

el Editor

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Bush Budget Cuts Could Cost Latino Groups Millions

By Rosa Ramirez

Hispanic advocacy groups contend that Latinos and other communities of color will be hurt the most by President Bush's security-focused \$2.6 trillion budget proposal submitted to Congress Feb. 7 for fiscal year 2006.

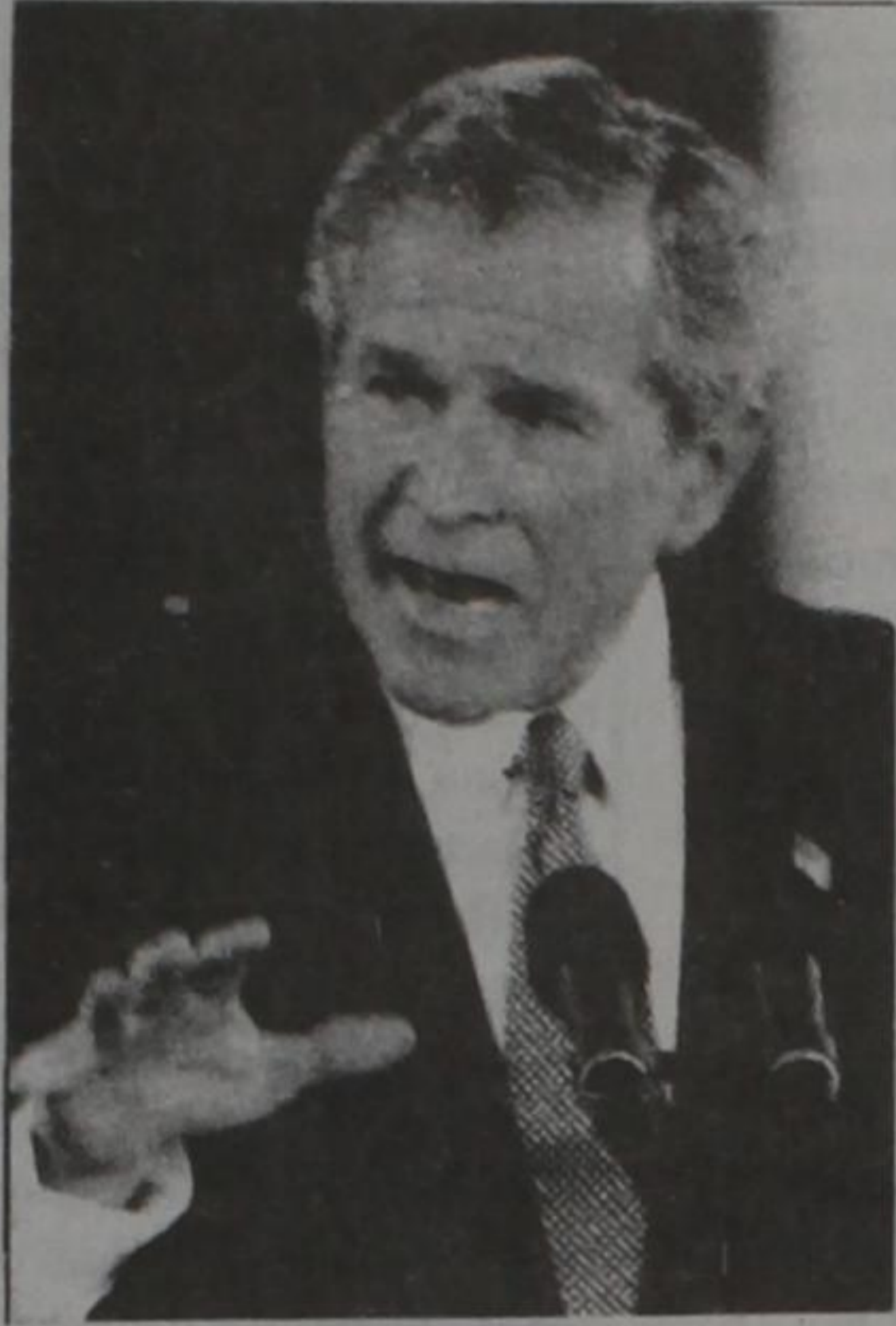
Contacted by Hispanic Link News Service, they are expressing particular concern with the proposed elimination of long-standing educational programs. More than a third of the overall cuts are of Education Department programs. All federal departments except Homeland Security and Defense face reductions.

Eliminated would be a total of 48 educational programs, including the Perkins Loan Fund and college preparation programs, such as Upward Bound, Talent Search and GEAR UP for low-income students.

Some 450,000 underserved youth currently participate in Upward Bound and Talent Search, which are part of the TRIO programs. Latinos comprise 19% of TRIO participants.

Hilda Crespo, vice president for public policy and federal relations at ASPIRA, a non-profit organization providing educational and leadership training to Hispanic youth, says that the cuts for such programs will be "devastating" for Hispanic students. ASPIRA stand to lose more than \$1 million in funding.

Without Talent Search, she states, "We won't be able to provide post-secondary edu-



cation at the same level." ASPIRA serves 20,000 students each year, with the majority participating in that program.

Additionally, the League of United Latin American Citizens' National Educational Service Centers would undergo drastic changes.

Charles Tamez, its development director, reports that as many as 17 of its education centers serving more than 25,000 Latino students may shut down if Congress votes to eliminate Upward Bound and Talent Search. LNEC would lose approximately \$5.5 million, Tamez projects.

U.S. Rep. Hilda Solis (D-Calif.) accuses Bush of breaking faith with Hispanics, "hitting us at the very heart of our community."

The President's response to critics who accuse him of submitting a budget that is "hurtful" to disadvantage communities, minces no

words: "The important question that needs to be asked from all constituencies is whether or not the programs achieve a certain result. The poor and disadvantaged absolutely ought to be asking the question, too."

Few on Capitol Hill expect all of the President's proposed cuts to stick. Latino Republican legislators say they are confident they can work with Democratic counterparts on issues concerning those cuts.

Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-Fla.) who sits on the House Budget Committee, offers this assessment: "I look forward to working in a bipartisan manner in addressing the budget, specifically on issues dealing with education."

Lily Eskelsen, secretary-treasurer of the National Education Association, expands, "We're not taking this sitting down." The NEA, with 2.7 million members working in education across the country, plans a "full-court press" with Congress she warns, concurring, "A lot of Republicans are joining the Democrats in saying there is going to be a major, major revision of the President's proposal."

Dr. Elena Rios, president of the National Hispanic Medical Association, reports that the budget significantly reduces several health programs of importance to Hispanics, including cuts at the Centers for Disease Control, which is responsible for preventive care and research.

She says that the CDC "provides major programs that help our communities. Programs like breast and cervical cancer screenings, HIV and AIDS programs, and injury prevention."

Some programs will actually see minor increases, among them a \$304 million boost

over FY2005 in the \$2 billion allotment for health centers in medically underserved areas. This is part of Bush's proposal to create 1,200 center sites in high-poverty counties by 2006.

The U.S. Small Business Administration, with several programs reaching out to Hispanic and black entrepreneurs, is also slated for major funding reduction. Headed by Héctor Barreto, the SBA was written in for \$593 million, down \$85 million from FY2005.

"What was once a Cabinet-level agency that had a seat at the table, a \$1 billion budget, and a large role in the decision-making process, has sadly become the shell of an agency," says Rep. Nydia Velázquez (D-N.Y.), ranking member of the House Small Business Committee.

Among the programs marked for elimination are Microloan, which provides assistance of up to \$35,000 and technical advice to new and growing small businesses, and HUBZone, which provides incentives for businesses to create jobs in poor communities.

The U.S. Department Housing and Urban Development faces an 11 percent funding chop. One of its programs, the Community Development Block Grant, designed to fund homeless shelters, senior centers and provide affordable housing, could be eliminated.

If the President is serious about demanding all his proposed domestic program reductions, he's going to have a fight on his hands. National Low Income Housing Coalition president Sheila Crowley draws the battle line clearly: "Congress must reject these lopsided priorities."

Campaign resurfaces to legalize 500,000 undocumented people

Legislators, unionists and businessmen reactivated a campaign today to legalize 500 thousand undocumented workers, a day after the White House supported a law initiative that hardens migratory aspects.

The initiative, denominated AgJobs, was proposed the past electoral year, but its consideration in the Senate was blocked by the White House, that until the moment has not fixed a position on the content of the law proposal.

"Our system of farming work and the immigration laws are seriously bad", said to the press the promoter of the initiative, Utah's republican senator Larry Craig, and added that "this law is balanced, practical and can be made specific".

The democratic senator of Massachusetts, Edward Kennedy, maintained that his party is ready to give the fight and to obtain a quick approval of an initiative that, according to him, looks forward to give a treatment of respect and dignity to the agricultural workers.

It's estimated that nearly 1.6 million workers are employed in the agricultural

sector, of which more than half are undocumented.

Some businessmen consider that up to 75% of the agrarian labor force is undocumented, particularly in states like California.

On the other hand, the leader of the United Farm Workers of America(UFW), Arturo Rodriguez, deplored that the workers of this sector do one of the most difficult works and pay taxes, without receiving the same benefits that the rest of workers.

AgJobs, that counts with the support of more than 400 communitarian organizations, enterprise and union organizations, and who have been negotiated during nine years, would open the route of the legalization for 500 thousand individual agricultural workers, but not for their families.

In addition it would reform the work permits system H2A, that has been criticized by its complexity, in order to make it "more efficient, practical and safe", according to a law proposal.

Recortes del Presupuesto de Bush Podrian Costar Millones a Los Latinos

Rosa Ramirez

Los grupos que abogan por los hispanos sostienen que los latinos y otros grupos étnicos serán los más afectados por el presupuesto de \$2.6 trillones, enfocado en la seguridad, que presentó el presidente Bush al Congreso el 7 de febrero para el año fiscal 2006.

Cuando el Hispanic Link News Service los contactó, los grupos manifestaron su preocupación por la propuesta eliminación de programas educativos existentes desde hace mucho tiempo. Más de una tercera parte de los cortes globales corresponderán a programas del Departamento de Educación. Todos los departamentos federales, a excepción de los departamentos de Seguridad Nacional y de Defensa, enfrentan reducciones.

Se eliminarán 48 programas educativos, incluso el Perkins Loan Fund y programas de preparación para estudios universitarios como Upward Bound, Talent Search y GEAR UP para estudiantes de escasos recursos económicos.

Alrededor de 450,000 jóvenes necesitados participan, en la actualidad, en Upward Bound y Talent Search, los cuales forman parte de los programas TRIO. Los latinos constituyen el 19% de los participantes de TRIO.

Hilda Crespo, vicepresidenta de política pública y relaciones federales en ASPIRA, una organización sin fines de lucro que brinda adiestramientos educativos y de liderato a jóvenes hispanos, afirma que los recortes a dichos programas serán "devastadores" para los estudiantes hispanos. ASPIRA podría perder más de un millón de dólares en fondos.

Afirma que sin Talent Search, "No podremos brindar educación post-secundaria de la misma calidad". ASPIRA da servicio a 20,000 estudiantes cada año, de los cuales la mayoría participa en dicho programa.

