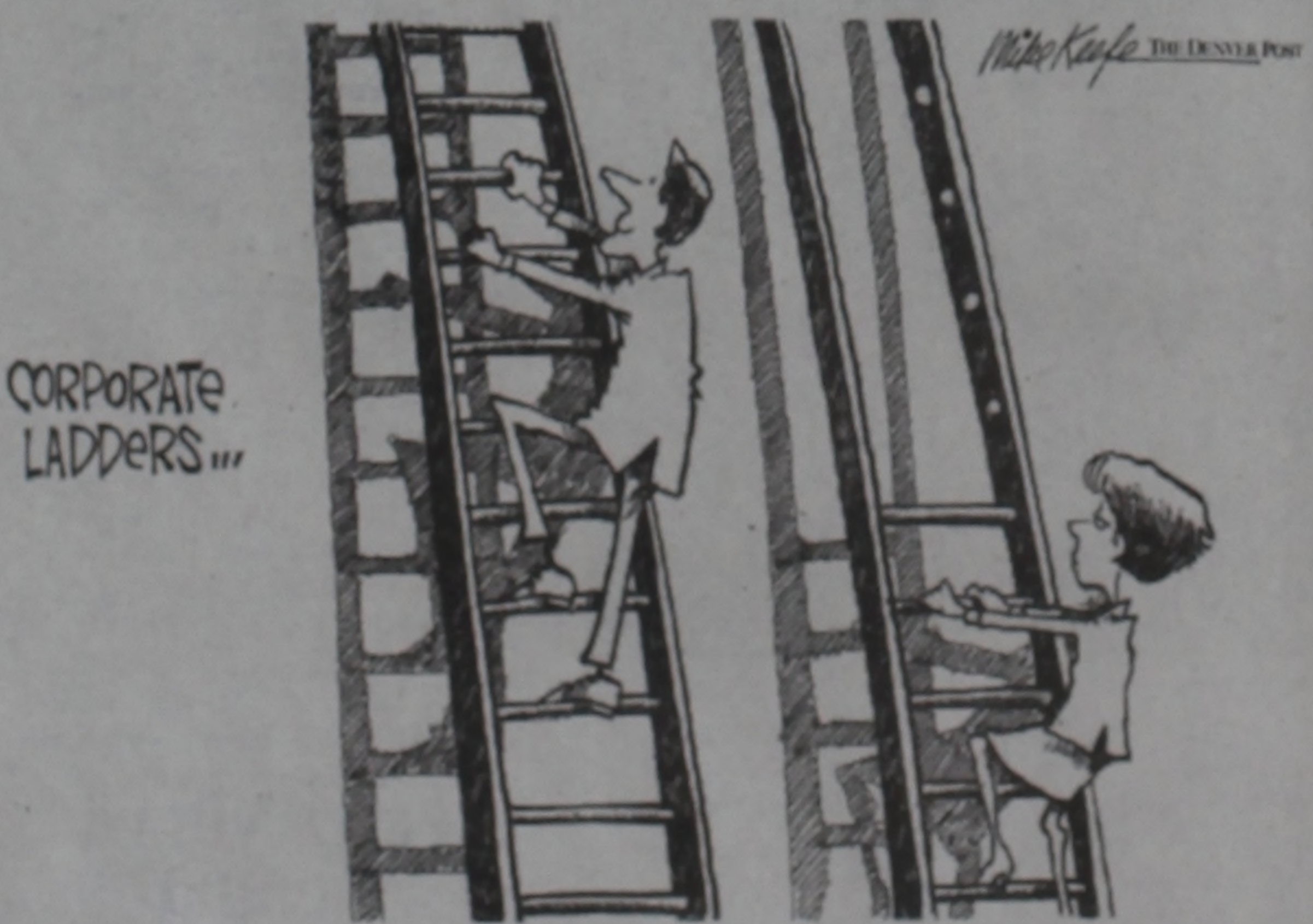
As the New Year begins it seems a good time to say thank you to those many outstanding public servants who work with selfless dedication and to welcome to the newcomers who bring fresh vision, energy, and ideas to the public forum.

Farewell	Welcome
Lubbock City Council	Tom Martin
Mayor, City of Lubbock	Marc McDougal
County Clerk	Doris Ruff
JP, Pct. 4	Bob Blackburn
Commissioner, Pct. 2	James Kitten
Republican Party Chair	Robert Fratt
District Judge, 72nd	Blair Cherry
Coach, TTU	Marsha Sharp
State Representative	Pete Laney
Editor, Lubbock A-J	Randy Sanders
Chancellor, TTU	David Smith
Fire Chief, Lubbock	Steve Hailey
	John Leonard
	David Miller
	Kelly Pinion
	Jean Ann Stratton
	Mark Heinrich
	John Steinmetz
	Ruben Reyes
	Kristy Curry
	Joe Heflin
	Terry Greenberg
	Kent Hance
	Rhea Cooper

The New Year is also time to congratulate El Editor on their 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration which included the presentation of the Christmas Classic, "The Wondrous Santa Suit." A play which about the richness of Hispanic culture and tradition.

