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SOCIEDAD DE LA INFORMACIÓN



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DOCTORADO:  
EL RETRATO SOCIAL DE MÉXICO A TRAVÉS DEL PERIODISMO  
INTERNACIONAL, CASO ESPECÍFICO: EL PASO, TEXAS.

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**PARTE I:**  
**INTRODUCCIÓN, OBJETIVOS,**  
**HIPÓTESIS, METODOLOGÍA Y CONTEXTUALIZACIÓN.**

## 1. Introducción

Hablar de la relación entre México y Estados Unidos es como hablar de un largo matrimonio, no todo es amor y odio, blanco y negro. La colman un sinnúmero de matices, salpicadas por los sucesos políticos, sociales y económicos que le otorga su privilegiada ubicación geográfica.

Dicha relación tan estrecha permite conocer más de cerca la concepción que una sociedad tiene acerca de su contraparte en el país vecino. Es por ello que esta investigación pretende dilucidar el retrato social de México en Estados Unidos a través de un periodismo no adherido a las convenciones, conveniencias y prejuicios del primero, sino uno que con distintos ojos percibe y señala lo que cree real y pertinente para su propia sociedad.

Gracias a la tecnología, a las redes sociales y a la misma prensa, la sociedad occidental se ha obsesionado con la información escrita, un individuo debe saber lo que está pasando cada minuto a su alrededor para demostrar que es parte del mundo, que no vive en la ignorancia y que es un ser culto. Esta exposición indiscriminada lleva al lector a absorber la información que recibe sin ningún tipo de filtro, sin haber antes analizado si la nota que está leyendo fue aprobada por algún instrumento regulador o si refleja de manera veraz la realidad a la que hace alusión.

Si hablamos de la nota roja o tabloide en México, sabemos por ende que siempre ha existido, en los años 30 se reportaban los crímenes un tanto velados y sin imágenes, en las décadas posteriores la fotografía llevó la noticia a un nivel de realismo que raya en lo cínico o falto de humanidad.

La revista semanal *Alarma!*, que tiene sus oficinas en la Cd. de México DF presenta la noticia como sucede, cruda y sin tapujos ni discursos políticamente correctos, simplemente como es. Esta revista aparece en el año de 1963, por una idea del periodista y escritor Carlos Samoaya Lizárraga con la intención de presentar una publicación especializada en asuntos criminales.

La prensa amarillista, sensacionalista o más específicamente la nota roja ha sido siempre un medio para que los ciudadanos mexicanos se percaten de lo que ocurre en la sociedad, no es de extrañar que la imagen que los ciudadanos se forman de su sociedad sea, como el mismo nombre de la publicación lo indica: alarmante. Si bien no hemos emigrado de contexto hasta este punto de nuestra introducción, debido a que intentamos describir brevemente la condición periodística en México, resaltando una de las características actualmente innatas en su práctica, el amarillismo. Suponemos entonces que esta característica lleva a una sociedad hacia un auto reconocimiento inevitable de su realidad, en donde el medio de comunicación funge como máxima autoridad reguladora de verdades a su conveniencia.

Se considera que la prensa analizada en la presente investigación es solo una aproximación a lo que la prensa internacional representa, dado que pertenece solamente a un país extranjero. No compete a esta investigación analizar la prensa de algún otro país, sino valerse del recurso natural geográfico con el que, además, se comparte una interculturalidad. Esta cercanía de culturas nos permite objetivar con mejor precisión las posibles concepciones que creemos se infieren del contexto en cuestión.

Establecido esto, el presente trabajo intenta observar esta condición periodística hacia una realidad ajena a la que se exhibe en México, la prensa estadounidense. No es

menester de esta investigación exponer la condición periodística en términos generales de dicho país, sino particularmente mostrar las actitudes de un periódico perteneciente a una ciudad fronteriza estadounidense, al publicar cualquier tipo de información de su país vecino, México.

La sociedad mexicana está íntimamente ligada a la aceptación de imágenes crudas de sangre y muerte, pero esta relación no siempre ha sido interpretada desde esta perspectiva en el extranjero, especialmente en la actualidad. En el contexto actual de la sociedad mexicana el relato de la muerte que se hace pública no es precisamente parte de un ritual o una ideología, sino de circunstancias generadas por actos criminales, esto genera una atención exacerbada, la cual alimenta una parte fundamental del ser humano: el morbo.

El *Diccionario de la Real Academia de la Lengua Española* (2012) lo define de la siguiente manera:

Morbo. (Del lat. *morbus*). 1. m. enfermedad (alteración de la salud). 2. m. Interés malsano por personas o cosas. 3. m. Atracción hacia acontecimientos desagradables. ~ comicial. 1. m. Med. epilepsia. ~ gálico. 1. m. Med. Bubas o gálico. ~ regio. 1. m. Med. ictericia. tener ~ algo. 1. fr. Producir morbo (interés malsano).

□ V. cólera morbo. (DRAE 2012, Recuperado de <http://www.rae.es/drae/>)

Es el morbo lo que impulsa a las publicaciones amarillistas, el afán de vender y no el de informar, por lo que tanto el lenguaje como el manejo de la información están supeditados a este fin primordial. José Luis Arriaga (2002, *Las funciones* de la nota roja, párr. 17) ofrece una explicación de la utilización del morbo en las notas periodísticas:

La explotación del morbo sigue siendo el centro de la intencionalidad en este tipo de notas, pero con las notas indiciales el género se amplía, porque ya no se da



cuenta solamente de hechos consumados; se especula, se advierte, se declara, se investiga, se denuncia al respecto de los grandes temas. La esencialidad dramática de las notas del género se mantiene, pues se consigue en absoluto el fin del género... no busca tanto informar cómo llamar la atención. La instrumentalidad de la emoción consigue su fin último en esta clase de notas.

En este tipo de publicaciones en los Estados Unidos las notas sobre actos criminales se presentan de manera más disfrazada, sin la crudeza que caracteriza a su contraparte mexicana. Periódicos “serios” como el *New York Times* y otros manejan este tipo de información desde un punto de vista menos dramático, más enfocados hacia la información.

Dado el estrecho contacto de México con Estados Unidos es preponderante conocer la imagen que se proyecta por medio de la prensa estadounidense y si esta imagen está íntimamente influenciada por el contexto del país. Es por ello que en la presente investigación orientaremos nuestra atención específicamente al periódico *El Paso Times*, medio que supone ser un periódico tradicional, imparcial y de mayor influencia en esta zona de la frontera.

Partiendo del supuesto anterior, que la prensa estadounidense proyecta una imagen de México y que esta puede estar influenciada por las condiciones contextuales pertenecientes a los periodos analizados, nos preguntamos si esta imagen o retrato social de México es meramente negativa y si puede ser detectada, medida, analizada e interpretada para comprender mejor la realidad mexicana que este medio pretende exhibir.

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## **2. Objetivos**

### **2.1. Objetivo general.**

### **2.2. Objetivos específicos.**

- a) Cuantificar el número de noticias que se publican en relación a México, Chihuahua o Juárez en la prensa estadounidense.
- b) Identificar los temas publicados sobre México en la prensa analizada y su frecuencia.
- c) Interpretar el mensaje periodístico de cada uno de los artículos de la muestra.

## **3. Hipótesis de la investigación.**

El presente tema presenta diversos aspectos que después de ser analizados pueden derivar en una hipótesis, misma que se plantea de la siguiente manera:

Los mensajes periodísticos que publica la prensa estadounidense sobre México denotan una imagen negativa en la mayoría de sus discursos, estableciendo una realidad social en decadencia.

## 4. Metodología

### 4.1. Tipo de estudio

El presente trabajo acude a un enfoque mixto, que comprende la conjunción de enfoques cuantitativo y cualitativo. Este tipo de enfoque favorece la precisión del análisis, ya que los datos son considerados desde una perspectiva más holística, amplia y completa.

Debido a la gran cantidad de artículos contenidos en el universo de análisis o población se hizo necesaria la elaboración de categorías que ayudaran a facilitar el manejo de información. Después se realizó una codificación en tres subcategorías denominadas Favorable, Neutra y Desfavorable, lo que derivó en un análisis descriptivo que proporcionó la información necesaria para la interpretación del objeto de estudio, concebido como la imagen de México en la prensa estadounidense.

### 4.2. Unidades de Análisis

Las unidades de análisis corresponden a los artículos publicados por el periódico *El Paso Times*, que hacen alusión o describen el contexto de la frontera Juárez-El Paso, Tx., Chihuahua o México. Los periodos seleccionados para este estudio son los siguientes:

- A. *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2004-1 de enero de 2005
- B. *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2009-1 de enero de 2010
- C. *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2014-1 de enero de 2015

Este estudio se enfoca principalmente en la frontera México-Estados Unidos, no obstante cabe mencionar que la información indagada puede llegar a englobar distintas

áreas en ambos países. La temporalidad es la época actual, aunque la información a analizar abarca tres periodos diferentes, comprendidos dentro de la década del 2004 al 2014.

La razón primordial por la cual se decidió analizar estos periodos específicos es que, durante esta década, el contexto social mexicano se vio sujeto a diversos acontecimientos críticos relacionados con la violencia y el crimen organizado, mismos que ocurrieron con mayor incidencia en los años 2008-2012 y se reportaron ampliamente tanto en la prensa nacional como en la prensa internacional.

El interés de esta investigación no reside en conocer los hechos a través de la prensa, sino interpretar la imagen que la prensa intenta denotar a través de sus noticias. Cabe mencionar que estos hechos no tuvieron la misma recurrencia durante toda la década, es por ello que se compararon tres periodos relativamente no relacionados entre sí, en cuestión incidencia de sucesos, pero sí relatados por el mismo medio de comunicación.

Cada uno de los periodos marca un *antes*, *durante* y *después* de la época de mayor incidencia de acontecimientos violentos en el estado de Chihuahua. El periodo A corresponde a cuatro años antes de dicha época, el periodo B se ubica dentro de la época más violenta y el periodo C corresponde a dos años después de esta época. El interés medular de tal selección es el de evidenciar la concepción del contexto social mexicano que denota la prensa analizada, a través de la comparación de estas escalas de tiempo, con diferente recurrencia de sucesos.

Al periódico *El Paso Times* se le considera uno de los periódicos con mayor prestigio, de mayor antigüedad, cobertura y seriedad en la ciudad de El Paso, Texas.

Todas estas características influyeron para elegir a este medio de comunicación por sobre cualquier otro periódico, ya que proporciona una variedad temática que permite analizar el retrato social de México de una manera más completa. Otro factor importante para elegir este medio es que es de origen estadounidense y representa la cultura y la ideología de Estados Unidos, además de estar escrito en inglés. Existen otros periódicos en la ciudad de El Paso, Tx., pero muchos de ellos no cuentan con la amplia experiencia con la que cuenta *El Paso Times*.

## **5. Contextualización**

### **5.1. Delimitación del contexto**

El contexto se construye a raíz de circunstancias específicas, las cuales emiten un mensaje. El ser humano posee características sociales, que en conjunto con otros individuos, reflejan una condición humana homogénea la cual los cataloga de tal o cual manera, por lo que podemos inferir que las personas construimos el contexto social en el que nos desenvolvemos, es decir, creamos una imagen de la realidad. Pero, ¿qué hay de la percepción de un contexto social ajeno inducido a través de la prensa?

El objeto de estudio de la presente investigación es el retrato social de México a través del periodismo internacional. El contexto actual de la sociedad mexicana se ha visto fragmentado por una ola de violencia que afecta directamente a los ciudadanos, por lo que dichos eventos plagan las notas más relevantes de cualquier medio de comunicación. Este fenómeno repercute de manera inmediata en la prensa internacional, generando ideas, conceptos y percepciones sobre este particular contexto.

La influencia de los medios de comunicación hacia las masas es inmediata; en el caso específico de la prensa, se pretende identificar de qué manera influye ésta en la percepción de la realidad, de qué características descriptivas se basa el tipo de relato en la noticia y lo más importante, cuál es su intención comunicativa.

Este estudio pretende enfocarse en las noticias de México, Chihuahua y Juárez que se publicaron durante los años 2004-2005, 2009-2010 y 2014-2015 en el periódico *El Paso Times*, de la ciudad de El Paso, Texas, Estados Unidos; debido a que los incidentes de violencia, cambios políticos y sociales en México aumentaron dramáticamente durante ese periodo. Se intenta analizar esta ciudad en particular por su ubicación geográfica, al ser una de las fronteras más importantes entre México y Estados Unidos.

## **5.2. Chihuahua**

Primero debemos contextualizarnos geográficamente. Chihuahua es una de las 32 entidades federativas de la República Mexicana, llamada “El Estado Grande” debido a su extensión geográfica, la más grande del país. De acuerdo a la información de la página turística *México Desconocido*: “Al sur limita con las entidades de Durango y Sinaloa; al este con Coahuila y al norte con los estados norteamericanos de Texas y Nuevo México.” (*México desconocido*. 2015. “Monografía del estado de Chihuahua”. México. Iasa Comunicación© 2015. Recuperado de: <http://www.mexicodesconocido.com.mx/chihuahua-estados-mexico.html>)

**Figura 1. Mapa de México y ubicación del estado de Chihuahua**



**Fig. 1.** “Mapa de México y ubicación del Estado de Chihuahua”. Recuperado de: [http://www.travelbymexico.com/estados/chihuahua\\_edo](http://www.travelbymexico.com/estados/chihuahua_edo)

El Estado de Chihuahua cuenta con sesenta y siete municipios, dentro de los cuales se encuentra Chihuahua, su capital, y Juárez.

El portal oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua describe a la cultura del estado como:

Las difíciles condiciones de la geografía chihuahuense dieron forma al carácter de sus habitantes, quienes al igual que la mayoría de sus compatriotas norteros han forjado su tenacidad y perseverancia gracias a la dura labor que significa obtener del árido suelo algo de alimento y agua para el sustento de su familia y su ganado. Esto, aunado a la característica hospitalidad y buena disposición de ayudar de los mexicanos, conforman el perfil del afanoso chihuahuense. (Portal del Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, 2015. Cultura y tradiciones. Disponible en: <http://www.chihuahua.gob.mx/>)

Esta caracterización resulta positiva para la imagen del estado y de sus habitantes en cuestión turística, aunque no se puede evitar tocar el tema de la violencia o de la inseguridad, mismos que se tratarán más adelante.

### 5.3. La frontera México-Estados Unidos

#### Heroica Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México.

De acuerdo con su portal oficial, Ciudad Juárez está:

Situada en el norte de México, separada por el Río Bravo de los Estados Unidos de América a una altura sobre el nivel del mar de 1,120 Metros, con Coordinadas de 31° 43'60" N y 106° 28'59 en formato DMS y 31,7333 y -106,482 en grados decimales, es vecina de la Ciudad de El Paso, Tx., y entre ambas ciudades forman la frontera más populosa, con cerca de 3 millones de habitantes con intercambio comercial e industrial inigualable por ciudades de todo el mundo. (Gobierno Municipal 2013-2016, Juárez, Ubicación, Recuperado el 20 de septiembre de 2015 de: <http://www.juarez.gob.mx/bienvenido/>)

Esta ciudad ha sido un punto de encuentro para mexicanos, estadounidenses, centroamericanos, sudamericanos y personas de todo el mundo, quienes pueden experimentar la multiculturalidad que predomina, siendo una de las fronteras más importantes entre México y Estados Unidos.

Gran parte de su población es flotante, es decir, migrantes que residen temporalmente en la ciudad debido a sus actividades laborales o por su movilidad. El maestro Cervera Gómez (2005, p. 8) del Colegio de la Frontera Norte coordinó un estudio de investigación sobre Ciudad Juárez y su sociedad, en el que define:

Tres tipos de migraciones o movimientos de población. Estos son: 1) los inmigrantes que residen en la ciudad; 2) los migrantes internacionales que utilizan a la ciudad para entrar y salir a los Estados Unidos y 3) los migrantes temporales de carácter laboral.

Es a causa de esta población flotante y del conocimiento que de tal tienen los habitantes permanentes de la ciudad que la sociedad de Juárez resulta un tanto diferente a la del resto del país, una situación únicamente compartida por la otra frontera



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importante de México-Estados Unidos: Tijuana, Baja California Norte, México - San Diego, California, Estados Unidos.

Cd. Juárez, Chihuahua frontera con El Paso, Tx., fue nombrada una de las ciudades más peligrosas del mundo, debido a la cantidad de eventos violentos acontecidos durante los periodos antes mencionados. La mayoría de estos eventos repercutieron directamente en la Cd. de El Paso, Tx. debido a los diversos vínculos fronterizos que existen.

#### **5.4. Violencia en Chihuahua y Juárez**

Durante un poco más de una década, el estado de Chihuahua, la ciudad de Juárez y la República Mexicana han experimentado un aumento considerable de sucesos violentos, guerras civiles, guerras entre grupos criminales y eventos que afectan la seguridad de la población. Esto no se puede negar, ya que es el pan de cada día para los mexicanos, pero mucha de la información que se recibe de estas situaciones proviene de los medios masivos de comunicación, nacionales e internacionales. El mismo portal oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua expresa su muy particular visión de estos sucesos, pero hace evidente que es una situación real que no puede ser ocultada ni minimizada. En su página de internet oficial expresan estos sucesos de la siguiente manera:

Un capítulo vergonzoso y triste no sólo en la historia de Chihuahua sino de todo México, es el de los feminicidios ocurridos en Ciudad Juárez. A partir de la década de los noventa, el auge económico estadounidense llegó a la frontera mexicana en forma de maquiladoras de exportación que abrieron oportunidades a muchos mexicanos y mexicanas. Las mujeres trabajadoras de

Juárez sin embargo, vieron cómo esta oportunidad se convirtió en tragedia cuando a partir de 1993 comienzan a ser víctimas de cruentos asesinatos y misteriosas desapariciones que a la fecha continúan impunes. La trascendencia de esta violencia misógina ha trascendido fronteras. Activistas de los derechos humanos, artistas y políticos del mundo se unen a los clamores de los familiares de las víctimas, quienes reclaman justicia para sus mujeres, para las hoy famosas “muertas de Juárez”. Al respecto, el afamado escritor latinoamericano Carlos Monsiváis ha denunciado la corrupción de las autoridades mexicanas, quienes hoy en día han tenido que hacer grandes cambios en los altos mandos de las autoridades juarenses, asignando por ejemplo, como Fiscal Federal y Procuradora del Estado a mujeres que han decidido trabajar en conjunto con la sociedad civil. La cual está organizada en activas asociaciones como son “Nuestras Hijas de Regreso a Casa”, “Mujeres por Juárez” y “Voces Sin Eco”. En 2007 se anuncia el estreno de la película “Bordertown” o “Ciudad del Silencio” protagonizada por la estrella hollywoodense Jennifer López y que aborda esta trágica realidad (Portal del Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua, 2015. Cultura y tradiciones. Disponible en: <http://www.chihuahua.gob.mx/>).

En esta reseña, el Gobierno del Estado de Chihuahua identifica los “*feminicidios*” como uno de los crímenes que más ha afectado la imagen del país, del estado y de la ciudad y que éstos han seguido sucediendo por muchos años sin que se hayan podido esclarecer satisfactoriamente. Así mismo, se menciona la corrupción de las autoridades y las medidas que ha llevado a cabo el gobierno para esclarecer los crímenes y “limpiar” la imagen de Juárez, Chihuahua y México.

## **6. *El Paso Times***

*El Paso Times* es un periódico de tiraje diario de 65,000 ejemplares, de lunes a sábado y 125,000 en domingo. Debido a la cercanía con México, este periódico proporciona una perspectiva única de la situación socioeconómica y cultural de la

región; incluso una de sus secciones principales, Sección A, contiene artículos de México, independientes de la sección Internacional. Su sitio web oficial es: <http://www.elpasotimes.com> y en la sección “About us” ofrece la siguiente información: “Founded: 1881. Employees: 410. Circulation: 61,077 daily; 133,604 Sunday” (*El Paso Times*, 2015, disponible en: <http://static.elpasotimes.com/aboutus/>).

*El Paso Times* también cuenta con su página oficial de Facebook, formando parte de las redes sociales para acercarse a las nuevas generaciones y a todos los usuarios del internet. En esta página presentan información sobre el periódico, una pequeña reseña y su misión empresarial. El perfil de la empresa es el siguiente:

The *El Paso Times*, a Gannett company, is a multimedia news and information source that includes website, mobile, tablet and print platforms, blogs, social media networking and customized content to meet the specific needs of its readers and advertisers. With over 130 years of history, The *El Paso Times* is the leader in coverage around the region. Our Facebook page allows readers to engage in conversation about breaking news updates, political coverage, sports news and much more. We encourage you to share feedback, share photos and speak your mind (*El Paso Times*, 2015, página oficial de Facebook, disponible en: [https://www.facebook.com/eptimes/info/?tab=page\\_info](https://www.facebook.com/eptimes/info/?tab=page_info)).

En cuanto a la estructura del periódico, cabe mencionar que las secciones de la versión impresa difieren un poco de la versión digital. A continuación se detallan las secciones de la versión impresa: Sección A: Main/News/Opinion; Sección B: Borderland/Weather; Sección C: Sports/Business; Sección D: Lifestyle/Face +Places; Sección E: Classifieds.

En la versión digital en línea, las secciones se organizan en pestañas, de la siguiente manera: Home, News, Sports, Business, Entertainment, Lifestyle, Opinion, Obituaries, USA Today.

El periódico posee las características estructurales básicas de cualquier diario y sus noticias no se limitan a la región de circulación que abarca desde el oeste de Texas hasta el suroeste del estado de Nuevo México. Además, se caracteriza por sus reportajes de calidad y ha recibido premios nacionales e internacionales por sus fotografías, noticias de economía y redacción.

Con respecto a su historia, podemos destacar que se sitúa en 500 W Overland, Suite 150, El Paso 79901 y fue fundado en 1881. Desde entonces ha evolucionado para ofrecer a sus lectores no sólo la información perteneciente a la ciudad de El Paso, Tx., sino a “su ciudad hermana”, Juárez. Según su sitio web oficial su historia puede ser resumida de la siguiente manera:

**Milestones:** When Marcellus Washington Carrico produced the first edition of the *El Paso Times* in 1881, El Paso was a frontier town of adobe buildings and 800 residents. The weekly was a four-page, seven-column publication; subscriptions were \$3 a year. In less than a year the newspaper became the town's first daily. The Times in 1991 added a weekly supplement, *Vecinos*, printed entirely in Spanish. In July 1997 the newspaper opened a new production and press facility (*El Paso Times*, 2015, disponible en: <http://static.elpasotimes.com/aboutus/>).

A lo largo de 134 años, *El Paso Times* ha evolucionado junto con la población de El Paso, Tx., proveyendo de información actualizada, pertinente a los intereses de sus habitantes y de su ciudad hermana, Juárez. Aunque este medio se escribe en inglés, cuenta con secciones y otras publicaciones en español, atendiendo a las necesidades de

una sociedad bilingüe, ampliando su cobertura y estableciéndose como el medio más leído en la ciudad.

En el año 2011, *El Paso Times* lanza *Somos Frontera*, una publicación totalmente en español, destinada a tratar temas relacionados con la frontera México-Estados Unidos, con cobertura de sucesos acontecidos en Juárez, Chihuahua (México); El Paso, Texas y Las Cruces, Nuevo México (Estados Unidos). Esta acción resalta la importancia de la comunidad hispana en Estados Unidos y el interés del gobierno estadounidense por informar a sus habitantes sobre una de las zonas de mayor impacto noticioso para ambos países, la frontera, como lo mencionan en su página web (*Somos Frontera*, 2015, recuperado de: <http://archive.somosfrontera.com/sobre>):

#### **Sobre Nosotros**

SomosFrontera.com es una publicación electrónica con cobertura del acontecer diario en Ciudad Juárez, El Paso y Las Cruces.

Nuestro compromiso es informar con objetividad y exactitud de los hechos cotidianos que afectan a más de dos millones de personas asentadas en esta región fronteriza, considerada como una de las más dinámicas en la relación México-Estados Unidos.

SomosFrontera.com reflejará la diversidad cultural de la región, su interacción social, económica, política y comercial, así como los vínculos históricos que han contribuido a forjar su carácter único.

SomosFrontera.com es parte de El Paso Times y Media News Group.

Las noticias contenidas en esta publicación reflejan la opinión tanto del medio de comunicación, como del país y la sociedad de donde son originarios, fungiendo como un catalizador, e incluso, un formador de ideología estadounidense para todos aquellos lectores provenientes de países hispanohablantes.

## **PARTE II: MARCO TEÓRICO.**

## 7. Los medios de comunicación

Los medios de comunicación son las vías que el ser humano utiliza para emitir y recibir un mensaje. Existen tantos medios de comunicación como tipos de mensaje, pudiendo ser de forma hablada, escrita, pictográfica, individual, grupal o masiva, etc. El ser humano ha creado diversos canales de comunicación, ya que ésta es una necesidad inherente, socializar y compartir.

Cuando el mensaje es producido para un grupo que comparte cierta afinidad o ideología común entonces se habla de una comunicación en masa. Entre los medios masivos de comunicación podemos mencionar la radio, la televisión y la que resulta más significativa para esta investigación, el periódico. Cada uno de estos medios ha evolucionado junto con la humanidad, adaptándose a los cambios económicos, políticos, tecnológicos, culturales y, claro, sociales.

El periódico sigue siendo uno de los medios con mayor difusión en todo el mundo, en parte debido a su *periodicidad*, en parte por ser de fácil acceso. Además, en él se puede percibir claramente la transformación del periodismo, tanto en sus técnicas como en su función como formador de la realidad.

Existen dos tipos principales de prensa escrita: impresa y digital.

### 7.1. Prensa escrita impresa

Los medios de comunicación escrita han sido, desde sus orígenes, una forma de poder; disponible solamente para aquellos que pertenecieran a las clases altas de la sociedad, ya que eran los únicos con acceso a la educación. Con el transcurso de los

años, los cambios sociales y tecnológicos (como la imprenta) permitieron que la información llegara a todos los estratos, pero los grupos dominantes permanecieron como los encargados de crear y transmitir los mensajes a las masas de nuevos receptores.

Dentro de la prensa escrita existen numerosos tipos, principalmente impresos: revistas, folletos, diarios, suplementos, etc. En esta investigación se utiliza el periódico como fuente documental primaria, misma que existe en versión impresa y en versión digital en línea.

## **7.2. Prensa escrita digital**

Gracias a los avances de la tecnología se hicieron adecuaciones a la manera en la que se publica la información. De ahí que la prensa escrita se transformó para utilizar los ordenadores, escáneres y demás herramientas digitales, naciendo así la prensa digital. Existen diversos medios que transmiten la información directamente de manera digital, mientras que otras transfieren los datos de sus publicaciones en papel a su versión digitalizada. Este es el caso de las hemerotecas digitales, acervo periodístico disponible en la red, fácilmente consultable y con capacidad virtualmente infinita. La hemeroteca digital utilizada para recabar la información de esta investigación se llama INPRO, Memoria viva de Chihuahua.

De acuerdo a la información proporcionada en su portal de internet:

La Hemeroteca de INPRO cuenta con más de 100 fuentes de la prensa escrita y digital sobre Chihuahua (periódicos y revistas) algunas de ellas ya desaparecidas. La recopilación y sistematización de esta riqueza informativa desde 1976 a la fecha la convierte en un acervo



estratégico único en el estado y en México. La Hemeroteca se enriquece diariamente Para conocer, investigar, elaborar tesis, hacer periodismo profesional y hasa[sic] como inspiración de más de una novela y obra de teatro, así como para tomar las decisiones más pertinentes en el contexto económico, político y social, la Hemeroteca de INPRO se ha convertido en un punto de referencia, es decir, como herramienta técnica infomrativa[sic] indispensable (INPRO 2015, disponible en <http://www.inpro.com.mx/portal/portal/hemeroteca.jsp>).

La Hemeroteca de INPRO fue creada por Información Procesada, misma que describe su historia de la siguiente manera:

Información Procesada nació en 1976, gracias a la iniciativa de un equipo de profesionistas, apasionados de la información y el análisis de prensa, quienes formaron un proyecto técnico y social comprometido en ayudar a transformar la realidad de Chihuahua.

Es un proyecto informativo surgido con el respaldo de amigos desinteresados e instituciones nacionales (Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social, Información Sistemática, Servicios Informativos Procesados e Información para el Cambio) y del apoyo que recibió el director y fundador de INPRO, Lorenzo Pérez, de la organización internacional de emprendedores sociales, ASHOKA.