Además, los Centros Nacionales de Servicios Educativos, (NESC por sus siglas en inglés) de la Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos, (LULAC por sus siglas en inglés), experimentarían cambios drásticos.

Charles Tamez, su director de desarrollo, informa que 17 de sus centros educativos que dan servicio a más de 25,000 estudiantes latinos podrían cerrar sus puertas si el Congreso decide eliminar Upward Bound y Talent Search. Tamez proyecta que los NESC de LULAC perderían aproximadamente \$5.5 millones.

La representante Hilda Solís (demócrata por California) acusa a Bush de traicionar la confianza de los hispanos, "al asestar un golpe en el mismo corazón de nuestra comunidad".

El presidente responde sin rodeos a los críticos que lo acusan de presentar un presupuesto "perjudicial" a las comunidades en desventaja: "La pregunta importante que todos los votantes deben hacerse es si los programas logran resultados verdaderos. Los pobres y los que se encuentran en una situación desventajosa definitivamente deberían hacerse la pregunta también".

Pocas personas en el Congreso anticipan que todos los recortes propuestos por el presidente permanezcan inalterados. Los legisladores republicanos latinos están confiados en que podrán trabajar con sus colegas demócratas en los asuntos relacionados con esos recortes.

La representante Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, (republicana por Florida), del Comité de Presupuesto de la Cámara de Representantes considera el asunto desde la siguiente perspectiva: "Espero trabajar de manera bipartita con el presupuesto, en particular en los asuntos relacionados con la educación".

Lily Eskelsen, secretaria/tesorera de la Asociación Nacional de Educación (NEA por sus siglas en inglés) agrega, "No tomaremos esto de brazos cruzados". La NEA, que agrupa a 2.7 millones de miembros que trabajan en educación en todo el país, proyecta realizar una ofensiva vigorosa para ejercer presión sobre el Congreso, advierte, y suscribe lo siguiente: "Un gran número de republicanos coinciden con los demócratas en que habrá una revisión significativa de la propuesta del presidente".

La Dra. Elena Rios, presidenta de la Asociación Nacional Médica Hispana, (NHMA, por sus siglas en inglés), informa que el presupuesto reduce, de manera significativa, varios programas de salud importantes para los hispanos, e incluso hace recortes a los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC por sus siglas en inglés), responsables del cuidado preventivo y las investigaciones.

Ella afirma que los CDC "ofrecen programas importantes que ayudan a nuestras comunidades, programas como las pruebas para la detección del cáncer de seno y del cáncer cervical, los programas para atender el VIH y el SIDA y la prevención de lesiones".

(Sigue en la pagina 5)

Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

LULAC - The League of United Latin American Citizens.



It is an organization full of history and one which has sometimes been accused of being militant because of its progressive thoughts and work.

This week LULAC in the Lubbock area will be celebrating LULAC week as part of a national effort to bring attention to the efforts of LULAC in reaching their goals of promoting education and the overall progress of Latinos.

In Lubbock LULAC has a long history of working to progress civil rights and education.

In education we can look back at pioneering efforts by LULAC to establish the "Little 400 Program" which later became Headstart We can look back at efforts by Jose Ramirez, Jorge Moreno, Dr. Armando Duran and many others who worked to bring Hispanic teachers into the school system. We can point to LULAC's work to establish LEARN and provide many scholarships that have worked to keep our children in school and provide financial help.

In civil rights, it was LULAC together with the American G.I. Forum who first filed suit to establish single member districts in Lubbock which lead to having Hispanics represented on the City Council and it is LULAC who has continually worked to register Hispanics to vote through voter registration drives.

Certainly LULAC deserves a standing ovation for their work and efforts in helping Hispanics in Lubbock reaching parity in today's ever-changing, competitive world.

Muchas Gracias LULAC
On Saturday y LULAC will sponsor their annual "Bring out your Best" Scholarship Banquet featuring Robert Montemayor as keynote speaker. Mr. Montemayor is a Pulitzer Prize winner and author of the book "Right Before Our Eyes: Latinos Past, Present and Future" he is also a Texas Tech and UCLA graduate an has been named as an outstanding alumni of the School of Mass Communication. The Banquet will be held at Holiday Inn Towers and Suites 801 Avenue Q * Lubbock. Texas A reception will start at 6:00 PM * Dinner 7:00 PM

Congratulations LULAC

LULAC Fading or Holding On

Teresa Talerico Hector Flores was a first-grader in Dilley, Texas, when the renowned civil rights attorney Gus Garcia came to town to fight discrimination in the state's education system. It was the late 1940s, and Mr. Flores and other Mexican-American children were attending segregated schools.

Mr. Garcia, who headed the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), demanded and ultimately won equal access to education for Hispanic children in Texas. And Mr. Flores, who was among the first Hispanics in Dilley to attend an integrated school alongside Anglo students, has viewed Mr. Garcia as a hero ever since.

Today, Mr. Flores is facing new challenges to building on that legacy. Elected national president of LULAC in June 2002, he heads an organization that, according to some detractors, is struggling to remain relevant amid a slew of new Hispanic advocacy groups, many with issue-specific agendas. Founded in 1929, LULAC quickly became a powerful voice for U.S. Hispanics on issues ranging from civil rights and education to immigration and health care.

The main challenge it faces today is changing with the times, says Benjamin



Marquez, a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin and author of LULAC: The Evolution of a Mexican American Political Organization. "There's been an explosion of organizations representing Latinos of all nationalities," he says. "They're more specialized groups Mexican-American Democrats, Republicans, architects, nurses that have their own political organization. I think it's very difficult for a multi-purpose organization like LULAC to survive in a market like that." Antonia Hernandez, president and general counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, says much of LULAC's work remains unfinished. "The issues in the Latino community, unfortunately, remain the same poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of educational opportunities, need for greater participation in the political process, immigration," she says.

"I think that galvanizing the younger folks to participate in organizations like LULAC is very important and I think that's where their strength is." LULAC has never been particularly strong as a centralized organization, Mr. Marquez notes. Composed of more than 700 local councils with a total of about 150,000 members, the group didn't establish an office in Washington, D.C., until 1996. Since it is primarily an organization of local volunteers, its national budget is only about \$500,000, according to LULAC's fiscal office in El Paso, Texas (though the LULAC Institute, which handles the group's convention and other events, has a budget of \$1.5 million, and LULAC National Educational Service Centers have a combined budget of \$5.3 million).

In comparison, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has an annual operating budget of \$26 million and roughly 500,000 members, according to the NAACP's communications office. "The strength of LULAC is its membership the fact that they have representatives from all over the country," says La Raza spokeswoman Lisa Navarrete. "That's what's given them their staying power over the years." LULAC continues to enjoy considerable name recognition. Polls show that the most well-known Latino organizations are LULAC and United Farm Workers, Mr. Marquez says. "We have a remarkable history," says Mr. Flores. "And yes, we've stumbled and sometimes we've even fumbled the ball. But we're still at it. We're still in the game."

Léa El Editor Para Noticias Actuales

NEA, Congress 'Will Fight Bush Education Trims in Budget'

Hispanic Link reporters Jarrett Acey and Edwin Reyes interviewed the highest-ranking Hispanic in the 2.7 million-member National Education Association, Secretary-Treasurer Lily Eskelsen, on how she sees NEA and the Congress responding to the budget proposal submitted to Congress by President Bush this month. Here, in summary, are her responses.

Hispanic Link: Overall, how will the President's proposed budget cuts affect U.S. public education?

Lily Eskelsen: Of all his proposals that completely eliminate programs, one third are in education. President Bush's word that he wants to leave no child behind does not match his budget priorities for public education.

HL: What about Hispanics and other students of color? Will they feel the effects disproportionate?

LE: "Absolutely. They're eliminating school dropout prevention programs and safe and drug-free school grants completely. The cuts also include college preparation programs that provide opportunities for students in disad-

vantaged schools and communities. There are successful programs we've worked very hard to build over the years that are on the chopping block.

The budget is very, very detrimental for minority families who often fall in the lower income brackets, where the parents did not receive enough schooling and are desperate to end that cycle of minimum-wage jobs by getting their kids good postsecondary training."

HL: What are some specific federal programs it eliminates?

LE: There's Upward Bound, which focuses mostly on motivating and training individual students. And GEAR UP, for low-income students in inner cities, especially those who don't have college graduates in their homes. It provides mentors who can prepare them, take them on campus visits to make them familiar and comfortable with the college atmosphere.

Other programs marked for elimination focus on children in migrant farmworker families.

HL: What about the impact on Pell Grants?

LE: Pell Grants are going to be increased by a tiny \$100 with a

maximum award of \$4,050. Costs to students at some universities are \$10,000 or more. The average grant is \$2,400. But they changed the formula that calculates whether you qualify for a Pell Grant, and under the new formula a family would have to make a lot less money.

For instance, under the new formula 90,000 families who now qualify will be ineligible, above the line, and 1.3 million families that would continue to qualify would get less than they received before, so where the budget gave with one hand it took away with the other.

HL: What's the feedback you're getting from teachers and parents around the country?

LE: They're saying the President has to be kidding. These are successful programs. They're saying that if education is a priority, we need more money for such programs to make educational success for Hispanic kids and all kids to become a reality.

Minority advocate groups, civil

rights groups, disability groups - everybody is shouting with one voice that this budget doesn't reflect this nation's priorities."

HL: How do you read the reaction on Capitol Hill?

LE: We're quite encouraged. We're hearing that a lot of Republicans and virtually a unanimous chorus of Democrats see this budget in need of major, major revisions.

HL: What is NEA doing about it?

LE: We're certainly not sitting down. With huge tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans, we're not accepting that the money isn't there. We will do a full court press with Congress here in Washington.

But our most powerful voices are those spread across the country - our own members and parents and students themselves, who know that the best investment we can make in national security is in public education. They aren't the least bit intimidated about debating that point with their elected representatives or with the President himself.

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Getting priorities right doesn't come easily to Bush

By Erika Robles

On February 7, 2005 President Bush proposed his 2006 budget. The budget includes a big increase to the Department of Defense, to the Department of Homeland Security and the FBI. However, it seeks a cut down on vital social programs such as Medicaid - the federal-state health program for the poor and disabled-, food stamps, farm subsidies, disability services to veterans, a program that provides low-income people with home-heating aid, a loan program for college students, federal spending on vocational education in high school (which will be entirely eliminated) and other 48 education programs.

This budget is the toughest he has written since entering the White House. The idea behind this tight budget is to cut the budget deficit in half by 2009. The budget anticipates a deficit of \$390 billion for 2006, down from this year's expected deficit of \$427 billion. Bush's plan is to cut the deficit down to \$233 billion in 2009. "We are being tight. This is the tightest budget that has been submitted since we got here," Vice President Dick Cheney said in a television interview the day before they unveiled the budget. However, the budget plan omits some major items that could jeopardize his projection. For instance, the spending plan does not include future expenses of the continuing wars in Afghanistan and Iraq nor does it include the transition costs of changing Social Security- which would begin in 2009 and result in around \$754 billion in additional debt over its first 5 years.