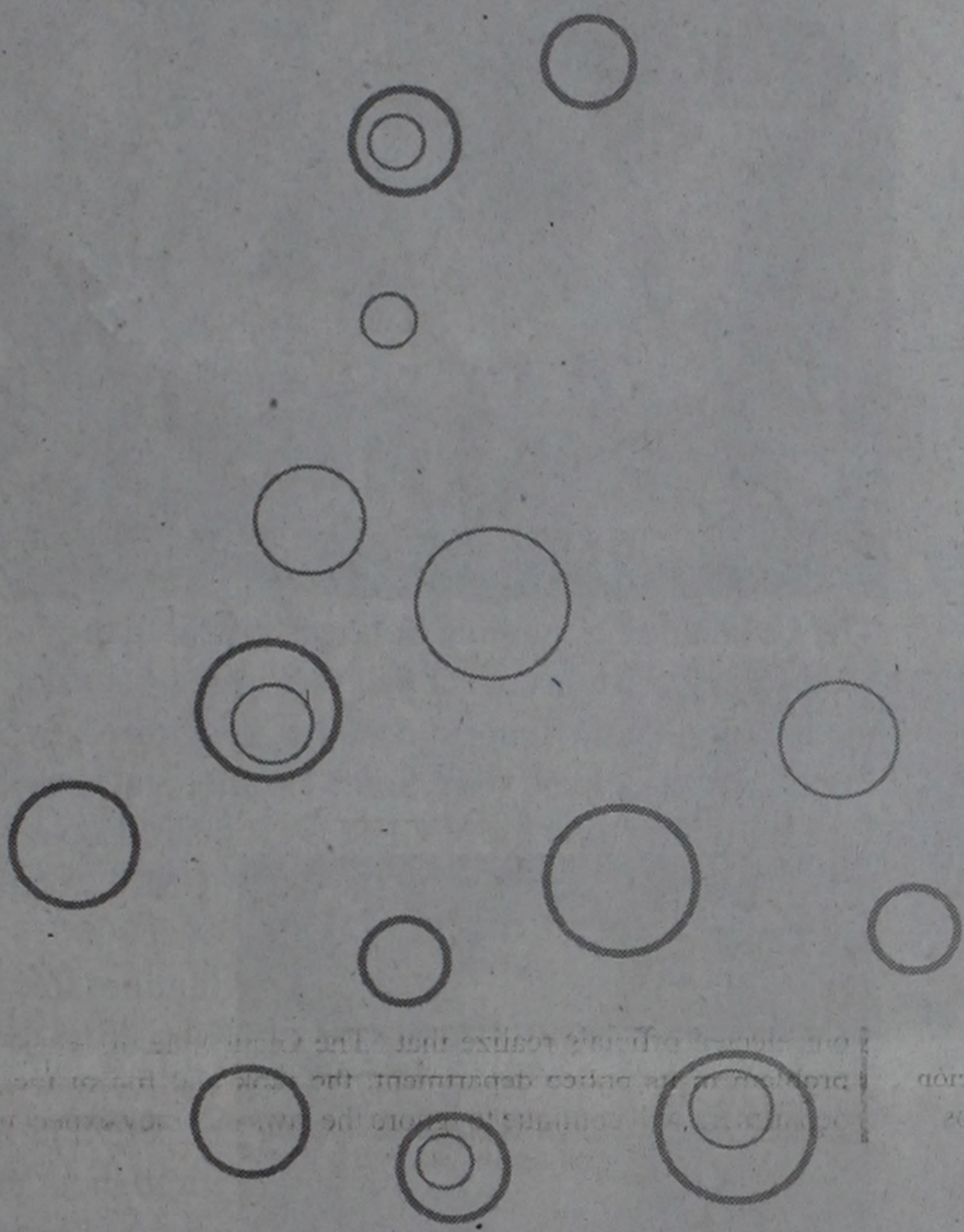
May we all have a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Happy New Year from Everyone at **EL EDITOR**





“Se acabaron los cargos de larga distancia por minuto desde mi teléfono móvil”.



# Por 0¢ el minuto

habla desde Estados Unidos a determinadas ciudades de México cercanas a la frontera.

Mira la lista de ciudades abajo.

Por sólo \$5 al mes, añade  
Larga Distancia Internacional  
a cualquier plan Sprint o Nextel.

Y habla desde Estados Unidos al resto de México  
por sólo 5¢ el minuto.



**LLAMA** 1-800-Sprint-1

**HAZ CLIC** [sprint.com](http://sprint.com)

**VISITA** tu Tienda Sprint o Nextel más cercana

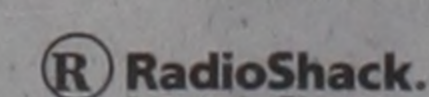
### Tiendas Sprint

**TIENDA SPRINT EXPRESS**  
4511 N. Midkiff  
Midland  
432-697-3499

**TIENDA SPRINT EXPRESS**  
3303 N. Midkiff Suite 97  
Midland  
432-697-4600

**TIENDA SPRINT**  
3208 N Loop 250 W  
Midland  
432-978-8000

**TIENDA SPRINT**  
3952 E. 42nd Street, Suite A  
Odessa  
432-550-9333



\*\*Las tarifas excluyen los impuestos y cargos de Sprint (incluyendo un cargo USF 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 varían según el teléfono y la red. Las Redes Nacionales Sprint PCS y Nextel llegan a más de 250 y 263 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 [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, Sonarita, Altar, San Luis Río 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 beepers) 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. Podrán aplicar recargos por minutos adicionales. No está disponible durante roaming. Los minutos usados parcialmente se cobran como minutos completos.