La Hemeroteca de INPRO ha evolucionado al ritmo de las nuevas tecnologías de la comunicación, del networking y de las redes sociales. Nuestro propósito es, ante la saturación de información y primacía de la imagen, conservar la MEMORIA VIVA de Chihuahua, para evitar su deterioro como sociedad ante la amenaza de negar y evadir la historia presente (INPRO 2015, disponible en: <http://www.inpro.com.mx/portal/portal/empresa.jsp>).

Debido a que este medio contiene información en diversas variantes de la comunicación escrita, es necesario definir cada uno de los géneros periodísticos, para

revisar las características que estos poseen y lograr una diferenciación que nos permita analizar más eficientemente el contenido de la muestra.

## **8. Géneros periodísticos**

Se entiende que el trabajo periodístico no es tarea fácil, su objetivo principal es aquel que implica en su totalidad encauzar los acontecimientos diarios hacia la opinión y así presentar a los lectores una representación de cierta realidad (Moreno Espinosa, 2001b, párr. 1). De esta tarea el periodismo atiende a la recopilación de información concreta para reunir los elementos pertinentes y construir una noticia y/o cualquier otro género periodístico. Se habla de la finalidad de los géneros periodísticos como un conducto de cierto flujo de información que tiene una misma finalidad, emitirse. En esta actividad, sin discutir la inherencia de la información a tratar, existe la participación de otro protagonista inseparable, el periodista, éste participa de manera activa haciendo presente sus comentarios y previa valoración de lo finalmente emitido.

El periodismo se vale de los géneros periodísticos como conducto de sistematización de los flujos de información. Baena (2006, p. 5) afirma que “este esfuerzo de sistematización es un aporte a la discusión y crítica de quienes manejan y trabajan los conceptos”. Por tanto, es deber del presente trabajo conceptualizar los géneros periodísticos así como es deber mencionar que en esta investigación se pretende indagar en la estructura y contenido de algunos de ellos y por ello la importancia de evidenciarlos, como lo explica Baena (2006, p. 23):

Cada formato o género periodístico tiene ciertas estructuras técnicas noticiosas que permiten diferenciarlo, sistematizarlo, clasificarlo, pero sobre todo, entender mejor el hecho a partir de una

visión de sólo datos o sólo puntos de vista. Los géneros periodísticos han sufrido diversas transformaciones que van de acuerdo con el tipo de periodismo y de periodistas que los elaboran, así como el contexto en el que se sitúan.

Es en este sentido que Baena (2006, p. 23) plantea la transformación sufrida por el periodismo desde el siglo XIX hasta la actualidad y describe un periodismo literario en donde grandes poetas como Rubén Darío, Amado Nervo y Gutiérrez Nájera hacen uso de un lenguaje literario, es decir, plantean un periodismo literario. Se entiende entonces que el contexto de dicha época describe un determinado tipo de lector, el cual podía dedicar el tiempo suficiente para leer. Por lo contrario, en siglo XX podemos observar que el periodismo trasciende hacia una época con prisa, una época de lectores con menos tiempo ante las exigencias de su contexto. La práctica periodística cambió su ritmo, se obligó a ser más conciso en el contenido de sus publicaciones, por ejemplo, dejando atrás la inclusión de piezas literarias como lo eran las crónicas de viaje que se desarrollaban en el siglo XIX.

Es inminente reconocer entonces lo que De Pablo, I.; Nuñez, T.; Perea, I.; Arana, M.; Contreras, J. y Fernández, E. (2010, p. 42) afirman:

No todo lo que se trabaja en periodismo lleva una misma forma de redacción. Cada uno de los medios o canales a través de los cuales fluirá la noticia contiene su propio código, por lo que los mensajes periodísticos deberán de considerar las características del medio en el que transmitirá el mensaje.

Relevancia tiene el trabajo periodístico en la tarea de encauzar la información hacia los canales de transmisión tomando en cuenta los diversos códigos que a cada uno compete. Queda claro que los medios de comunicación masiva transmiten mensajes, esto entendido por la mayoría de los receptores de los mismos pero nuestra atención va

más allá de ello. El mensaje emitido por los medios de comunicación masiva se estructura de manera que cumplan con las características del medio por el cual se emite. El medio masivo de comunicación que atiende nuestro interés en esta investigación, es evidentemente, la prensa escrita, por lo que se considera relevante la aportación que precisan De Pablo, et al. (2010, p. 43):

Es indiscutible que los medios de comunicación masiva no sólo transmiten palabras, si se puede llamar así, se encuentra conformado por diversos sublenguajes o códigos más simples.

Por ejemplo en la prensa escrita, en los diarios, en el manejo de los espacios, las líneas, los dibujos, los colores, la publicidad, la fotografía, el tamaño de las letras, las diferentes formas de las letras (su tipografía); brindan información más allá de lo que dice el texto de tal forma que la posición (la noticia de primera plana, en letras grandes, acompañadas de fotografía y gráficas) manifiesta ya una actitud de la fuente hacia el receptor.

La prensa escrita denota los géneros periodísticos tales como: la noticia, la nota, la entrevista, la crónica, el reportaje, el editorial, el artículo, la columna y la crítica. De estos, hacemos hincapié en la nota puesto que Baena (2006, p. 25) afirma que:

Si quiere buscar una definición exacta de la nota no la va a encontrar. Cada tratadista, cada autor le dará sus propias definiciones.

Hay quien le llama nota a la noticia y quien toma a la nota como algo más general, por ejemplo, en algunos periódicos le llaman *nota* “a cualquier género periodístico escrito en cuartillas”. Sin embargo, sí hay una distinción.

La nota cuenta un suceso que esta por ocurrir o bien contiene sólo alguna de las cualidades indispensables de la noticia.

En este sentido, Baena (2006, p. 29) hace también una diferenciación entre nota y noticia, donde esta última “debe tener como cualidades esenciales: la novedad, la actualidad, la proximidad y el interés general”, características que no se presentan de

manera completa en la nota, dada su unidimensionalidad. Esta única dimensión de la nota corresponde a una serie de interrogantes concretas que describen el suceso desde el punto de vista factual, es decir, los hechos desde el ¿Qué, a Quién, Cuándo y Dónde? sucedieron los sucesos. Debido a las características que la nota y la noticia comparten y al carácter más general de la primera, podemos deducir que no es pertinente para esta investigación ahondar en sus diferencias. Sin embargo, nos enfocaremos en la noticia, ya que esta responde además a otras interrogantes básicas: ¿Cómo? y ¿Por qué?

### 8.1. Noticia

La definición de noticia por si sola se presenta como una descripción unívoca y por lo tanto precisa y concisa, como la define La *Real Academia de la Lengua Española*: “**noticia**: 1. f. Noción, conocimiento. 2. f. Contenido de una comunicación antes desconocida. Dar noticia de un acuerdo. 3. f. Hecho divulgado. Noticia triste. 4. f. p. us. Divulgación de una doctrina” (RAE, 2012, Recuperado de <http://lema.rae.es/drae/?val=noticia>).

Para ahondar en la anterior definición del concepto, como lo intentaremos de igual forma con los demás géneros periodísticos, Baena (2006, p. 29) sugiere que existen diversas definiciones sobre lo que es una noticia, aunque destaca que puede ser prácticamente cualquier cosa, mientras sea algo de lo que el lector quiera saber o hablar:

La noticia es algo que no sabía usted ayer, algo que los directores del periódico quieren que sea, que es lo que se publica en los periódicos, que un hombre muerda a su perro, el relato de un hecho recientemente ocurrido, algo que interesa a los lectores, cualquier cosa de lo que hablará la gente y aquello que rompe con el statu quo (lo establecido) [...] noticia es...lo que a usted se le ocurra.

Teun Van Dijk (1990, p. 16) explica con cierta similitud este concepto y sugiere que ninguna definición de noticia podrá denotar un estado unívoco de dicho concepto, sin embargo, indica lo siguiente:

La noción de noticia es ambigua. En primer lugar, tenemos el concepto general de noticia, que significa "nueva información", tal como lo encontramos en las oraciones cotidianas como: "Tengo malas noticias para usted" o "¿Cuáles son las últimas noticias de su hijo?"

El autor hace una breve diferenciación de lo que denota el concepto de noticia o "nueva información" en lo cotidiano y en la comunicación de masas. De esta última, Van Dijk (1990, pp. 16-17) también plantea expresiones estructuradas en base al contexto periodístico como por ejemplo: "¿Ha leído usted la noticia sobre el incremento de la tasa de interés?", "¿Vio usted las noticias anoche?". Sin embargo, retomamos la relevancia que tiene el proceso de la estructura de la noticia, en el que el periodismo se vale de las interrogantes del *¿Qué? ¿Quién? ¿Dónde? ¿Cómo? ¿Cuándo? ¿Por qué? y ¿Para qué?* con el fin de proveer una visión completa de la información tratada. En este sentido, Baena (2006, p. 30) plantea dos dimensiones de la noticia, la primera: *superficial* o *espacial*, que se refiere a los hechos que al convertirse en noticia convienen al público en general de una manera superficial e instantánea, haciendo hincapié en la descripción como medio para determinar el espacio. La segunda dimensión es *hondura*, *temporalidad* o *trascendencia*, que se refiere a la noticia que tiene repercusión y consecuencias, en la que la narración cobra importancia al determinar la temporalidad de dicho suceso.

Al intentar categorizar la noticia, nos vemos en la necesidad de identificar los tipos de la misma. Se tipifica la noticia de acuerdo a la morfología y a su contenido, mismos que Baena (2006, pp. 30-31) describe de la siguiente manera:

### **Tipos**

De acuerdo con su morfología:

- a) Noticias del día.
- b) Gacetas.
- c) Boletines.
- d) Discursos.
- e) Noticias de interés humano (también llamada de relleno o de suplemento).

De acuerdo con su contenido pueden ser:

- a) Políticas.
- b) Económicas.
- c) Comerciales o industriales.
- d) Financieras.
- e) Laborales.
- f) Agrícolas.
- g) Campesinas.
- h) Culturales y educativas.
- i) Médico-asistenciales.
- j) Sociales.
- k) Deportivas.
- l) Policiacas.
- m) Artísticas y de espectáculos.
- n) Científicas.
- o) Religiosas.

Para estructurar la información contenida en la noticia, independientemente del tipo al que pertenezca, la autora refiere que el periodista se enfrenta con la problemática de organizar la información. Para ello deberá tomar en cuenta diferentes estructuras que varios autores denominan de diferente manera, pero que a su vez, contienen los mismos elementos.

Moreno Espinosa (2001, párr. 12) describe que el periodista se ve en la necesidad de ajustarse al espacio y al tiempo disponible para establecer la organización de la información en la noticia, la cual, por lo general obedece a lo que se conoce como estructura de pirámide invertida. De primera instancia, en las primeras líneas, se redactan los detalles más relevantes del contenido noticioso a manera de que el lector, con el simple hecho de leer esta parte, conozca de modo general el suceso.

Por su parte, Baena (2006, p. 35) menciona que la entrada es la síntesis de la noticia y se conoce como *lead* o preámbulo y sugiere que, después de la entrada, el cuerpo de la pirámide invertida detalla los hechos secundarios en importancia, después los terceros y así sucesivamente hasta formar un embudo y plantea que “la noticia a veces ocupa mucho espacio y es frecuente que se corte al final, lo cual no le afecta dada la estructura piramidal donde se va de lo más importante a lo menos importante”. Lázaro Carreter (1998, p. 195, como se citó en Moreno Espinosa 2003, p. 270) ofrece una aproximación similar en cuanto a la redacción de la noticia, destacando que la información debe ser el elemento primordial, no en cantidad, sino en contenido: “la redacción de la noticia suele adoptar la estructura de un triángulo invertido [...] De ello se desprende una finalidad práctica: el compaginador del periódico puede cortarla si no cabe entera, sin que se pierda la información importante”.



Otros autores describen estructuras diferentes para categorizar la información noticiosa. Por ejemplo, Benavides y Quintero (1997, como se citó en De Pablo et al. 2010, p. 46) proponen la fórmula del Wall Street Journal, “el cual lleva al lector de lo específico a lo general, donde la idea es ilustrar el tema de la historia a través de su impacto en una persona, un lugar o un evento”. Los mismos autores mencionan la estructura de citas, la cual abre también con un *lead* sumario. Esta estructura se basa en la combinación de citas indirectas y frases tomadas directamente de las declaraciones que hacen los individuos o las instituciones, además de opiniones, tanto de los afectados o expertos, sobre dichas declaraciones. De Pablo et al. (2010, p. 46) hacen mención de la estructura de reloj de arena que “fue desarrollada por Carole Rich e inicia como pirámide invertida, proporcionando un *lead* sumario. Generalmente emplea el tiempo en la narrativa que se manifiesta a partir del desarrollo de la noticia”.

Podemos entonces deducir que, a pesar de existir varias y muy diversas formas de presentar una noticia, todas convergen en un aspecto que resulta clave para definirla: la noticia debe informar sobre un acontecimiento no conocido previamente o, al menos, no en su totalidad. Se puede comenzar por los detalles, por los aspectos impactantes, por las consecuencias del suceso, etc.; todos estos tipos de estructuración le permitirán al medio de comunicación ejercer su influencia y cumplir con su misión ante el lector: informarle.

## 8.2. Crónica

Una gran cantidad de autores han tratado de describir, definir y caracterizar el género periodístico de la crónica. Aunque a simple vista pareciera una tarea fácil, delimitar este género periodístico ha generado a través del tiempo contradicciones y controversia entre autores, a causa de la delgada línea que la separa de otros géneros periodísticos.

Aunque de antemano la *Real Academia de la Lengua Española* asegura que la palabra crónica no se encuentra como tal registrada en su diccionario, nos presenta la siguiente definición de la palabra:

Del lat. *chronica*, y este del gr. χρονικά [βιβλία], [libros] en que se refieren los sucesos por orden del tiempo). **1.** f. Historia en que se observa el orden de los tiempos. **2.** f. Artículo periodístico o información radiofónica o televisiva sobre temas de actualidad (RAE 2012, Recuperado de: <http://www.rae.es/drae/>)

Por su parte, González Longoria (1997, p. 91, como se citó en De Pablo et al., p. 47) enfatiza el carácter híbrido de la crónica y establece una descripción más amplia:

La crónica es un género híbrido que narra y describe sucesos de interés general» y añade esta autora que la palabra viene de cronos que significa tiempo, así que es una redacción que se aplica a lo que se desarrolla en el tiempo, de tal forma que no puede hacerse una crónica de algo estático sino de procesos, eventos, dinámicas y acciones. Según esta autora, la crónica se caracteriza por su continuidad y regularidad y por su tono directo y desenfadado. Es un género periodístico que puede clasificarse de acuerdo con su objetivo.

[...]

En cuanto al carácter híbrido de la crónica, es importante resaltar que según González Longoria, se dice que es híbrida porque la crónica puede ser tanto informativa como de opinión.”

Se destaca este carácter “híbrido” que menciona el autor, ya que la crónica puede reflejar una realidad subjetiva, al dar su opinión sobre el tema que presenta.

La cuestión es si existe algún parámetro o algún límite que mida hacia qué vertiente se carga más y si la información puede llevar consigo una opinión.

Pedro Carbonero et al. (1995, p. 174-175, como se citó en Moreno Espinosa 2003, p. 275), plantean que la crónica es "una valoración de hechos actuales realizada por una persona cercana al hecho o con información muy primaria" y concuerdan con González Longoria en la temporalidad de la misma. De igual manera mencionan el carácter híbrido de la crónica, que la acercan tanto a la noticia como al reportaje, y agregan que ésta "se diferencia de la noticia por su intención valorativa y del reportaje por la carga objetiva que éste debe mantener frente a las selecciones, interpretaciones y justificaciones que realiza la crónica".

Moreno Espinosa (2001, La crónica, párr. 3) coincide con Pedro Carbonero et al. en cuanto a la valoración como una característica sustancial de la crónica, al igual que la ubicación del cronista al momento de narrar los acontecimientos:

La mayoría de los autores que han estudiado el género de la crónica coinciden en otorgarle un cúmulo de características que intentan conciliar las propiedades ambiguas de un género híbrido por naturaleza. De entre estos rasgos destacamos tres: limitación del suceso en el tiempo y en el espacio, la necesidad de testimoniar el relato con la presencia in situ del informador y la inclusión de juicios valorativos procedentes del cronista en la propia narración de los acontecimientos.

En realidad, lo que podemos suponer acerca de este género es que se coincide en describirlo como un género sustancialmente subjetivo, a pesar de que las características natas del reportar o describir una realidad implique los hechos tal cual son y no como los percibimos. Es decir, se enfatiza en la participación

valorativa del cronista para referir los acontecimientos, al utilizar su propia perspectiva en la narración.

Por otra parte, Bernal (1997, p. 39, como se citó en Gil González 2004, p. 4) aporta otra definición de este concepto, señalándolo como la unión entre literatura e información pura, en esta definición menciona que la crónica:

Es, entre todos los géneros periodísticos, el que más ha contribuido a mantener la conexión entre literatura y periodismo. Tanto que puede ser considerada como el eslabón que ilustra el proceso evolutivo que lleva desde el terreno exclusivo de la literatura al de la pura información.

En cuanto a las características de la crónica, Gil González (2004, p. 9) enfatiza el aspecto personal, al atribuirle una importancia especial al narrador o cronista, además de designar una serie de características que la distinguen de otros géneros:

El rasgo que la diferencia de los otros géneros es el marcado protagonismo que adquiere el cronista en la ordenación de los tiempos del acontecimiento del que se da cuenta, la especificidad del tema tratado, la riqueza léxica que la atraviesa, además de la mezcolanza de las técnicas periodísticas (claridad expositiva, rapidez, viveza) con las literarias (personajes inventados, diálogos, recreación de anécdotas, monólogos). La particularidad de la información que ofrece la crónica está en su carácter personal.

Diezhandino (1994, p. 86, como se citó en Gil González 2004, p. 9) destaca el carácter protagónico y esencial del cronista, enfatizando su participación activa en la narración de los sucesos: “la función que cumple la crónica va más allá de la información, que también forma parte de ésta; su esencialidad está en el juicio, el comentario, las recomendaciones que aporta el cronista”.

Para describir al cronista y su relevancia en el proceso de estructuración de la información en la crónica, Mariano Cebrián (1992, p. 95, como se citó en Moreno 2003, p. 274) plantea: “la valoración de los hechos exige una documentación y un conocimiento de la situación y del escenario donde ocurren. El cronista es, si no un experto al menos buen conocedor de la historia, sistema político-social y cultural del lugar”.

Es evidente entonces que el rol personal del periodista forma parte esencial de la estructura de la crónica, como se ha mencionado con anterioridad, se entiende que su participación es inevitable. Sin embargo, se cuestiona el cómo lo hace y de qué manera lleva a cabo esta tarea; es decir, muy probablemente se le cuestione siempre su juicio valorativo al escribir la crónica de algún acontecimiento. Es difícil delimitar la acción de la crónica como un género puramente informativo, ya que el cronista imprime un juicio consciente y probablemente intencional. Este juicio se entrelaza con los hechos y juntos dan vida a un relato quimérico, donde coexisten elementos fundamentalmente dispares que se fusionan, para resurgir como uno solo.

Haro Tecglen (1998, p. 12, como se citó en Gil González 2004, p. 11) contundentemente señala esta unión de elementos en la crónica:

Hoy está todo despiezado: lo que a veces era una línea continua de narración ha estallado y se encuentran trozos aquí y allá. Metido lo personal entre lo general; la vida propia entre los datos de la historia. Esto es una crónica.

Es pues de gran importancia conceptualizar los tipos de crónica, como lo explica Manuel Pérez Miranda (“La crónica” 2006, p. 42, como se citó en Baena 2006):

Existen dos tipos de crónica: la *informativa* y la *interpretativa*. La crónica informativa cuenta hechos presenciados por el cronista, por lo general referidos a la nota roja, parlamentaria y deportiva.

La crónica interpretativa es más completa, ya que al relato de los hechos se le añaden los juicios realizados y permite establecer relaciones con otros hechos para encontrar su valor íntegro en el panorama del acontecer humano.

En la crónica interpretativa se jerarquizan los datos para ampliar las posibilidades de una búsqueda del significado de los hechos. Los juicios del cronista ocupan un lugar predominante y se permite un estilo particular, muchas veces literario.

Baena (2006, p. 44) también sugiere que la crónica, de acuerdo con su morfología, obedecen a:

*a) La crítica.* La cual informa y orienta al lector. El periodista, en este caso, influye en el lector. [...] *b) La gacetilla,* es una crónica sin propósito artístico. También se conoce como *revoltillo*, ya que constituye una sucesión de pequeñas notas. [...] *c)* Otra variante es el *suelto*, que corresponde a la glosa de un hecho sobre una pequeña noticia y se diferencia de ella porque informa y valora. El suelto es el equivalente a un epigrama, pero a diferencia de aquél que es un verso, el suelto es en prosa. *d)* Por último está el *epigrama* [...] De acuerdo con su contenido, las crónicas pueden ser: “*a)* Culturales [...] *b)* Deportivas, *c)* Parlamentarias, *d)* Sociales, *e)* Policiacas y *f)* Turísticas.

Por su parte, Moreno Espinosa (2001, La crónica, párr. 14-15) explica, en cuanto a la longitud de la crónica, que ésta dependerá de la apertura que el periódico le conceda. Por lo que podemos concluir que no existe un límite específico para su desarrollo en el medio. Asimismo la autora establece la estructura de la crónica de la siguiente manera:

La estructura de la crónica es la siguiente:

1. La presentación o entrada.

2. El relato, que incluye detalles que permiten al lector «vivir» el suceso.
3. La conclusión, que no es un juicio conclusivo puesto que no hay razonamiento, sino que se trata del final del relato.

Respecto a la redacción, Baena (2006, p. 51) sugiere que generalmente es cronológica, es decir, que “sigue el orden en el tiempo y en el espacio en que se suceden los hechos”.

A su vez, Manuel Graña (1985 [reedición de 1930], como se citó en Moreno 2003, p. 275) afirma:

Lo que distingue a la verdadera crónica es precisamente el elemento personal que se advierte, ya porque va firmada generalmente, ya porque el escritor comenta, amplía y ordena los hechos a su manera; ya porque, aunque la crónica sea informativa, suele poner en ella un lirismo sutil, una dialéctica y un tono característico que viene a ser el estilo de su esencia misma.

Mariano Cebrián (1992, p. 149, como se citó en Moreno 2001, La crónica, párr. 13) describe al cronista como:

Un historiador del lugar, un notario de los hechos especialmente cualificado, un profesional que recodifica una realidad de la que ha sido testigo con la intención de transmitirla a un público disperso y heterogéneo. La redacción final responde a impresiones aprehendidas por el cronista y a las consideraciones generales diseñadas por el medio, sean formales, técnicas o estilísticas.

Podemos entonces concluir que la crónica relata los acontecimientos con una perspectiva más personal, ya que el cronista impregna el mensaje con su propia opinión o manera de ver el mundo. Debido a que el autor de este género presencia los acontecimientos, es decir en tiempo y espacio, se puede pensar que su versión de los hechos es un tanto verídica y fiel a su ocurrencia, pero no olvidemos que a

esta práctica la acompañan otros tintes, ideologías, procesos de tratamiento de la información y, por su supuesto, la realidad que el autor percibe.

### 8.3. Entrevista

Diversos autores proponen varias aproximaciones respecto al género de la entrevista. Según la *Real Academia de la Lengua Española* (2014, 22ª edición), la entrevista es la “vista, concurrencia y conferencia de dos o más personas en lugar determinado, para tratar o resolver un negocio”. La *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* (1968, p. 53) afirma: “the interview has been defined as a conversation with a purpose, and the purposes for which interviews are conducted are many and various”. De acuerdo a esta última definición, la entrevista es una conversación con un objetivo y los propósitos para realizarla pueden ser muchos y muy variados. Baena (2006, p. 53) plantea que la interrogación es el elemento primordial de la entrevista y describe que “sólo la interrogación nos puede proporcionar la información relativa a: percepciones, creencias, sentimientos, motivaciones, ideas, planes, opiniones o ideologías de las personas que investigamos” y señala la aproximación de John Hohenberg (1962, p. 264, como se citó en Baena 2006, p. 53) para la entrevista, en donde el autor afirma que:

En la entrevista se realiza un intercambio de información. Además, hay una serie de recomendaciones para el entrevistador, que se prueban a diario en la práctica del periodismo, como son las siguientes: portarse amable, no alzar la voz, o acusar, o ponerse dramático, ni reír, o amenazar o provocar ira. No ser ruidoso, descarado, arrogante, dominador. Por el contrario, se debe demostrar paciencia, cortesía o atención, tratar el tema de manera discreta y no hablar más que el entrevistado”.



Estas recomendaciones establecen un ambiente favorable para la realización de una entrevista ideal y efectiva. Asimismo, ésta debería contar con cierta estructura, que puede variar, como De Pablo et al. (2010, p. 46) sugieren:

Puede escribirse siguiendo un orden cronológico, respetando la estructura propia de la interrogación, a partir de las preguntas y respuestas, es decir, se puede publicar cómo se realizó; o bien, puede redactarse en forma de relato, se puede romper con el orden de las preguntas y respuestas realizadas buscando la importancia de las declaraciones para darle forma de pirámide invertida o de reloj de arena”.

Para Siegfried Mandel (1965, p. 409, como se citó en Moreno Espinosa 2001, La entrevista, párr. 8) la estructura de la entrevista puede ser variable y agrega:

Pero la forma más frecuente es aquella que se inicia con «una cita indirecta, una aseveración interpretativa, un resumen o, a veces, una cita directa. Al principio de la nota, por lo común en el primer párrafo o en el segundo, se identifica al entrevistado, se demuestra su capacidad o autoridad en el tema de la entrevista y se aclara la ocasión e importancia de la misma. El cuerpo de la entrevista es una combinación de citas directas e indirectas, diseminadas con frases o párrafos explicativos de transición».

Por otro lado, Baena (2006, pp. 53-54) describe ampliamente la entrevista, sus características y tipología, señalando primeramente que existen dos tipos o “clases” de entrevista, “la que sirve como técnica para obtener información y la que se emplea como *género* para exponer la información recabada” y explica que la segunda puede, en ocasiones, ser confundida con la primera. Baena también sugiere una tipología y menciona que: “en la entrevista como género podemos encontrar los siguientes tipos: Entrevista de opinión, conferencia de prensa y entrevista de semblanza”. Para el primero de estos tipos, *la entrevista de opinión*, la autora

afirma que es la que maneja “un tema de interés general, o de actualidad noticiosa, y se le aplica a una persona especialista en la materia” y asegura que ésta se enriquece tanto con la descripción del ambiente como con la de algunas características del sujeto entrevistado. El segundo tipo, *la conferencia de prensa*, es aquella que consiste en muchos entrevistadores y sólo un entrevistado y también menciona que este tipo de entrevista la solicita una institución o un personaje para asegurarse de que la información se maneje exactamente como ellos desean o para hacer aclaraciones. El tercer tipo, *la entrevista de semblanza*, es “el retrato del entrevistado” y es el que “permite la creación literaria, requiere inventiva e imaginación para hacer de la entrevista una obra pictórica con el entrevistado. Este tipo de entrevista colinda con los géneros interpretativos”.

Baena (2006, p. 54) presenta una tipología del entrevistado, sugerida por Rojas Avendaño (1979), en la que aparecen:

**El funcionario.** Hay que entrevistarle en el momento preciso, en particular cuando sale de su acuerdo presidencial porque está contento, entonces el amigo del periodista. Otro momento propicio para el periodista es cuando está muy enojado.

**El militar.** Difícil, porque según él se encuentra totalmente impedido para emitir una opinión, remite al periodista a las altas jerarquías.

**El banquero.** Es muy reservado, se cuida de emitir su opinión, en especial si son asuntos que no conoce a fondo.

**El científico.** Dedicado a su especialidad. Evita opinar sobre asuntos que no conoce a fondo.

**El artista.** Es abierto. Vive de la publicidad y opina de todo y sobre todo.

**El deportista.** Igual que el artista opina sobre todo mientras no se trate su tema de interés dentro del deporte.

**El hombre de la calle.** Por lo general está siempre dispuesto a cooperar, con más razón si su nombre aparecerá en los periódicos; con frecuencia pedirá al periodista que revise si ha apuntado bien su nombre y apellidos. La hostilidad sólo aparece cuando se tocan ciertos temas o se está en determinados lugares, como por ejemplo con ladrones, prostitutas, etc., en este caso el reportero deberá ser muy cauteloso para abordarlos.