Although during Bush's campaign trail he boasted the administration's commitment to education and veteran affairs, his budget reflects the opposite. Not only does the budget show a lack of commitment to his previously spoken words, but also to the people whose life will be changed due to his budget cuts. People who benefit from social programs such as the Even Start literacy program, Safe and Drug-Free School grant, education to migrant workers, and Community Food and Nutrition Program will also be cut down or terminated. At the same time the defense budget would grow by almost 5 percent to \$419 billion, bringing its overall growth since Bush became president to 41 percent. Homeland Security would grow by 7 percent and the State Department by nearly 16 percent.

The main concerns -and contradictions- regarding Bush's 2006 budget is that he got the nation's priorities wrong. "We will insist on a budget that limits and tames the spending appetite of the federal government," Bush told members of the Detroit Economic Club, a business group. "A taxpayer dollar ought to be spent wisely, or not spent at all." However, his unveiled budget proposal would lead government employment in a different direction. The civilian employment in the executive branch would be 6,000 more workers, higher than this year's and 140,000 higher since 2001.

Furthermore, by cutting Medicaid he will leave tens of thousands of people without health insurance, without being able to afford health care. However, on Bush's mind it will save the United States around \$60 billion over the next 10 years; and that's what matters. The fact that a lot of people would be affected from this is of less importance -or of no importance at all.

As it did last year, the Education Department has the most program eliminations. By cutting down on educational programs would leave thousands of children unprepared and without a proper education. Bottom line, in order to make increases in the budget for the Department of Homeland Security, the Defense Department, the State Department and civilian employment in the executive branch, thousands of people have to sacrifice their basic rights -like health care, education and food. It clearly reminds me of something a third world country would do. When education is a privilege, thousands of people who cannot afford it without those grants now being cut down, will end up without an education. Without an education, the possibilities of having a good job are slim, but on the bright side, they won't have time to complain about the government or question the policies because they would spend all the time trying to make ends meet. I guess that's the idea behind this budget. Getting priorities right doesn't come easily to Bush.

Erika Robles, a contributing columnist to HispanicVista.com (www.hispanicvista.com), is a writer and translator now living in Eugene, Oregon. She was educated in Mexico City, London, England, and Melbourne, Australia. Contact at: erobleswords@yahoo.com.

Asociación Nacional de Educación, Congreso, 'Lucharán Contra Recortes en Educación en el Propuesto

(Reporteros de Hispanic Link Jarret Acey y Edwin Reyes entrevistaron a la hispana de más alto nivel de la Asociación (NEA por sus siglas en inglés), la secretaria-tesorera Lily Eskelsen, en cuanto a su perspectiva sobre la respuesta de la NEA y el Congreso al presupuesto propuesto por el presidente Bush este mes. A continuación, resumidos, se encuentran sus comentarios.

Hispanic Link: De manera global, ¿cómo afectarán los recortes del presupuesto del presidente a la educación pública en los Estados Unidos?

Lily Eskelsen: De todas sus propuestas que eliminan programas, la tercera parte recaen en la educación. La palabra del presidente, que no quiere dejar a ningún niño atrás no corresponde con sus prioridades de presupuesto para la educación pública.

HL: ¿Qué ocurrirá con los estudiantes hispanos y otros de color? ¿Sentirán los efectos de manera desproporcionada?

LE: Absolutamente. Están eliminando por completo programas de prevención de deserción escolar y subvenciones para escuelas seguras y libres de narcóticos. Los recortes también incluyen programas de preparación universitaria que ofrecen oportunidades a los estudiantes de escuelas y comunidades desaventajadas. Existen programas exitosos sobre

los que hemos trabajado mucho en fomentar durante años que van a la guillotina.

El presupuesto resulta muy, muy en detrimento para las familias minoritarias que con frecuencia están entre los niveles más bajos de ingresos, en los que los padres no recibieron suficiente preparación académica y que se encuentran desesperados por acabar con el ciclo de trabajos a sueldo mínimo. Ven en sus hijos la posibilidad de romper con el ciclo al proporcionarles buena capacitación post-secundaria.

HL: Específicamente, ¿qué programas federales elimina?

LE: Está el programa de Upward Bound, cuyo enfoque principal es la motivación y capacitación de estudiantes individuales. Y está el de GEAR UP, para los estudiantes urbanos de bajos recursos, en particular los que no cuentan con adultos egresados de universidad en su hogar. Les ofrece mentores que los preparan, los llevan a visitar recintos universitarios para que los conozcan y se sientan cómodos en el ambiente universitario.

Otros programas destinados a la eliminación se enfocan en los hijos de familias de trabajadores agrícolas migrantes.

HL: ¿Qué impacto surtirá sobre las subvenciones Pell?

LE: Las subvenciones Pell incrementarán mínimamente en \$100 con un desembolso máximo de \$4,050. Los costos de matrícula en algunas universidades son de \$10,000 o más. La subvención

promedio es de \$2,400. Pero cambiaron la fórmula que calcula si calificas para una subvención Pell, y bajo la nueva fórmula la familia tiene que ganar mucho menos dinero para calificar.

Por ejemplo, bajo la nueva fórmula, 90,000 de las familias que actualmente califican resultarían ineligibles, con ingreso mayores del máximo permitido, y continuaría calificando 1.3 millones familias que recibirían menos de lo que recibían antes, por ende lo que con una mano ofreció el presupuesto, con la otra quitó.

HL: ¿Qué reacciones recibe usted de los maestros y padres de familia de todo el país?

LE: Dicen que el presidente tiene que estar bromeando. Estos son programas exitosos. Dice que si la educación es prioridad, necesitamos más dinero para los programas para que se vuelva realidad el éxito académico para muchos chicos hispanos y otros.

Los grupos de abogacía para minorías, los grupos de derechos civiles, de discapacidades - todos gritan con una sola voz que el presupuesto no refleja las prioridades de esta nación.

HL: ¿Qué reacción percibe del Congreso?

LE: Estamos bastante esperanzados. Oímos que muchos republicanos y un coro

prácticamente unánime de demócratas encierran que este presupuesto necesita de mayores, pero mayores, revisiones.

HL: ¿Qué va a hacer NEA sobre ello?

LE: De hecho no nos quedamos de brazos cruzados. Con enormes recortes de impuestos para los norteamericanos más pudientes, no aceptamos que no existe el dinero [para continuar con los programas]. Realizaremos una ofensiva vigorosa para ejercer presión sobre el Congreso aquí en Washington.

Sin embargo, nuestras voces más poderosas son las que están difundidas por todo el país - nuestros mismos miembros y los padres de familia y los estudiantes, los que saben que la mejor inversión que podríamos hacer para la seguridad nacional está en la educación pública. No se sienten en lo más mínimo intimidados frente a debatir ese punto con sus representantes elegidos ni con el presidente mismo.

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Groups start campaign to defeat anti immigrant law

Independent groups started a campaign against a law initiative, to be voted this Wednesday, that prevents the emission of driver licenses to undocumented people, denies asylum and promotes the construction of a fence in the border with Mexico.

The American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) and the World Relief-Chicago group considered that the project of law, impelled by legislator James Sensenbrenner, compares immigrants with terrorists.

"The law initiative (REAL ID ACT) does not fulfill the idea that the migratory reform must occur with an integral approach", deplored in a telephone conference AILA? Executive Director, Jeanne Butterfield.

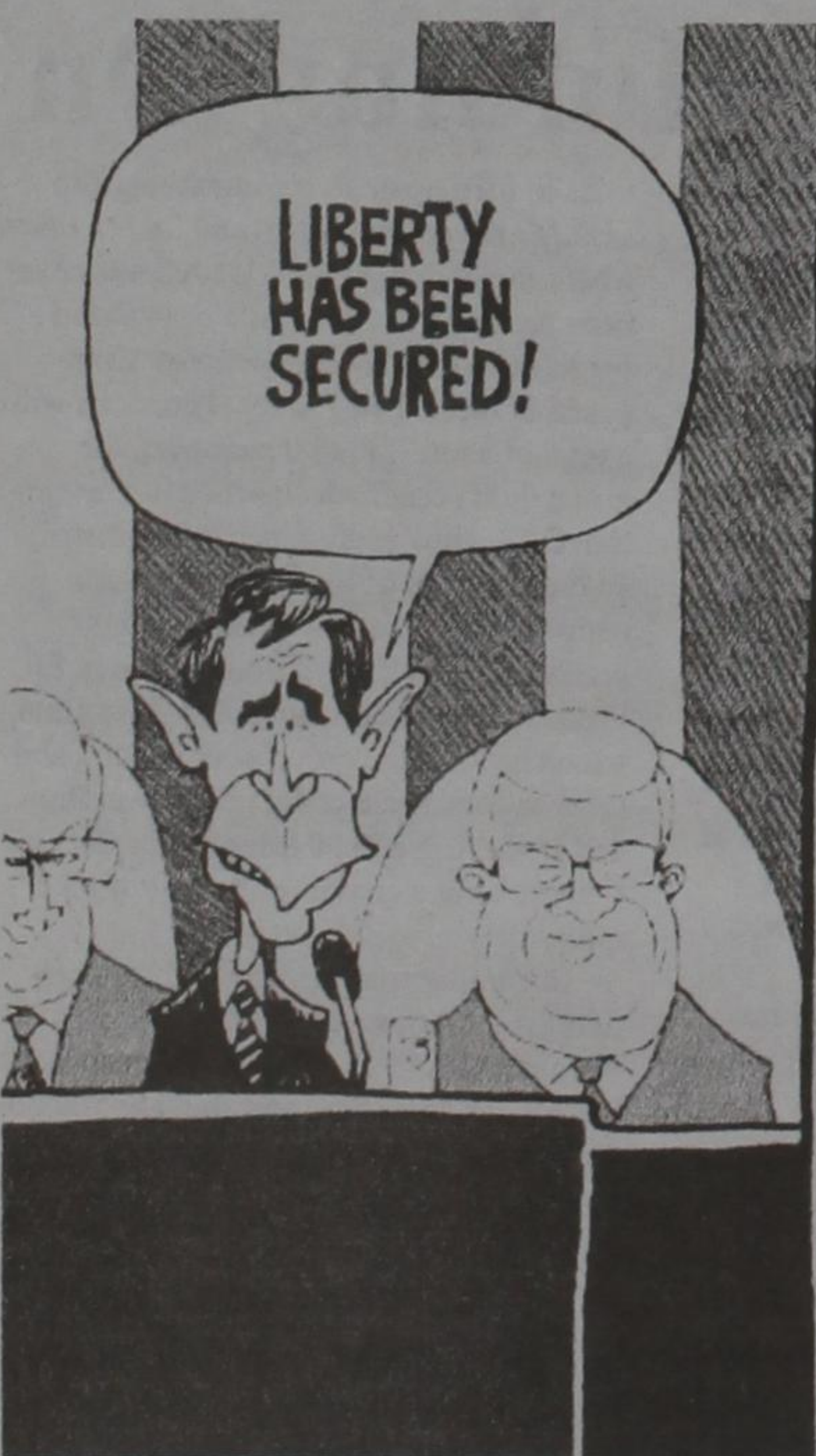
For that reason, emphasized, the National Association of Governors, associations of regulation of vehicles, groupings of faith, coalitions of Latinos, organisms of defense of the human rights and legal associations are against the initiative.