© 2006 Sprint Nextel. Todos los derechos reservados. Sprint, el logotipo "Going Forward", el nombre y logotipo NEXTEL, y otras marcas comerciales son marcas comerciales de Sprint Nextel.



# El Año de Shakira

Shakira fue la protagonista indiscutible de la música latina este año, en el que consolidó su éxito global con cinco Grammy Latino, seis premios Billboard, un MTV norteamericano, otro en su versión en español y el reconocimiento como Mejor Artista Latina que otorga la American Music Award, entre

muchos otros.

También fue la primera mujer de habla hispana en presentarse en la clausura del Mundial de Fútbol en Alemania, y la primera latina en recibir siete nominaciones en los MTV originales.

Y es que no hubo lugar donde la colombiana no batiera sus

caderas dejando rendidos a sus pies a miles que ni siquiera hablan español, como lo dijo el

sencillo de Ricky Martin [Tu recuerdo]... porque se trata de una gran melodía", dijo Adolfo



## Elvis Presley: rey del rock y también de las estampillas

Las Maravillas de América se convirtieron en unas de las estampillas más populares en Estados Unidos en este año, pero no lograron opacar a Elvis Presley, el rey del rock, quien sigue siendo el favorito del Servicio Postal.

Unas 124.1 millones de estampillas de Elvis, las cuales fueron emitidas en 1993 y fueron coleccionadas en Estados Unidos, informó el martes la Oficina Postal, anual-mente realiza una encuesta entre 10.000 familias a fin de determinar qué estampilla es la más popular.



emi-1993 coleccion los idens-

el Oficina que mente una

alcalde de Nueva York, Michael Bloomberg.

"No sabía que era capaz de bailar así. Hace que uno quiera hablar el español", afirmó el funcionario a mediados de año.

Además, junto a Miguel Bosé y Alejandro Sanz, la estrella promovió la creación de la Fundación Alas, con sede en Panamá, con el fin de ayudar a los niños pobres de Latinoamérica. Para recaudar fondos, la organización planea dar cinco conciertos el año próximo, con una veintena de artistas invitados.

Por otra parte, este año el mundo latino vio el resurgimiento de dos grandes estrellas que habían dejado de brillar: Ricky Martin y Maná.

Con su nuevo disco MTV Unplugged, en el que combina algunos de sus éxitos con tres canciones inéditas, el astro puertorriqueño volvió a causar furor entre una audiencia que no había recibido con tanto entusiasmo sus últimos dos discos, Life y Almas del silencio.

"La melodía quedó abandonada en la música, especialmente con el surgimiento fuerte del reggaetón, que se enfoca más en el ritmo. Creo que este año el público ha aplaudido el nuevo

Fernández, especialista en relaciones públicas y presidente de F&F Media Corp., con sede en Miami, que representa a artistas como Luis Fonsi y Tito Nieves Jr., entre otros.

A la par, el puertorriqueño fue galardonado como Persona del Año por la Academia Latina de la Grabación por su activismo contra la explotación y el tráfico infantil.

"¡Estamos en guerra!", sentenció en la ceremonia de los Grammy Latino el también embajador de la UNICEF y defensor de los derechos del niño, quien hace seis años creó la Fundación Ricky Martin para promover su causa.

Maná, por su parte, llevaba cuatro años sin grabar y regresó con ímpetu con Amar es combatir, para colocarse en las listas de los discos más vendidos de México y Estados Unidos la semana de su lanzamiento. En Suiza la banda alcanzó un disco de oro por 50 mil copias vendidas.

Sus integrantes, defensores de la ecología, se reunieron con el nuevo presidente mexicano Felipe Calderón para buscar apoyo a la propuesta de que el tema se convierta en una materia regular en las escuelas del país. El grupo ya trabaja con la Universidad Autónoma de México en el proyecto.

Julieta Venegas, Paulina Rubio y Sanz también estuvieron en la mira con sus respectivos álbumes, Limón y sal, Ananda y El tren de los momentos, que en poco tiempo saltaron a las listas de popularidad de los países de habla hispana.

La sensación juvenil RBD demostró que no necesita de la telenovela de la que nació para seguir cosechando éxitos.

El grupo lanzó no uno, sino dos nuevos discos de canciones inéditas, en español e inglés respectivamente. Además recibió 12 estatuillas en la tercera entrega de los Premios Juventud y ya inició la grabación de una serie de comedia que se estrenará el próximo año.

El dueto puertorriqueño Calle 13 fue la gran revelación del año. El grupo, que fusiona distintos ritmos urbanos como rap, hip-hop, batucada y reggaetón, ganó los tres Grammy Latino a los que estaba nominado y un MTV Latino como Artista Promesa. La revista estadounidense Time se adelantó a declararlo como el mejor en las tertulas y Billboard lo bautizó como la historia de éxito más sorprendente del año.

El grupo mexicano de rock Panda sorprendió a muchos al ser el único que sumó tres MTV Latino, al Mejor Grupo, Artista Revelación y Artista Alternativo.

Entretanto, el artista interna-

cional que más revuelo causó en Latinoamérica fue Robbie Williams, quien en sus presentaciones en Chile y México se bajó los pantalones para enseñar su trasero e hizo olvidar sus cancelaciones de varios conciertos en Europa por agotamiento físico.