La entrevista es el género que se acerca más a la opinión de los actores que participan en un acontecimiento, permitiéndoles expresar dicha opinión, guiados por el entrevistador. Es entonces evidente que no solamente el entrevistador influye en el desarrollo del cuestionamiento, sino el tipo de entrevistado y todos aquellos factores que pudieran afectar esta dinámica.

#### **8.4. Reportaje**

El reportaje es un género periodístico del que se habla con relativa frecuencia, pero sin esclarecer los elementos y características que posee y que lo distinguen ante los demás géneros periodísticos. Se usan términos como reportaje o reportero para hablar de toda narración y de todo narrador de cualquier suceso. Sin embargo, varios autores proporcionan diversas acepciones que intentan describirlo a profundidad.

Martín Vivaldi (1981, p. 65) ofrece una definición del reportaje como: “voz francesa de origen inglés y adaptada al español, proviene del verbo latino reportare, que significa traer o llevar una noticia, anunciar, referir, es decir, informar al lector de algo que el reportero juzga digno de ser referido”. En esta definición, Vivaldi destaca la participación o el juicio del reportero para referir la realidad.

Por otra parte, Julio Del Río (2005, p. 27) ofrece otra definición del reportaje, en donde no hace hincapié en la función del reportero, sino en la forma del mensaje que se emite, al cual lo considera como una narración de lo real:

Un relato vivo; el estilo es atractivo, ágil, literario, pero a la vez periodístico. [...] en cuanto a diferenciarlo de los géneros narrativos literarios] La técnica de redacción puede ser la misma, pero no donde ésta se aplica: el reportaje narra lo real [...] Como fondo están los hechos sociales; donde el hombre, como personaje principal, está en medio con sus relaciones y conflictos.

Para Vicente Leñero y Carlos Marín (1986, pp. 43-44) el reportaje es:

El más vasto de los géneros periodísticos. En él caben los demás. [...] Los reportajes se elaboran para ampliar, completar, complementar y profundizar en la *Noticia*; para explicar un problema, plantear y argumentar una tesis o narrar un suceso. [...] El *Reportaje* investiga, describe, informa, entretiene, documenta. [...] Un reportaje así se asemejaría a la noticia en cuanto al propósito de informar, y se diferenciaría de ella por la serie de detalles noticiosamente secundarios pero interesantes que descubriría. Aquí, los personajes podrían presentarse con mayor viveza. Esta preocupación descriptiva se acercaría al cuento o a la novela, pero sería diferente por el hecho de que el reportaje trabaja siempre con situaciones y seres reales. [...] El *Reportaje* muestra la realidad para que la realidad mueva, sacuda, convenza al lector y se propicie la transformación de esa realidad. En el *Reportaje*, el periodista hace intervenir su propia sensibilidad literaria para *dar vida* a lo que cuenta.

En esta última definición, los autores enfatizan detalladamente todas las características y funciones de este género periodístico; es evidente que el formato y dichas características conforman coherentemente un sistema perfecto para la tarea de transmitir cierto flujo de información. La pregunta que surge es si el fin periodístico hace uso de estos sistemas objetivamente o si manipula o altera de

alguna forma sus propiedades y características para reflejar la “realidad” que decide presentar.

Martín Vivaldi (1986, p. 68) manifiesta que la información que se maneja en el reportaje no siempre es pura:

El reportaje es el gran género diferenciador dentro del Periodismo escrito –e incluso audiovisual–. Es verdad que no todos los periódicos insertan las mismas noticias –todas y cada una de ellas–. Es verdad también que la noticia *químicamente pura* no existe y que basta el enfoque que se le dé a la misma para que varíe su valoración. Pero también es comprobable –dentro de un mismo país– que las grandes noticias (y a veces también las no tan grandes) se repiten en casi todos los periódicos.

El estilo directo puro, según sintetiza Martín Vivaldi (1986, p. 73), se evidencia una vez que el escritor no es visible, es decir, cuando sólo se puede ver lo que cuenta, describe, narra o muestra. También añade que sea cual sea la clase de reportaje: “–estándar o corriente; especial, interpretativo o “en profundidad”–, se impone a nuestro juicio el *estilo directo puro*. Lo que significa que se cuenta o narra sin comentario alguno, lo que se dice sin *editorializar*”.

Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 185) sugieren que en el reportaje se pretende explicar y profundizar en los pormenores de los sucesos, sus causas, el contexto en el que suceden, pero esta información se presenta de tal forma que resulte atractiva para el público, que capte su atención y lo más importante, sin distorsionarla. Es difícil establecer una definición del reportaje que resuma todo lo que significa y comprende, debido precisamente a esta interacción entre hechos, personas involucradas, periodistas y, aún más importante, a su versatilidad y a las diferentes formas que adopta, según los asuntos que lo motivan.

Mariano Cebrián (1992, pp. 147-148) describe al reportaje como un “género de géneros. Es decir, dentro de la libertad de tratamiento de la realidad de que goza puede incluir otros géneros en su estructura narrativa, especialmente la entrevista y la encuesta”.

Por su parte, Baena (2006, p. 71) plantea que dentro del periodismo el reportaje es el género más completo, ya que “parte de una noticia, usa las técnicas de la entrevista para la investigación y las de la crónica para la redacción, cuenta los antecedentes de un hecho, explica todo lo que sucede alrededor de él y las posibles consecuencias”.

Se habla de este género periodístico como el más completo, ya que recurre a las características de otros géneros para cumplir su finalidad. Moreno Espinosa (2003, p. 278) hace énfasis en la profundidad con la que el reportaje detalla los acontecimientos que presenta, mismos que no necesariamente son nuevos para el lector o de actualidad:

Un género informativo que trata en profundidad un tema, que no tiene por qué ser de la más estricta actualidad. Se nutre de la entrevista y la presencia del reportero en el lugar de los hechos y aporta veracidad a la información dada. El reportaje es una profundización que lleva consigo un análisis y una interpretación en la presentación y estudio de una cuestión que se aborda. Insiste en el qué, quién, cómo y porqué de los hechos más que en otras circunstancias.

Julio Del Río (1994, pp. 28-35) establece una serie de características del reportaje: “es informativo, es narrativo, trata hechos sociales, es una investigación social, es objetivo, contribuye al mejoramiento social”. Asimismo, hace una extensa comparación entre el reportaje y la investigación social y plantea que el método para elaborar tanto uno como el otro sigue los mismos pasos, pero en cambio, que la

diferencia estriba en la rigurosidad y lo definido de la segunda. Mientras que la investigación social cuenta con técnicas como la entrevista, la muestra y las estadísticas y presenta temáticas más bien abstractas de la vida social para informar generalizando, el autor afirma que el reportaje no utiliza dichas técnicas y su punto focal son situaciones más concretas y actuales, con lo que pretende informar a la opinión pública. De igual forma, Julio Del Río (1994, p.43) sugiere que el estilo y lenguaje del reportaje son más amenos, ágiles y literarios que los de la investigación social, en la que éstos son más técnicos y serios.

En cuanto a la estructura del reportaje, Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 195) establecen que “se distinguen las tres partes que constituyen todo escrito periodístico: entrada-desarrollo-remate”, mientras que Martín Vivaldi (1973, p. 66) sugiere “en la información escueta se nos da el esquema de un hecho o suceso. Según el módulo formal preestablecido. El informador ha de someterse aquí al imperativo periodístico de la *pirámide invertida*”. Además explica Vivaldi (1973, p. 69) que:

En los manuales americanos de Periodismo se nos dan tres modelos fundamentales de relato: el *fact story* o relato objetivo de los hechos, que sigue, en su redacción, el módulo de la pirámide invertida; el *action-story* o relato más o menos movido o animado y que empieza siempre por lo más atractivo, llamativo o impresionante para ir descendiendo poco a poco en el interés de los datos, y, finalmente, el *quote-story* o relato documentado que nos da la información con datos objetivos, acompañando cada uno de estos datos.

Baena (2006, p.72-73) sugiere otra clasificación para el reportaje y menciona que en éste se encuentran los siguientes tipos:

Narrativo-descriptivo, argumento, cronológico e histórico-anecdótico. En los reportajes narrativo-descriptivos aparece una variedad muy amplia de reportajes.[...] Es probable que la

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noticia sólo nos proporcione la información básica para responder al qué, quién, dónde y cuándo, pero el reportaje va más allá, tiene que ir al cómo y al porqué del asunto.

[...]

Los reportajes argumentativos se reconocen, por lo general, en que mantienen una tesis a lo largo de todo el escrito, también se les llama expositivos, aunque esta nomenclatura es mucho más amplia. [...] Los reportajes cronológicos son frecuentes, los hechos se dan en sucesión de tiempo y espacio[...] Por último, los reportajes histórico-anecdóticos, algunos de ellos han logrado constituirse en verdaderos ensayos y son libros de consulta.

Es evidente la importancia de este género periodístico, puesto que las aportaciones de los diversos autores son vastas, detalladas y al parecer coinciden en las características esenciales del género, aunque suelen presentarlas de diferente forma y todos los autores destacan la profundidad y el detalle con la que el reportaje presenta la información. Podemos concluir que este género en particular posee una diversidad en su estructura, la cual le permite tratar la información a profundidad y desde distintas perspectivas.



## 8.5. El artículo

El artículo forma parte de los géneros de opinión y, de acuerdo a un gran número de autores, se dificulta establecer una definición clara y precisa debido a los límites un tanto difusos, que tiene con la columna y el editorial. Baena (2006, p. 83) plantea: “el artículo cumple con dos funciones básicas del periodismo: informar y orientar; parte del comentario a la noticia o de un hecho trascendente, por eso los artículos forman parte del *periodismo de opinión*”. Es entonces que podemos hacer énfasis en la *opinión* como característica fundamental del artículo.

Yanes Mesa (2004, p. 5) ofrece una definición del artículo, en la que menciona que éste es “aquel texto periodístico de opinión que refleja la interpretación que su autor hace sobre asuntos de la actualidad informativa” y sugiere que existen varios tipos de artículos, basando su diferenciación en características específicas de estructura, periodicidad, redacción y propósito del periodista para crear un efecto en el lector.

Yanes Mesa (2004, p. 1) manifiesta que debido a su naturaleza de opinión, de interpretación y de libertad en su estructura “existen tantos tipos de artículo como autores” y contempla cuatro modalidades: *la Columna, el Editorial, el Artículo Firmado y el Obituario*.

Estas modalidades se explican en la siguiente figura:

<b>Modalidades o tipo de artículos</b>	
<b>La columna</b>	Modelo de artículo en el que su autor dispone de total libertad para emitir sus juicios sobre los asuntos que considere oportunos, y lo hace en un periódico donde cuenta con una ubicación, una extensión y una periodicidad fijas.
<b>El editorial</b>	Modalidad del artículo por medio del que se manifiesta públicamente la empresa propietaria de un periódico sobre asuntos de trascendencia social o política.
<b>El artículo firmado</b>	Artículo cuyo autor no es un periodista integrante de la plantilla laboral del periódico, quien escribe de forma esporádica y con absoluta libertad expresiva un texto sin una ubicación ni extensión fija.
<b>El obituario</b>	Artículo en el que se hace una semblanza con detalles íntimos y datos profesionales de un personaje con motivo de su fallecimiento.
<b>Tabla 1. “Modalidades o tipo de artículos”</b> , elaboración propia a partir de Mesa, R. Y. (2004). <i>El artículo, un género entre la opinión y la actualidad</i> . Revista Latina De Comunicación Social, 7(58), p.1.	

Baena (2006, pp. 82-83) llama al artículo “artículo de fondo”, aunque menciona que “no se han sistematizado las características, ni siquiera la definición misma del artículo, algunos lo llaman de fondo y otros más, editorial o es tratado

con ambos nombres”. Ella lo describe como un género periodístico que tiene como propósito convencer o persuadir al lector para que acepte la opinión del autor, la cual lo orienta por ser especializada y autorizada. También agrega que generalmente va firmado y en ocasiones proporciona información sobre datos que el periódico no ha dado y que “no tiene que reflejar la política editorial del periódico”.

Según Martín Vivaldi (1973, pp. 175-176), el diccionario define al artículo como “cualquiera de los escritos de mayor extensión que se insertan en los periódicos u otras publicaciones análogas” y agrega que tal definición no está del todo completa ni “muy ajustada a la realidad”, por lo que plantea:

No, el artículo no es “cualquiera de los escritos que se insertan en el periódico”. Es el concepto vulgar y corriente que suele confundir “artículo”, reportaje, crónica y artículo “propriadamente dicho”. El artículo es un género determinado, específico, con características propias. No es tampoco “de mayor” ni de menor extensión. No es la extensión lo que define al artículo, aunque, por regla general se pide que sea breve.

Es por estas características propias y su multitud de formas que resulta difícil establecer un límite claro de lo que es el artículo, por lo que Martín Vivaldi (1973, p. 176) ofrece su propia definición y sugiere que éste es un “escrito, de muy vario y amplio contenido, de varia y muy diversa forma, en el que se interpreta, valora o explica un hecho o una idea actuales, de especial, trascendencia, según la convicción del articulista”.

En cuanto a la estructura del artículo, León Gros (1996, pp.123-124) afirma que el artículo:

Es un discurso dialéctico de carácter persuasivo en el que el texto plantea una antítesis singular frente a la tesis que proporciona la realidad, preferentemente aquella parte que

constituye la información de actualidad. El resultado de esa dialéctica es el artículo síntesis, que en realidad se presenta como la tesis del articulista. Esto no significa que la tesis sea el producto de un proceso lógico-argumentativo riguroso. Y evidentemente, esta tesis-persuasiva y, de acuerdo con las categorías aportadas por Van Dijk, susceptible de desarrollar reformulaciones teóricas de los hechos con persuasión más explícita, está tan vinculada a la realidad (generalmente además, aunque no exclusivamente, a la parcela de la realidad que es materia de preocupación periodística) que no puede desvincularse del periodismo.

Para Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 305) el artículo no está sujeto a reglas fijas y lo clasifican en Artículo editorial y Artículo de fondo. En lo que respecta al Artículo editorial los autores comentan que “el periodista se ocupa de las noticias más importantes del momento”, por lo que a su vez mencionan que “en cuanto a su contenido, el Artículo editorial no tiene diferencia alguna con el Editorial propiamente dicho. Ambos abordan los acontecimientos más sobresalientes del momento”. Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 309) afirman que el Artículo de fondo:

No aborda sucesos noticiosos que acaban de ocurrir; si se refiere a ellos es únicamente para documentar una consideración determinada, y es en esta característica en lo que difiere del Artículo editorial [...] en el Artículo de fondo el articulista emite sus interpretaciones, opiniones y juicios en torno a temas de interés general o permanente, pero no necesariamente sobre acontecimientos [sic] de actualidad inmediata.

El artículo, según Moreno Espinosa (2007, pp. 134-135) es el género periodístico que “de manera personal interpreta, informa, analiza los acontecimientos y establece una tesis que luego constata”, es el género de opinión que pudiera considerarse el menos confidencial, al mismo tiempo que el menos actual. En este género se destaca la libertad que tiene el articulista para escribir, lo

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que repercute en una estructura muy variable, en la que se explica el tema a través de una proposición general, luego se introduce el texto y se añaden detalles menores, después se analiza, se comprueba, se valora y se concluye el texto. Por último, el articulista llama al lector a tomar postura sobre el tema tratado en el texto.

Por tanto, el artículo analiza los hechos desde el punto de vista del articulista, es decir, se presentan los acontecimientos de tal manera que el lector puede elaborar un juicio sobre ellos, ya sea favoreciendo la opinión presentada por el articulista, o la propia, ambas perfectamente válidas. La diferencia esencial entre el Artículo (o Artículo de fondo) y el Editorial es precisamente dicha opinión y quién se encuentra detrás de ella, el articulista o el periódico. Asimismo, las funciones que desempeña este último y su estructura varían, de acuerdo con el propósito del periódico o del autor que pretenda definir este género periodístico.

## 8.6. El editorial

Moreno Espinosa (2001b, p. 116) menciona que tanto el artículo como el editorial tienen la intención de crear opinión en el público, pero en el editorial la que se manifiesta es la institución, mientras que en el artículo “es el periodista el que interpreta los acontecimientos, expresando su punto de vista, y puede incluso solicitar un comportamiento concreto por parte del público”. La autora menciona un estilo editorializante, que incluye a todo el artículo, el cual no tiene la “función informativa, de transmitir datos, de contar un hecho, una “story”. Por el contrario, trabaja sobre ideas, deduce consecuencias (ideológicas, políticas, sociales, etc.,) a partir de unos acontecimientos que son noticia o lo han sido recientemente”.

Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 288) ofrecen una definición del Editorial, afirmando que es el “género mediante el cual una publicación da a conocer sus puntos de vista sobre un acontecimiento de interés actual”. También señalan que su función es “analizar y enjuiciar, de acuerdo con su trascendencia, los acontecimientos más importantes del momento”.

En cuanto a las características del Editorial, Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 289) mencionan que:

- a) Es un escrito sistematizado, cuyo lugar tradicional es el periódico diario pero que aparece también en algunas revistas y noticiarios.
- b) Comenta los sucesos que cada empresa considera como los más importantes de la actualidad.
- c) Sirve para que el periódico exponga su propia doctrina y desarrolle la labor ideológica a que todo medio periodístico responde.
- d) aparece en un lugar fijo (sección editorial) y se publica sin firma.

Para Baena (2006, pp. 89-90) el editorial “es el género periodístico que refleja la política del periódico”, en el que “se comentan los sucesos, que a juicio del editor o director, plantean los problemas más importantes del día”. Además añade que “en muchos periódicos el editorial se discute en una mesa de trabajo y es producto de las ideas que externan varios ejecutivos del propio diario”.

En este sentido Moreno Espinosa (2007, p. 136) afirma que “el editorial se confía tan sólo a personas muy identificadas con la línea ideológica de la dirección o los propietarios de la empresa, ya que se trata de una labor delicada y comprometida para el periódico”, mientras que Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 289) señalan que:

Los periódicos, como instituciones, sustentan un criterio determinado en cada uno de los principales campos de la actividad humana. En lo social, en lo económico, en lo político, en lo religioso, el Editorial proyecta el tipo de sociedad a que aspiran los editores.

Sin embargo, Leñero y Marín (1986, pp. 290-291) también afirman que “el Editorial es más eficaz cuando argumenta que cuando se limita a condenar o a denunciar [...] no es un ensayo ni un tratado filosófico o político y, por lo mismo, más que razonar “cesudamente”[sic] y ponderar, “actúa”. El Editorial es acción. [...] El Editorial, en suma, es un texto doctrinario corto, vivo y contundente”.

En suma, el Editorial es un reflejo de las opiniones que posee el medio de comunicación, mismas que se presentan al público de una manera más dinámica que a través de otros géneros. Además, en el caso de que dicho mensaje sea escrito por alguien ajeno al medio, por lo general se hace evidente que el mensaje no refleja la postura o ideología del medio de comunicación.

## 8.7. La columna

Como se ha mencionado anteriormente, la columna es un tipo de artículo y como tal, su delimitación particular supone algunas dificultades. Sin embargo, la columna posee ciertas características que lo separan del artículo.

Varios autores concuerdan en que la columna es un texto con una función interpretativa, no demasiado ahondado en el tema, un poco trivial (cuando es breve) y es un comentario personal del columnista, aunque éste no presente una posición concreta sobre el texto que escribe (García Núñez 1985, Grijelmo 2001, González 1991, citados en Mesa 2004, pp. 8-9). Por otra parte, Martín Vivaldi (1986, p. 140) plantea una definición de la misma en la que menciona que “la columna es el artículo habitual de un periodista que suele tener la misma ubicación, extensión y periodicidad, y que aparece en el mismo diario como sección fija”.

Yanes Mesa (2004, p. 10) sugiere una definición que reúne estas características:

La columna es un modelo de artículo en el que su autor dispone de total libertad para emitir sus juicios sobre los asuntos que considere oportunos, y lo hace en un periódico donde cuenta con una ubicación, una extensión y una periodicidad fijas.

Según Leñero y Marín (1986, p. 257), se le denomina columna al texto que “aparece en lugar y con periodicidad fija, con título general y permanente, que *informa* brevemente acerca de varios hechos de interés público, o al que con las mismas características de presentación *informa* y *comenta* uno o varios acontecimientos”.

Para Moreno Espinosa (2007, pp. 132-133) el columnista juega un papel más personal que el articulista o el escritor de editorial, imprimiendo un sello personal



en sus textos, suceso que el lector agradece con su fidelidad, llegando incluso a preferir al columnista por encima del periódico donde éste publica. Esta libertad de opinión en ocasiones le otorga al columnista una ventaja, al permitirle hablar de temas variados, de longitud no sujeta a un estándar, que incluso pueden contravenir a la postura del periódico que lo cobija, sin que ello represente un peligro a su labor en el mismo. Asimismo, plantea que dicha libertad incluso le permite al columnista “censurar el comportamiento de las personas y de los grupos sociales”.

Por su parte, Leñero y Marín (1986) indican las siguientes características correspondientes a la columna:

a) Nombre fijo:	La columna tiene un título que la identifica. Puede ser título único ( <i>Plaza dominical, Sin gafete</i> ), o estar secundado, cada vez, por una o más cabecillas enunciativas del tema o temas a desarrollar.
b) Lugar fijo	La columna aparece regularmente en el lugar que se le ha destinado dentro de una página, o cuando menos en la misma sección del órgano periodístico. Esta característica de presentación favorece la familiaridad que llega a establecerse entre lectores y columnistas.
c) Periodicidad	De acuerdo con los fines y características de cada publicación se fijan a las distintas columnas una determinada periodicidad. Hay columnas diarias, terciadas y semanarias, entre las más comunes.

d) Autoría	<p>Existen columnas institucionales, es decir, suscritas por cada publicación, que se presentan sin firma. Estas columnas anónimas se limitan a dar informaciones breves, que no alcanzaron espacio para desarrollarse individual y más ampliamente.</p> <p>Las columnas de mayor interés son las que incluyen comentarios del autor y son éstas las que aparecen firmadas. Salvo casos excepcionales, la autoría de una columna es invariable.</p>
e) Presentación uniforme	<p>La presentación de la columna es diferente a la del resto de los textos que se publican en el mismo órgano periodístico, pero siempre es igual respecto a sí misma. Siempre tendrá la misma extensión, siempre en la misma página o sección, con el mismo tipo de letra, de tal modo que con sólo verla el lector la reconozca.</p>
f) Estilo característico	<p>Dado que la columna es escrita siempre por el mismo autor (optativa) o por el mismo o los mismos redactores (informativa), resulta lógico que el estilo de redacción sea uniforme.</p>
g) Temas habituales	<p>La columna implica, por lo regular, una especialización periodística. Al periodista se le sugiere o el periodista elige una determinada clase de asuntos para abordar. Hay columnas sobre problemas políticos, asuntos internacionales, eventos deportivos, religiosos, artísticos, editoriales, etcétera.</p>
<p><b>Tabla 2.</b> “Características de la columna”, elaboración propia a partir de Leñero J. y Marín C. (1986, p. 257-258).</p>	

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Podemos concluir entonces que el esclarecimiento que hemos hecho de los géneros periodísticos jugará un papel preponderante para delimitar la categorización de los textos periodísticos en función de nuestra investigación, la cual estará también influida por aspectos sociológicos, los que serán determinados a continuación.

## 9. Sociología

La sociología es el estudio de las relaciones sociales, del individuo en función con el grupo al que pertenece y cómo se estructuran esas relaciones para conformar la realidad social.

### 9.1. Construcción Social

La realidad no depende de nosotros, existe y existe a pesar de nosotros mismos, es decir, todo fenómeno habido es real independientemente de que nuestra propia voluntad lo acuerde o no. Así mismo podemos conceptualizar el conocimiento como aquello de lo que tenemos certeza de su existencia. Sin discutir el porqué de la existencia de algo que representa cierta realidad, la realidad y el conocimiento para los seres humanos es por tanto, inherente al ser, intrínseca y extrínsecamente. Berger y Luckman (1968, p. 13), estudiaron a fondo el concepto de sociología del conocimiento y de la construcción social de la realidad y definen dicha “realidad” como “una cualidad propia de los fenómenos que reconocemos como independientes de nuestra propia volición (no podemos “hacerlos desaparecer”) y definir el “conocimiento” como la certidumbre de que los fenómenos son reales y de que poseen características específicas”. Explicando en cierta forma las características específicas de los fenómenos reales a las que esta aseveración se refiere, podemos decir que cada individuo percibe la realidad de diferente manera aunque esta se le presente de igual forma.

Para esta investigación es necesario entender lo que la sociología del conocimiento implica, puesto que a ella acudiremos para establecer pautas de definición y conceptualización del universo utilizado en esta investigación. Así entonces, si

hablamos de dicha disciplina, podemos observar que la naturaleza de esta puede convenir diversas tendencias significativas, es decir, se debe reconocer que todo tipo de conocimiento se establece como cierta realidad. Mercado y Hernández (2010, p. 235) señalan las bases sociales que de los individuos adquieren, mismos que les permiten después desenvolverse en la sociedad de manera adecuada:

A lo largo de su vida los individuos van aprendiendo el bagaje cultural que requieren para vivir en sociedad, que incluye roles, actitudes, comportamientos proporcionados por los diferentes agentes de socialización, teniendo en los primeros años de vida a la familia —aunque hoy sea en forma parcial—, como el primer grupo de referencia.

Toda vez que los individuos adquieren el conocimiento a través de las relaciones sociales, estos conocimientos se establecen como realidad, como afirman Berger y Luckman (1968, p. 15) que “una “sociología del conocimiento” deberá tratar no solo las variaciones empíricas del “conocimiento” en las sociedades humanas, sino también los procesos por los que *cualquier* cuerpo de “conocimiento” llega a quedar establecido como “realidad”. Todo conocimiento es evidente por la existencia misma de los diversos fenómenos reales, nos interesa entonces, el cómo estos conocimientos quedan establecidos como realidades en los diferentes contextos a los que pertenecen y por ende, qué realidad construyen. Asimismo, afirman que “la sociología del conocimiento deberá ocuparse de todo lo que una sociedad considera como “conocimiento” ” y que ésta *“se ocupa del análisis de la construcción social de la realidad.”*

El conocimiento parte del individuo, de la conciencia de su entorno y de él mismo, para luego expandirlo hacia el conocimiento grupal o colectivo, pero siempre desde la perspectiva personal y presente para dar cuenta de lo que sucede a su alrededor. Así lo plantean Berger y Luckman (1968, p. 39), al señalar:

La realidad de la vida cotidiana se organiza alrededor del “aquí” de mi cuerpo y el “ahora” de mi presente. Este “aquí y ahora” es el foco de la atención que presto a la realidad de la vida cotidiana. Lo que “aquí y ahora” se me presenta en la vida cotidiana es lo *realissimum* de mi conciencia.

Entonces, para Berger y Luckman (1968, p. 51), la realidad social de la vida cotidiana es “aprehendida en un *continuum* de tipificaciones que se vuelven progresivamente anónimas a medida que se alejan del “aquí y ahora””. Estas tipificaciones establecen la medida en la que el individuo tendrá “conocimiento” de su realidad, como uno y como parte de un todo, llevándolo hacia una “objetivación” y después a su “expresión”. Para Schütz (1995, p. 36), dicha “objetivación” se realiza partiendo desde el pensamiento, para después estructurarla y llegar al conocimiento del mundo, señalando: “todo nuestro conocimiento del mundo, tanto en el sentido común como en el pensamiento científico, supone construcciones, es decir, conjuntos de abstracciones, generalizaciones, formalizaciones e idealizaciones propias del nivel respectivo de organización del pensamiento”.

Una vez construida, la realidad es expresada por los miembros de una sociedad a través de diversos canales, siendo el lenguaje su punto focal, ya que sin éste no sería posible la comunicación. Berger y Luckman (1968, pp. 52-54) postulan que “la expresividad humana es capaz de objetivarse, o sea, se manifiesta en productos de la actividad humana, que están al alcance tanto de sus productores como de los otros hombres, por ser elementos de un mundo común”. La forma de manifestar los productos de la actividad humana sería a través de la “producción de signos” o “significación” y mencionan que “un signo puede distinguirse de otras objetivaciones por su intención explícita de servir como indicio de significados subjetivos”.

El lenguaje reúne estos signos y los estructura para crear significados, constituyendo lo que Berger y Luckman (1968, pp. 59-60) llaman “campos semánticos o zonas de significado lingüísticamente circunscritos” y mencionan que estas zonas de significado forman “esquemas clasificadores para diferenciar los objetos”. Dichos campos semánticos se convierten en cúmulos de conocimiento con características similares entre sí, que permiten la “objetivación, retención y acumulación de la experiencia biográfica e histórica”, mismas que llevan al individuo a formar una serie de conocimientos colectivos, por lo que “la participación en el cúmulo social de conocimiento permite la “ubicación” de los individuos en la sociedad y el manejo apropiado de ellos”.