The initiative of Sensenbrenner was presented on January 26 and has the commitment of the leaders of the House of Representatives of being put under voting this week, perhaps this Wednesday. His author says to count on 125 of the 218 votes necessary in the House of Representatives.

The main disposition of his initiative would force the states to accept rules for the edition of driver licenses in order that the documents presented can be used as identification before federal authorities, as when boarding a plane.

In addition, the states will have to verify that the driver license applicant stays legally in the country, which actually would prevent that thousands of undocumented people obtain the document.

Read El Editor



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REAL ID A Real Distraction: Now Let's Move on to Effective Border Security, Immigration Enforcement, and Comprehensive Reform

By Immigration Forum

We ought to thank Chairman Sensenbrenner for so brightly defining the difference between effective immigration enforcement and ineffective immigration enforcement. His proposal falls squarely into the ineffective immigration enforcement camp and advances the fallacy that enforcement alone can lead to border security or immigration control.

Those who feel this measure will enhance border security in a meaningful way are fooling themselves. The desire for control over immigration is shared by all Americans, native-born and immigrant alike. But the lopsided approach to securing the border and controlling immigration offered by this bill is fundamentally short-sighted.

If eventually signed into law, the bill will not make us safer and will not enhance immigration enforcement in any meaningful way. Rather, it will make it harder for those fleeing religious and political persecution to access freedom; put more unlicensed and uninsured drivers on our roads; and make the government exempt from labor, environmental, contract, immigration, health, safety, and other laws when constructing border barriers.

Luckily, the chances that this flawed legislation will become law are slim. The Senate would have to capitulate to Mr. Sensenbrenner's approach to security, either through legislation or in a conference report on unrelated legislation, and that seems exceedingly unlikely. While the House is famous for indulging Romper Room debates unfettered by reality, the Senate tends to deliberate policies on their merits in a Board Room environment.

Perhaps now that this vote is behind us, we can move on to consider actual border security measures that make our nation safer. To do so, we have to address the fact that we have opportunity in this country, people seeking opportunity in other countries, and no viable legal mechanism for uniting the two with effective control and within realistic limits.

We cannot have meaningful border security without comprehensive reform of our immigration laws. We should create legal avenues to match employers with employees and to unite families separated by borders. The goal should be to create incentives to play by the rules, vet all those coming rather than just some, and create disincentives to coming illegally, employing people under the table, and driving employment, immigration, and documentation into the black market. Furthermore, our system must address those millions of people who are here, living, working, and raising their families amongst us who have no way of gaining legal status or fully participating in society.

Comprehensive immigration reform will replace the deadly, chaotic and illegal flow, with tightly regulated, safe, and orderly migration within realistic laws and limits. It will provide incentives for those currently living underground to make themselves known and participate in America's future above ground. Then our border security and law enforcement assets can be employed to identify, keep out, or deport those who could actually do us harm.

Backgrounders on immigration and related issues can be found on the Forum's website at <http://www.immigrationforum.org/>.

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Editor Publisher - Bidal Aguero

HACU Praises Introduction of Two Hispanic Graduate Education Bills

The Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) praised the introduction in Congress this week of two Hispanic graduate education bills to meet the advanced education needs of the nation's youngest and largest ethnic population.

"The 109th Congress is being asked to make an investment in graduate education at those colleges and universities which serve the largest concentrations of Hispanic students. We applaud the tenacious leadership of Senator Jeff Bingaman of New Mexico and Congressman Ruben Hinojosa of Texas for re-introducing these important bills," said HACU President and CEO Antonio R. Flores.

"This legislation will benefit all of us in providing the nation's Hispanics, who currently make up one of every three new workers joining the workforce, the advanced knowledge and skills so necessary to our nation's future economic success, security and global leadership," Flores said.

Congressman Hinojosa, chair of the Education Task Force of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, on Thursday introduced the "Next Generation Hispanic-Serving Institutions" bill, HR 761, which would also enhance existing undergraduate programs at Hispanic-Serving Institutions, or HSIs. The nation's more than 240 HSIs have a student enrollment that is at least 25 percent His-

panic. Senator Bingaman introduced companion legislation in the Senate with the same title, S 357.

The House bill was introduced with the bipartisan support of 80 House co-sponsors and the Senate bill with 5 co-sponsoring Senators. "We are gratified by the tremendous support for this legislation from so many leading members of Congress who share Senator Bingaman's and Congressman Hinojosa's commitment to Hispanic educational access and achievement," Flores said.

The leadership of HACU's 400 member colleges and universities, including HSIs, has joined HACU in urging swift passage of the "Next Generation HSIs" legislation. HACU's membership collectively serves more than two-thirds of the nation's 1.6 million Hispanic higher education students.

The bills would authorize \$125 million in new federal spending each year on graduate education enhancements beginning in federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 by adding a new graduate education component to Title V of the Higher Education Act (HEA).

"Although Hispanics make up over 12 percent of the U.S. population, they currently earn only about 5 percent of master's degrees, 3 percent of doctoral degrees and 5 percent of first pro-

fessional degrees. These bills directly address the need to increase the numbers of under-represented Hispanics in the fields of teaching, science, engineering, medicine and technology that demand advanced degrees," Flores said. "This legislation will build a better future for all of us."

The "Next Generation HSIs" bills would also enhance undergraduate education for HSIs by providing important amendments to Title V of the Act as part of the reauthorization of the HEA now under way in Congress. Reauthorization will determine federal spending priorities for all higher education institutions for the Act's next five-year cycle.

"For Hispanics, who suffer the lowest high school and college graduation rates of any major population group, the 'Next Generation' bills provide comprehensive support to substantially increase the numbers of Hispanic Americans obtaining undergraduate and graduate degrees," Flores said.

In addition to providing new graduate program support, the bills would increase the funding authorization level for undergraduate education at HSIs to \$175 million under Title V of the HEA, beginning in FY 2006. Undergraduate Title V appropriation for HSIs for FY 2005 totaled \$95.1 million.

Since more than half of all Hispanic higher education students now attend two-year community colleges, the bills would allow Title V funds for the first time to be used for articulation support programs to ease the transfer of two-year students to four-year colleges and universities.

The bills would also reduce regulatory burdens now hampering the efforts of many HSIs to obtain competitive Title V grants. The bills would eliminate the two-year wait-out period between applications for Title V grants and also eliminate the 50 percent low-income assurance requirement from the federal definition of HSIs.

"Although HSIs are at the forefront of every major effort to serve the fastest-growing college-age population, HSIs on average receive only about half the funding per student accorded to all other degree-granting institutions. These bills comprehensively address this inequity," Flores said.

During the last HEA reauthorization cycle seven years ago, Congressman Hinojosa introduced the "Higher Education for the 21st Century Act." Passage of that Act led to new recognition for the national role of HSIs in higher education under a new Title V of the HEA, as well as substantial new multi-million dollar annual Title V appropriations for HSIs in every subsequent year.



Preparan cumbre. Condoleezza Rice y Luis Ernesto Derbez.

El canciller mexicano Luis Ernesto Derbez y la secretaria de Estado, Condoleezza Rice, se reunieron ayer para hablar de una reunión entre los presidentes George W. Bush y Vicente Fox, con la posible participación del primer ministro canadiense Paul Martin, entre otros asuntos.

La reunión presidencial, la primera de Bush en su segundo período de gobierno con el presidente mexicano, se llevaría a cabo en marzo, en lugar y fecha por determinar, dijo Derbez.

Indicó que el interés de Fox de invitar a Martin es parte de un plan del gobernante mexicano de crear un foro trilateral que sirviera para discutir temas más allá del

Tratado de Libre Comercio (TLC), que une a los tres países desde hace una década.

El llamado "TLC-plus", explicó Derbez, "es en realidad la Iniciativa de Norteamérica, un concepto mucho más amplio, en el cual tenemos toda una serie de temas desde el punto de vista económico, social, de seguridad, que permiten tener un concepto de avance hacia el futuro".

Dijo que también habló con Rice la situación que Estados Unidos considera como una deuda mexicana por usos de agua en la frontera y que le ha informado que "el gobierno mexicano ha estado cumpliendo con sus obligaciones".

Trio de Internas Salen en Defensa del Programa Trio

que participan en el programa completan más años de estudio que los no participantes.

En segundo lugar, el programa tiene un impacto positivo en la cantidad de cursos académicos que toman los estudiantes en la escuela superior. Estos programas son únicos de varias maneras, como en la interrelación individualizada entre el consejero y los participantes y en su enfoque en la intervención temprana para mantener a los estudiantes en camino al éxito universitario. Los estudiantes que se benefician de esta fórmula distintiva tienen dos veces más probabilidades de permanecer en la universidad y cuatro veces más probabilidades de lograr su grado universitario.

Dos millones de participantes en el programa TRIO se han graduado de la universidad con mucho éxito. Entre los ex alumnos de Upward Bound y Talent Search figuran médicos, aboga-

dos, administradores, ingenieros, funcionarios gubernamentales y muchos otros líderes de las esferas públicas y privadas de del mundo empresarial estadounidense.

A pesar de los grandes logros de los programas, que tienen un presupuesto combinado de \$460 millones, sólo dan servicio al 7 por ciento de los estudiantes elegibles. Los programas TRIO necesitan más fondos, no menos, para dar servicio a todos los estudiantes que reúnan los requisitos para beneficiarse de ellos.

Aunque ningún programa gubernamental es perfecto, las fallas presentes en la ley Que Ningún Niño se Quede Atrás hacen imperativo que existan programas como los que ofrece TRIO. De no tener un aumento significativo en sus fondos, no podrán continuar ofreciendo y desarrollando sus servicios para ayudar a los estudiantes elegibles que no reciben estas ayudas en la actualidad.

Con el propósito de trasladar los recursos de TRIO relacionados con las escuelas a su propuesta Iniciativa para la Intervención con la Escuela Secundaria, el presidente Bush ha solicitado que se reduzcan los fondos para TRIO en el 2006. Sin embargo, la Iniciativa para la Intervención con la Escuela Secundaria Que Ningún Niño se Quede Atrás no se beneficiaría de manera significativa, ni se afectaría sustancialmente con los fondos recibidos de la eliminación de TRIO, ya que su iniciativa costaría cerca de \$1,500 millones.

Con TRIO, los estudiantes reciben atención individualizada que los puede ayudar a superar las causas de su desempeño académico deficiente. Los trabajadores de TRIO se especializan en atender la pobreza, la desatención y otras desventajas sociales, ya que existe el acuerdo dentro de la organización de que se deben atender todos los aspectos del sistema educativo con el fin de mejorar el sistema para todos los estudiantes.

En la actualidad, el programa ya ha ayudado a millones de estudiantes graduados de la universidad. Si se le da la oportunidad, podría ayudar a millones más con la fórmula personalizada que le ha dado buenos resultados durante 40 años.