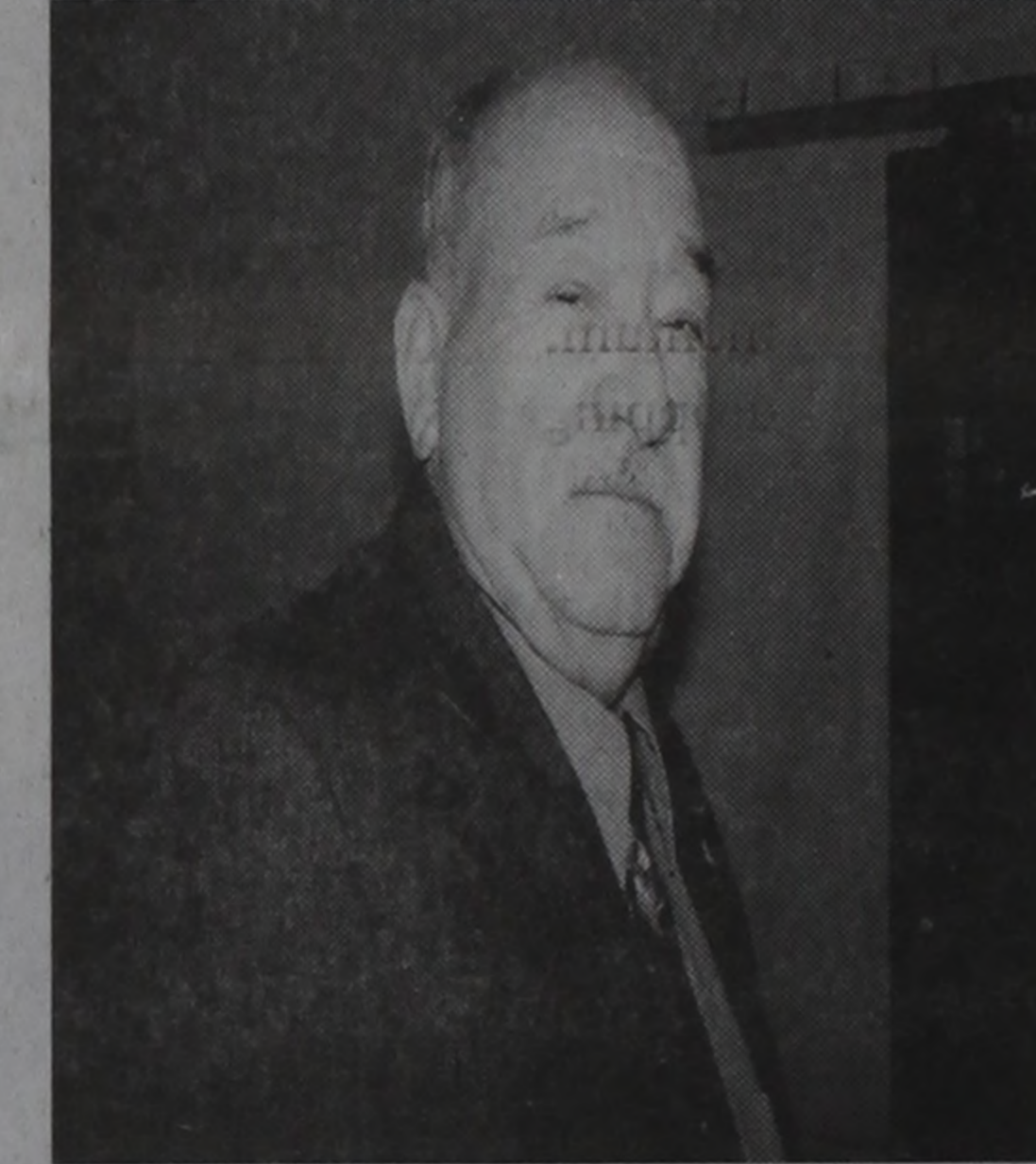
Luis Miguel dejó a un lado los boleros para grabar su primer disco de canciones navideñas que podría convertirse en un clásico. Pero "El Sol" dio más que hablar al confesar que tendría un hijo con la actriz Aracely Arámbula y que se llamaría Miguel.

Para el próximo año los ritmos populares como la salsa, la bachata, el merengue y las "buenas baladas" deben tener un espacio más balanceado en comparación con el reggaetón, que prácticamente los desplazó a todos en los dos últimos años, aseguró Fernández.

"Vienen tiempos mejores y debemos tener en nuestro acervo más talento", anticipó.