Salvador Giner (2002, p. 12) establece una sencilla conexión entre la sociología y el periodismo, al afirmar que la sociología “está presente en las interpretaciones periodísticas de muchas noticias, en la explicación mediática de porqué acaecen las cosas que merecen incluirse en la crónica de lo sucedido y ser divulgadas”. Son las noticias, en la forma de artículos, los que se analizan en la presente investigación.

Esta manifestación del periodismo no necesariamente explica la realidad, sino cómo se construye, como lo indica Teun Van Dijk (1990, p. 22) adhiriéndose a la visión de Tuchman (1978): “la noticia no se caracteriza como una imagen de la realidad, que puede ser correcta o deformada, sino como un marco a través del cual se construye rutinariamente el mundo social”. Sin embargo, esta construcción del mundo social queda a merced de los medios periodísticos y de sus creadores, así como los valores que éstos le otorguen a las situaciones que narran. Van Dijk (1990, p. 23) menciona esta relación entre valores y noticias de la siguiente manera:

La validez de las noticias acerca de ciertos sucesos puede negociarse entre los miembros de las instituciones periodísticas y las organizaciones objeto de las informaciones. [...] Las clasificaciones de los acontecimientos periodísticos permiten a los reporteros asignar ciertos valores a tales sucesos, mientras que al mismo tiempo les otorgan la libertad de negociar sobre su variación.

El cuestionarnos el porqué de dichas valoraciones ante otras no nos compete en esta investigación, sin embargo, la incidencia factual de que sucede, es lo que llama nuestra atención. Es entonces evidente que aquella realidad presentada por quienes tienen el poder de hacerlo, enmarca un trasfondo de valoraciones previas, jerarquizadas por una condición intencional de los grupos empoderados. Asimismo, dentro de dichas jerarquizaciones intencionadas y finalmente expuestas ante las masas, como ha de ser la naturaleza del caso, relacionamos este acto con una parte importante del constructo de la realidad social, en la que dentro de esta, podemos observar características esenciales como la delimitación de estereotipos presentes y conformados por determinados grupos sociales.

## **9.2. Estereotipos**

Para la presente investigación es imperativo definir el concepto de estereotipos. Como la mayoría de los autores concuerda con la característica recurrente de la inexactitud y errónea construcción de este, se pretende conceptualizar y ejemplificar bajo este rubro las características que se le atribuyen al grupo social que comprende este estudio.

Bien sabido es que los estereotipos muestran características inherentes a cierto grupo social, aunque estas son adjudicadas por otros individuos. Se considera que los



estereotipos denotan cierta realidad de un grupo en específico, esta realidad o realidades son generalizaciones que básicamente describen de igual manera a cualquier miembro de dicho grupo. Tal como lo explica Vázquez Fernández (2011, p. 156):

Un estereotipo es una imagen de otro grupo o categoría de personas compartida por el grupo. Los estereotipos pueden ser positivos, negativos o mixtos. Los estereotipos se aplican indiscriminadamente a todos los miembros del grupo estereotipado, sin hacer diferencias individuales.

Si esto es en verdad característico de los estereotipos, podemos deducir que al intentar categorizar ciertas realidades, se puede caer en estereotipos falsos o atribuidos sin fundamentación verídica, aunque es a su vez la subjetividad de la realidad del observador, quien categoriza, esté orientada a idiosincrasias ajenas, es decir, establecidas por otros grupos antes de que éste apareciera en escena. Edwards (1940, pp. 357-358) define este concepto como: "A stereotype is a stimulus which arouses standardized preconceptions which are influential in determining one's response to the stimulus". El estandarizar características específicas de un grupo social podría ser un tanto ambicioso en el sentido de que, se generaliza sobre una percepción, la cual por su naturaleza es subjetiva, estableciendo así patrones descriptivos que de cierta manera se hacen inherentes a la percepción de aquellos ajenos a ese grupo, convirtiéndose en los generadores principales de los estereotipos. A esto podemos sumar una aportación sustancial a la creencia de algunos autores que definen y difieren a su vez en ciertos aspectos de la conceptualización del estereotipo, como ejemplo es el hecho de que a este concepto se le pueda valorar como verdadero, falso o inexacto, como Allport (1954, p. 187) define este concepto: "Whether favorable or unfavorable, a stereotype is an

exaggerated belief associated with a category. Its function is to justify (rationalize) our conduct in relation to that category".

Es notorio el hecho de que el autor denota una negatividad respecto a tal acto de estereotipar, dado que denomina cierta actividad como una creencia exagerada asociada a una categoría. En otras palabras, se disputa si este concepto va más allá de la descripción genuina y verídica de un grupo social comparada con aquella atribución descriptiva alterando la realidad y asociándola con erróneas y negativas características.

Otros autores como Secord y Backman (1964, p. 66) definen este concepto como: "Stereotype has three characteristics: the categorization of persons, a consensus on attributed traits, and a discrepancy between attributed traits and actual traits".

Por otra parte, Jones (1997, p. 170) propone la siguiente definición:

A positive or negative set of beliefs held by an individual about the characteristics of a group of people. It varies in its accuracy, the extent to which it captures the degree to which the stereotyped group members possess these traits, and the extent to which the set of beliefs is shared by others.

Los autores coinciden en que dicho concepto puede llevar a una concepción errónea acerca de un grupo de individuos, puesto que se cuestiona si las características de la realidad atribuida son en verdad las características reales de los individuos de tal grupo y más aún, si todo individuo perteneciente a dicho grupo en realidad comparte dichos atributos. Podemos destacar que un estereotipo, aunque tiene origen en la realidad, no es más que una creencia y puede ser compartida por los miembros de una sociedad. Lamentablemente, por lo general tienen una connotación negativa, ya que "suponen" una realidad heredada y hasta cierto punto ajena.

### 9.3. Prejuicios

Por lo general todo grupo social comparte idiosincrasias a tal punto que las concepciones de ciertos fenómenos son tan similares que su generalización es por demás evidente. Una característica que destaca al individuo perteneciente a un grupo social es, sin más, algún estereotipo atribuido o identificado previamente por otros individuos fuera de este grupo, estas atribuciones calificadoras son evidentemente asignadas y categorizadas fuera de dicho grupo. Si observamos la dinámica social rutinaria dentro de un grupo de personas, enfocándonos a las similitudes cognitivas que pudiesen compartir dado que pertenecen a un mismo grupo social, encontramos que de generalidades cognitivas hay un tanto de qué hablar en el sentido de creencias compartidas, como lo son los prejuicios. Si bien los prejuicios se caracterizan por comprender pensamientos o sentimientos negativos hacia tal o cual grupo de personas, a su vez se entiende que estos trascienden con frecuencia de generación en generación.

Schneider (2004, p. 27) define el prejuicio de la siguiente manera: “The word “prejudice” comes from the Latin *praejudicium*, which means “a preliminary hearing or resumption” and is closely related to *praejudico*, meaning “to prejudge”” y afirma: “Prejudging is as normal and almost as much a part of our basic (and, I daresay, primitive) mental toolbox as is categorization”. Por lo tanto, podemos deducir que los prejuicios connotan una negatividad en lo que respecta a su construcción cognitiva, aunque se les considera como algo inherente al proceso de categorización de todo individuo.

A pesar de que se asocia este fenómeno con una de las características cognitivas básicas del ser humano, su práctica como tal no es reconocida enteramente como

positiva. Podemos observar que esta definición en realidad no nos aporta la verdadera intencionalidad que a ella le atribuyen varios autores, una intención de carácter negativa que en su mayoría, se relaciona con esquemas estereotipados previamente establecidos por el individuo. Estos esquemas podrán relacionarse entonces con sentimientos y actitudes ya sean aprendidas por herencia esquemática de generación a generación, percepciones instintivas o por observación misma de los individuos. Para definir estos conceptos, los cuales relacionamos en su mayoría a la naturaleza de los prejuicios, nos basamos en la afirmación que compete a esta aproximación explicada también por Schneider (2004, pp. 267-268): “prejudice can encompass any number of feelings or emotions. It makes perfect sense to speak of positive prejudice, but prototypically prejudice is on intimate terms with hatred. It can also include other affective reactions, such as pity or envy”. Damos por sentado entonces que uno de los atributos relevantes en la caracterización de un prejuicio, es el odio. Esta característica asume cualquier prejuicio como una práctica negativa y desfavorable en cualquier escala de valoración, dado que a su vez, según el autor, se le atribuyen sentimientos de lástima y envidia según sea el caso.

Estereotipo y el prejuicio están íntimamente relacionados y uno puede ser directamente causal del otro, sin importar cuál suceda primero, como lo señala Schneider (2004, p. 269):

We know that stereotypes and prejudice are related. It is easy to assume that the former causes the latter, but the causal direction may be reversed. It is not only possible but likely that we employ stereotypes to justify prejudices, as well as the reverse.

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Aun cuando existe una correlación entre estos fenómenos, no es la intención de la presente investigación explicar la causalidad de uno hacia el otro, sino hacer evidente que se pueden encontrar ambos fenómenos en la construcción de la realidad social de un grupo determinado.

### **PARTE III: MARCO METODOLÓGICO.**

## 10. Metodología de la Investigación

Cuando surge un fenómeno que llama la atención y se desea conocer las causas, efectos, relaciones, participantes o las características que ayuden a explicarlo se hace necesario realizar un estudio. Este estudio es conocido como *investigación*. Hernández Sampieri et al. (2010, p. 4) definen la investigación como “un conjunto de procesos sistemáticos, críticos y empíricos que se aplican al estudio de un fenómeno”.

Existen varios tipos de enfoque para realizar una investigación: Cuantitativo, Cualitativo y Mixto. Cada uno de estos enfoques provee al investigador de diferentes técnicas, herramientas o puntos de vista para lograr acercarse al objeto de estudio y lograr obtener los resultados que lo describan, analicen o resuelvan.

### 10.1. Enfoque Cuantitativo

Según Hernández Sampieri et al. (2010, p. 4), este tipo de enfoque “usa la recolección de datos para probar hipótesis, con base en la medición numérica y el análisis estadístico, para establecer patrones de comportamiento y probar teorías”.

Para esta investigación se utilizaron diferentes técnicas del enfoque cuantitativo para algunas de sus fases, como la del conteo de la frecuencia de aparición de ciertas palabras, número de notas por categoría, número de notas por periodo. Este tipo de proceso investigativo nos permitió analizar la imagen de México, en términos cuantificables, de las notas publicadas en la prensa estadounidense.

## 10.2. Enfoque Cualitativo

El enfoque cualitativo difiere del cuantitativo en que no maneja datos numéricos. Hernández Sampieri et al. (2010, p. 7) lo describen de la siguiente manera: “Enfoque cualitativo: utiliza la recolección de datos sin medición numérica para descubrir o afinar preguntas de investigación en el proceso de interpretación”.

En el proceso cualitativo de esta investigación se realizó una descripción de aquellas palabras o frases que denoten una postura favorable, neutra o desfavorable sobre la imagen de México, a través de una selección de fragmentos de artículos y notas que contengan adjetivos calificativos o sustantivos que puedan ser catalogados de acuerdo a las subcategorías anteriormente mencionadas.

## 10.3. Enfoque Mixto

En ocasiones, los estudios requieren que el proceso de investigación se dé en diferentes niveles, en lugar de ser puramente lineal. Es entonces necesario adherirse a un modelo que ayude al investigador a estructurar el proceso que deberá seguir para lograr los objetivos de investigación. El enfoque mixto proporciona las técnicas y herramientas que favorecen tanto al enfoque cuantitativo como al cualitativo, pero puede llegar a ser confuso de no contar con una sistematización en el diseño de la investigación.

Existen una gran cantidad de definiciones para el enfoque mixto, según la aproximación de cada autor o investigador, su línea de investigación o interés. Una de las definiciones más significativas es la que ofrecen Hernández Sampieri y Mendoza



(2008, como se citó en Hernández Sampieri 2010, p. 546), en la que señalan:

Los métodos mixtos representan un conjunto de procesos sistemáticos, empíricos y críticos de investigación e implican la recolección y el análisis de datos cuantitativos y cualitativos, así como su integración y discusión conjunta, para realizar inferencias producto de toda la información recabada (metainferencias) y lograr un mayor entendimiento del fenómeno bajo estudio.

El diseño de la investigación proporciona la estructura o el proceso para el estudio. En este sentido, Hernández Sampieri (2010, pp. 558-559) describe las cuestiones que se deberán tomar en cuenta para realizar la propuesta, el diseño y la ejecución de los métodos a seguir:

Al elaborar una propuesta mixta y concebir el diseño mixto, el investigador necesita tomar en cuenta los tiempos de los métodos del estudio, particularmente al muestreo, recolección y análisis de los datos, así como a la interpretación de resultados. En este sentido, los componentes o métodos pueden ejecutarse de manera secuencial o concurrente.

Las investigaciones de tipo mixto tienen como eje central el concepto de *triangulación*, que consiste en comparar cualquier etapa del proceso investigativo desde diferentes enfoques, para garantizar su efectividad y validez.

Existen diversos métodos para lograr la efectividad de cualquier investigación, pero esta dependerá del diseño que se quiera seguir. Es decir, se deberá determinar primero si uno de los enfoques predominará en la investigación o ambos serán igualmente importantes y, segundo, si será necesario comparar el proceso de un enfoque con el otro (triangulación) o si se analizarán simultáneamente.

Para el diseño de esta investigación se siguió un modelo de dos etapas, mismo que se basa en la aplicación de un enfoque y después el otro, ya sea de forma simultánea

o independiente, seguidos de las técnicas que correspondan a cada uno. Una de las modalidades del diseño de dos etapas es el de “*transformación de un tipo de datos en otro*: (cuantitativos en cualitativos o viceversa) *y/o generación de un tipo de datos con análisis del otro enfoque* (cuantitativos analizados con métodos cualitativos y a la inversa)” (Hernández Sampieri, 2006, p. 759).

Siguiendo el método de dos etapas, que combina los enfoques cuantitativo y cualitativo, surge el “*diseño anidado o incrustado concurrente de modelo dominante (DIAC)*”, detallado por Hernández Sampieri (2010, p. 571). En este tipo de diseño, uno de los enfoques (cuantitativo o cualitativo) ocupa un lugar predominante y ejerce como guía para el proyecto, mientras que el enfoque de “menor prioridad es anidado o insertado dentro del que se considera central”.

Este diseño se aleja un poco del concepto de triangulación anteriormente mencionado, ya que los datos recolectados sí se comparan de acuerdo a ambos enfoques, pero en este caso se hace de forma simultánea (en una fase). Para Hernández Sampieri (2010, p. 572) esto supone una enorme ventaja, puesto que “el investigador posee una visión más completa y holística del problema de estudio, es decir, obtiene las fortalezas del análisis CUAN y CUAL”.

Hernández Sampieri señala cuatro condiciones que deben cumplirse para cualquier diseño concurrente, según Onwuegbuzie y Johnson 2008 (como se citó en Hernández Sampieri 2010, p. 559), las cuales son:

- a) Se recaban en paralelo y de forma separada datos cuantitativos y cualitativos.
- b) Ni el análisis de los datos cuantitativos ni el análisis de los datos cualitativos se construye sobre la base del otro análisis.
- c) Los resultados de ambos tipos de análisis no son consolidados en la fase de interpretación de

los datos de cada método, sino hasta que ambos conjuntos de datos han sido recolectados y analizados de manera separada se lleva a cabo la consolidación.

d) Después de la recolección e interpretación de los datos de los componentes CUAN y CUAL, se efectúa una o varias "metainferencias" que integran las inferencias y conclusiones de los datos y resultados cuantitativos y cualitativos realizadas de manera independiente”.

Se determinó utilizar esta modalidad debido a la naturaleza de los datos en la muestra y a la necesidad de analizarlos desde diversos puntos de vista. Para explicar la cuantificación de datos cualitativos podemos observar un ejemplo proporcionado también por Hernández Sampieri (2010, p. 759): “Cuantificar datos cualitativos: los datos cualitativos son codificados y se les asignan códigos a las categorías. El número de veces que cada código aparece es registrado como dato numérico”. Los datos cualitativos pueden ser cuantificables aunque dicha práctica se cuestione por algunos investigadores. Podemos deducir que las necesidades inherentes a cualquier actividad investigativa requieren de un tratamiento específico respecto al análisis de su objeto de estudio, por tanto, la idea de concebir el método de investigación más adecuado, reside enteramente en dichas necesidades.

## 11. Técnicas de investigación

### 11.1. Fuentes para la obtención de la información

La presente tesis doctoral recurre a la técnica de investigación documental que es aquella que se realiza a través de la consulta de fuentes documentales bibliográficas. Se acude a distintas fuentes, tanto indirectas como directas. Las fuentes indirectas corresponden a libros especializados sobre metodología de la investigación, análisis de contenido, análisis de discurso, Internet (motores de búsqueda, principalmente Google Académico), revistas especializadas, artículos arbitrados y bases de datos (principalmente ProQuest y EBSCO).

Las fuentes primarias son aquellas que proporcionan información de primera mano, sin intervención del investigador, ya que existen como tal en diversos medios. Hernández Sampieri (1998, p. 23), menciona los tres tipos de fuentes de información establecidos por Danhke (1989) entre los que distingue las fuentes primarias o directas. Estas fuentes “constituyen el objetivo de la investigación bibliográfica o revisión de la literatura y proporcionan datos de primera mano”.

La fuente directa de información para esta investigación se recabó consultando la hemeroteca digital INPRO, misma que cuenta con artículos periodísticos escritos, digitalizados a partir de su contraparte impresa.

## 11.2. Análisis del discurso

La *Real Academia Española de la Lengua* (RAE) ofrece las siguientes definiciones de discurso:

Discurso

(Del lat. *discursus*).

1. m. Facultad racional con que se infieren unas cosas de otras, sacándolas por consecuencia de sus principios o conociéndolas por indicios y señales.
2. m. Acto de la facultad discursiva.
3. m. uso de razón.
4. m. Reflexión, raciocinio sobre algunos antecedentes o principios.
5. m. Serie de las palabras y frases empleadas para manifestar lo que se piensa o siente. Perder, recobrar el hilo del discurso.
6. m. Razonamiento o exposición sobre algún tema que se lee o pronuncia en público.
7. m. Doctrina, ideología, tesis o punto de vista.
8. m. Escrito o tratado de no mucha extensión, en que se discurre sobre una materia para enseñar o persuadir.
9. m. Transcurso de tiempo.
10. m. Gram. oración (l palabra o conjunto de palabras con sentido completo).
11. m. Ling. Cadena hablada o escrita.
12. m. ant. Carrera, curso, camino que se hace por varias partes. (Real Academia Española, 2015, recuperado de <http://www.rae.es/drae/>).

A través de estas definiciones podemos concluir que el discurso es todo mensaje (palabras, frases, doctrinas, ideologías, tesis o puntos de vista) producido en forma hablada, escrita o pictográfica, con un significado y con la intención de expresar dicho significado.

El discurso proporciona una visión *personal* de la realidad del hablante y en su forma escrita resulta la materia prima de toda comunicación humana en su función periodística. Es por ello que el análisis del discurso nos permite discernir el significado de los mensajes en la gran variedad de contextos donde pudieran ocurrir. En el sentido estricto, existen tantas definiciones de discurso como analistas del tema, ya que la significación corresponde al contexto donde ocurre y a las personas involucradas en el mismo. Teun Van Dijk (1990, p. 14) define el análisis del discurso como “una disciplina interdisciplinaria. Se interesa asimismo por el análisis de los diferentes contextos del discurso, es decir, por los procesos cognitivos de la producción y la recepción, y por las dimensiones socioculturales del uso del lenguaje y la comunicación”. Por lo tanto, el contexto resulta la parte fundamental del análisis del discurso.

Debido a que los textos periodísticos son un reflejo y, en ocasiones, los formadores de la realidad, el análisis de discurso trata de esclarecer la manera en que estos textos son producidos y expresados. Para Van Dijk (1983, p. 78):

El análisis de los “detalles” o narrativos, estilísticos, retóricos, lingüísticos u otros [...] proporciona una idea clara de las diversas propiedades de la producción de la noticia, de los valores e ideologías de los periodistas y de los periódicos, y, especialmente, de la manera como los lectores entenderán, memorizarán y usarán la información de la noticia para la elaboración de su conocimiento y opiniones acerca de la “realidad”.

Van Dijk (1999, pp. 27-28) destaca la importancia del contexto en el análisis del discurso y, más aún, del poder que ejercen los medios de comunicación masiva en la formación de la “realidad” de cualquier grupo social, al mencionar que el análisis crítico del discurso (ACD) “se ocupa específicamente de aquellas formas de control del contexto que trabajan en favor de los intereses del grupo dominante”.

Con frecuencia creemos que los medios de comunicación nos dicen cómo pensar y en qué creer y en realidad es mucho más profundo que esto, nos dicen en qué pensar por medio de representaciones discursivas cargadas de significado intencionalmente seleccionado. En este sentido, Van Dijk (1994, p. 6) señala:

El discurso puede influir en la sociedad a través de las cogniciones sociales de aquéllas. Si se tiene claro este punto se puede llegar a dilucidar cómo se construyen los conocimientos sobre el mundo (*scripts*), las ideologías de grupos, las actitudes sociales, los prejuicios.

El estudio de esta relación de poder resulta entonces sumamente pertinente para la presente investigación, ya que uno de los aspectos presentes en los artículos estudiados es la imagen de superioridad de la sociedad estadounidense frente a la sociedad mexicana.

Mientras que en el Análisis de Contenido se estudia el texto comunicativo desde una perspectiva temática, como un todo, el Análisis del Discurso recurre a las palabras y frases que conforman la base de dicho texto. Suponemos pues que la selección de palabras es de suma importancia al analizar un texto periodístico como aquellos que compete a la presente investigación. Es innegable que éstas determinan un ámbito controlado, en donde únicamente se utiliza la palabra pensada e intencionada por parte del autor. Este fenómeno nos brinda un contexto determinado del cual solo quien lo produce conoce el trasfondo de su intención y los límites de control que se desean establecer. Esto lo detalla Van Dijk (1994, p. 13) al mencionar que:

La manera de definir a la gente depende mucho de la posición de quien habla o escribe. [...] la selección del léxico en la presentación de otras personas a todo un grupo es una manera de ejercer control sobre la mente del auditorio.

Ahora bien, el Análisis Crítico del Discurso (que en adelante llamaremos ACD) provee al investigador de un enorme acervo de postulados para lograr desmenuzar cualquier texto comunicativo periodístico, según la multitud de aspectos que se quieran explicar. Sin embargo, un análisis tan exhaustivo requeriría una gran cantidad de tiempo y recursos, mismos que para la presente investigación no son suficientes. Es por ello que para este estudio se eligió primordialmente el análisis de contenido, ya que permite una exploración un tanto más general, con datos cuantitativos fácilmente detectables y expresables, pero igualmente pertinentes y significativos.

Por otra parte, el ACD nos permitirá explorar los datos desde una perspectiva semántica y estructural para facilitar la detección de inferencias y metainferencias en los mensajes (texto), propias de un enfoque más cualitativo.

### **11.3. Análisis de contenido**

En la presente investigación se utiliza el Análisis de Contenido para establecer la manera en que los datos se interrelacionan, haciendo una categorización y subcategorización de la información, para después analizar dichas interrelaciones con mayor profundidad.

En el ámbito de las ciencias sociales, por su naturaleza subjetiva, se requiere establecer metodologías que permitan a los investigadores analizar la comunicación y los mensajes de manera efectiva y estructurada. Este análisis resulta especialmente útil para determinar el impacto de los medios de comunicación en la transmisión de información hacia la sociedad. El análisis de contenido permite al



investigador establecer las relaciones entre mensajes como fenómenos simbólicos para posteriormente analizarlos.

María Pinto y Carmen Gálvez (1999, p. 31) consideran que los hechos simbólicos no pueden analizarse como mensajes aislados y, a su vez, explicarlos con base en su interpretación lingüística. Estas autoras indican que los cambios que se producen en la sociedad requieren una estructura diferente para su análisis y ofrecen la siguiente explicación:

Los cambios producidos en la trama social exigen una *definición estructural del contenido*, que tenga en cuenta los canales y las limitaciones de los flujos de información, los procesos de comunicación, y sus funciones y efectos en la sociedad, los sistemas que incluyen tecnología avanzada y las modernas instituciones sociales. [...] En realidad se trata de un *método de investigación del significado simbólico de los mensajes*, ya que estos no tienen un significado único, sino que son capaces de transmitir una multiplicidad de contenidos incluso a un único receptor.

Por tanto, el análisis de contenido pretende esclarecer la relación que existe entre la comunicación por sí misma y el significado que se transmite al receptor, estableciendo una estructura multidisciplinaria que abarque todos los canales posibles para llegar a tal significación.

Klaus Krippendorff en su libro *“Metodología de análisis de contenido: Teoría y práctica”* (1990, p. 7) ofrece una clara descripción del análisis de contenido, tanto en su teoría como en su práctica, como técnica metodológica para el subsecuente análisis de diversos textos sociológicos. Dentro de esta descripción menciona que el análisis de contenido “procura comprender los datos, no como un conjunto de acontecimientos físicos, sino como fenómenos simbólicos, y abordar su

análisis directo”, es decir, las inferencias transmitidas por la información. Sabemos que la realidad se puede representar de diversas formas y, aunque las características sean similares, pueden tener múltiples significados, dependiendo de la subjetividad del contexto donde se hacen presentes. Podemos entonces volcar nuestra atención hacia los signos como el medio por el cual se representa cierta realidad y por consiguiente, hacer de estos un objeto de estudio.

Krippendorff (1990, pp. 28-29) ofrece una definición de análisis de contenido como “una técnica de investigación destinada a formular, a partir de ciertos datos, inferencias reproducibles y válidas que puedan aplicarse a su contexto”. En este sentido, el autor destaca que esta técnica de investigación es una herramienta y un instrumento de ciencia, por lo cual debe estar sujeta al propósito inherente de ser reproducible en cualquier circunstancia y que, aplicándose a los mismos datos, puedan así obtenerse los mismos resultados.

En este tenor, Holsti y Stone (1966, p. 5, como se citó en Krippendorff 1990, pp. 31-32) confieren a la inferencia un lugar preponderante al señalar que “el análisis de contenido es una técnica de investigación para formular inferencias identificando de manera sistemática y objetiva ciertas características especificadas dentro de un texto”. Estas inferencias no son sino todas aquellas relaciones entre los datos y sus significaciones, descripciones que llevan al investigador a comprender el qué, el cómo y el porqué de un texto, conforme al contexto en el que se desarrollan, siendo este último una parte medular del análisis de contenido en la comunicación. Krippendorff (1990, p. 35) hace hincapié en la importancia del contexto de la comunicación de masa y señala que, aunque el análisis de contenido

tenga una finalidad puramente descriptiva, éste “no debe ser ajeno a las consideraciones relacionadas con la validez, y tiene que estar específicamente vinculado con el contexto al que pertenecen los hallazgos”.

En esta investigación, al interpretar los artículos del periódico analizado, se realizan inferencias que reflejan ciertas tendencias de los periodistas, del medio de comunicación y del contexto en el que aparece el texto. Es posible que estas inferencias no hayan sido enteramente planeadas por el periodista, sin embargo, resaltan aquellas características inherentes al contexto del medio en el que aparecen, reflejando cierta tendencia o estereotipo cultural, como lo señala Krippendorff (1990, pp. 34-35):

Cuando un análisis de contenido se ocupa, por ejemplo, de las percepciones del público, está claramente explícito el contexto de la comunicación de masas; pero éste resulta menos claro cuando el investigador sólo pretende describir en qué consisten las comunicaciones [...] parece que toda inferencia ha sido omitida y que la finalidad descriptiva no puede satisfacer nuestra definición de análisis del contenido. Pero no es así [...] la forma en que un analista conceptualiza y describe las tendencias u orientaciones, los prejuicios y la violencia, nunca es del todo arbitraria. Tal vez el lenguaje descriptivo utilizado [...] refleje los estereotipos culturales. Sea como fuere, *toda descripción supone inferencias*, por primitiva que sea.

Es entonces evidente que, como analistas, no estamos exentos de caer en inferencias influenciadas por subjetividades inherentes a nuestro bagaje social y conceptual, las inferencias existen desde el momento en que un observador decide describir y explicar el fenómeno que se encuentra ante él. Sin embargo, las técnicas del análisis de contenido permiten romper este esquema, al sistematizar, categorizar

y conceptualizar fenómenos simbólicos, para lograr una interpretación objetiva de la información.