(Las autoras realizan su internado, durante el trimestre de primavera, con ASPIRA, una organización nacional que se especializa en programas para el desarrollo de liderato en jóvenes hispanos. Haydee Núñez estudia en la Universidad de Pensilvania en Filadelfia. Elvira Cortez estudia en la Universidad de California en Los Angeles, y Caroline Misan estudia en la Universidad George Washington en Washington, D.C.).

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

El Editor

Have a Safe & Good Day!



Haydee Núñez, Elvira Cortez y Caroline Misan

Los fondos para los populares programas educativos Upward Bound y Talent Search se eliminarán en el presupuesto propuesto por el presidente Bush para el año 2006.

Upward Bound se incluyó en el programa Guerra contra la Pobreza del ex presidente Lyndon B. Johnson para ayudar a los veteranos y a estudiantes de escuela secundaria a realizar estudios universitarios.

Un año más tarde se desarrolló Talent Search, así como otros programas como Student Support Services (Servicios de Apoyo a los Estudiantes) y Veterans Upward Bound, que conformarían TRIO, el conjunto de modelos del Departamento de Educación dirigido a preparar a los estudiantes para los estudios universitarios.

Al eliminar estos programas, el gobierno de Bush proyecta expandir el programa Que Ningún Niño se Quede Atrás, (NCLB por sus siglas en inglés), dirigido a estudiantes de escuela superior. Por supuesto, ambos programas, TRIO y NCLB comparten el mismo objetivo de preparar a los estudiantes para los estudios universitarios, pero NCLB sólo proveerá estándares nacionales para evaluar a los estudiantes, lo que no compara con la orientación y el asesoramiento académico individualizados que reciben los estudiantes en el programa TRIO.

Los programas de Talent Search brindan servicio a jóvenes que cursan desde el sexto hasta el duodécimo grado al ofrecerles orientaciones en las que se presenta información relacionada con el ingreso a universidades, becas y diferentes programas de ayuda financiera.

Esta intervención temprana ayuda a estudiantes provenientes de familias en las cuales ninguno de los padres tiene un grado universitario y cuyos ingresos familiares son menores de \$24,000.

Upward Bound también ayuda a preparar a los estudiantes jóvenes para estudios superiores al ofrecerles instrucción sobre literatura, composición, matemáticas y ciencia en recintos universitarios después de clases, los sábados y durante el verano.

Aproximadamente 450,000 estudiantes de escasos recursos económicos se han beneficiado de los servicios que ofrecen Upward Bound y Talent Search en más de 1,400 recintos universitarios. Esta cifra no incluye a cerca de 5,000 veteranos, quie-

nes, después de dedicar un tiempo al servicio militar, pueden acceder a servicios de apoyo académico a través del programa Upward Bound for Veterans.

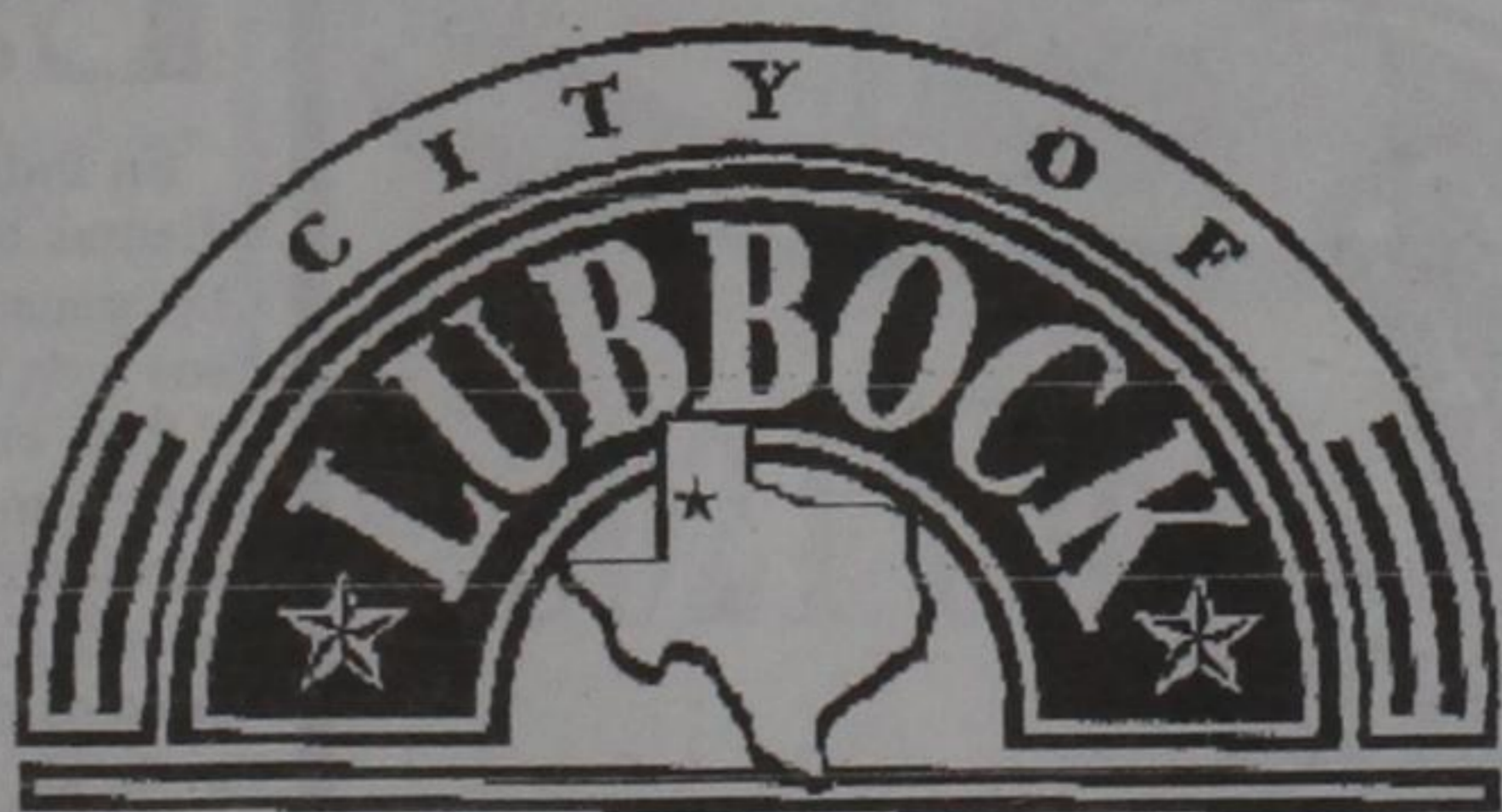
En la actualidad, 37 por ciento de los estudiantes de TRIO son caucásicos, 35 por ciento afroamericanos, 19 por ciento hispanos, 4 por ciento indígenas norteamericanos y 4 por ciento asiáticos americanos. Más de 15,500 tienen discapacidades.

Los críticos han argumentado que los programas TRIO casi no han tenido efecto en las tasas de inscripción de sus participantes en las universidades. Sin embargo, un estudio del Departamento de Educación de los Estados Unidos en 1997 encontró que, desde temprano, el programa Upward Bound impacta a sus participantes de dos maneras.

En primer lugar, los estudiantes

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The City of Lubbock, TX (population 201,212) will be accepting applications for Police Officer. All completed applications for this exam must be turned in to the Human Resources Department by 5:00 PM on Friday, April 1, 2005 or at Frenship High School from 7:00 am - 8:00 am on Saturday, April 2, 2005. Applications may be picked up at two locations: the Human Resources Department AT 1625 13TH Street, in Room 104, Monday - Friday. Or, at the front desk of the Lubbock Police Department, 1015 9th Street, Monday - Friday after 5:00 PM, and all day weekends. **YOU DO NOT NEED TO MEMORIZE FOR THIS EXAM. The test consists of Mathematics, Reading Comprehension and Grammar.** Applicants must be 21 years of age; and not have reached his/her 36th birthday at the time of entrance into the Police Academy, unless the applicant has five (5) years prior police or military experience, in which case the applicant must not have reached his/her 45th birthday at the time of entrance into the Police Academy. The Police Entrance Exam will be given on Saturday, April 2, 2005 at Frenship High School located at 82nd and FM 179 in Wolfforth, TX at 8:00 AM. All applicants should plan to arrive at 7:30 AM. For more information please call 775-2311 or 1-800-621-0793.
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Last-minute talks not enough as NHL, cancels season

The NHL canceled what little was left of the season Wednesday after a series of last-minute offers were rejected on the final day of negotiations.

A lockout over a salary cap shut down the game before it ever got a chance to start in October. Now the NHL, already low on the popularity scale in the United States, becomes the first major pro sports league in North America to lose an entire season to a labor dispute.

"As I stand before you today, it is my sad duty to announce ... it no longer is practical to conduct even an abbreviated season," commissioner Gary Bettman said. "Accordingly, I have no choice but to announce the formal cancellation of play for 2004-05."

"This is a sad, regrettable day that all of us wish could have been avoided," he said. Bettman said the sides would

continue working to get an agreement.

"We're planning to have hockey next season," he said.

Gary Bettman says the NHL is still planning to play next season after the 2004-05 campaign is canceled by the lockout. (AP)

A few hours later, NHLPA executive director Bob Goodenow stressed that the players had given a lot of ground. "Every offer by the players moved in the owners' direction," Goodenow said at a press conference in Toronto, where the union is based.

"Keep one thing perfectly clear," he said. "The players never asked for more money -- they just asked for a marketplace."

"The scary part now for hockey is do the fans come back? We're not baseball, we're not the national pastime," Nashville Predators forward Jim McKenzie said.