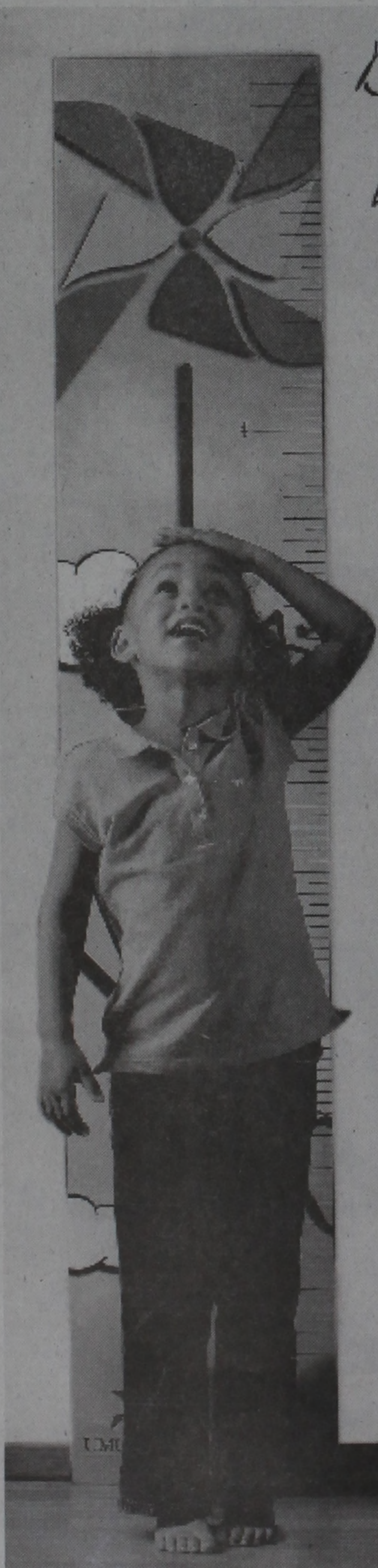


The Guadalupe Economic Services prepared toys and food for a Christmas event that took place Saturday. In picture are Sandra Tenorio, Delores Yzaguirre, Jessica Lopez. Other helpers were Sonia Esquiel and Gracie Escobedo. The director of GSEC is Richard Lopez.



GSEC helped over 1000 families this past Christmas season and continues to help families throughout the year with many and varied services. GSEC has worked to help seasonal farmworkers in Lubbock and through out the year.

## FELIZ Y PROSPERO AÑO 2007



*Desde el día en que ella nació... hasta la primera vez que se desolló una rodilla... y para todas las mañanas,*

**El Children's Hospital de UMC está aquí para usted cada paso del camino.**

UMC introdujo la primera UCI Pediátrica y Neonatal de la región en 1978. Como Hospital del Children's Miracle Network, continuamos poniendo el estándar, proveyendo el cuidado pediátrico más avanzado. Sabemos que usted quiere estar allí cada paso del camino, y nosotros queremos estar aquí para usted. UMC está dedicado a proveer el cuidado pediátrico más fino hoy, mañana, y para las generaciones que vienen.

**EL ÚNICO CENTRO PEDIÁTRICO DEL TRAUMA DEL NIVEL NUMERO UNO EN LA REGIÓN.**

**UMC Children's Hospital**  
UMC HEALTH SYSTEM  
*Service • Teamwork • Leadership*



# HAPPY NEW YEAR!!

*From Your Friends*

**LISTEN TO MAGIC 93.7**

*¡FELIZ Año Nuevo!*  
**2007**



# Tony Romo - HWBIA - Hottest White Boy In America

It's a good thing Dallas already clinched a playoff berth, because the game on Christmas did nothing to improve its standing. The Cowboys have fallen into a first-place tie in the NFC East but are behind on the tiebreaker after losing to the Eagles 23-7. After keeping this holiday affair close through the first half, Tony Romo and the Cowboys couldn't beat Philly's pressure defense in the second half. They only gained 201 total yards, and Romo was held to 14 of 29 passing for 142 yards, one touchdown and two interceptions. Down for most of the contest, Dallas abandoned the running game and the Eagles were able to snuff out the pass. "We were noncompetitive," coach Bill Parcells said. "There's nothing good to say. We just didn't make any plays at all, either side of the ball. Just awful."

Terrell Owens is 0 for 2 against the Philadelphia Eagles. That's the least of his problems.

While he wore a Cowboys-branded Santa hat on his head, Owens certainly wasn't joyful Christmas night. His frustration was evident after a 23-7 loss when he scored the only Dallas touchdown, then complained several times that not enough passes are coming his way.

"I just feel like I'm not involved early in the game," Owens said. "Everybody knows that's what I do. Every team that I've played on, I've been involved early and often. It's hard to get in the flow when you're getting a ball here, a ball there."

Owens had only three balls come his direction before half-time, all on the drive that ended with his 14-yard TD pass with 36 seconds left to get Dallas within 10-7. He also caught a 9-yard pass and another attempt resulted in an illegal contact penalty against the Eagles.