Krippendorff (1990, p. 38) llama a las inferencias, en cuanto al contexto, “construcciones analíticas” y señala que:

En todo análisis de contenido la tarea consiste en *formular inferencias*, a partir de los datos, en relación con algunos aspectos de su contexto [...] se llama *construcción analítica* a una teoría de esas relaciones, formuladas de tal manera que los datos aparezcan como sus variables independientes, y el objetivo forme parte de sus variables dependientes [...] ofrece reglas de inferencia.

Una vez obtenidos los datos, se procede a su clasificación, determinando categorías para establecer las relaciones jerárquicas entre estos, que a su vez proporcionarán la estructura con la que serán analizados. Esta clasificación puede realizarse en una gran variedad de formas, considerando primeramente lo que el investigador quiere obtener de los datos, según su forma, significados, o contexto en el que se desarrollan. Por su parte, Berelson (1952, como se citó en Neuendorf 2002, p. 52) propone cinco propósitos para el análisis de contenido:

(a) to describe substance characteristics of message content, (b) to describe form characteristics of message content, (c) to make inferences to producers of content, (d) to make inferences to audiences of content, and (e) to determine the effects of content on the audience.

Al igual que Krippendorff, Berelson enfatiza la relación entre los datos y el contexto en el que surgen para la elaboración de inferencias y afirma en estos propósitos que primero se debe describir las características del mensaje y su forma, para luego establecer inferencias tanto para los emisores como para los receptores

del mensaje y por último determinar el efecto de dichas inferencias en los receptores del mensaje.

Janis (1965, como se citó en Krippendorff 1990, p. 45-46) ofrece la siguiente clasificación de análisis de contenido:

1. *Análisis de contenido pragmático*: procedimientos que clasifican los signos según su causa o efecto probable.
2. *Análisis de contenido semántico*: procedimientos que clasifican los signos de acuerdo con sus significados.
  - a) *Análisis de designaciones*: proporciona la frecuencia con que se hace referencia a determinados objetos, es decir que es aproximadamente equivalente a un análisis temático.
  - b) *Análisis de atribuciones*: proporciona la frecuencia con que se remite a ciertas caracterizaciones de un objeto.
  - c) *Análisis de las aseveraciones*: proporciona la frecuencia con que ciertos objetos son caracterizados de un modo particular, es decir, equivale aproximadamente a un análisis temático.
3. *Análisis de vehículos-signos*: procedimientos que clasifican el contenido de acuerdo con las propiedades psicofísicas de los signos.

De acuerdo con esta clasificación, la presente investigación analiza los datos conforme al contenido semántico, es decir, los signos de acuerdo con sus significados. Janis otorga a la frecuencia un lugar preponderante en el análisis, al establecer que tal repetición de signos en un texto afecta o añade una significación especial a estos, con relación al contexto tanto del periodista como del investigador que los analiza.

Por su parte, Holsti (1969, como se citó en Krippendorff 1990, p. 47) señala la relación existente entre el emisor, el receptor y el contexto en el cual se da la comunicación, estableciendo tres finalidades principales del análisis de contenido:

1. Describir las características de la comunicación, averiguando *qué se dice, cómo se dice y a quién se dice*.
2. Formular inferencias en cuanto a los antecedentes de la comunicación, averiguando *por qué se dice algo*.
3. Formular inferencias en cuanto a los efectos de la comunicación, averiguando *con qué efecto se dice algo*.

Estas tres finalidades del análisis de contenido permiten al investigador determinar los pasos a seguir, la estructura que le permita separar cada uno de los elementos y, a su vez, englobar la información obtenida para lograr comprender e interpretar el significado de los hechos simbólicos estudiados.

Pinto y Gálvez (1999, pp. 31-32) llaman a estos mensajes o hechos simbólicos *enunciados* y señalan que “el contenido de un enunciado es un fenómeno multiforme producto de la combinación de cuatro factores básicos: contenido substancial, perspectiva situacional, actitud del hablante hacia la realidad y actitud del oyente hacia esa misma realidad”. Esta combinación de factores no solo puede aplicarse al habla, sino al texto, considerando al emisor y al receptor, así como a la multitud de perspectivas que se puedan emplear para definir el contenido de un enunciado. A mayor número de perspectivas, mayor el número de definiciones de contenido del texto.

En la comunicación de masas intervienen una gran cantidad de factores para determinar la intensidad de las aseveraciones, su tendencia y el efecto que se quiere lograr en el receptor. En ocasiones, debido a la longitud de estas oraciones y lo particular del contexto en el que ocurren, es necesario recurrir a ciertas categorizaciones y técnicas de análisis que le permitan al investigador establecer las

relaciones entre las oraciones-símbolos del texto y la realidad que pretenden exponer. De esta forma, Krippendorff (1990, p. 57) menciona tres índices para la interpretación de dichos símbolos:

1. La *frecuencia* con que aparece un símbolo, idea o tema en el interior de una corriente de mensajes tiende a interpretarse como medida de *importancia, atención o énfasis*.
2. El equilibrio en la cantidad de atributos *favorables y desfavorables* de un símbolo, idea o tema tiende a interponerse como medida de la *orientación o tendencia*.
3. La cantidad de asociaciones y de calificaciones manifestadas respecto de un símbolo, idea o tema suele interpretarse como una medida de la *intensidad o fuerza* de una creencia, convicción o motivación.

En esta investigación se evalúa tanto la frecuencia como las caracterizaciones de ciertos indicadores, que a su vez conforman las oraciones-símbolos, de acuerdo a sus atributos favorables, desfavorables o neutrales. Estos atributos o caracterizaciones tienen relación directa con el contexto en el que se desarrolla el artículo y le permiten al investigador establecer relaciones semánticas para inferir una tendencia, el énfasis o la intensidad con la que el periodista refleja sus ideas.

El análisis de contenido puede utilizar la técnica de investigación cuantitativa para el desarrollo del análisis de los mensajes. Kimberly A. Neuendorf (2002, p. 10) presenta una serie de definiciones a cargo de algunos de los teóricos más relevantes en esta cuestión:

Berelson (1952, p. 18): Content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication.

Stone, Dunphy, Smith, & Ogilvie (1966, p 5, with credit given to Dr. Ole Holsti): Content analysis is any research technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics within text.

Carney (1971, p. 52): The general purpose technique for posing questions to a “communication” in order to get findings which can be substantiated... [T]he “communication” can be anything: A novel, some paintings, a movie, or a musical score-the technique is applicable to all alike and not only to analysis of literary materials.

Krippendorff (1980, p. 21): Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context.

Weber (1990, p.9): Content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text.

Berger (1991, p. 25): Content analysis... is a research technique that is based on measuring the amount of something (violence, negative portrayals of women, or whatever) in a representative sampling of some mass-mediated popular art form.

Riffe, Lacy, & Fico (1998, p. 20): Quantitative content analysis is the systematic and replicable examination of symbol of communication, which have been assigned numeric values according to valid measurement rules, and the analysis of relationships involving those values using statistical methods, in order to describe the communication, draw inferences about its meaning, or infer from the communication to its context, both of production and consumption.

This book: Content analysis is a summarizing, quantitative analysis of messages that relies on the scientific method (including attention to objectivity – intersubjectivity, and hypothesis testing) and is not limited as to the types of variables that may be measured or the context in which the messages are created or presented.

Estas solo son algunas de las definiciones que existen sobre el análisis de contenido utilizando la investigación cuantitativa, enfatizando el método científico, incluyendo la objetividad, intersubjetividad, validez, inferencias, diseño a priori o



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generalidades, destacando que el método científico no está limitado a las variables que se puedan medir o el contexto en el que los mensajes son creados o presentados.

## **12. Estrategias y procedimientos**

El diseño de la investigación se efectuó en una serie de fases (unas cuantitativas, otras cualitativas y otras simultáneas), mismas que se describirán a continuación.

### **12.1. Fase uno. Universo o Población y Muestra**

A través del buscador avanzado de la *Hemeroteca Digital INPRO*, se obtuvieron todas aquellas notas que incluyeran las palabras “México”, “Juárez” y “Chihuahua” en los periodos previamente determinados.

Posteriormente se siguió una metodología en la que primero se extrajeron datos cualitativos de los textos (indicadores), para luego codificarlos en categorías (unidades temáticas) para agrupar las notas y obtener una muestra no probabilística. Esta categorización se hizo a través de un enfoque cualitativo, identificando ciertas frases o palabras (indicadores) que hicieran referencia a algún tema y así, reducir la población a unidades más manejables.

## 12.2. Fase dos. Frecuencia de Unidades Temáticas

En esta fase se contabilizaron todos los artículos y se ingresaron en tres tablas, una por cada periodo e incluyendo las unidades temáticas.

Artículos del 1° de enero de 2004 - 1° de enero de 2005	
Unidad Temática	Número de artículos
Policiaica	
Migración	
Economía	
Política	
Cultura	
Salud	

**Tabla 3.** Ejemplo de tabla para cuantificar frecuencia de Unidades Temáticas. Elaboración propia

Posteriormente, se determinó que la muestra final constituyera el 10% de los artículos contenidos en la población. Las razones principales para elegir ese porcentaje fueron las siguientes: 1. que la muestra no es representativa de la población, sino que es solamente una descripción, 2. el tamaño de la población es sumamente extenso y 3. no se contaba con el tiempo suficiente para realizar el análisis a una muestra de mayor tamaño.

Debido a que todos los artículos tuvieron la misma importancia y para garantizar la confiabilidad de la muestra, se realizó una asignación al azar. Se numeraron los artículos, se escribió cada número en un papel, se agruparon los papeles por unidad temática y se seleccionó al azar el número de papeles que correspondieran al 10% de cada unidad temática.

### 12.3. Fase tres. Indicadores, síntesis e interpretación.

Para esta fase se realizó una síntesis de cada artículo, extrayendo los fragmentos del texto que incluyeran los indicadores identificados anteriormente, mismos que hacen alusión o que describen el contexto de la frontera Juárez-El Paso, Tx; Chihuahua o México.

Enseguida se realizó una interpretación generalizada de cada uno de los artículos en el idioma español, proporcionando a su vez una traducción del inglés al español de algunos de los indicadores identificados.

### 12.4. Fase cuatro. Codificación y subcategorías

En esta fase se determinó la necesidad de diseñar un instrumento que permitiera medir las actitudes contenidas en la muestra, para obtener datos comprobables de la imagen de México representada en el texto.

En esta etapa se analizaron cualitativamente los indicadores de cada uno de los artículos, mismos que luego se codificaron en tres subcategorías: *Favorable*, *Neutra* y *Desfavorable*.

A continuación se detalla cada una de estas subcategorías, describiendo los indicadores que se incluyen en cada una y que permiten codificar la información.

**Favorable:** Esta subcategoría comprende los artículos que denotaron actitudes de credibilidad, promoción del turismo hacia México, empatía, solidaridad hacia grupos vulnerables, reconocimiento de atributos culturales y descripción de sucesos que exaltaron a la sociedad mexicana.

También aquellos artículos que establezcan reconocimiento de estrategias políticas, económicas y de seguridad pública, así como el uso de adjetivos positivos como: hospitality, colorful culture, beautifully painted, attentive, inexpensive, excellent restaurants, normal human beings, perfect place, etc.

**Desfavorable:** Esta subcategoría comprende los artículos que denotaron actitudes de crítica, desaliento, discriminación, estereotipos, prejuicios, desesperanza, abandono, sarcasmo, burla, descripciones exageradas y repetitivas de sucesos criminales desagradables o morbosos como: killings, decapitation, slayings, death rates, cartels, drug trafficking, kidnappings, assassination, rampant killings, robberies, shootings, dismembering, severed bodies, etc.

También aquellos artículos que establezcan desaprobación de estrategias políticas, económicas y de seguridad pública, así como el uso de adjetivos calificativos que denotan imágenes negativas como: bloody, most dangerous, deadliest, failed, untrustworthy, corrupt, violent, lawless, smuggled, vicious, unsafe, etc.

**Neutra:** Esta subcategoría comprende los artículos que no denotaron ningunas actitudes favorables o desfavorables ni criticaron o exaltaron los sucesos presentados.

En esta etapa se generó también una tabla para incluir los elementos que se analizaron en la muestra: **1.** Fragmento del artículo donde aparecen los indicadores y fecha; **2.** Indicadores; **3.** Unidad Temática y **4.** Interpretación del artículo y subcategoría a la que pertenece (Favorable, Neutra, Desfavorable).

<i>El Paso Times</i> 1 de enero de 2004 - 1 de enero de 2005			
<b>Fragmento del artículo donde aparecen los indicadores y fecha</b>	<b>Indicadores</b>	<b>Unidad temática</b>	<b>Interpretación del artículo y subcategoría a la que pertenece  (Favorable, Neutra, Desfavorable)</b>
1. Encabezado del artículo (fecha del artículo)	<i>indicador; indicador; indicador; indicador.</i>	Policiaca/ Migración/ Economía/ Política/ Cultura/ Salud	Interpretación y/o traducción del artículo e indicadores. F: Número de indicadores favorables N: Número de indicadores neutros D: Número de indicadores desfavorables  Subcategoría: F/N/D

**Tabla 4.** Ejemplo de tabla de análisis de la muestra. Elaboración propia.

### 12.5. Fase cinco. Frecuencia de indicadores-subcategoría del artículo

A continuación se contabilizó la frecuencia de los indicadores en cada artículo para determinar la subcategoría a la que pertenece cada uno (F, D o N) y se incluyó esta información en la tabla del paso anterior.

## 12.6. Fase seis. Frecuencia de subcategorías

En esta fase se cuantificó la frecuencia de las subcategorías en cada periodo y se generó una tabla que muestra dicha frecuencia.

Frecuencia de subcategorías			
Subcategoría	Periodos		
	2004-2005	2009-2010	2014-2015
Favorable			
Neutra			
Desfavorable			

**Tabla 5.** Ejemplo de tabla para cuantificar frecuencia de subcategorías por periodo. Elaboración propia.

## 12.7. Fase siete. Análisis comparativo

En esta fase se analizó comparativamente la imagen del contexto en la muestra, conforme a los indicadores analizados a lo largo de los 3 periodos, las unidades temáticas, las subcategorías y el efecto de las frecuencias.

#### **PARTE IV: ANÁLISIS Y RESULTADOS DE LA MUESTRA.**

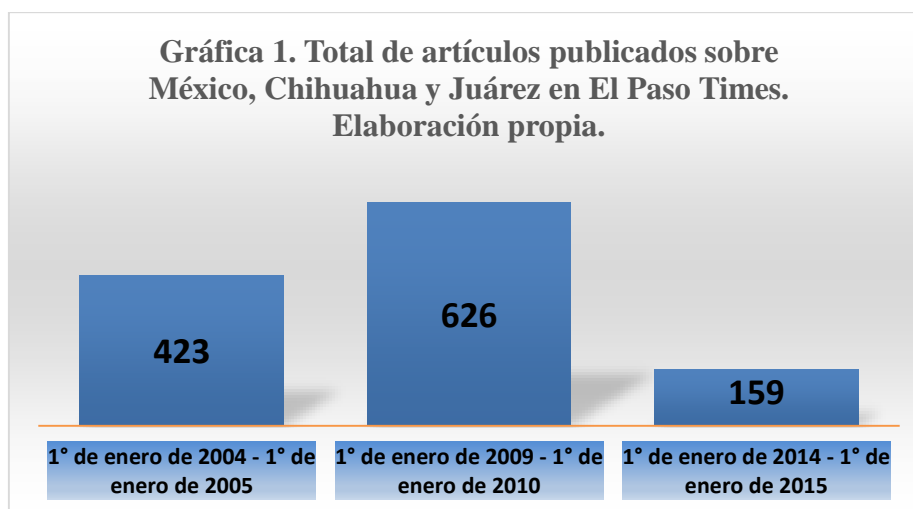
### 13. Cuantificación y categorización de los artículos de *El Paso Times*

En este capítulo se describen los datos utilizados para el análisis cuantitativo, conformado por tablas y gráficas que muestran el total de artículos recabados (población), el porcentaje utilizado para la muestra (10%) y las gráficas que contienen la frecuencia de categorías temáticas y subcategorías analizadas.

#### 13.1. Total de artículos publicados sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez (Población).

Periodos		# artículos
A	1° de enero de 2004 - 1° de enero de 2005	423
B	1° de enero de 2009 - 1° de enero de 2010	626
C	1° de enero de 2014 - 1° de enero de 2015	159
<b>Total</b>		<b>1208</b>

**Tabla 6.** Total de artículos. Elaboración propia.



En la Tabla 6 se puede apreciar el total de artículos sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez, publicados por el periódico *El Paso Times* en los diferentes periodos determinados, dando un total de 1208. En la Gráfica 1 se puede visualizar



comparativamente el número de artículos sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez, publicados por el periódico *El Paso Times* en los diferentes periodos.

En esta etapa solamente se agrupó el total de artículos por periodo, sin analizar el tipo de noticia que transmiten. Sin embargo, se puede notar que en el periodo 2009-2010 hubo un incremento de artículos sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez, coincidiendo con situaciones de inseguridad en el país.

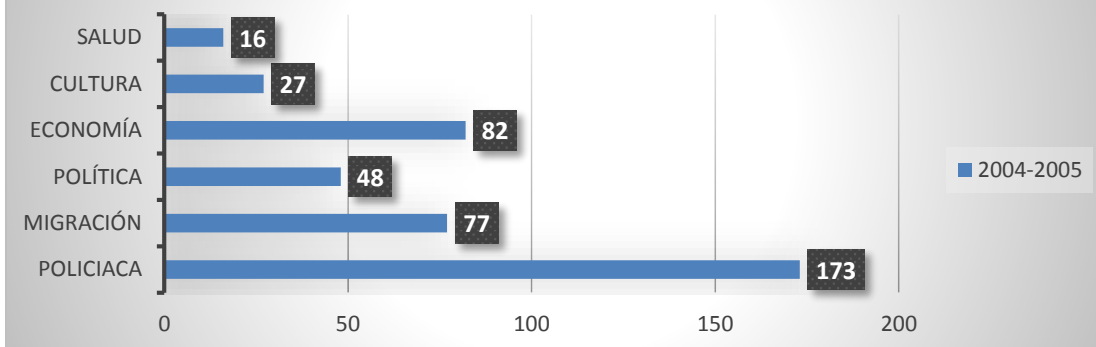
### 13.2. Artículos por unidad temática

A continuación se agruparon los artículos de cada periodo por temas, dando un total de 6 unidades temáticas. Se muestran las tablas de cada periodo con el total de artículos de cada unidad temática.

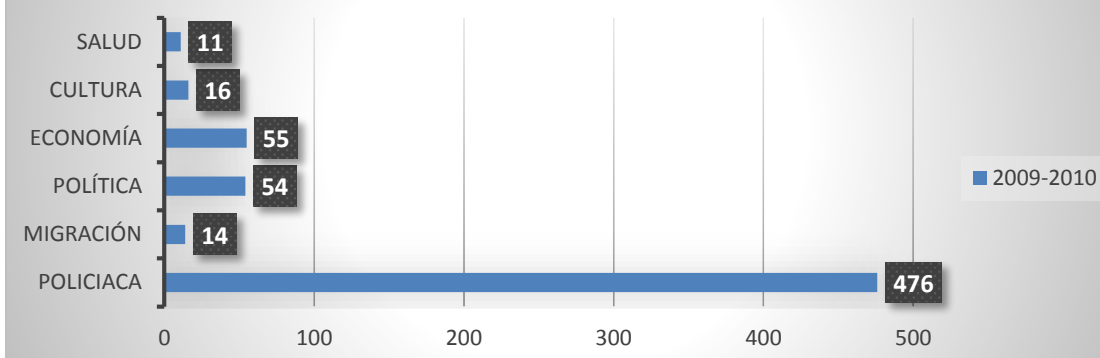
<b>Unidad temática</b>	<b>Periodo A</b>	<b>Periodo B</b>	<b>Periodo C</b>
	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>
Policíaca	173	476	85
Migración	77	14	4
Política	48	54	7
Economía	82	55	30
Cultura	27	16	21
Salud	16	11	12

**Tabla 7.** Total de artículos publicados sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez en *El Paso Times* por periodo y unidad temática. Elaboración propia.

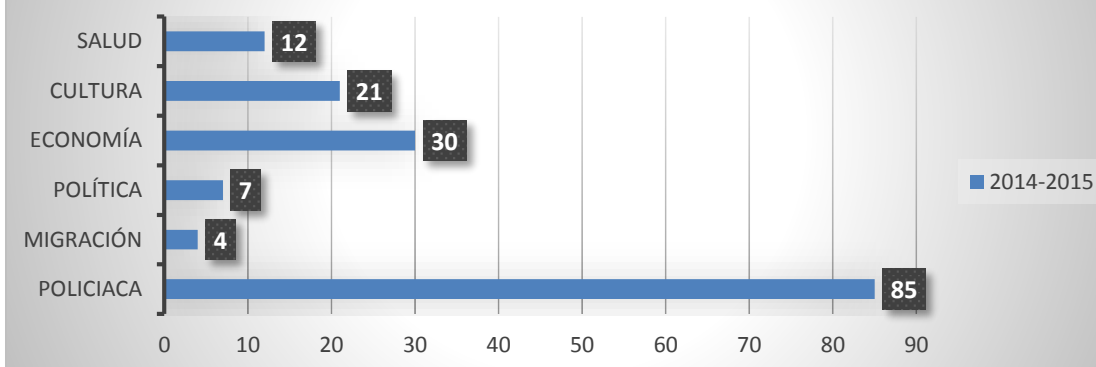
**Gráfica 2. Artículos del periodo A (2004-2005). Elaboración propia**



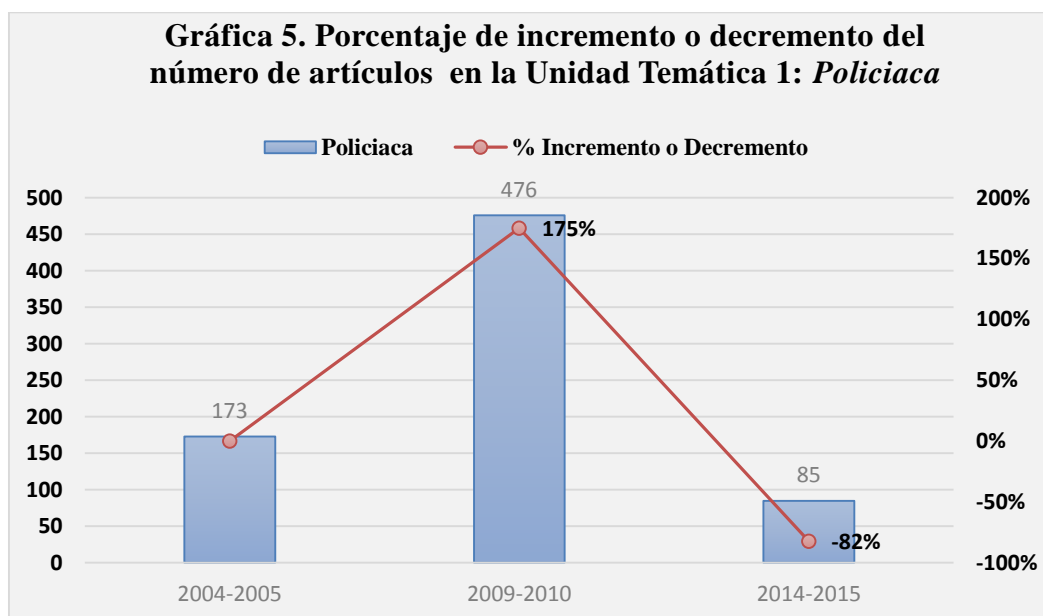
**Gráfica 3. Artículos del periodo B (2009-2010). Elaboración propia**



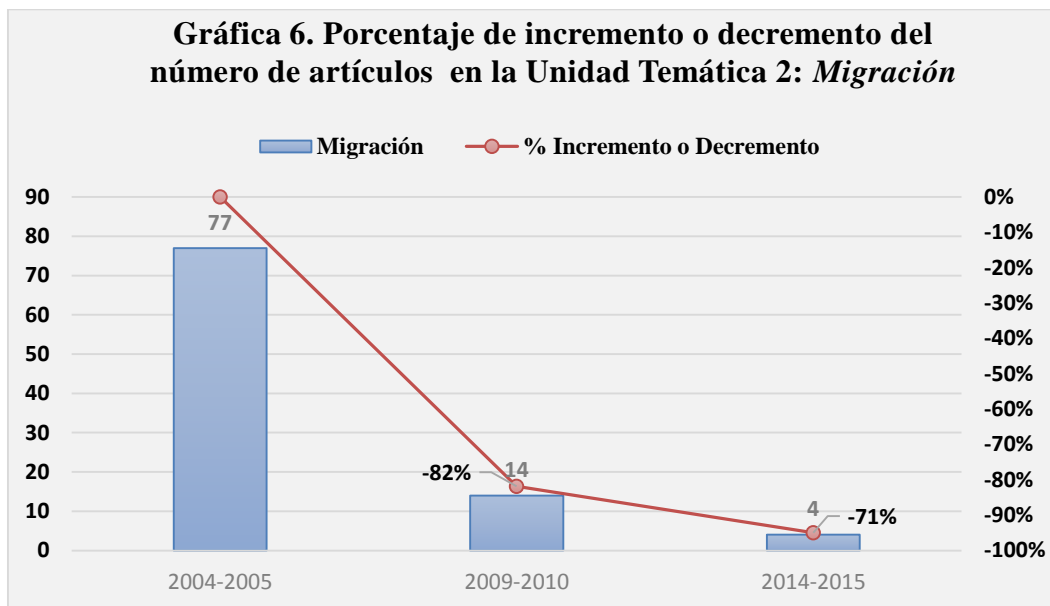
**Gráfica 4. Artículos del periodo C (2009-2010). Elaboración propia**



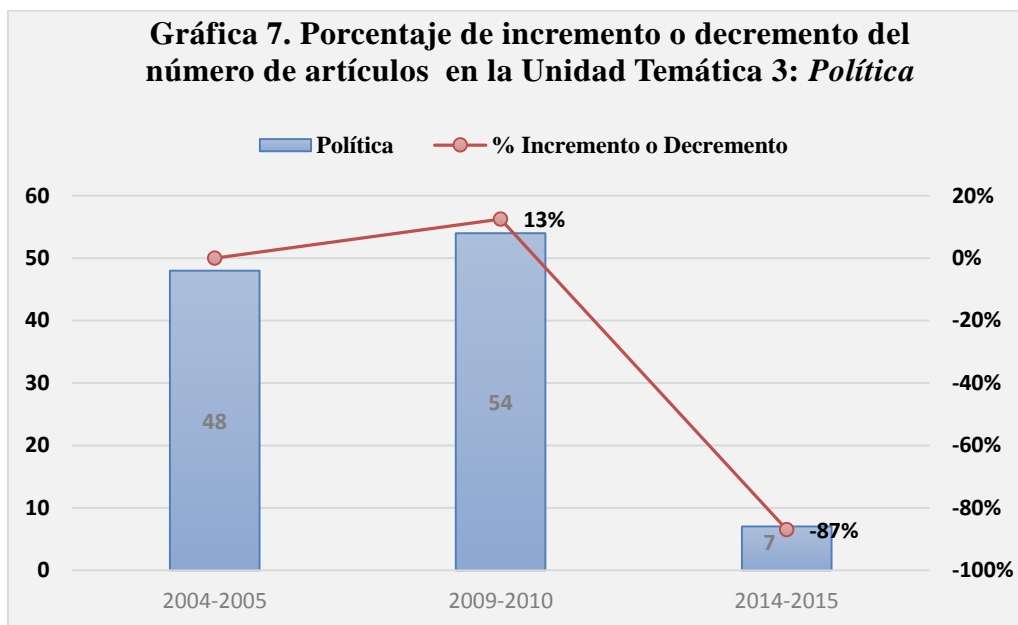
La Tabla 7 y Gráficas 2, 3 y 4 muestran el número de artículos en cada una de las seis unidades temáticas en las que se agruparon: Policiaca, Migración, Política, Economía, Cultura y Salud. En las Gráficas 2, 3 y 4 se muestran visualmente el número de artículos explicado en la Tabla 7. Por otra parte, las Gráficas 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10 indican el porcentaje de incremento o decremento del número de artículos en los diferentes periodos. A continuación se explican los datos de las gráficas en cada unidad temática.