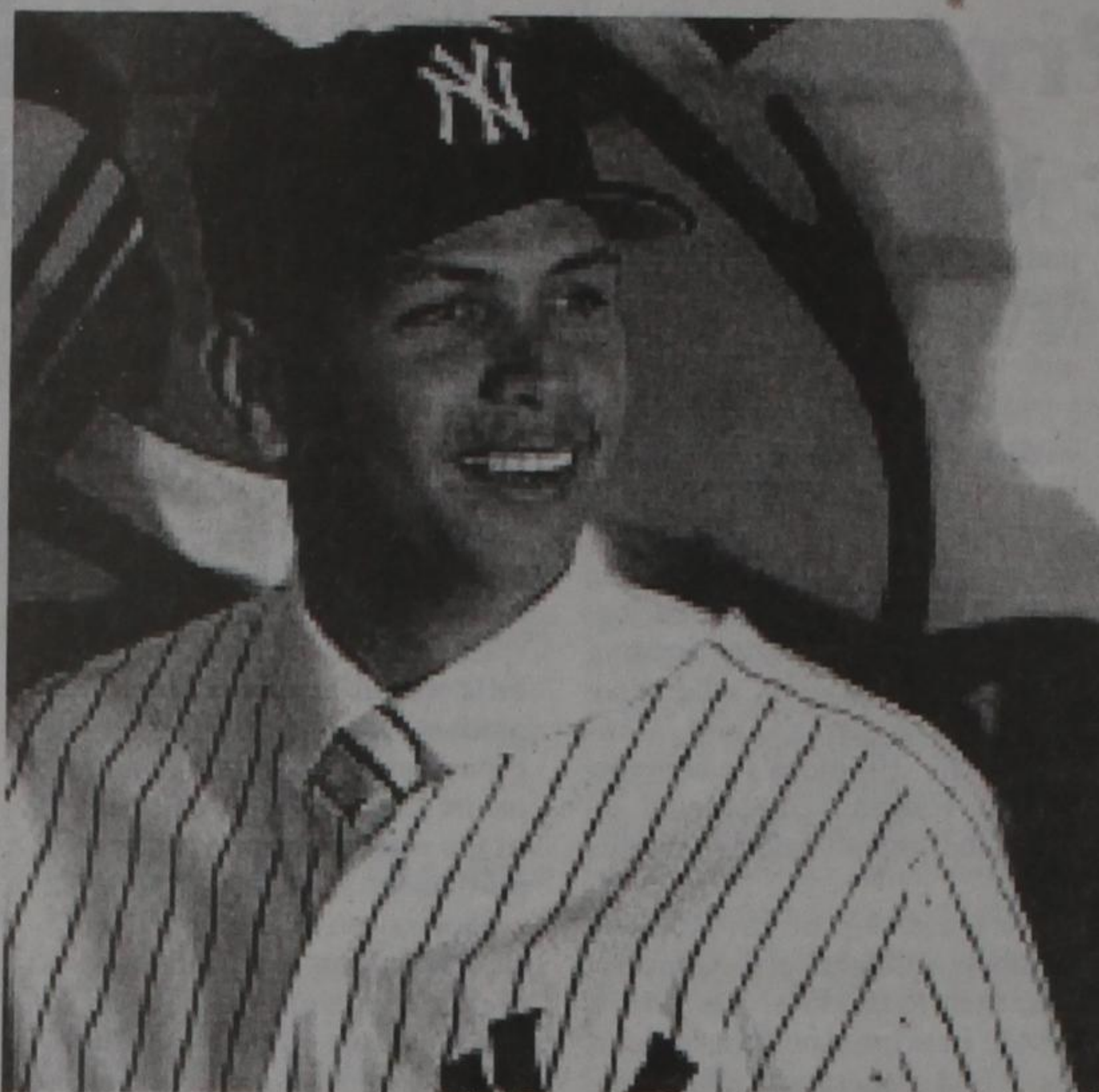
The league and players associa-

tion traded a flurry of proposals and letters Tuesday night, but could never agree on a cap. The players proposed \$49 million per team; the owners said \$42.5 million. But a series of conditions and fine print in both proposals made the offers farther apart than just \$6.5 million per team.

"We weren't as close as people were speculating," Bettman said.

Although Bettman was unequivocal in announcing the cancellation, Detroit Red Wings captain Steve Yzerman held out hope that some kind of a miracle was still possible.

"If you read into what (Bettman) said, it sounds like there is still an opportunity to get things done," Yzerman said. "The principles are there to make a deal, so I still think something can happen in the next day or two, because we're really not that far apart."



Trot Nixon added fuel to the Red Sox-Yankees rivalry on Tuesday by criticizing Alex Rodriguez even before the first spring training workout for either team.

Boston's outfielder praised Rodriguez's playing ability but said New York's third baseman wasn't the "Yankee type."

"I don't look at him as that. He might be in a lot of people's eyes," Nixon said. "He's done some great things on the field. He's one of the best baseball players in the game and probably will be when it's all said and done."

"But when people ask me about the Yankees, I tell them about (Derek) Jeter and Bernie Williams and (Jorge) Posada. I don't tell them about Rodriguez. ... He can't stand up to Jeter in my book or Bernie Williams or Posada."

Rodriguez's spokesman, Steve Fortunato, said he could not reach A-Rod for comment.

Nixon also criticized Rodriguez for slapping the ball away from Red Sox pitcher Bronson Arroyo along the first-base line during

Boston's Nixon comes out ripping A-Rod

Game 6 of the AL Championship Series and then complaining when he was called out.

Boston's Trot Nixon respects many Yanks, but not A-Rod. "You're the one that swung the bat and hit that little number down there," he said of Rodriguez.

Boston became the first major-league team to overcome a 3-0 postseason deficit and beat the Yankees for the AL pennant, then went on to sweep St. Louis for its first World Series title since 1918.

Yankees position players report Sunday and start workouts Feb. 22. Red Sox pitchers and catchers are due in camp by Thursday with the first full squad workout scheduled for Tuesday. Nixon has been in Fort Myers since last week.

He didn't say that A-Rod had criticized his workout regimen. But Nixon did say that Rodriguez boasted about his own regimen.

"Like Rodriguez says," Nixon said, "he's running stairs at 6 in the morning while I'm sleeping and taking my kids to school. I'm like, well I'm not a deadbeat dad, Alex."

On Nov. 18, Rodriguez's wife gave birth to a daughter.

"He's got a kid now, too, so I guess he'll have his limo driver take her to school," Nixon said.

Red Raiders Stun No. 2 Kansas on Second OT TEXAS TECH 80, KANSAS 79



Darryl Dora celebrates his game-winning 3-point shot in second overtime.

"We missed some opportunities to win, both defensively and offensively. So maybe it was great that we kind of won in sort of a spectacular fashion with a 3-point shot."

Hispanics limited to health care by language and racism

Language barriers and discrimination in the Department of Human Services have limited the access to health care to Hispanics who can't speak English, a study revealed.

According to the investigation carried out by the National Raza Council, 80% of Hispanic residents in this capital have had to face at least one serious obstacle to obtain medical services by the DHS.

Murguía said the access to medical services and basic attention is just limited to a small group of people due to the language barrier "this is a public health crisis that affects us all".

"Our analysis found out Spanish-language Hispanics experienced a discrimination rate of 20 to 30% when visiting the DHS facilities", Bruce E. Kahn, ERC Director stated.

The study revealed that some users had to answer inappropriate questions that were not relevant to their needs.

Follow-up telephone calls also revealed that two out of three people who dealt with Spanish speakers did not speak Spanish themselves.

"This is a proof of the lack of attention there is when providing services to Hispanic non-English speakers", he said.

Juan Romagoza called this situation "unacceptable" mostly because of the existence of a federal law which guarantees adequate linguistic services for people who can't speak English.

"There have been certain improvements, but this study proves the problem to be far from solved", Romagoza, CEO of La Clinica del Pueblo, a non-profit communitarian bilingual and bicultural medical institution.

As a result of this study, the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs (WLC) group has started to document the cases to discuss them with the city's authorities to find a solution to this problem.

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En India las lentejas son ingredientes básicos de la dieta diaria, las consumen en ensaladas, guisos y en nutritivos caldos.

Rica en ácido fólico y potasio, esta leguminosa puede ser una excelente alternativa a la carne en la época de Cuaresma, sobre todo si no es muy amigo/a del pescado ni de los productos de mar.

Existen alrededor de una docena de variedades de lentejas, aunque la más popular es una pequeña de color entre verde y café. También hay de color negro, amarillo, rojo y naranja.

Las lentejas son originarias del centro de Asia y son tan antiguas que ya se habla de ellas en la Biblia, en el libro de Génesis. Actualmente los principales productores mundiales son Turquía, India, Canadá, China y Siria, pero su consumo en casi todo el mundo.

En India generalmente combinan las lentejas con arroz, pero la verdad es que se pueden comer solas, en ricas ensaladas o sopas. Son deliciosas en puré y preparadas en forma de croquetas, *tam-*
continúa en la página 5

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Viene de la pagina 4

bién se hacen en harina para elaborar panes o añadir más proteína a los cereales.

Las lentejas son muy baratas y con un poco de ingenio y creatividad a la hora de servir las podría impresionar a su familia como si le ofreciera un costoso manjar.

En los supermercados se encuentra con facilidad lentejas de cualquier color, pero tenga cuidado con los colores a la hora de cocinarlas, ya que unas son más duras que otras. Las lentejas café se cocinan en aproximadamente 60 minutos, mientras que las de color naranja lo hacen en 20 ó 30 minutos. En una olla de presión las lentejas café se cocinan en 15 ó 20 minutos, y las de color naranja en cinco minutos.

El tiempo de cocción también depende del uso que usted vaya a darles. Para ensaladas deben quedar duritas, suaves al morderlas, pero que se separen entre sí; para las sopas, si se puede pasar un poquito la cocción para que queden espesas.

De interés
Las lentejas tienen muchos elementos nutritivos. Son ricas en hierro, fósforo, magnesio, zinc y vitamina B6.

Una taza de lentejas tiene aproximadamente 116 calorías.

No es necesario lavar las lentejas antes de cocinarlas, pero sí es recomendable enjuagarlas para eliminar cualquier piedrita pequeña que pudiera venir entre ellas.

Las lentejas que se enjuagan en agua hirviendo antes de cocinarse son de más fácil digestión.

¡Buen provecho!
Si tiene preguntas, comentarios o quiere conocer más trucos de cocina o aprender nuevas recetas, escriba a "La Opinión", Vida y Estilo, 700 S. Flower St., Suite 3100, Los Angeles CA 90017 o envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a vidayestilo@laopinion.com.

Pescado Ennegrecido Tradicional

(Cortesía de Red Lobster)

Para 4 porciones

Ingredientes:
1 cda. de tomillo fresco, finamente cortado (o 1 cda. de tomillo seco molido)

1 cda. de mejorana, finamente cortada (o 1 cda. de mejorana seca)

1 cda. de páprika
1 cda. de pimienta roja molida
1 cda. de pimienta negra partida gruesa

1 cda. de sal kosher o sal marina
1 cda. de pimienta de cayena (opcional)

1/2 taza de mantequilla aclarada o aceite de oliva

4 porciones de pescado de 8-10 oz., sin piel (utilice pescado rojo, pargo rojo, mero, tilapia o bagre)

Preparación:
Puede cocinar el pescado ennegrecido o dorarlo.

Ennegrecido:
1. Para ennegrecerlo, necesitará un sartén de hierro fundido que pueda soportar el calor intenso y que permita que el contenido se ennegrezca o dore de manera uniforme. El sartén deberá alcanzar los 500 grados (se recomienda cocinar al aire libre en una parrilla o en el interior, con una ventilación adecuada, ya que este método crea demasiado humo). Tomará aproximadamente 10 minutos a fuego fuerte, hasta que el sartén se caliente.

2. Deje reposar el pescado a temperatura ambiente durante algunos minutos. Sumerja completamente el pescado en mantequilla clarificada o aceite de oliva.

3. Espolvoree de forma uniforme el tomillo, la mejorana, la páprika, la pimienta roja molida, la pimienta negra, la sal y la pimienta de cayena (si lo desea picante) sobre el lado de la piel del pescado. No coloque ni presione el pescado en los condimentos (para equilibrar el sabor del pescado y éstos).

4. Coloque el pescado sazonado en el sartén caliente.

5. A medida que el pescado se cocina del lado condimentado, sazone de manera uniforme el otro lado del pescado.

6. Dé vuelta al pescado con frecuencia para que el condimento no se quemé (no es lo mismo ennegrecerlo que quemarlo). Al darle vuelta, el

pescado mantendrá la humedad (el calor directo hará que el pescado pierda el líquido y se seque). Además, no descuide el sartén en ningún momento.