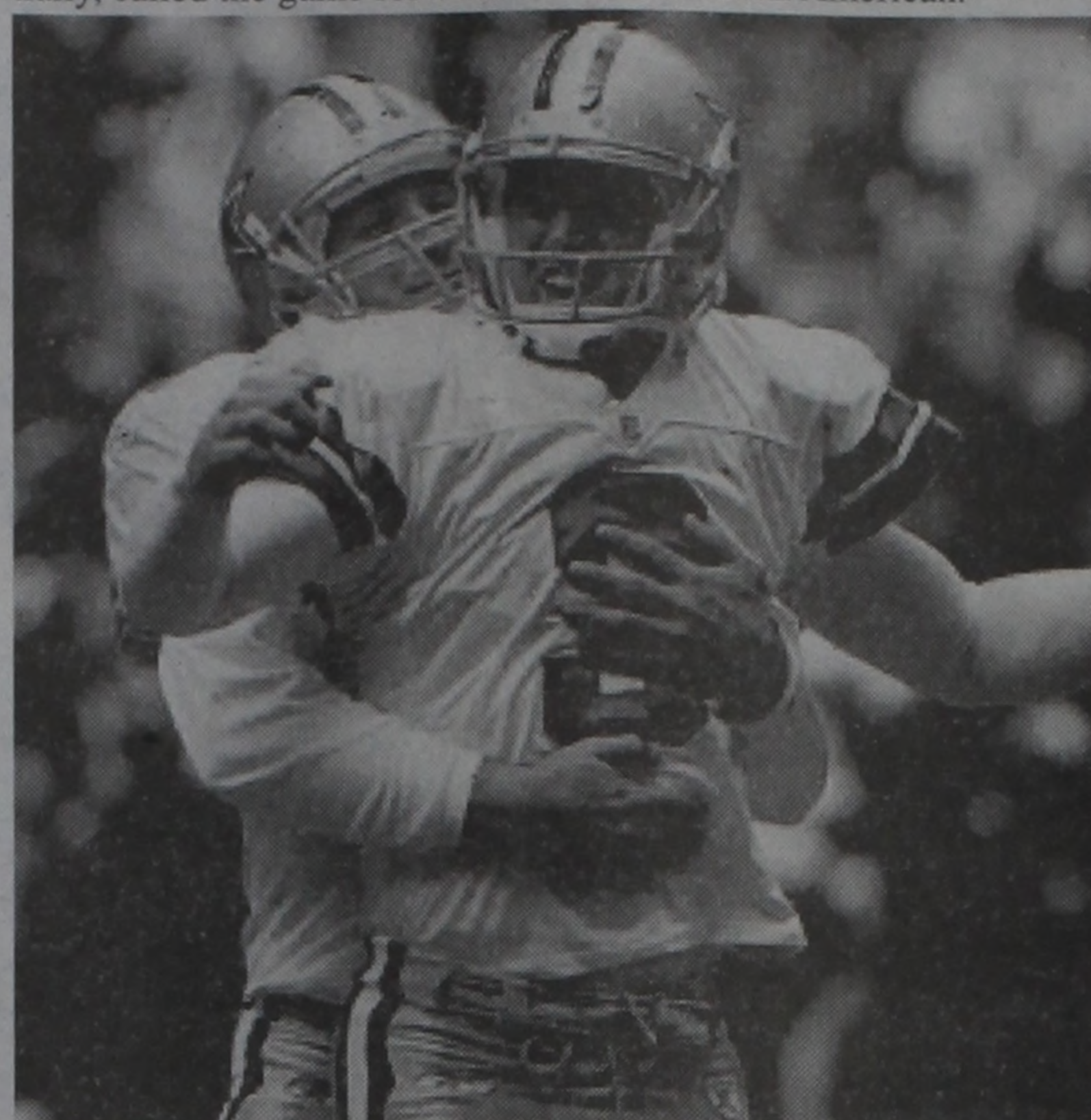
Those were Owens' only catches in the game.

Romo, the Pro Bowl quarterback whose 142 yards were his fewest in his nine starts, threw toward a double-covered Owens early in the fourth quarter. Dawkins was there again, making a nifty over-the-shoulder grab for an interception.

"Late in the game, they start throwing to me," Owens said. "By that time, it's too late. I'm giving full effort. I want to be involved."

Tony Romo is about to be appointed the new HWBIA - Hottest White Boy in America. It all started when Romo threw five TD passes in the Dallas Cowboys' 38-10 stomping of

Tampa Bay on Turkey Day, and had folks mentioning him in the same breath as the 'Boy legend Troy Aikman, who, coincidentally, called the game for Fox.



Now, that's real-deal HWBIA stuff.

There's a glitch, though. Romo's Latino, Mexican American to be on point.

Ramiro and Phyllis Romo, his paternal grandparents, are Mexican. Born there. They raised Tony's father, Ramiro,

in Burlington, Wis., where he still lives with Tony's mom, Joan. That makes heartrob Tony Romo a second-generation Mexican American.

I've never met Romo, but from what I've been able to read about him, he and his father do not shy away from their heritage.

Neither Aikman nor Buck mentioned it at all during the Thanksgiving Day telecast, and I've not heard it mentioned

during any previous Cowboy telecasts.

That's too bad because it would add special sauce to Romo's hot run. He's the 'Boys ninth starting QB since Aikman retired in 2000, and he's shaping up as the story of the year in the NFL. The 'Boys were 3-3 when head coach Bill Parcells yanked starter Drew Bledsoe and inserted the little-known 26-year-old behind the center against the New York Giants in Dallas. The Giants feasted on the fresh QB. But since then, Dallas is sitting comfortably tied for the top spot in the NFC East.

The 'Boys are balanced, with decent talent on both sides of the ball. And Romo, with quick feet and a quirky sling-shot delivery, seems to be the spark needed to pull it all together.

If it plays out well, Romo, 26, might become the most celebrated Latino NFL Baller ever, surpassing Hall of Fame offensive tackle Anthony Munoz and other Latino players, including Philadelphia QB Jeff Garcia and Kansas City tight end Tony Gonzalez.