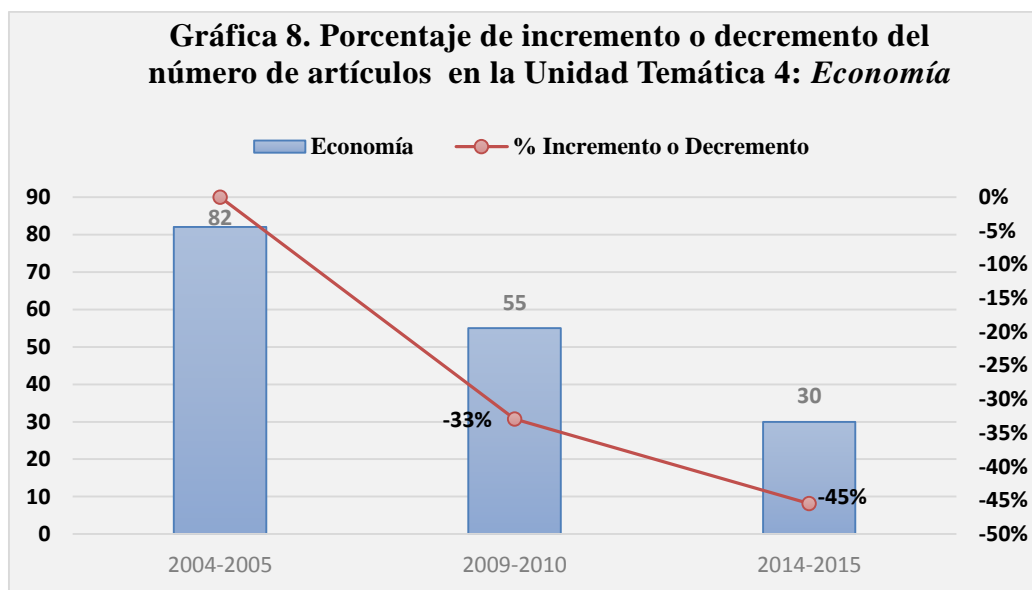
**1. Policiaca:** Esta unidad cuenta con el mayor número de artículos publicados en los tres periodos, pudiéndose observar un incremento del 175% entre el periodo 2004-2005 al periodo 2009-2010. Por otra parte, en el periodo 2014-2015 el número bajó hasta un total de 85 artículos, una disminución del 82%.



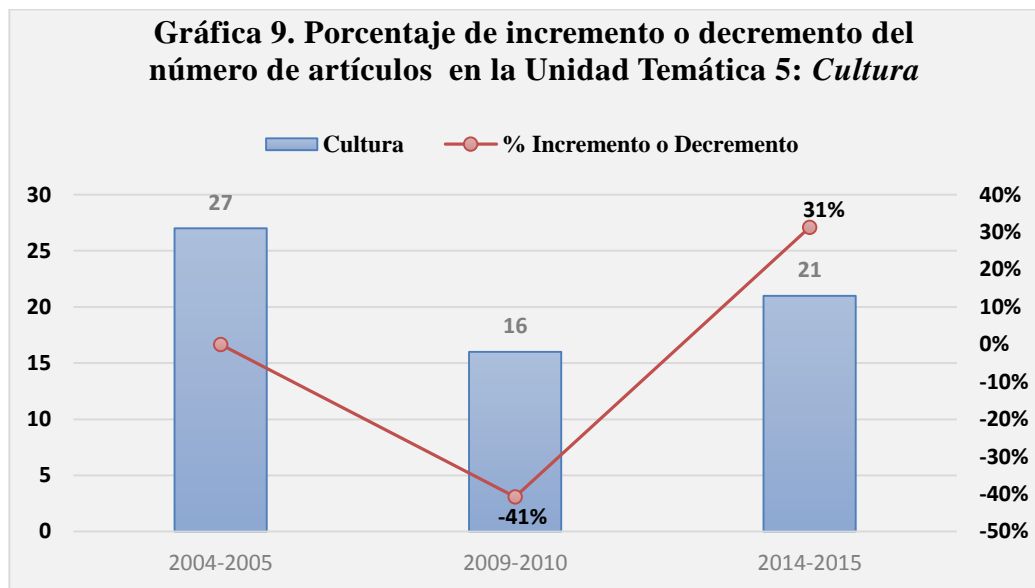
**2. Migración:** El número de artículos de esta unidad decreció a lo largo de los tres periodos. Con 77 artículos iniciales para el periodo 2004-2005, disminuyó un 82% en el 2009-2010, con solo 14 artículos. En el periodo 2014-2015 el número decreció un 71% más para dar un total de solo 4 artículos.



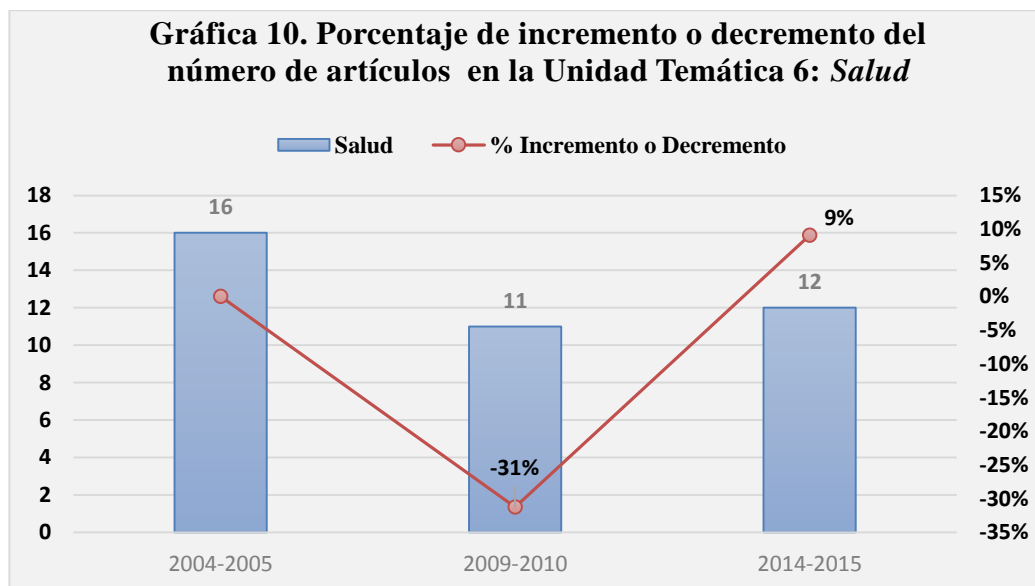
**3. Política:** Los artículos que tratan temas de política aumentaron un 13% del periodo A (48 artículos en 2004-2005) al periodo B (54 artículos en 2009-2010) pero bajaron un dramático 87% del periodo B al periodo C (7 artículos en 2014-2015).



**4. Economía:** En la unidad temática de Economía el número de artículos disminuyó un de 82 a 55 en el periodo A a B (un 33%) y disminuyó aún más en el periodo B a C (un 45%), de 55 hasta 30 artículos.



**5. Cultura:** En cuanto a los artículos de Cultura, éstos disminuyeron su número en un 41% en el periodo A a B, de 27 a 16; mientras que en el periodo B a C aumentaron un 31%, de 16 a 21 artículos.



**6. Salud:** Esta unidad temática es la que cuenta con el menor número total de artículos publicados sobre México, Chihuahua y Juárez. En el periodo A a B

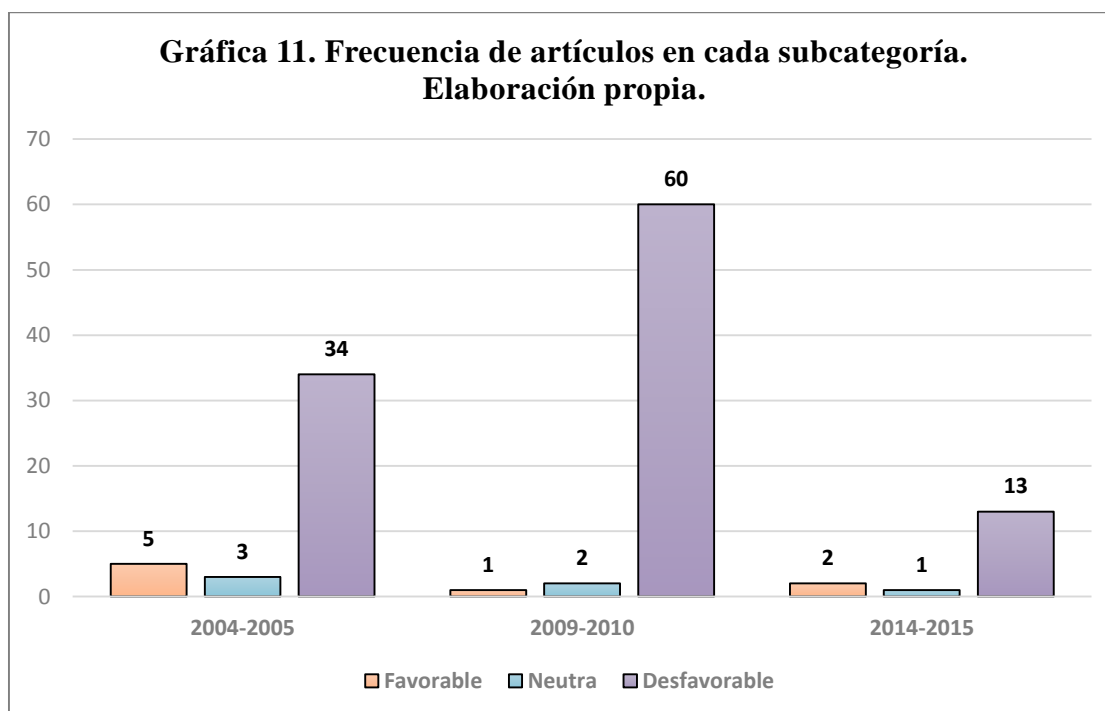
disminuyeron de 16 a 11 (un 31%), mientras que en el periodo C incrementó de 11 a 12 (un 9%), solo 1 artículo más que en el periodo B.

### 13.3. Frecuencias de las subcategorías Favorable, Neutra y Desfavorable

A continuación se presenta la Tabla 8 para mostrar la frecuencia con la que aparecieron las tres subcategorías durante el periodo A (2004-2005).

Frecuencia de subcategorías			
Subcategoría	Periodos		
	2004-2005	2009-2010	2014-2015
Favorable	5	1	2
Neutra	3	2	1
Desfavorable	34	60	13

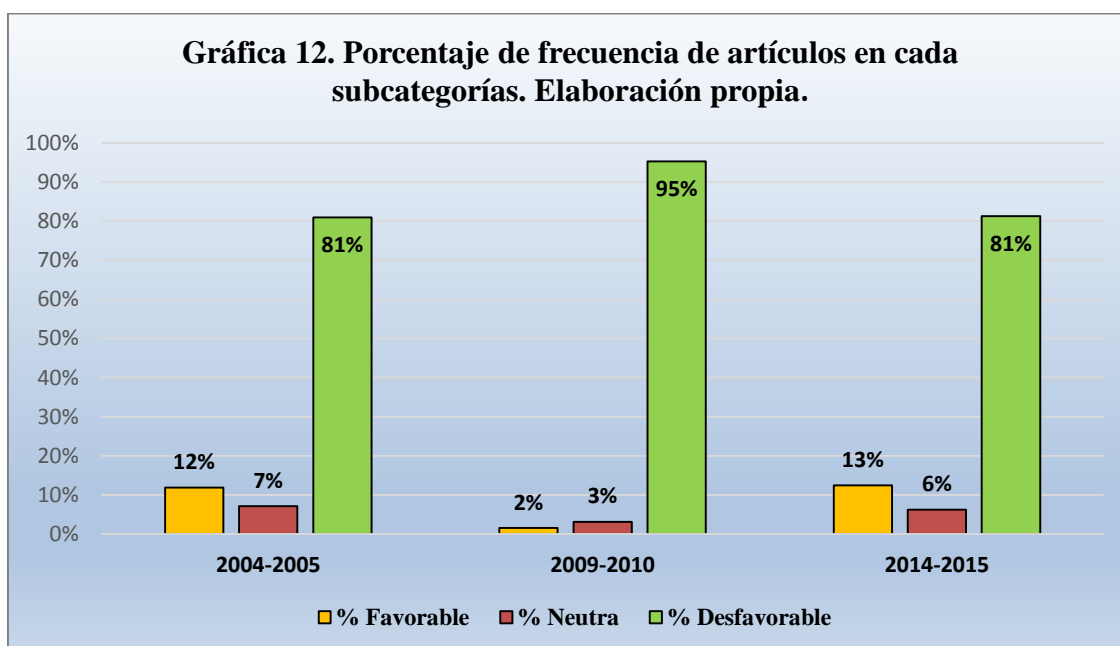
**Tabla 8.** Frecuencia de artículos en cada subcategoría por periodo. Elaboración propia.



En la Gráfica 11 se puede apreciar que la subcategoría *Desfavorable* fue la más frecuente en los tres periodos. Del año 2004 al 2005 se muestra que de 42 artículos

relacionados con el contexto social en cuestión, 34 de estos resultaron de procedencia *Desfavorable*, 5 pertenecen a la subcategoría *Favorable* y 3 resultaron neutros. Del año 2009 al 2010 se muestra un incremento significativo de la subcategoría *Desfavorable* al del periodo anterior, 60 de 63 artículos resultaron desfavorables mientras que solo 1 artículo resultó favorable y 2 pertenecientes a la subcategoría *Neutra*. En el tercer periodo 2014 al 2015, se evidencia un descenso en el número de artículos desfavorables ante los otros periodos, mostrando 13 artículos desfavorables de 16, 2 favorables y 1 neutro.

Sin embargo, cabe destacar que los números antes mencionados son proporcionales al número total de artículos publicados en cada periodo. Es por ello que resulta necesario establecer los porcentajes comparativos del número de artículos de cada subcategoría en cada periodo, para que se pueda ver claramente la relevancia de la frecuencia de esta subcategoría en la prensa analizada.





En la Gráfica 12 se muestra el porcentaje de artículos de las tres subcategorías, donde se puede observar que en el periodo A (2004-2005) el 81% de los artículos pertenecen a la subcategoría *Desfavorable*, el 12% a la subcategoría *Favorable* y el 7% pertenecen a la subcategoría *Neutra*. En el periodo B (2009-2010) se vio un aumento de los artículos de la subcategoría *Desfavorable*, resultando un 95% del número total de notas de ese periodo, el 2% pertenece a la subcategoría *Favorable* y un 3% corresponde a la subcategoría *Neutra*. En el periodo C (2014-2015) se puede observar que el porcentaje de artículos de la subcategoría *Desfavorable* disminuyó un poco, resultando en el 81% de las notas de ese periodo, mientras que un 13% pertenece a la subcategoría *Favorable* y un 6% a la subcategoría *Neutra*.

Con estos datos observamos que la subcategoría *Desfavorable* es similar en los tres periodos. Independientemente del número de artículos en cada periodo, se puede destacar que la tendencia no cambia significativamente de un periodo a otro. Sin embargo sí se puede apreciar que el periodo comprendido entre los años 2009 y 2010 la mayoría de los artículos fueron desfavorables.

#### 14. Interpretación de los indicadores en los artículos.

El texto que se seleccionó como fragmento del artículo y su posterior análisis, es indudablemente nuestra evidencia discursiva del análisis de contenido, del cual se encontró lo siguiente:

##### 14.1 Periodo A: *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2004 - 1 de enero de 2005

Fragmento del artículo donde aparecen los indicadores	Indicadores	Unidad Temática	Interpretación del artículo y subcategoría a la que pertenece (Favorable, Neutra, Desfavorable)
<p><b>1. Juarenses map future</b>                      Página 1 / Sección: F (01/01/2004)                      “[...] the idea germinated about four years ago among <i>frustrated business people</i> [...] Juárez has <i>failed to control</i> its growth, <i>failed to reclaim</i> the ailing maquila industry, <i>failed to diversify</i> its commercial activity, <i>failed</i> to reach out to El Paso significantly, and <i>failed</i> to promote education and culture [...] Making wishes into reality is often a <i>budgetary impossibility</i> in Mexico [...] As for <i>crime</i>, which thousands of regular juarenses ranked as <i>the worst problem</i> in Juárez [...] the southbound growth pattern of Juárez made the city “<i>extended, fragmented and diffuse</i>” [...] <i>areas</i> on the older, northern side of the city <i>decay</i> [...] The image of the city is at the same time <i>eclectic and without identity</i>”</p>	<p><i>frustrated business people; failed to control; failed to reclaim; failed to diversify; budgetary impossibility; crime the worst problem; extended, fragmented and diffuse; areas decay; eclectic and without identity.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Se utilizan adjetivos que describen a la ciudad de Juárez como <b>fallida, fragmentada, difusa, en decadencia, ecléctica y sin identidad</b>. Se muestra una <i>economía sumida en el fracaso</i> a causa de la creciente <i>ola de crimen</i> y la falta de incentivos por parte del gobierno de Ciudad Juárez. A pesar de la brevedad del artículo, las concepciones que se plantean mediante los indicadores identificados compensan y complementan el conocimiento del lector hacia dicho tema.</p> <p>IF: 0                      IN: 0                      ID: 9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                      Desfavorable</p>

<p><b>2. Reactions mixed in El Paso for undocumented worker permits</b>                  Página 2 / Sección: A                  (07/01/2004)</p> <p>“[...] Soledad, 41, is a <i>legal U.S. resident</i> who picks onions and chile [...] He said he spent seven years in the United States as an <i>undocumented worker</i>.[...] "I don't think it will affect the people who have been here", Soledad <i>said in Spanish</i>. "It's a good idea; they need a lot of people to work in the fields". [...] <i>150 people interested in immigration</i>.[...] Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services Inc. officials estimate that <i>15 million undocumented immigrants</i> live in the United States. <i>About 60 percent of them are Mexican</i> [...] helps immigrants without visas because of their <i>low-skill work</i> [...] "It would be a lot more help because it's difficult to find Americans that want to work in construction. They mostly get educated and don't have to work with a pick and a shovel"[...] "Anything that is going to <i>help foster a better relationship with Mexico and the United States</i>, making sure that it is <i>truly economically based and beneficial for both countries</i>, would be a great next step".</p>	<p><i>legal U.S. resident; undocumented worker; said in Spanish; 150 people interested in immigration; 15 million undocumented immigrants; About 60 percent of them are Mexican; low-skill work; to help foster a better relationship with Mexico and the United States; truly economically based and beneficial for both countries.</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>Aunque se menciona que la persona ahora es un <i>residente legal</i>, también se hace referencia a su anterior estatus migratorio como <i>indocumentado</i>. También se hace un estimado de las personas interesadas en migración, pero se subestima el número. Se asume que el <i>60 % de 15 millones de migrantes indocumentados son mexicanos</i>, pero señala que las medidas que tomará el gobierno de Estados Unidos fomentará una mejor relación migratoria y económica con México, mostrando su buena fe. Se muestra así el énfasis de llamarlos <i>trabajadores poco cualificados</i> y de gran contribución a los trabajos que difícilmente los estadounidenses desean realizar. Podemos deducir que, aunque el argumento que presenta este artículo denota una intención positiva por parte de las autoridades estadounidenses en relación a México, los indicadores identificados denotan una realidad social inferior a la estadounidense.</p>
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<p><b>3. Lower alert to shorten bridge wait</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (10/01/2004)</p> <p>“[...] <i>People crossing into El Paso from Mexico</i> should begin to see shorter wait times today with <i>the nation's terror alert level lowered from orange to yellow</i>. [...] agents at the international bridges then began conducting <i>less intense inspections</i>.[...] Homeland Security Department kept <i>orange alert levels</i> in effect for some airports and airlines [...] "We're meeting all federal mandates" [...] Maier said the return to yellow status does not mean <i>terrorism threats</i> are gone.[...] "<i>Anti-terrorism</i> remains our No. 1 priority," he said, "but with the reduction of the alert level, the intensity (of inspections) should decrease to a degree that the <i>impact for El Pasoans</i> will be <i>somewhat shorter crossing times</i> across the bridges [...]"</p>	<p><i>People crossing into El Paso from Mexico; the nation's terror alert level lowered from orange to yellow; less intense inspections; orange alert levels; terrorism threats; Anti-terrorism; impact for El Pasoans; somewhat shorter crossing times.</i></p>	Política	Se describe principalmente una entrada más rápida de personas de México a El Paso, Tx., con <i>inspecciones menos intensas</i> , pero al mismo tiempo se enfatiza la <i>política de antiterrorismo</i> que prevalece en la frontera, manteniendo una <i>alerta amarilla y naranja</i> en la mayoría de los puntos de entrada al país. Al final se refiere a la reducción del impacto que dicha medida ocasionará únicamente a los habitantes de El Paso, Tx sin favorecer o discriminar a ningún país.  IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:8  Subcategoría: Desfavorable

<p><b>4. Mexico raises bridge fee 3%</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (14/01/2004)</p> <p>“Bridge <i>fees will go up</i> about 10 cents for cars <i>on the Mexican side</i> [...] Officials said it's an <i>annual adjustment for inflation</i>. [...] "It is not a surprise. In the past, when fees have gone up on our side, the <i>Mexicans have responded</i>", said Mike Breitinger, executive director of the Central Business Association. [...] the principal concern is to recoup inflation <i>without hurting the users</i>" [...] "<i>It's good</i> that at least there is no increase for the pedestrians on the Mexican side", said Luis Molina, an El Paso maquila contractor who crosses the bridge every day. [...] Mexican authorities also <i>round up the fees to more manageable amounts</i>. For instance, the pedestrian fee could be 18 cents currently, but officials keep it at 25 cents.”</p>	<p><i>fees will go up on the Mexican side; annual adjustment for inflation; Mexicans responded; without hurting the users; It's good; round up the fees to more manageable amounts.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Aunque la nota menciona un <i>aumento en la tarifa al cruzar la frontera</i>, no hace referencia a ningún abuso por parte de las autoridades mexicanas, lo toman como una medida normal y natural debido a la inflación, tratando de no ocasionar un daño a los usuarios. Sin embargo, señala que las autoridades mexicanas <i>“redondean”</i> la tarifa en cantidades más manejables”, lo que significa un carácter arbitrario de estas tarifas, pero sin condenar el hecho. Un usuario habitual, habitante de El Paso, Tx., considera como <i>“buena”</i> la medida por parte de México de no aumentar la tarifa para los peatones. No hay presencia de indicadores negativos.</p> <p>IF:3                  IN:2                  ID:1</p> <p>Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>5. Get serious about teens partying in Mexico</b>                  Página 11 / Sección: B                  (16/01/2004)</p> <p>How serious are El Pasoans about stopping the <i>dangerous practice of teens pouring across the border into Juárez, so they can drink?</i></p>	<p><i>Dangerous practice of teens pouring across the border into Juárez, so they can drink;</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>Se presenta la <i>“peligrosa” práctica de adolescentes estadounidenses menores de edad de cruzar a México para beber alcohol</i>. Según el exalcalde de Juárez, su política para evitar este</p>



<p>So far, not serious enough to take the kind of <i>rump-kicking action</i> that would have a <i>real deterrent effect</i>. It's time El Pasoans demand, and support, the kind of legislation adopted by California five years ago to halt the flow of minors into Tijuana.[...] California's Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 1500: "A peace officer of any city or county shall <i>prevent the entry from California into the Republic of Mexico</i> at the border by any resident of this state under the age of 18 years who is unaccompanied by a parent or guardian or who does not have written consent for such entry from a parent or guardian or who does not have a passport". [...] Some minors are going to scream about it. [...] The Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation shows that about <i>1,000 youths cross the bridges from El Paso into Juárez</i> on a typical weekend. <i>Kids who drink alcohol</i> and participate in <i>binge-drinking</i> are more likely to <i>be involved in fights, car crashes or to become the victims of other crimes</i> [...] the last time a local politician, former <i>Mayor Carlos Ramirez, attempted to keep alcohol from falling into the hands of U.S. minors in Juárez, the efforts were viciously criticized on both sides of the Rio Grande</i>. Ramirez had suggested that <i>Mexican business owners in Juárez not sell alcohol to U.S.</i></p>	<p><i>rump-kicking action; real deterrent effect; prevent the entry from California into the Republic of Mexico; 1,000 youths cross the bridges from El Paso into Juárez; Kids who drink alcohol; binge-drinking; be involved in fights, car crashes or to become the victims of other crimes; Mayor Carlos Ramirez, attempted to keep alcohol from falling into the hands of U.S. minors in Juárez; efforts were viciously criticized on both sides of the Rio Grande; Mexican business owners in Juárez not sell alcohol to U.S. minors; Juárez as an immoral city with vice-filled businesses; (Ahem); U.S. minors in the 18-20 bracket</i></p>		<p>hecho fue duramente criticada hacia ambos lados de la frontera y asegura que los negocios de la ciudad de Juárez no venden alcohol a estadounidenses menores de edad.                  El Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation asevera que <i>aproximadamente 1000 jóvenes cruzan el puente desde El Paso hacia Juárez cada fin de semana para beber alcohol</i>, lo que puede involucrarlos en <i>peleas, accidentes de auto o puede convertirlos en víctimas de otros crímenes</i>.                  Más que el obvio riesgo que conlleva el <i>consumo desmedido del alcohol</i>, la nota describe la preocupación de los habitantes de El Paso por la seguridad de sus jóvenes en <i>una ciudad llena de crimen y peligro latente</i>. Así como también se enfatiza la descripción de la ciudad por parte de los medios locales (Juárez), como <i>Una ciudad inmoral y llena de negocios sumergidos en el vicio</i>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0</p>
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<p><i>minors</i>. The legal drinking age in Mexico is 18. [...] Members of the Juárez Avenue Business Association (...) took out a full-page ad in a Juárez paper and accused Ramirez of portraying <i>Juárez as an immoral city with vice-filled businesses. (Ahem)</i>. [...] Such a law wouldn't stop <i>U.S. minors in the 18-20 bracket from crossing and drinking</i>, but it will dramatically limit those who are younger from getting across. That could save lives.</p>	<p><i>crossing and drinking.</i></p>		<p>ID:13</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>6. FUN ON THE BORDER</b> <b>Juárez surprises longtime area resident border</b> Página 1 / Sección: D (17/01/2004)</p> <p>"As a lifelong El Pasoan, I felt pretty confident that visiting Juárez would be routine. Having visited Juárez extensively as a girl, I'm <i>not alarmed that children sell "Chiclets" on the street</i> [...] And yet, the minute I stepped off the tourist trolley, I realized I was in for a <i>fun day</i>, judging by the <i>hospitality and colorful culture</i> I quickly encountered and had somehow forgotten about. [...] The <i>trolley driver didn't offer very much insight</i> except to tell us the peso rate. [...] The business owner at the first stop, Coloms, <i>greeted us warmly</i> - even <i>offering to drive us</i> to other stops <i>if walking would be too strenuous</i>- [...] The first</p>	<p><i>not alarmed that children sell "Chiclets" on the street; fun day; hospitality and colorful culture; trolley driver didn't offer very much insight; greeted us warmly; offering to drive us if walking would be too strenuous; variety of items; beautifully painted pottery; more familiar items such as Mexican dresses and</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>La autora ha vivido toda su vida en la ciudad de El Paso y está familiarizada con palabras, prácticas, costumbres y cultura de la ciudad de Juárez. Insinúa que para otras personas no familiarizadas, el hecho de ver a <i>niños vendiendo chicles en las calles</i> podría ser alarmante, pero no para ella, ya que conoce esta práctica y la considera parte de las <i>costumbres del país</i>. Describe su visita como un día divertido, debido a la <i>hospitalidad y la cultura pintoresca</i> que percibió. Todas las personas de los negocios que visitó fueron <i>amables, serviciales y accesibles al ofrecer sus productos</i>, sin abusar de los precios e incluso sugiere utilizar la palabra en español "<b>después</b>"</p>