Pescado Ennegrecido Tradicional/Página 2
7. El pescado deberá cocinarse de 6 a 8 minutos, según su tamaño y grosor (la temperatura interna deberá alcanzar los 150 grados). Si es necesario, reduzca el fuego cuando esté terminando de cocinarlo para reducir las posibilidades de que se quemé o que salpique demasiado aceite.

8. Si va a cocinar varias porciones de pescado, no olvide limpiar el sartén con una toalla seca, de modo que los restos de condimentos que hayan quedado en el sartén no se quemén ni se transfieran al siguiente pescado.

Dorado:
1. Dorar el pescado es un proceso casi igual que el de ennegrecerlo, excepto por el sartén que debe ser antiadherente. La temperatura deberá alcanzar los 350 grados. Esto aumentará el tiempo necesario para cocinarlo, debido a que la temperatura es inferior. Además, puede cocinar el pescado en la cocina, sin problemas de humo, siempre y cuando su estufa tenga un extractor.

2. Sumerja completamente el pescado en mantequilla clarificada o aceite de oliva.

3. Espolvoree los condimentos sobre el pescado de manera uniforme.

4. Coloque el pescado en el sartén caliente y condimentelo del otro lado.

5. Dé vuelta al pescado con frecuencia, de modo que los condimentos no se quemén.

6. El pescado deberá cocinarse de 6 a 8 minutos (la temperatura interna deberá alcanzar los 150 grados) según su tamaño y grosor. Si es necesario, reduzca el fuego cuando esté terminando de cocinarlo para reducir las posibilidades de que se quemé.

7. Si va a cocinar varias porciones de pescado, no olvide limpiar el sartén con una toalla seca, de modo que los restos de condimentos que hayan quedado en el sartén no se quemén ni se transfieran al siguiente pescado.

Acompañantes Recomendados:
Puede servir el pescado ennegrecido o dorado con arroz o arroz silvestre, frijoles negros, judías verdes condimentadas o vegetales a la parrilla.

Recetas
Ensalada de lentejas, queso feta y eneldo

Ingredientes
1 1/4 tazas de lentejas verdes, lavadas y escurridas

3 dientes de ajo, pelados y machados
3 hojas de laurel
2 zanahorias medianas, peladas y cortadas en cubitos finos
1/4 de taza de aceite de oliva extravirgen

2 cucharadas de jugo fresco de limón
1 tallo de apio, cortado en cubitos finos
3 rábanos picados en cubitos finos
2 cucharadas de eneldo fresco finamente picado
8 tazas de hojas mixtas verdes de ensalada
8 onzas de queso feta, en grumos

Sal y pimienta negra recién molida, al gusto
Preparación
En una olla mediana coloque las lentejas, el ajo y las hojas de laurel con cuatro tazas de agua. Deje que hierva a fuego moderado, luego reduzca el calor de la estufa y cocine por aproximadamente 15 minutos.

Añada una cucharadita de sal y las zanahorias; continúe cocinando hasta que las zanahorias y las lentejas estén tiernas, como 10 minutos más. Luego escurra y descarte el ajo y las hojas de laurel.

Mientras tanto, prepare el aderezo combinando en un recipiente grande el aceite y el jugo de limón. Sazone con sal al gusto.

Incorpore en el recipiente del aderezo las lentejas y las zanahorias. Agregue el apio, los rábanos y el eneldo. Sazone con sal y pimienta y deje enfriar por aproximadamente 10 minutos.

Para servir, divida las hojas verdes de ensalada en platos individuales y encima coloque una o dos cucharadas de la ensalada de lentejas. Espolvoree con queso feta y sirva.

Los Recortes del Presupuesto de Bush

viene de la primera pagina

Algunos programas recibirán pequeños aumentos, como el aumento de \$304 millones sobre la cantidad de \$2,000 millones asignada para el año fiscal 2005 a los centros de salud en áreas con limitados recursos médicos. Este aumento forma parte de la propuesta de Bush de crear, para el 2006, 1,200 centros en condados de suma pobreza.

La Agencia Federal para el Desarrollo de la Pequeña Empresa (SBA por sus siglas en inglés), que tiene varios programas orientados a los empresarios hispanos y afro americanos, también se encuentra en agenda para sufrir recortes importantes en sus fondos. Dirigida por Héctor Barreto, la SBA recibirá \$593 millones, \$85 millones menos de los que recibió para el año fiscal 2005.

"Lo que una vez fue una agencia a nivel del gabinete presidencial, con un presupuesto de \$1,000 millones y un rol importante en el proceso de toma de decisiones, se ha convertido, lamentablemente, en el caparazón de una agencia," afirma la representante Nydia Velázquez (demócrata por Nueva York), miembro de más alto rango de la minoría del Comité de Pequeños Negocios de la Cámara.

Entre los programas señalados para eliminarse se encuentran Microloan, que proporciona ayuda de hasta \$35,000 y asesoría técnica a pequeños negocios, nuevos y en desarrollo, y HUBZone, que brinda incentivos a negocios para crear empleos en comunidades pobres. El Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los Estados Unidos enfrenta un recorte de 11 por ciento de sus fondos. Uno de sus programas, el Programa del Fondo Gratuito Global para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG por sus siglas en inglés), diseñado para facilitar fondos a los albergues para gente sin hogar y a los centros para personas de tercera edad y para proporcionar viviendas a un costo razonable, podría eliminarse.

Si el presidente está seriamente interesado en exigir que se cumpla con todos los recortes que ha propuesto para su programa doméstico, tendrá que librar una gran batalla para lograrlo. Sheila Crowley, la presidenta de la Coalición Nacional de Vivienda para Personas de Bajos Ingresos, fija claramente la línea de batalla: "El Congreso deberá rechazar estas prioridades sesgadas".

(La corresponsal Rosa Ramírez, de Hispanic Link, preparó este informe. Los miembros de la redacción Patricia Guadalupe, Jarrett Acey y Edwin Reyes colaboraron en el reportaje).
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Trio of Interns Come to Denfense of Trio Program

By Haydee Núñez, Elvira Cortez and Caroline Misan

Funds for the popular education programs Upward Bound and Talent Search would be eliminated in President Bush's proposed 2006 budget.

Upward Bound was included in President Lyndon B. Johnson's War on Poverty to help veterans and high school students pursue a college education.

Talent Search was developed a year later, as were several other programs including Student Support Services and Veterans Upward Bound, making up the Department of Education TRIO college-preparatory models.

With their elimination, the Bush Administration plans to expand the President's No Child Left Behind Act, which targets high school students. Of course, both TRIO and NCLB have the similar purpose of preparing students for college, but the latter will only provide nationally set standards for testing - something that does not compare to the one-on-one academic counseling and guidance students receive with the TRIO program.

The Talent Search programs serve young people in grades six through 12 by providing counseling services that present information regarding college admissions, scholarships and various financial aid programs.

This early intervention helps students from families where neither parent graduated from college, and family earnings are under \$24,000.

Upward Bound also helps young students prepare for higher education by offering instruction in literature, composition, mathematics and science on college campuses after school, on Saturdays, and during the summer.

With more than 1,400 college campuses offering Upward Bound and Talent Search programs, roughly 450,000 students from disadvantaged backgrounds have been helped. This number does not include some 5,000 veterans who, through the Upward Bound for Veterans Program, attain access to academic support services after dedicating time to military service.

Currently, 37 percent of TRIO students are white, 35 percent are African American, 19 percent Hispanic, 4 percent Native American, and 4 percent Asian American. More than 15,500 have disabilities.

Critics have argued that the TRIO programs have had virtually no effect on the college enrollment rates of its participants. However, a study conducted by the U.S. Department of Education in 1997 found that two impacts emerge early on from Upward Bound.

First, students who participate in it complete more schooling than students who do not.

Second, the program has a positive impact on the number of academic courses participants take

during high school. These programs are unique in several ways, including the one-on-one counselor relationships and their focus on early intervention to keep students on a track to college success. Students benefiting from this distinctive formula are twice as likely to remain in college and four times as likely to earn a degree.

With much success, two million TRIO students have graduated from college. Alumni from Upward Bound and Talent Search consist of doctors, lawyers, administrators, engineers, government officials and many other leaders in the public and private spheres of corporate America.

Even with the great achievements of the programs, with a combined budget of \$460 million, only 7 percent of eligible students are actually served. TRIO programs need to receive more funding, not less, to serve all the eligible students who would benefit.

While no government program is ever perfect, the flaws present in the No Child Left Behind law make it more imperative that programs such as those provided by TRIO exist. Without a significant increase in their funding, they will not be able to maintain

and develop their services to assist those eligible students who are not being helped.

President Bush is requesting to reduce TRIO funding for 2006 in order to shift high-school-related TRIO resources to the proposed High School Intervention initiative. However, the No Child Left Behind High School Intervention initiative would not be helped by much, nor be substantially affected from the funds received from eliminating TRIO since his initiative is projected to cost about \$1.5 billion.

With TRIO, students receive individualized attention that can help them overcome the source of poor academic performance. Poverty, neglect and other social disadvantages are issues TRIO workers specialize in dealing with because there is an understanding within the organization that one must address all aspects of the education system to improve it for all students.

The program has already helped millions of present-day college graduates. Given the opportunity, it would help millions more with a personalized formula that has worked for 40 years.

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

**In Memory
Ronnie Nelms Lyons
1963-2005**

He was a friend. A person I loved and enjoyed throughout his lifetime and I can say that his life brought happiness to me and my family. As a neighbor he was always there to help in what ever my family and I needed. I will remember all the good times and the bad and I will remember him as being part of my life that I will cherish for the rest of my life. Thank you Ronnie and may you rest in Peace.

Tus Amigos
Alex & Cindy and Family

**En Memoria
Francisco M. "Cisco" Gutierrez
1927-2005**

Un amigo del Barrio, una persona que siempre estaba allí y se preocupaba por su prójimo. El Señor Gutierrez era un amigo de todos y le agradecemos todo su trabajo por nuestra gente. Que descanse en Paz.

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alzheimer's association

Respuesta: línea 6, palabra 5.

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Síntoma No. 3



Texas Tech Vietnam Center Hosts Fifth Triennial Symposium

LUBBOCK - Parallels between U.S. attempts to build a separate nation in South Vietnam and today's efforts to establish Iraq as a democratic country will be discussed by leading historians at the Texas Tech University Vietnam Center's fifth Triennial Symposium March 17-19.

Appearing on a panel March 17 will be Marc Jason Gilbert, a history professor at North Georgia College and State University, who will compare nation building attempts in South Vietnam to the January elections in Iraq; John Prados, a senior analyst with the National Security Archive, who will compare intelligence issues such as the interrogation of prisoners during the Vietnam War and at Abu Graib prison in Iraq; and Edwin Moise, a history professor at Clemson University, who will compare the Gulf of Tonkin incident, used to justify war in Vietnam, with the specter of weapons of mass destruction, used to justify conflict in Iraq.

This year's symposium falls during three major anniversaries dealing with U.S.-Vietnam relations: the 40th anniversary of the United States' commitment of

troops to South Vietnam, the 30th anniversary of the fall of Saigon and the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two nations.