Not to be overlooked amid the current euphoria/hype is the fact that Romo's journey and success are testament to the 'Boys' patience - something

that simply no longer exists for young QBs. He didn't throw a single pass during his first three NFL seasons. He played in only six games in 2004, 16 games last season, mostly in conservative mop-up situations. Instead he studied and learned - as much what not to do as how to play the position. He watched Vinny Testaverde, Drew Henderson, Bledsoe and others fumble, stumble and bumble their way through, hugging his clipboard throughout.

Today, young guns like Vince Young, Matt Leinart and (soon-to-be-starter in Denver) Jay Cutler are thrown onto the field before the ink on their rookie contracts is dry. And I'm not sure that's a good thing.

Of course, Romo was so un-hyped he wasn't even on ESPN Draft guru Mel Kiper, Jr's, laptop. He threw for a gazillion yards at Eastern Illinois, and was the offensive player of the year in Division I-AA. Ten QBs were selected in the 2003 draft; Romo wasn't among them.

Eastern Illinois alum Sean Payton - then a Cowboys assistant and currently head coach of the New Orleans Saints - tipped the 'Boys on Romo, and he was signed as a free agent.

Prominent Mexican Ballers in NFL history:

- Anthony Muñoz - The Cincinnati Bengals' great offensive lineman was the first player of Mexican descent elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

- Tom Flores - The first person ever to earn a Super Bowl ring as a player (Chiefs, Super Bowl IV), assistant coach (Raiders, Super Bowl XI) and head coach (Raiders, XV).

- Joe Kapp - Quarterbacked the Minnesota Vikings to a berth in Super Bowl IV.

- Jim Plunkett - Earned Most Valuable Player honors in Super Bowl XV, leading the Raiders to a championship.

- Tony Casillas - Defensive tackle helped the Dallas Cowboys win consecutive championships in Super Bowl XXVII and XXVIII.

- Max Montoya - Four-time Pro Bowl guard played in two Super Bowls with the Cincinnati Bengals.

- Raul Allegre - Enjoyed a nine-year career as a kicker, leading the 1986 Giants in scoring and helping the club to a victory in Super Bowl XXI.

- Donnie Edwards - A respected 11-year veteran Inside Linebacker with the San Diego Chargers.

## Texas Tech and Minnesota duke it out in Insight Bowl

Tempe, AZ - The Texas Tech Red Raiders will make their seventh consecutive bowl appearance when they collide with the Minnesota Golden Gophers in the Insight Bowl, which is being held at Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Arizona.

Overall for Texas Tech, it will be the 30th bowl appearance for the school. However, the Red Raiders have not enjoyed much success, posting an 8-20-1 ledger in postseason play, and that includes last season's tough, 13-10 setback to Alabama in the Cotton Bowl. The Red Raiders

stormed out of the gates in 2006, winning four of their first five games. Unfortunately the team could not keep up the momentum, dropping three of its next four contests, including back-to-back losses to Colorado and Iowa State. It was the first



time Texas Tech lost consecutive games since the 2003 campaign. Luckily the team was able to regroup and close out the year with wins in two of its last three games.

As for the Gophers, they are no strangers to postseason play, as the team will be making its fifth straight bowl appearance, and 12th overall. Minnesota's bowl record dropped to 5-6 after last season's tough, 34-31 setback to Virginia in the Music City Bowl. Some might think it is a miracle the Gophers even advanced to postseason play, especially since the team opened the campaign with a 2-5 record, defeating only Kent State and Temple. After four consecutive losses to Purdue, Michigan, Penn State and Wisconsin, the season looked all but over for Minnesota, but the players rallied, kept faith and went on to close out

the season with four wins in the last five games, including three straight victories. This is the 18th annual Insight Bowl, but just the first time that a Big Ten school will participate in this postseason contest. The Golden Gophers definitely have the firepower to hang with Texas Tech, but unfortunately Minnesota has no chance of stopping the Red Raiders' offensive onslaught. Considering how poorly Minnesota played against the pass all season, expect Harrell to air out the ball early and often.

the season with four wins in the last five games, including three straight victories. This is the 18th annual Insight Bowl, but just the first time that a Big Ten school will participate in this postseason contest. The Golden Gophers definitely have the firepower to hang with Texas Tech, but unfortunately Minnesota has no chance of stopping the Red Raiders' offensive onslaught. Considering how poorly Minnesota played against the pass all season, expect Harrell to air out the ball early and often.

the season with four wins in the last five games, including three straight victories.

This is the 18th annual Insight Bowl, but just the first time that a Big Ten school will participate in this postseason contest.

The Golden Gophers definitely have the firepower to hang with Texas Tech, but unfortunately Minnesota has no chance of stopping the Red Raiders' offensive onslaught. Considering how poorly Minnesota played against the pass all season, expect Harrell to air out the ball early and often.

**El Editor's Predicted Outcome: Texas Tech 45, Minnesota 27**

## De La Hoya, Mayweather to meet in big-money title

LAS VEGAS -- Oscar De La Hoya and Floyd Mayweather Jr. will meet in a highly anticipated fight in May that could be one of boxing's richest bouts.

Mayweather will move up in weight for the fight, which will be for De La Hoya's 154-pound title and will be held May 5, either in Las Vegas or Los Angeles.