<p>three stores, all within walking distance, have a <i>variety of items</i>, including silver jewelry, <i>beautifully painted pottery</i>, marble game board sets and <i>more familiar items such as Mexican dresses and sombreros</i>.[...] I like to haggle. So we <i>enjoyed the visit</i> but didn't spend a dime. [...] And now I'm a believer that everyone should arrive when there's no crowd. Why? Because <i>instead of one attentive waiter, you're likely to get two or even three</i>. [...] Our waiter, Victor Hernandez, not only gave us <i>top-notch service</i> but also offered chicken strips for the 2-year-old nephew, saying it was <i>on the house</i>. The trolley driver later confirmed it's a <i>common practice at the restaurant</i>.[...] The meal is also <i>quite inexpensive</i>, each plate costing under \$6. [...] Smile, say "Despues" and keep on walking.[...] I spent about \$50 in Juárez and had a good time doing it. So again, if you haven't wandered into this <i>border adventure</i> in years, it's time to <i>give it a try</i>. And remember: Ask for Victor at Ajua. Just tell him I sent you. [...]"</p>	<p><i>sombreros; enjoyed the visit; instead of one attentive waiter, you're likely to get two or even three; top-notch service; on the house, common practice at the restaurant; quite inexpensive; border adventure; give it a try.</i></p>		<p>para evitar el acoso de los múltiples vendedores ambulantes, palabra extranjera para ella aunque asimilada por su acercamiento a la cultura mexicana. Describe los productos y su gran variedad como <i>hermosos y algunos muy familiares</i> para ella. También <i>anima a los lectores a visitar Juárez</i> y se siente con la seguridad de recomendar un restaurante.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN:2                  ID:12</p> <p>Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>7. Bodies linked to cartel</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (27/01/2004)</p> <p>"[...] <i>Five men's bodies found</i> in the past three days deep in the dirt of a Juárez back yard</p>	<p><i>Five men's bodies found; victims of drug turf battles;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se menciona principalmente el <i>número de cuerpos encontrados, víctimas de la disputa territorial entre miembros de los cárteles de droga</i>. Se</p>



<p>are the most recent <i>victims of drug turf battles</i> [...] The latest body (...) belongs to an alleged operative in the Carrillo Fuentes <i>drug cartel</i>. [...] Officials said some of the <i>bodies showed signs of torture</i>. Police photographs show the first three bodies as they were found <i>-semi-nude, with bags over their heads and covered in lime and liquid plaster</i>, presumably to dull the smell.</p> <p>Since Dec. 1, 2003, <i>between 16 and 19 men have been kidnapped in Juárez</i>, and <i>a few have been executed</i>. <i>Drug-related killings</i> have surged in other places along the border recently. Sunday, <i>a shooting (...) left three people dead</i>. [...] Thursday, former Deputy State Attorney General Rogelio Delgado was <i>shot to death (...) along with three others</i>. Officials with the Mexico attorney general's office in Mexico City tied the <i>weekend's gruesome discovery</i> to the Juárez drug cartel headed by Vicente Carrillo Fuentes [...]"The (U.S. government) considers the ongoing investigation in Ciudad Juárez a clear example of good cooperation between Mexican and U.S. law enforcement. U.S. law-enforcement personnel came in at the invitation of Mexico".</p> <p>In 1999 the FBI was heavily involved in the <i>high-profile case</i>. The U.S. presence drew criticism that it threatened the</p>	<p><i>drug cartel; bodies showed signs of torture; -semi-nude, with bags over their heads and covered in lime [sic] and liquid plaster; between 16 and 19 men have been kidnapped in Juárez; few have been executed; a shooting left three people dead; shot to death along with three others; weekend's gruesome discovery; high-profile case; missing people; people are burying people in houses; marijuana press, rolls of plastic wrap, handcuffs and traces of blood; stash house; torture chamber;</i></p>		<p>hace énfasis en <i>lo macabro del descubrimiento y el estado en el que fueron encontrados los cuerpos</i>, los cuales mostraban <i>huellas de tortura</i>, estaban <i>semidesnudos</i>, <i>tenían bolsas de plástico sobre sus cabezas y se hallaban cubiertos de cal y yeso</i>. Otras víctimas fueron <i>ejecutadas a balazos</i> y hubo un tiroteo que dejó <i>tres personas muertas</i>. Este caso obtuvo gran notoriedad, ya que <i>muchas personas están desaparecidas</i> y aún resulta inverosímil para muchos que aquí (Juárez) <i>se esté enterrando gente en las casas</i>. La policía de Juárez descubrió en otro lugar una <i>prensa para marihuana, rollos de filme plástico para envolver, esposas y rastros de sangre</i>. Este lugar pudo ser utilizado por <i>narcotraficantes</i> como <i>casa de seguridad o cámara de tortura</i>.</p> <p>Los adjetivos y las imágenes plasmadas en este artículo describen más que explícitamente la crueldad de los grupos delictivos al cometer los asesinatos y en la forma de deshacerse de los cuerpos. Palabras como <i>gruesome</i> (macabro),</p>
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<p>sovereignty of Mexico, but also drew praise from relatives of <i>missing people</i> [...] "Nobody wanted to believe us that <i>people are burying people in houses</i> here. It's out of this world, but it happens. There are other locations that we want investigated" [...] This weekend, Mexican federal agents [...]found a <i>marijuana press, rolls of plastic wrap, handcuffs and traces of blood</i> [...]The house may have been used as a <i>stash house</i> and a <i>torture chamber</i> [...]"</p>			<p><i>shootings</i> (tiroteo),  <i>kidnapped</i> (secuestro),  <i>blood</i> (sangre),                  transmiten una imagen desagradable, miedo, inseguridad e intranquilidad.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:16</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>8. Find may keep some out of Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (28/01/2004)</p> <p>"The discovery of <i>11 bodies at an alleged drug trafficker's house in Juárez</i> has some El Pasoans rethinking how much time they need to spend across the border. Westsider Arlene J. Hopkins, who regularly crosses the border to buy medicine and to visit a dentist, said she decided to cut down on her trips to Juárez after hearing of the discovery Tuesday. [...] "I am closing my Mexican bank account because I want to limit my time in Juárez. I don't want to spend any more time in Juárez than I have to, and now I'll only go to places that are walking distance". The impact of a similar investigation of <i>multiple graves</i> in November 1999, in which <i>nine bodies</i></p>	<p><i>11 bodies at an alleged drug trafficker's house in Juárez; multiple graves; nine bodies were found; Juárez city government to buy a \$30,000 advertisement in the Washington Post to rebuild the city's image; deaths of women; 360 girls and women have been killed in Juárez; 120 were sex-murder victims; between 75 and</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>Se describen los <i>múltiples hallazgos de fosas comunes</i>, donde se encontraron <i>9 cuerpos</i>, así como otros <i>11 cuerpos encontrados</i> en una vivienda que se supone pertenecía a <i>traficantes de droga</i>. Se menciona también que debido a estos hallazgos, el <i>gobierno de Ciudad Juárez invirtió 30 mil dólares en publicidad en el Washington Post para reconstruir la imagen de la ciudad</i>. De <i>360 mujeres asesinadas en Juárez, 120 fueron víctimas de asesinato de tipo sexual</i> y el <i>número de mujeres reportadas como extraviadas se estima entre 75 y 400</i>. Se usan los términos <i>drug trafficking</i> (tráfico de droga) y <i>mafias</i>, lo que enfatiza la causa del</p>



<p><i>were found</i>, prompted the <b>Juárez city government to buy a \$30,000 advertisement in the Washington Post to rebuild the city's image</b>. The ad was in response to "a distorted, unfair and untrue picture" left by the news media covering the investigation and was meant to encourage tourism, officials said. Juárez has also been the object of national and international news reports and documentaries over the <b>deaths of women</b>. About <b>360 girls and women have been killed in Juárez</b> since 1993; about <b>120 were sex-murder victims</b>. Officials say that in addition to the murders, <b>between 75 and 400 women</b> who were <b>reported missing</b> in that period remain unaccounted for. In the latest discovery, the deaths are believed to be related to <b>drug trafficking</b>, officials said. "This is very unfortunate news that we know <b>the mafias</b> are responsible for," said Jorge Navarro, a spokesman for the city of Juárez. "As a matter of tourism, I can't see any impact". Juárez visitors should feel more comfortable because of the hundreds of federal police officers who are working in the city, Navarro said. News of the discovery and the possibility of an impact on tourism did not alarm the El Paso-Juárez Trolley Co., which offers routes to popular tourist sites in Juárez. "Most of our clients</p>	<p><b>400 women reported missing; drug trafficking; the mafias.</b></p>		<p><b>crimen en Juárez</b>. Se hace explícita la acción del gobierno de Cd. Juárez de invertir en el <i>Washington Post</i> para reconstruir la imagen de la ciudad, dejando evidente la necesidad obligada a hacerlo puesto que de no ser por los desagradables y vastamente detallados sucesos descritos, no tendrían por qué haber invertido en tal causa.</p> <p>IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
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<p>are from out of town and aren't aware of what is happening in Juárez.[...]"</p>			
<p><b>9. 11 bodies found</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (28/01/2004)</p> <p>"[...] At least 11 <i>bodies</i> have been <i>unearthed</i> from the 12-by-18-foot patio of a Juárez safe house for the <i>Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel</i>. The victims were apparently rivals of the Vicente Carrillo Fuentes <i>drug gang</i> and were executed with "<i>extreme violence</i>" [...] "This is a war among <i>drug traffickers</i>," Macedo de la Concha said. "It is a confrontation between <i>cartels</i> for territory". [...] <i>Three bodies were found</i> Saturday, one was found Sunday, and <i>seven more were found</i> since Monday. Officials still haven't released the identities of the victims, who appear to have been <i>tortured</i>. [...] Alejandro Nevárez, an elderly man, went to the house looking for answers about his son's whereabouts, but he was asked not to say more by agents from the Mexican federal investigation agency.[...] Along the border, other instances of <i>drug-related violence</i> have exploded lately. Deputy Attorney General Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos</p>	<p><i>Bodies unearthed; Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel; drug gang; "extreme violence"; drug traffickers; cartels; Three bodies were found; seven more were found; tortured; drug-related violence; deaths of dozens along the border; gangs.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Este artículo hace un seguimiento de otra noticia publicada el mismo día, en ambos se hace referencia al <i>hallazgo de 11 cuerpos</i> en una fosa cavada en el patio de una casa de seguridad perteneciente al <i>cártel de narcotráfico Carrillo Fuentes</i>. Se destaca la "<i>extrema violencia</i>" con la que los cárteles realizan las ejecuciones. Se localizaron 3 cuerpos, luego 7, ambos grupos con <i>huellas de tortura</i> y se determinó que tanto las <i>decenas de asesinatos en la frontera</i> como la violencia generalizada están relacionados con <i>drogas</i> y <i>pandillas</i>. La frecuencia de los indicadores plasma la imagen aterradora del contexto descrito, haciendo de este una práctica asidua.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>

<p>said in Mexico City that the arrests of several major traffickers created a power vacuum, which resulted in the <i>deaths of dozens along the border</i> and in Mexico's interior. "This makes all of us uneasy," he said, "but it is better to have these incidents, clashes over the application of the law, than to permit in silence" the operation of the <i>gangs</i>.[...] Officer Minton said he was flown to Juárez in a private jet Thursday at the request of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is helping Mexican officials.</p> <p>"We didn't have time to wait for a commercial flight. They wanted us right away," Minton said. "We were honored to be asked to come there to help Mexico". [...] In addition to recent disappearances in Juárez, dozens of other people have vanished in the past decade. [...]"</p>			
<p><b>10. 13 officers detained in deaths</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (30/01/2004)</p> <p>"[...] <i>Thirteen state police officers were detained</i> for questioning Wednesday night in connection with the <i>drug-related multiple graves</i> in Juárez, and four other officers have fled [...] The 17 men include a night shift commander named Miguel Loya Gallegos and his entire</p>	<p><i>Thirteen state police officers were detained; drug-related multiple graves; The new corruption angle; vanished son gruesome affair; police involved in organized</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se encontraron múltiples fosas clandestinas en Juárez y se determinó que 17 oficiales de <i>policía</i> <i>estuvieron implicados en los asesinatos. Solamente 13 oficiales fueron detenidos</i> en conexión con este crimen y 4 más se encuentran <i>fugitivos</i> lo que reveló <i>nexos de la policía con el crimen organizado</i>, un nuevo ángulo en lo que se refiere a la <i>corrupción</i></p>



<p>crew. [...] <i>The new corruption angle</i> in the <i>gruesome affair</i> comes as no surprise to Ernesto Gomez Godínez, who has been looking for his <i>vanished son</i> since 1996. "The entire town knows very well that it has been years that the <i>police</i> are <i>involved in organized crime</i>. We have a term for it, <i>narco gobierno</i>", or <i>drug government</i>, Gomez said. When Gomez's son disappeared, witnesses related that he had been <i>abducted by men</i> in what appeared to be a federal police van, Gomez said. [...] Oscar Valadez Reyes, Chihuahua state deputy attorney general, called the turn of events a "shameful and painful situation". [...] "This is a sad matter because it tarnishes the work of the police that carries out its duties. As you remember, last year was a good year. [...] Four people are already behind bars in the case. They are the mother, Erika Mayorga Diaz, father, Alejandro Garcia Cárdenas, and their son, Alejandro Garcia Mayorga, who rented the house and the alleged <i>drug lord</i> who used it as a safe house. These suspects reportedly tipped off the authorities as to the involvement of state police officers [...] Vasconcelos said Wednesday that the commander directly participated in the <i>kidnappings and killings</i> inside the house. <i>The killings</i> were meant to</p>	<p><i>crime; narco gobierno; drug government; abducted by men; drug lord; kidnappings and killings; The FBI and El Paso police said they have not been contacted by Mexican police to keep an eye out for the fugitives.</i></p>		<p>que existe en el llamado "<i>narco gobierno</i>", término utilizado en español por los medios estadounidenses. El artículo señala actividades ilícitas como <i>secuestros, asesinatos, capos del narcotráfico</i>. La frecuencia de los indicadores plasma la imagen aterradora del contexto descrito, haciendo de este una práctica asidua y por ultimo expone la falta de seguimiento e interés por parte de las autoridades Mexicanas en dicho suceso.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p>cement the power of a cell of the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel, he said.[...] <i>The FBI and El Paso police said they have not been contacted by Mexican police to keep an eye out for the fugitives.</i>[...]"</p>			
<p><b>11. So, want to take a stroll through Juárez?</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: B                  (31/01/2004)</p> <p>"Well, economic development for El Paso just took a huge turn south this week. <i>South as in unfavorable. South as in Juárez.</i> [...] this is a great place to relocate your corporate headquarters and widget-making operation. Sure, they just found <i>12 bodies</i> that reportedly showed signs of <i>asphyxiation and/or bullet wounds and buried in a Juárez back yard.</i> Yeah, yeah, <i>there've been 300 or so women killed in various gruesome ways over there</i> in the past decade or so. <i>Not to worry. There's some great restaurants there.</i> Darn nice market, too."[...] You'd think that convincing people of the <i>disguised benefits of air you can chew, water shortages, high gasoline prices, West Nile fever, crazed drivers, a relatively sparse assortment of pastimes and amusements and violencia</i> assorted other drawing cards would be difficult enough. How do you persuade people to come to El Paso when they'll be <i>living</i></p>	<p><i>South as in unfavorable; South as in Juárez; 12 bodies; asphyxiation and/or bullet wounds and buried in a Juárez back yard; Yeah, yeah, there've been 300 or so women killed in various gruesome ways over ther. Not to worry. There's some great restaurants there.; disguised benefits of air you can chew; water shortages; high gasoline prices; West Nile fever; crazed drivers; a relatively sparse assortment of pastimes and amusements and violencia; living next to a narcotics-infested, drug-</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El autor de este artículo describe a Ciudad Juárez como un <i>lugar plagado de crimen, violencia, corrupción y desinterés por parte del gobierno para acabar con esta situación.</i> Se menciona que el desarrollo económico dio un giro hacia el sur y <i>describe el sur, Juárez, como desfavorable, utilizando dicho adjetivo para etiquetar a la ciudad.</i> A lo largo de todo el artículo se utiliza el sarcasmo, tratando de minimizar el bagaje de violencia con el que carga la ciudad, pero haciendo referencia explícita a los diversos crímenes que en ella ocurren: <i>12 cuerpos encontrados mostrando huellas de asfixia y/o heridas de bala, sepultados en el patio de una casa en Juárez; 300 mujeres asesinadas de diversas y grotescas maneras, problemas ecológicos y de salud, precios altos y un muy pequeño número de actividades</i> de</p>

<p><i>next to a narcotics-infested, drug-cartel-run, violence-ridden killing field? Even the U.S. State Department warns people about traveling to Juárez. In a consular information sheet dated Jan. 30, 2004, excerpts read, "Crime in Mexico continues at high levels, and it is often violent, especially in Mexico City, Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez and Nuevo Laredo. ... Innocent bystanders are at risk from the increase in drug-related violence in the streets of border cities. "In Ciudad Juárez, Nuevo Laredo and Tijuana, shootings have taken place at busy intersections during daylight hours. In Ciudad Juárez, several U.S. citizens, including innocent bystanders, have been killed in drug-related shootings over the past three years". Might as well go for a walk in Baghdad. Wouldn't you think officials up to and including President Vicente Fox would want to clean this up? Well, they don't, and there are only two possible reasons: They can't, or they don't wish to. If Fox spent as much time cleaning up the drug-related problems in Juárez and elsewhere as he does trying to export his citizens to the United States, everyone would be better off. But there is official disinterest. Worse than that, though, there's official involvement. And it's long been suspected that there's</i></p>	<p><i>cartel-run, violence-ridden killing field?; U.S. State Department warns people about traveling to Juárez; Crime in Mexico continues at high levels; often violent; drug-related violence; shootings at busy intersections during daylight hours; several U.S. citizens, including innocent bystanders killed in drug-related shootings; Might as well go for a walk in Baghdad; Wouldn't you think officials up to and including President Vicente Fox would want to clean this up? Well, they don't, They can't, or they don't wish to; If Fox spent as much time cleaning up the drug-related</i></p>	<p><i>esparcimiento, incluyendo la violencia entre estos "pasatiempos". Asimismo hace uso de una serie de adjetivos y sustantivos (viviendo junto a un área infestada de narcóticos, operada por los cárteles del narcotráfico, asolado por la violencia y asesinatos) que enfatizan lo negativo de la opinión que se tiene sobre la ciudad y que por lo mismo sería difícil persuadir a la gente de visitar Juárez. El crimen a la alza y tiroteos en las calles a plena luz del día representan un peligro para los ciudadanos estadounidenses, incluyendo a inocentes transeúntes, por lo que sería prácticamente lo mismo que salir a pasear por las calles de Bagdad. El autor también se pregunta de manera sarcástica sobre el desinterés o la inhabilidad del presidente de México, Vicente Fox, en resolver este problema respondiendo de la misma manera a sus preguntas, de forma negativa, sarcástica y expresando su opinión "no pueden o no quieren". De la misma forma afirma que si Fox</i></p>
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<p><i>official involvement in the murders of the hundreds of women found over the years. visitors should feel much more comfortable because of the hundreds of federal cops working there. Comfortable? It's more like running and screaming for your life whenever you spot a badge. These days it's hard to distinguish between the cartels and the cops and the government.[...]"</i></p>	<p><i>problems in Juárez and elsewhere as he does trying to export his citizens to the United States, everyone would be better off; But there is official disinterest; official involvement in the murders of the hundreds of women; visitors should feel much more comfortable because of the hundreds of federal cops working there. Comfortable?; It's more like running and screaming for your life whenever you spot a badge. These days it's hard to distinguish between the cartels and the cops and the government.</i></p>		<p><i>pasara más tiempo solucionando la situación en Juárez en lugar de exportar ciudadanos mexicanos hacia Estados Unidos, todos estarían mucho mejor.</i>                  También expone la creciente intranquilidad que se puede percibir, aun cuando la ciudad está rebosante de policías, ya que para los ciudadanos es virtualmente imposible distinguir entre criminales, policías y el gobierno.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:26</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>12. Field, Fonda to perform in Juárez</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (03/02/2004)</p> <p>"Jane Fonda, Sally Field and several telenovela stars and singers will act out a special, free performance of "The Vagina Monologues" in Juárez on Valentine's Day to bring <i>attention to the violence against women in the Mexican border</i> town.[...] "I think it's going to bring more international attention to Juárez regarding <i>violence against women and the culture of impunity</i>" ", said Nancy Rushforth of Amigos de las Mujeres de Juárez, a Las Cruces organization. Rushforth said she is also trying to get the stars, and the "Monologues" creator Eve Ensler, to march with local activists and women from San Jacinto Plaza in El Paso to Juárez.                  [...]In the past 11 years, <i>more than 300 women have been killed in Juárez</i>.[...] "Last year when V-Day joined the local organizers and activists for a meeting with the special prosecutor in Juárez, we promised (the prosecutor) if there was not justice we would come back with the world in one year. It is one year later - we are marching on the 14th to say the time has come; we will wait no longer"[...]Ensler has in the past donated money</p>	<p><i>attention to the violence against women in the Mexican border; violence against women and the culture of impunity; more than 300 women have been killed in Juárez; victims who were murdered, tortured, raped and disappeared in Juárez.</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>Varias cantantes y estrellas tanto de televisión como de cine se dan cita en Juárez para presentar "Los Monólogos de la Vagina", obra de teatro que intenta llamar la atención del público hacia la violencia contra la mujer en la frontera mexicana y la cultura de impunidad que reina en la ciudad. El artículo describe que más de 300 mujeres han sido asesinadas, torturadas, violadas y desaparecidas en Juárez a lo largo de 11 años. Aun cuando el tema que compete este artículo es de un acto "cultural" y/o de "entretenimiento", el artículo hace énfasis en detallar la condición real de una violencia desmedida hacia las mujeres de Cd. Juárez.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:4</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>from the "Monologues" performances in Mexico City to Casa Amiga, the rape crisis center in Juárez.[...] "I'm going to help bring attention to the 300 women <i>victims who were murdered, tortured, raped and disappeared in Juárez</i>". [...]"</p>			
<p><b>13. Stop the killings</b>  <b>It's time to end this reign of terror</b>          Página 5 / Sección: B          (03/02/2004)</p> <p>"[...] Once again the <i>gruesome discovery of bodies in Ciudad Juárez</i> has placed that city in the glaring spotlight of the international news media. [...] Mexico's Deputy Attorney General Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos arrived to say that even if it takes 10 years the Mexican federal government will stay to solve the <i>crimes</i>. We've heard the promises before. [...] The announcement that <i>police corruption</i> is part of this crime is chilling -but no surprise to those living in Juárez or El Paso. People -men and women and, yes, even <i>children-</i> have been <i>disappearing regularly in Ciudad Juárez</i>. When their bodies are discovered there's a great public lament -but the same <i>ugly system</i> remains in control. Then it's forgotten - until the next time. And it seems there is always a next time. [...] Officials say they are <i>victims of a brutal drug war</i>.</p>	<p><i>the killings reign of terror; gruesome discovery of bodies in Ciudad Juárez; crimes; police corruption; children disappearing regularly in Ciudad Juárez; ugly system; victims of a brutal drug war; sister city is under siege by a criminal element.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>El macabro descubrimiento de varios cuerpos en Juárez</i> ha puesto a la ciudad una vez más en entredicho en los medios internacionales. De igual forma han contribuido el "feo" sistema, la <i>corrupción de la policía, el crimen y las continuas desapariciones infantiles, víctimas de la brutal guerra de cárteles del narcotráfico</i>. También señala que los habitantes del Paso, Tx. no pueden estar tranquilos sabiendo que su ciudad hermana está bajo el asedio de un elemento criminal dejando claro el contexto de su país vecino.</p> <p>IF: 0          IN: 0          ID:</p> <p>Subcategoría:          Desfavorable</p>

<p>[...] We who have relatives in Juárez know there are good people living in that city. They deserve to be safe. They deserve a concentrated investigation into these crimes and a halt to the reign of criminal terror. [...] If the FBI can be of help, it should be called in. We who live on this side of the border cannot sleep comfortably knowing our <i>sister city is under siege by a criminal element</i>. [...] When, if not now, will the perpetrators be brought to justice?"</p>			
<p><b>14. Juárez is victim of brutal regime</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (03/02/2004 )</p> <p>"I read a <i>disturbing article</i> in the <i>El Paso Times</i> newspaper this morning. It described a city in a <i>wretched country</i> where <i>people are tortured and thrown into mass graves</i>. The <i>people live in filth and poverty and their rulers are corrupt</i>. The <i>infrastructure</i> of the country is <i>crumbling</i> and the <i>potential wealth of the land is looted by a privileged few</i>. The <i>police don't protect the people; they prop up the criminal syndicate</i>. <i>Thought I was talking about Baghdad, Iraq?</i> Wrong. I just described a day in the life of citizens of Juárez, Mexico. It's unclear to me why we had to travel to the other side of the world to liberate a country imprisoned</p>	<p><i>Juárez is victim of brutal regime; disturbing article; wretched country; people are tortured and thrown into mass graves; people live in filth and poverty and their rulers are corrupt; infrastructure is crumbling, potential wealth of the land is looted by a privileged few; police don't protect the people, they prop up the criminal syndicate;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El autor menciona que leyó un <i>artículo perturbador</i> en <i>El Paso Times</i> en el que se describe: "<i>una ciudad, en un país despreciable, donde las personas son torturadas y arrojadas a fosas comunes, ahí la gente vive entre la suciedad y la pobreza y sus gobernantes son corruptos, su infraestructura se está desmoronando y la riqueza potencial se la disputan unos cuantos privilegiados; la policía no protege a la gente y apoya al gremio criminal. Pensó que estaba hablando de Bagdad, Irak?</i>"</p> <p>La descripción de la ciudad, la omisión deliberada del nombre y la pregunta al final se convierten en una</p>

<p>by a corrupt, brutal regime -it's been here in our own back yard for a century now.[...]"</p>	<p><b><i>Thought I was talking about Baghdad, Iraq?;</i></b></p>		<p>analogía en la que se guía al lector hacia una imagen de Juárez igual a la de Bagdad, Irak, zona conflictiva que existe “por defecto” en el imaginario mundial. Incluso, el artículo continúa con esta intención, al mencionar que no se necesita ir hasta el otro lado del mundo para liberar a un país preso de un <b><i>régimen brutal y corrupto</i></b>, lo han tenido en “<b><i>su patio trasero</i></b>” cerca de un siglo.</p> <p>El hecho de que se refieran a Juárez o a México como “<b><i>su patio trasero</i></b>” indica que Estados Unidos ve a México como un lastre, como un lugar que “le pertenece” pero al mismo tiempo no puede ser parte formal de su sociedad. El artículo transmite una marcada sensación de superioridad disfrazada de compasión por <b><i>un país y una ciudad asoladas por el crimen y abandonadas por su propio gobierno</i></b> que necesitan ser “<b><i>salvadas</i></b>” y “<b><i>liberadas</i></b>” por Estados Unidos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:8</p>
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<p><b>15. Braceros march to U.S. Embassy demanding cash</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: A                  (10/02/2004)</p> <p>“[...] Mexicans who worked in the United States during and after World War II demanded back wages in front of the U.S. Embassy on Monday [...] The workers, known as "<i>braceros</i>", have been lobbying for years for pay that was withheld in a savings account to be paid upon the workers' return to Mexico. <i>None received that money.</i> [...] President George W. Bush last month proposed a similar program for migrants with jobs in the United States, prompting braceros to demand that they also be paid. [...] The <i>braceros "feel tricked and used"</i> [...] "<i>In a way the problem was provoked by the (Mexican) government ... for not paying attention to them</i>". [...]"</p>	<p><i>Braceros; None received Money; braceros "feel tricked and used"; "In a way the problem was provoked by the (Mexican) government ... for not paying attention to them".</i></p>	Economía	<p>Los <i>Braceros</i>, un grupo de personas de origen mexicano a quienes se les otorgó un permiso para trabajar en Estados Unidos durante y después de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, personas a las que <i>el gobierno de ambos países acordó pagar y no lo hizo</i>. Estas personas han demandado por años el pago retenido ante la embajada de los EEUU. Pero hasta la fecha no lo han recibido. Se utiliza el término "<i>braceros</i>" una y otra vez como una palabra que se ha asimilado en el idioma de ambos países y existe en ambas culturas de manera natural, como una imagen de trabajadores que se "<i>sienten utilizados y engañados</i>" incluso por su propio gobierno; problema que, a juicio del autor fue provocado por el gobierno (mexicano) al ignorarlos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:4</p>