"A lot of people draw comparisons between Iraq and Vietnam, but they don't have enough information to make an informed comparison," said James Reckner, director of the Texas Tech Vietnam Center. "These historians will shed more light on the parallels and differences between the two conflicts."

Sessions on March 19 (Saturday) will address the Vietnam War's effect on the 2004 elections. Representatives from Swift Boat Veterans for Truth, who ran commercials questioning presidential candidate John Kerry's Vietnam record, and Vietnam Veterans Against the War, will speak at those sessions. Jerome Corsi, coauthor of "Unfit for Command," will be among the speakers.

A panel will discuss the normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations March 17 (Thursday). Other topics include teaching about the Vietnam War, entertainment of troops during the conflict, the consequences of Agent Orange

use, and music and humor during the war, including discussions on civilian protest and folk music of the period.

Representatives from the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) will also hold a panel discussion. The Vietnam Archive at Texas Tech has provided JPAC with clues on the whereabouts of Americans lost during the war.

Retired Army Maj. Gen. Ken Bowra, a special operations officer who served in Vietnam and Cambodia, will give the keynote address. Bowra commanded US forces in Bosnia and NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Reckner founded the Vietnam Center in 1989, and it now houses the largest archive of Vietnam War-related material outside the U.S. government's collection. The center's Virtual Vietnam Archive, accessible online, contains more than 2 million pages of documentation relevant to the conflict, including photographs, audio, scanned documents, artifacts, maps, videos and oral histories. It is accessible at <http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/virtuarchive/index.htm>.

The most current version of the symposium schedule is available at <http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu>.

Televisa dice no a Univisión

Las estrellas de Televisa brillarán por su ausencia en Miami la semana próxima, en la ceremonia de los Premios Lo Nuestro a la música latina de la cadena de televisión Univisión.

Docenas de artistas bajo contrato exclusivo con la poderosa cadena mexicana—incluyendo al comediante Eugenio Derbez, que había sido anunciado como animador—se han retirado de la gala de premios, en respuesta a un memo que Televisa envió la semana pasada, anunciando la prohibición.

Daily Variety reportó en su edición del lunes que el memo de Televisa fue enviado horas después de que Univisión nombrara, la semana pasada, a Ray Rodríguez como nuevo presidente y jefe de operaciones (COO) de la cadena.

Según el diario, la prohibición fue emitida por Alejandro Benítez, gerente general de talento de Televisa. El memo, firmado por Nagelly Arouesty, gerente de talento de la cadena mexicana, ordena que los artistas de Televisa quedan cancelados de "todos los programas, emisiones y especiales de Univisión hasta que el Sr. Benítez dé instrucciones de lo contrario".

El memo no ofrece explicación por la prohibición.

La decisión de Televisa afectaría no sólo al especial de Lo Nuestro—que Univisión transmitirá en vivo desde Miami el próximo jueves 24 de febrero—si no a todos los programas de entrevistas y espectáculos que la cadena estadounidense y su afiliada Telefutura producen en Miami. La mayoría de los invitados en programas de entrevistas como Despierta América, Don Francisco presenta, El Gordo y la Flaca y Escándalo al mediodía son artistas del conglomerado mexicano.

El martes Univisión no había emitido comentario alguno sobre el memo de Televisa, principal proveedor y socio minoritario de la cadena estadounidense.

"La compañía no ofrece comentarios sobre asuntos confidenciales concernientes a su relación con sus socios", dijo una portavoz que pidió no ser identificada.

Varias llamadas a ejecutivos de Univisión en Miami del martes no fueron contestadas.

Según Daily Variety, Univisión intentaba reemplazar esta semana a 23 artistas de Televisa confirmados para Lo Nuestro, incluyendo a Derbez.

El diario especializado informó que el memo fue una reacción inmediata al nombramiento de Rodríguez, decisión que no fue del

agrado de altos ejecutivos de Televisa ni de la empresa venezolana Venevisión, que juntas poseen un 25% de las acciones de Univisión. Según reportes, los jefes de Televisa y Venevisión, Emilio Azcárraga Jean y Gustavo Cisneros, no fueron consultados por el director general y CEO de Univisión, A. Jerrold Perenchio, antes de nombrar a Rodríguez al

"I'm an artist for the common people", Marco Antonio Solis

Mexican singer Marco Antonio Solis, who will perform at the closing night of the 2005 Viña del Mar Festival, next Monday, said that he is "an artist for the common people" and maintained that during his performances he "sings for the people".

"The people have made me what I am", emphasized the songwriter of "Si no te hubieras ido" in a telephone conversation to Chilean daily newspaper Las Ultimas Noticias and added "this is a long career and it's the audience who continues to support it".

"El Buki", who has great success in Chile, added that his audience are always loyal "and I always have to be thankful for that. I have some Chilean friends in Los Angeles, and they're always telling me what's going on in Chile".

During these days, the Mexican distributes his time between collaborations with Venezuelan Jose Luis Rodriguez "El Puma", his fellow citizens Paulina Rubio and Luis Miguel, as well as Puerto Rican Olga Tañón.

About his performance at the mythical Quinta Vergara, Solis indicated that "it's a great responsibility to close the Festival. Is a great honor to participate and I would give my heart and soul, to do something nice".

The International Song Festival of Viña del Mar "is nervousness and adrenaline, is participation and an important platform that prevails to me. I just want things to come out well. I'm going to reach the crowd with humility", asserted.

After Viña, Marco Antonio Solis will do a Chilean tour to start in Baquedano next February 23, to perform two days later at the southern city of Concepcion and finally close in Santiago on the 27th.

puesto número dos de la cadena.

Rodríguez, quien ocupa un puesto que ha estado vacante en la cadena por cinco años, es visto como sucesor aparente de Perenchio cuando el septuagenario ejecutivo se jubile.

Además de socio minoritario, Televisa es el principal proveedor de programación para Univisión. Bajo un contrato exclusivo vigente hasta el 2017, Televisa produce la mayoría de las telenovelas que transmite Univisión y que consistentemente se colocan en los primeros lugares de audiencia en Estados Unidos.

A la par del acuerdo, los actores de telenovelas de Televisa son invitados frecuentes en los programas de Univisión.

La prohibición de Televisa no afectaría a la gran mayoría de los artistas nominados, músicos que graban para empresas multinacionales y que no están bajo contrato con Televisa. Entre dichos artistas, que sí han confirmado su participación en Lo Nuestro, se cuentan los cantantes Chayanne, David Bisbal, Paulina Rubio, Marc Anthony, Don Omar, Daddy Yankee y Alejandro Sanz.

Oscar(r) Telecast to be Simulcast in Spanish

BEVERLY HILLS, CA - Next Sunday night's presentation of the 77th Academy Awards(r) will be simultaneously translated and broadcast with a Spanish-language SAP audio track, Frank Pierson, president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, announced today.

Two female and two male translators from SMartSports, Inc., will cover the evening as they did for the past three years, said Álvaro Martín, president of SMartSports. "This allows us maximum flexibility in covering what will be an event that emphasizes improvisation and quick interpretation, as well as multiple combinations of presenters and honorees," Martín said.

"The Oscar(r) show will be very challenging for our talent, as there are many humorous asides that sometimes only Hollywood insiders can fully appreciate," Martín said. "Some of the humor is idiosyncratic, and thus difficult to translate. But I have great confidence in the abilities of our crew to deliver as complete and faithful a version of this experience to Spanish-preferred households as possible."

Financial Aid Deadlines Announced

LEVELLAND - March 1 and June 10 are critical deadlines for students planning to apply for financial aid to help them attend college.

March 1 is priority deadline to apply for summer federal financial aid, and June 10 is priority financial aid deadline for the **March 1 Scholarship Application Deadline at SPC**

LEVELLAND - March 1 is the scholarship application deadline for the 2005-2006 academic year at South Plains College.

A variety of scholarships are available, including college-wide, non-traditional student, program specific/departamental and activity scholarships. Special scholarships through Little Dribblers and United Cotton Growers are also available.

A scholarship committee will rank applicants, and the SPC Scholarship Office will assign scholarships. Scholarships will be announced by June 1.

Students can apply online at www.southplainscollege.edu/sc/scholarships/. The scholarship application is also available in the back of the general catalog.

"Students need to make sure they follow the check list and complete all relevant items on the scholarship application form, since we cannot process an incomplete application," said Robbie Gage, scholarship coordinator.

College-wide scholarships require ACT or SAT scores and are open to full-time and part-time students. Program specific or departmental scholarships require listing a college major and major code, which can be found in the back of the general catalog.

Most scholarships range from \$100 to \$500 a semester.

For more information, contact the SPC Scholarship Office at 894-9611, ext. 2218 or 2219.

34th Street property owners invited to Town Hall Meeting

Approximately 900 property owners along 34th Street, including businesses and churches, have been invited to a Town Hall Meeting on Monday, February 21, at 7 p.m. in the auditorium at Coronado High School, 3307 Vicksburg.

Councilman Gary O. Boren is driving the revitalization of the 34th Street Corridor, and he said he wants merchants and small business owners to tell the City Council "what you would like see take place on 34th that would benefit, promote, and prosper your business."

Previous meetings have garnered input from residents along the corridor for the Revitalization and Stabilization Plan for the neighborhoods, and now Boren wants to give the business owners an opportunity to voice their concerns.

"We want to make 34th Street a prosperous pro-business corridor for these small business owners," said Boren. "There are currently several million-dollar bond projects on the books to fix up the streets, thoroughfare, intersections, and water and sewer lines on 34th street."

The City will share with these small businesses, service companies, and retail shops owners opportunities that will be offered to them in the form of tax incentives, tax abatement and investment zones as tools to promote and expand their businesses."

2005-2006 academic year, according to South Plains College financial aid director Jimann Batenhorst. She emphasized that students need to start early on the application process.

"In a perfect scenario, the financial aid process can be completed in 4-6 weeks. But special circumstances can take longer, so students need to apply quickly for financial aid," said Batenhorst.

Financial aid includes the federal Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, Texas Public Education Grant, subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans, federal Parent Plus loans, and federal and Texas college work-study programs.

Tuition and fee exemptions include early high school exemption and fee program, certified educational aides, foster care, TANF, fireman and blind and deaf exemptions.

Batenhorst noted that one step to speed up the application process is to file tax returns online.

Another would be to obtain a pin number online at www.pin.ed.gov. After receiving their pin, students can then apply online for

federal financial aid at www.fafsa.ed.gov. For students attending SPC, they also need to fill out SPC's financial aid forms at www.southplainscollege.edu, which has links to the national federal aid website.

Students planning to pay for college expenses in part or in full with financial aid for the fall semester at SPC must be approved for financial aid by Aug. 10, SPC's pre-registration deadline for payment of tuition and fees, Batenhorst explained. Students who have not paid tuition and fees by that date must register during SPC's regular fall registration and may have to make payment arrangements.

After being accepted for admission to SPC, students will receive a college pin number, which will give them access to CampusConnect, the online system on which they can view their financial aid status and other information online throughout the award year.

More information is available in SPC's 2004-2005 general catalog or by contacting the SPC Financial Aid Office at 806-894-9611, ext. 4661 and 4614.

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