Who will win on May 5? 58% Floyd Mayweather; 42% Oscar De

La Hoya Total Votes: 4889

De La Hoya previously said the fight would be the last in a pro career that began after he was the only U.S. boxer to win a gold medal in the 1992 Olympics. He's the biggest box-office draw in boxing, though he has fought only sporadically in recent years.

Mayweather is generally regarded as the best pound-for-pound fighter in the sport, and is com-

ing off a near shutout win over Carlos Baldomir on Nov. 4 for the 147-pound title. Though Mayweather dominated the bout, he was criticized for not trying to knock Baldomir out.

Following that fight, De La Hoya gave Mayweather a week to come to terms if he wanted to fight him.

Terms of the agreement weren't disclosed.

Richard Schaefer, the CEO of De La Hoya's Golden Boy Promotions,

said the fight has the potential to set records for pay-per-view sales. The previous record was set when 1.99 million customers bought the second Evander Holyfield-Mike Tyson heavyweight title fight in 1997.

**EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS CELEBRATING 30 YEARS & GOING!**

### Montelongo's Restaurant

**3021 Clovis Road**  
**Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana**  
**Llame 762-3068**

### PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Lubbock Regional MHMR Center, serving in the capacity of HIV Services Administrative Agency for the Texas Department of State Health Services for Area 2, (PanWest), will host a PUBLIC PRESENTATION of the 2007 - 2009 Comprehensive Plan for HIV Services on January 10, 2007 at 10:00 AM, in Lubbock, Texas. The presentation will take place at Lubbock Regional MHMR Center, 1602 10th St., Boardroom, 1st Floor.

The Comprehensive Plan may be viewed in advance at the following website: <http://www.panwest.org>

For more information, call Maria Salazar at (806) 766-0308.

## AVISO LEGAL

**Estos juegos de raspar de la Comisión de la Lotería de Texas terminan el 30 de enero de 2007. Tienes hasta el 29 de julio de 2007 para canjear cualquier boleto de estos juegos:**

- Juego #577 EASY 10 (\$1) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.65
- Juego #603 SET FOR LIFE (\$10) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.47
- Juego #637 3 OF A KIND (\$5) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.39
- Juego #645 CASH TO BOOT (\$2) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.83
- Juego #650 CASINO CASH (\$7) Probabilidades son de 1 en 2.92
- Juego #656 HARLEY-DAVIDSON®, BUCKS & TRUCKS (\$5) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.66
- Juego #664 PAC-MAN™ (\$2) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.12
- Juego #674 POKER ROYALE (\$3) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.32
- Juego #676 HOT TEXAS CASH (\$5) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.32
- Juego #677 PINK PANTHER™ (\$2) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.85
- Juego #678 \$250,000 RICHES (\$10) Probabilidades son de 1 en 2.78
- Juego #679 TEXAS TRIPLER (\$1) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.72
- Juego #696 CASINO ROYALE (\$20) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.03
- Juego #698 FIND THE 9'S (\$1) Probabilidades son de 1 en 4.85
- Juego #724 DIAMOND DAZZLER 3X (\$5) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.86
- Juego #729 WILD 10'S (\$10) Probabilidades son de 1 en 3.14



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 de Texas 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 1-800-5LOTTO 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. JUEGO RESPONSABLEMENTE. La Lotería de Texas apoya a la educación en Texas. © 2007 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.



# La llenida de Pancho Clos



**GRACIAS A TODOS POR SU TIEMPO Y SU TRABAJO!  
TAMBIEN A TODOS LOS QUE VINIERON A VISITAR PANCHO CLOS!**

*Wishes Do Come True!*



All I want for Christmas is to see Pancho Clos! Chris Bertram has down syndrome and one of his wishes this Christmas was to see Pancho Clos. Pancho Clos surprised Chris at his home where Sr. Clos gave Chris an early Christmas gift. Chris was overjoyed to see Pancho Clos is real! Sr. Clos was eager to tell Chris how he originated and also told Chris he would visit him again next year!

**THE AMERICAN G.I. FORUM WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND A SPECIAL THANKS TO EVERYONE WHO MADE "PANCHO CLOS" SUCCESSFUL!**



\*LUBBOCK AREA FOUNDATION AND LP&L FOR ALL THEIR SUPPORT THRU ALL THESE YEARS

\*THE BAJITOS CAR CLUB FROM LA MESA AND LUBBOCK FOR REFRESHMENTS AND TOYS DONATED

\*MARGIE OLIVAREZ AND ALL THE MOMS OF THE GIRL SCOUTS, TROOP # 73 FOR BAGGING ALL THE GOODIE BAGS FOR THE NEEDY KIDS!

\*LULAC COUNCIL #263 FOR DONATING TOYS

**PANCHO CLOS MADE SPECIAL APPEARANCES THROUGHOUT LUBBOCK THIS CHRISTMAS SEASON AND WE'D LIKE TO THANK HIM FOR TAKING THE TIME TO VISIT THESE PLACES IN ADDITION TO HIS REGULAR VISITS!**

- ECI PROGRAM (LISD)--320 Kids and Parents
- LULAC SENIOR CITIZEN PARTY--160 Senior Citizens
- PANCHO CLOS ANNUAL PRESENTATION (Maggie Trejo Super Center)--650 Kids
- CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SERVICES-300 Parents & Kids
- CHRIS HARWELL ELEMENTARY--380 Kids
- FLEA MARKET (Ave K & 26th St.)--150 Kids