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<p><b>16.Report: Juárez crime is on decline</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (14/02/2004)</p> <p>“[...] The <i>discovery of bodies in a Juárez back yard</i> last month and the ongoing digging at another house this week did nothing to change the city's reputation as an <i>outlaw and dangerous place</i>. [...] According to statistics by the Chihuahua state attorney general (...) crime is down - slightly. [...] State police opened reports on <i>317 homicides last year, 132 of which were classified as manslaughter as opposed to murders. The number of homicides was down from 422 in 2002, 391 in 2001, and 380 in 2000.</i></p> <p>But more important for visitors, <i>drive-by shooting executions</i>, which happen in the street and sometimes in daylight, were down to <i>35 executions in 2003, compared with more than 50 in 2002.</i></p> <p>[...] State police spokesman Mauro Conde said the executions (...) "are related to <i>drug trafficking</i>" [...] Still, the numbers are sky-high when compared with El Paso crime</p>	<p><i>discovery of bodies in a Juárez back yard; outlaw and dangerous place; 317 homicides last year, 132 of which were classified as manslaughter as opposed to murders; The number of homicides was down from 422 in 2002, 391 in 2001, and 380 in 2000; drive-by shooting executions; 35 executions in 2003; compared with more than 50 in 2002; drug trafficking; El Paso recorded 21 homicides, named the second-safest among U.S.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se hace referencia a varios <i>hallazgos de cuerpos en Juárez</i>, lo que no ha hecho más que confirmar la reputación de esta ciudad como <i>un lugar peligroso y sin ley</i>. Por el contrario, de los <i>317 homicidios</i> del año anterior, <i>132 fueron clasificados como homicidio involuntario, no como asesinatos</i>. Asimismo, destacan que el número de homicidios ha ido a la baja, siendo 422 en el 2002, 391 en el 2001 y 380 en el 2000. De igual manera se indica que los asesinatos por arma de fuego también han disminuido, aunque el hecho de mencionar todos estos crímenes y sus <i>estadísticas</i> transmiten imágenes de violencia que, para personas que no estén familiarizadas con el contexto, podrían resultar alarmantes y se convertirían en imágenes permanentes al hacer referencia a Juárez. Por otra parte, se compara Juárez con la ciudad de El Paso y se</p>

<p>statistics. Last year, <i>El Paso recorded 21 homicides</i>, and the city was <i>named the second-safest among U.S. cities</i> with populations of 500,000 or more. [...]"</p>	<p><i>cities.</i></p>		<p>enfatisa la condición de esta última como <i>“la ciudad más segura de Estados Unidos”</i>, reforzando la diferencia entre ambos países y por supuesto, la inferioridad de la ciudad vecina (Juárez).</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>17. Egg farm pays \$3.2 million to migrant workers</b>                  Página 14 / Sección: A                  (16/02/2004)</p> <p>“DeCoster Egg Farms has paid a \$3.2 million <i>settlement benefiting migrant workers</i> who sued the U.S. operation in 1998, <i>charging racial discrimination in housing and working conditions</i> [...] <i>The egg farm</i> near Turner, Maine, <i>gained a reputation</i> in the 1980s and 1990s as <i>one of the nation's most abusive workplaces</i>. [...] The statement said the lawsuit against DeCoster was related to 900 Mexicans but did not explain how the money would be disbursed. [...] The settlement was to cover <i>all Hispanic workers, not just Mexicans</i>. [...]"</p>	<p><i>settlement benefiting migrant workers; charging racial discrimination in housing and working conditions; The egg farm gained a reputation as one of the nation's most abusive workplaces; all Hispanic workers, not just Mexicans.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Trabajadores migrantes demandaron a la compañía DeCoster Egg Farms por <i>“discriminación racial en condiciones laborales y de vivienda”</i> y la misma llegó a un acuerdo ante la corte. Esta compañía se ganó una reputación a nivel nacional como <i>“uno de los lugares con mayor abuso laboral”</i> y el artículo explica que dicho acuerdo debería cubrir a <i>“todos los trabajadores hispanos, no solo a los mexicanos”</i>.</p> <p>IF:1                  IN:3                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>



<p><b>18. Juarense charged with 5 murders</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (19/02/2004)</p> <p>“The man who sparked the investigation that uncovered the <i>bodies of 12 men in a Juárez back yard</i> last month was indicted on murder charges by an El Paso federal grand jury Wednesday. Heriberto Santillán Tabares, 49, was arrested on a <i>drug warrant</i> by sheriff’s deputies in El Paso on Jan. 15 and has been in U.S. custody since then. Wednesday, the charge of murder was added to the indictment, for allegedly <i>killing or helping to kill five of the 12 men</i> whose bodies were found last month buried [...] The <i>victims</i> (...) had been <i>tortured and executed</i> to cement the power of part of the Carrillo Fuentes <i>drug cartel</i> [...] Since 1993, <i>more than 200 men have disappeared in the Mexican border city</i> and are <i>thought to have been killed by members of the drug cartel</i>. [...] Miguel Loya Gallegos is the Chihuahua state police commander that officials believed took part in the murders and who is now a fugitive. [...]”</p>	<p><i>Juarense charged with 5 murders; bodies of 12 men in a Juárez back yard; drug warrant; killing or helping to kill five of the 12 men; victims tortured and executed; drug cartel; more than 200 men have disappeared in the Mexican border city; thought to have been killed by members of the drug cartel.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El uso del gentilicio “<i>juarense</i>” se utiliza para enfatizar el origen de la persona que perpetró el crimen, un lugar violento por antonomasia, más que para designar simplemente el lugar de procedencia.</p> <p>Se indica que a dicha persona se le imputaron cargos por haber <i>asesinado o ayudado a asesinar a cinco de los 12 hombres</i> encontrados el mes anterior, mismos que fueron <i>torturados y ejecutados</i> por un <i>cártel del narcotráfico</i>. Se hace hincapié en los más de <i>200 hombres desaparecidos en esa ciudad fronteriza de México</i> y que es probable que hayan sido <i>asesinados por miembros del cártel del narcotráfico</i>.</p> <p>Se enfatiza la violencia, el crimen y el narcotráfico evidenciando cifras que representan el crimen a su máxima expresión así como también resaltan el hecho de ser una ciudad mexicana.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:</p>
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<p><b>19.Repatriation issue</b>  <b>It's not a simple matter of deportation</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: B                  (24/02/2004)</p> <p>"<i>Repatriation, deportation, call it what you want, it's a contentious issue for which there are no easy solutions. What to do with undocumented immigrants is the problem tackled by Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge and Mexican Interior Minister Santiago Creel last week at border-security meetings in Mexico City.[...] One of the big issues is whether deported undocumented immigrants should be taken all the way back to their hometowns, or released just across the border. Release in the interior of Mexico lessens the chances that the immigrants will try illegal border crossing again, at least for a while. Turning them loose at the border is tantamount to inviting them to try again immediately. [...] Creel (...) said that repatriation "must be voluntary". [...] That's going to be a tough issue, because obviously anyone who</i></p>	<p><i>Repatriation, deportation; undocumented immigrants; deported undocumented immigrant; illegal border crossing; repatriation; not every undocumented immigrant can be incarcerated; Someone who enters the United States illegally should be deported; Mexico is overly sensitive to matters of sovereignty; Mexicans in this country illegally account for a huge portion of Mexico's gross national product;</i></p>	Migración	<p>Se refiere a la <i>repatriación</i> y/o <i>deportación como una situación sin una solución fácil</i>. Se describe a las personas que cruzan la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos como "<i>inmigrantes indocumentados</i> y se sigue utilizando este término para describirlos, lo que enfatiza su situación y se les etiqueta, separándolos del resto de las personas, privándolos de las garantías individuales solo por el hecho de pertenecer a este grupo, que incurre en un <i>crimen migratorio</i>. Se reafirma la manera "<i>ilegal</i>" en la que cruzan estos inmigrantes, por lo que se determina que todos ellos deberían ser "<i>deportados</i>. Al mismo tiempo se evidencia la <i>sensibilidad de México en materia de soberanía</i> y, por tanto, no se le puede obligar a tomar medidas más severas para disminuir la</p>

<p>deliberately and knowingly broke U.S. law to come into the United States probably is not going to volunteer for repatriation. And just as obviously, <i>not every undocumented immigrant can be incarcerated.</i> [...] A viable guest-worker program (...) would remove some immigrants from undocumented status and allow them to work in the United States without the fear of repatriation hanging over their heads.[...] <i>Someone who enters the United States illegally should be deported.</i> [...] <i>Mexico is sensitive -many would say overly sensitive- to matters of sovereignty.</i> [...] <i>Mexicans in this country illegally account for a huge portion of Mexico's gross national product.</i> [...] Many <i>immigrants</i> trying to reach the United States <i>die every year from heat, cold, drowning or other causes.</i> [...] Immigration, legal and illegal, is an important part of border security. [...]"</p>	<p><i>immigrants die every year from heat, cold, drowning or other causes.</i></p>		<p>afluencia de sus ciudadanos hacia Estados Unidos, los cuales aportan (<i>ilegalmente</i>) una gran parte del producto interno bruto de México. Además se resalta la manera en la que muchos <i>inmigrantes</i> mueren al tratar de cruzar la frontera, <i>mueren de frío, de calor, ahogamiento u otras causas.</i> Al mencionar "<i>otras causas</i>" se puede inferir que son de menos importancia o bien, se abstiene el articulista de detallar dichas causas por el posible hecho de que estas involucren cualquier tipo de responsabilidad por parte de su país (EEUU.).</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>20.Mexican official suspected of prostituting children</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (28/02/2004 )</p> <p>"A high-ranking Chihuahua law enforcement official is being investigated on suspicion of <i>sexually abusing and trafficking of minor girls.</i> Officials said Hector A. Labra, a deputy chief administrator in</p>	<p><i>Mexican official suspected of prostituting children; sexually abusing and trafficking of minor girls; a ring in Juárez; girls 15 to 17</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se indica que una persona fue suspendida con supuestos cargos de <i>abuso sexual y prostitución de niñas,</i> pero se subraya que era un <i>oficial de alto rango en Chihuahua,</i> mismo al que se le acusa de <i>operar una banda en Juárez</i> con el propósito de <i>proveer chicas de entre</i></p>

<p>the Chihuahua state attorney general's office, was accused of operating <i>a ring in Juárez</i> that sought <i>girls 15 to 17 years old to have sex with</i> wealthy and prominent <i>men</i> at an <i>undisclosed home</i> in the Club Campestre neighborhood. [...]According to the allegations against Labra, customers selected the minors for sex from a catalog. A young woman was used to lure the girls with offers of work at a telecommunications company.[...]Francisco J. Ramirez, father of one of the young victims who made a statement against Labra, said his family members are afraid to leave home because they <i>fear police reprisals</i>. "I have reason to believe that more police officers are involved", Ramirez said.[...]Recently, other <i>Chihuahua state police</i> were <i>accused of helping to abduct and kill people</i> for the Carrillo Fuentes <i>drug cartel</i>. [...]"</p>	<p><i>years old to have sex with men; undisclosed home; fear police reprisals; Chihuahua state police accused of helping to abduct and kill people; drug cartel.</i></p>	<p><i>15 y 17 años</i> para <i>mantener relaciones sexuales con hombres</i> prominentes y acaudalados en un punto clandestino del fraccionamiento Club Campestre. Se menciona que las familias de las víctimas <b>temen salir de casa a causa de las represalias de la policía</b>, ya que consideran que <i>los oficiales de policía están involucrados en el delito</i>. El artículo refuerza dicha aseveración al recalcar que <i>otros miembros de la policía del estado de Chihuahua fueron acusados de colaborar con el cártel del narcotráfico</i> "Carrillo Fuentes" <i>para secuestrar y asesinar personas</i>. Los indicadores identificados detallan una imagen aterradora, de inseguridad y desaliento en toda condición humana.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>21. Bush, Fox meeting Juárez slayings are conversation topic</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: B                  (11/03/2004)</p> <p><i>Maybe, just maybe, if Mexican officials hear enough comments from U.S. officials about the wholesale slayings of women in Juárez, something will be done about it.</i> And it doesn't hurt when such comments come at the top levels, as happened (...) at President Bush's Crawford, Texas, ranch. Mexican President Vicente Fox was a guest there and, according to reports, the <i>Juárez murders</i> came up not once, but twice. <i>Mexican authorities</i> have been <i>notably uncaring and uncooperative</i> when the matter has been brought up, probably, many theorize, because of <i>widespread government and law-enforcement corruption</i> and the <i>possible involvement of officials in the slayings</i>. [...] Bush also imparted some news that Fox didn't want to hear, but credit Bush with being candid about it. Fox wasn't given much to be optimistic about when it comes to a quick temporary-worker plan. While some kind of legalization plan is near and dear to his heart, now it has fallen afoul of a U.S. political season. The matter of providing temporary work permits for millions of</p>	<p><i>Juárez slayings; Maybe, just maybe, if Mexican officials hear enough comments from U.S. officials about the wholesale slayings of women in Juárez, something will be done about it; Juárez murders; Mexican authorities notably uncaring and uncooperative; widespread government and law-enforcement corruption; possible involvement of officials in the slayings; undocumented workers; political hot potato; amnesty program; wobbly immigration program; undocumented Mexican immigrants.</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>Se señala <i>con actitud condescendiente</i> que, <i>tal vez, si las autoridades mexicanas escucharan los comentarios de los oficiales estadounidenses, algo se podría hacer en cuanto a las matanzas de mujeres al por mayor (wholesale slayings of women) en Juárez.</i> Se destaca la notable <i>falta de interés y cooperación de las autoridades mexicanas, la corrupción del gobierno y la fuerza policiaca</i> e incluso la <i>probable implicación de oficiales en dichas matanzas.</i></p> <p>Además del tema de seguridad, también se destaca el tema de migración y economía, al mencionar a los <i>trabajadores indocumentados</i> (resaltando su estatus migratorio) y el <i>tambaleante programa</i> en lo que a <i>inmigración</i> se refiere, visto como <i>tambaleante</i> obviamente desde la perspectiva estadounidense. Se insiste en recalcar los adjetivos <i>mexicano</i> e <i>indocumentado</i> para hablar de los <i>inmigrantes.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0</p>
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<p><i>undocumented workers</i> is a <i>political hot potato</i> in the best of times. [...]There's little doubt that some kind of guest worker plan is needed, although it must stop well short of any kind of <i>amnesty program</i>. With a <i>wobbly immigration program</i> teetering in place and an estimated 8 million to 10 million <i>undocumented Mexican immigrants</i> in this country illegally, something must be done. [...]</p>			<p>ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>22.Juarenses strangled, may have been raped</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (28/02/2004)</p> <p>The young <i>woman</i> who was <i>found dead</i> Wednesday near a Juárez quarry had been <i>strangled</i> and might have been <i>raped</i>, according to an autopsy report released Thursday, possibly making her the first <i>victim of a serial-like sexual murder in a year</i>.[...] Medical examiners found that she had been <i>strangled</i>, probably by someone's hands, and that she had had sexual intercourse before her <i>death</i>, although they couldn't say whether it was forced or consensual. They found no semen on her body.[...]the person who <i>killed</i> her must have been very close to her. [...]The autopsy determined that Contreras Mancha, who tested positive for cocaine, died between 36 and 40 hours before being</p>	<p><i>woman found dead; strangled raped; victim of a serial-like sexual murder; death; killed; dead woman; director of a Juárez rape crisis center did not trust the state police to solve the case; state police officers suspected in the drug-related deaths; 15 men found buried in a Juárez back yard.</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>De Nuevo se utiliza el gentilicio “<i>juarenses</i>” para describir a la <i>mujer</i> descubierta en una cantera cerca de Juárez, misma que se encontró <i>estrangulada</i> y con huellas de <i>violación</i>, primera <i>víctima</i> de <i>asesinato de tipo sexual</i> en un año.</p> <p>También se asegura que la directora de un centro de atención a víctimas de violación <i>no confía en la policía</i>, ya que varios miembros de la fuerza estatal de policía fueron acusados de estar implicados en el asesinato de 15 hombres por nexos con el narcotráfico, cuyos cuerpos fueron sepultados en un patio de Juárez. Es evidente el reciclaje de los indicadores a lo largo del artículo reafirmando la</p>

<p>found.[...] Victims'-rights activists took offense Thursday at the police's characterization of the <i>dead woman</i>.              "They said she didn't fit the profile (of the <i>serial murders</i>) because she was chubby and had tattoos. But this is the life of a woman we are talking about," said Esther Chavez Cano, <i>director of a Juárez rape crisis center</i>. Chavez also said she <i>did not trust the state police to solve the case</i>. Last month, 18 <i>state police officers</i> were <i>suspected in the drug-related deaths of 15 men found buried in a Juárez back yard</i>.[...]</p>			<p>imagen del contexto en cuestión.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>23.Gunmen fire on truck in Juárez, killing 2 men</b>              Página 4 / Sección: B              (18/03/2004)</p> <p>JUAREZ.-At least eight <i>15 men found buried in a Juárez back yard</i> [...] opened fire on a pickup on the southern outskirts of this border city Wednesday, <i>killing two men and severely wounding a third</i> [...] <i>The shootings</i> occurred shortly after noon near the corner of Zaragoza Boulevard and Burma Street, just off the highway connecting Juarez and the city of Chihuahua. Witnesses said three sport-utility vehicles pulled in front of a 1975 pickup and that men with <i>machine guns began shooting</i>. The victims were <i>sprayed with more than 30 bullets</i>, according to state</p>	<p><i>15 men found buried in a Juárez back yard; killing two men; severely wounding a third; The shootings; machine guns began shooting; sprayed with more than 30 bullets; drug-related; narcotics smuggling or organized crime.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El artículo comienza explicando que se encontraron <i>15 cuerpos del sexo masculino sepultados en un patio trasero en Juárez</i>, pero continúa con un tema totalmente diferente, al mencionar un <i>tiroteo</i> ocurrido a las afueras de la ciudad, donde dos hombres fueron <i>acribillados</i> y otro resultó herido. Se señala que <i>los asesinos utilizaron metralletas</i> y las <i>víctimas recibieron más de 30 balazos</i>. Asimismo se estableció que el <i>asesinato estaba relacionado con drogas</i>, pero faltaba determinar si las <i>víctimas</i> pertenecían al <i>crimen organizado</i> o al <i>narcotráfico</i>.</p>

<p>police forensic reports. Witnesses said they saw at least eight gunmen, but the exact number of suspects involved in the shooting was unclear, investigators said. State and local investigators told reporters that the killings were almost certainly <i>drug-related</i>, but that police had yet to uncover any evidence linking the victims to <i>narcotics smuggling or organized crime</i>.</p>			<p>La descripción detallada de los crímenes en este artículo transmite la imagen de violencia generalizada, intencional y encarnizada por parte del crimen organizado en la ciudad vecina (Juárez).</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>24. Mexican officials accused of trafficking immigrants.</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (25/03/2004)</p> <p>JUÁREZ.- The Mexican government dealt a blow to a <i>large criminal organization staffed by Mexican public servants</i> who helped <i>smuggle immigrants</i> into the United States from Juárez. [...] Agents from the Agencia Federal de Investigación, the Mexican FBI, <i>arrested 42</i> people Friday <i>in all levels of government in 12 Mexican states</i>. Among them were seven federal immigration officers working in Juárez, including three assigned to Grupo Beta, a task force dedicated to rescuing immigrants from the desert, the river and other dangers. Mexico Attorney General [...] said the officials "offered information about <i>police raids, illegally freed captured migrants</i>, and allowed them to</p>	<p><i>large criminal organization staffed by Mexican public servants; smuggle immigrants; arrested 42 in all levels of government in 12 Mexican states; police raids; illegally freed captured migrants; traffic of human beings is shameful and intolerable; trafficking in human necessity; smuggling ring.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>De nuevo se señala el <i>arresto de 42 servidores públicos mexicanos, implicados en una banda de crimen organizado</i> que operaba en 12 estados mexicanos, misma que se dedicaba al <i>tráfico de inmigrantes</i> hacia Estados Unidos. Dichos oficiales liberaban de manera ilegal a migrantes capturados en la frontera y les permitían cruzar con documentos falsos. Se señala que <i>el tráfico de seres humanos es vergonzoso e intolerable, ya que trafica con la necesidad humana</i>. A pesar de ser una noticia que destaca la labor del gobierno mexicano para capturar a estos criminales y su postura de no tolerar dichas actividades, el artículo enfatiza <i>la</i></p>



<p>pass with falsified documents".          "The government's position is clear: The <i>traffic of human beings is shameful and intolerable</i>. It means <i>trafficking in human necessity</i>, in the dreams of a good life for many men, women and families. When public servants are involved, it hurts our institutions as well, and our ideals of liberty, justice and social well-being"[...] Officials said the <i>smuggling ring</i> brought Brazilians, Cubans, Uruguayans, Asians and Central Americans to Mexico from its southern states of Quintana Roo and Chiapas.</p>			<p><i>ignorancia del gobierno en la infiltración e implicación de las fuerzas policiacas en el crimen organizado</i>, lo que añade al <i>clima de inseguridad que se vive en México</i>.</p> <p>IF: 0          IN: 0          ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:          Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>25. Juarenses report high condom use</b>          Página 4 / Sección: B          (25/03/2004)</p> <p>A nonprofit group studying the use of condoms in Mexico found that <i>Juarenses</i> are <i>doing a good job</i> of protecting themselves against HIV. Researchers found that 42.3 percent of university students, 31 percent of factory workers and <i>100 percent of prostitutes</i> described themselves as <i>successful condom users</i>. [...] researchers learned the users "associated condom use with a feeling of security, peace of mind, protection, tranquility, hygiene and increased sexual satisfaction", according to the report. Many of the female students and factory workers</p>	<p><i>Juarenses doing a good job; 100 percent of prostitutes successful condom users; vulnerable women; said 328 cases of HIV recorded in the state of Chihuahua; HIV is significantly underreported in Mexico; 344 reported cases of HIV since 1999.</i></p>	<p>Salud</p>	<p>Se describe a los <i>juarenses</i> como personas responsables de su sexualidad, <i>haciendo un buen trabajo</i> al utilizar el condón como protección contra el <i>VIH</i> y se destaca que el <i>100% de las sexoservidoras lo utilizan de manera efectiva</i>.</p> <p>Por otra parte, se menciona que solamente en el 2003 se reportaron 328 casos de VIH en el estado de Chihuahua, comparándolos con los 344 casos reportados en El Paso, pero estos desde 1999. Además se subraya que <i>en México se reportan muy pocos casos de VIH</i>.</p>

<p>said condoms were their preferred form of birth control. [...] "If the man doesn't want (to wear a condom), the woman doesn't go with him. [...] The Chihuahua public health service in Juárez <i>said 328 cases of HIV</i> were recorded in the state of <i>Chihuahua</i> in 2003, but experts agree that <i>HIV is significantly underreported in Mexico</i>. El Paso has had <i>344 reported cases of HIV since 1999</i>, according to the City-County Health and Environmental District.</p>			<p>IF:4                  IN:1                  ID:1</p> <p>Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>26.Migrant flow across border increases 13% over past year</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (28/04/2004)</p> <p>SASABE, Mexico.- After a four-year decline, <i>illegal immigration from Mexico</i> is spiking as <i>several thousand migrants a day rush across the border</i> in hopes of getting work visas under a program President Bush proposed. [...] The U.S. border patrol told the Associated Press that detentions -which it uses to judge <i>illegal migration</i> rates- jumped 25 percent to 535,000 in the six months ending March 31 compared to a year ago. In the El Paso sector, detentions increased 13 percent over the same period. [...] Near Sasabe, a town bordering the Arizona desert that's the <i>busiest illegal border</i></p>	<p><i>Migrant flow across border increases 13% over past year; illegal immigration from Mexico; several thousand migrants a day rush across the border; illegal migration; busiest illegal border crossing area; deported; arrested 42; About 75 percent of those arrested are Mexicans, the</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>El artículo hace explícito con cifras que <i>el flujo de migrantes en la frontera ha aumentado hasta un trece por ciento</i>, lo cual denota un mensaje alarmante para sus lectores. <i>La inmigración ilegal de México</i> aumenta por el hecho de que miles de migrantes cruzan la frontera en busca de permisos de trabajo. Se enfatiza la <i>migración ilegal</i> con porcentajes y cifras recalcando conceptos criminales tales como "<i>zona de cruce ilegal</i>", "<i>migración ilegal</i>" e "<i>inmigración ilegal</i>", los cuales etiquetan a los mexicanos como criminales. Se hace explícito un porcentaje de personas arrestadas de</p>



<p><i>crossing area</i>, an average 2,000 people arrive daily.[...] Raudel Sanchez (...) crossed into the United States through Sasabe three years ago, but says the journey is getting more difficult. He walked three days in the desert and was out of water when he was caught in Arizona and <b>deported</b>[...] Many migrants are betting on the approval of Bush's migration proposal, which faces an uphill battle in Congress. <b>About 75 percent of those arrested are Mexican</b>, while <b>the rest are from Central America and other places</b>, U.S. Customs officials said.</p>	<p><b>rest are from Central America and other places.</b></p>		<p>las cuales el 75 por ciento son mexicanos mientras que el porcentaje restante son centroamericanos y de otras partes del mundo según los oficiales de la Aduana de los Estados Unidos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>27. Arrests ordered in Juárez bodies</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (30/04/2004)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- A federal judge has ordered the arrests of 11 people in connection with <b>12 bodies found buried at a safe house for drug traffickers in Juárez</b>, authorities said late Tuesday. In a statement, the federal attorney general's office said those wanted in the case face a range of charges including <b>multiple homicides, organized crime, possessing banned weapons and explosives, and drug smuggling</b>. The warrants were the first to come out of investigations that have continued since <b>authorities discovered a dozen bodies at a</b></p>	<p><b>12 bodies found buried at a safe house for drug traffickers in Juárez; multiple homicides; organized crime; possessing banned weapons; explosives; drug smuggling; authorities discovered a dozen bodies at a home in Juárez; drug</b></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><b>12 cuerpos encontrados, enterrados en una casa de seguridad de traficantes de drogas, múltiples homicidios, crimen organizado, posesión de armas prohibidas, explosivos y tráfico de drogas</b>, conforman los primeros párrafos de este artículo plasmando imágenes de horror y desagrado. Continúa el autor describiendo la realidad del contexto explícitamente detallando matanza, entierros de víctimas en los patios traseros bajo las órdenes de líderes de pandillas y de autoridades oficiales mexicanas. Información que evidencia la</p>

<p><i>home in Juárez</i> in January. Top lieutenants of a <b>drug gang</b> allegedly headed by Vicente Carrillo Fuentes and based in Juárez used the house to store drugs and dispose of victims, investigators say. At least one of those ordered captured was already in police custody. Alejandro García rented the home and told authorities in January <b>he helped kill and bury victims in his back yard at the behest of a Vicente Carrillo gang leader and several Mexican state police officers</b>. García, who said he worked for the Vicente Carrillo gang for a year, face's five new counts of <b>homicide</b>, according to the arrest warrants made public Tuesday.</p>	<p><b>gang; he helped kill and bury victims in his back yard at the behest of a Vicente Carrillo gang leader and several Mexican state police officers; homicide.</b></p>		<p>participación de las autoridades mexicanas demeritando su figura.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>28. Woman left to die in desert</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (20/05/2004)</p> <p>A <b>32-year-old undocumented immigrant died</b> after being left behind by <b>smugglers</b> in the desert near Columbus, N.M., in what the U.S. Border Patrol said Wednesday was the <b>first immigrant death in the El Paso sector</b> this year. On Friday, the woman, from the Mexican state of Veracruz, crossed with a group from Palomas, Mexico, when she became ill and was unable to walk, said the Border Patrol on Wednesday. The smugglers allegedly persuaded the group to leave her behind. Two</p>	<p><b>32-year-old undocumented immigrant died; smugglers; first immigrant death in the El Paso sector; woman in "severe medical distress"; "The abuse, the robberies, are nothing new"; provide immigrants and</b></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p><b>Una mujer muere abandonada en el desierto</b>, el artículo da inicio en su encabezado con esta imagen para luego detallar la misma enfatizando la identidad de la víctima como <b>"inmigrante indocumentada"</b>. Se indica que este suceso es el primer caso del año, evidentemente dejando claro que no ha sido ni será el único puesto que detalla la llegada de <b>temperaturas altas</b> siendo esto una <b>preocupación latente</b>. Así mismo hace énfasis en las condiciones en las que se encontraba la</p>

<p>alleged immigrant smugglers were arrested. Humberto Chavira Ordonez, 27, and Baldomero Chavira Ordonez, 26, both of Chihuahua, could face life in prison or the death penalty if convicted of charges of smuggling resulting in death, officials said. Baldomero Chavira Ordonez allegedly returned to the area where the woman was left and told a rancher about her. The rancher then called the Border Patrol, which found the <i>woman in "severe medical distress"</i>. She died en route to the Deming hospital Friday night. Her name was not released pending notification of next of kin in Mexico. "There is always a concern" due to the coming summer heat that such deaths could increase, said Border Patrol Agent Ramiro E. Cordero. [...] <i>"The abuse, the robberies, are nothing new"</i>, said Simon Chandler, who is a member of the Coalicion Pro Migrante. [...] The center is intended to <i>provide immigrants and deportees a haven from smugglers, robbers and others</i>, Chandler said.</p>	<p><i>deportees a haven from smugglers, robbers and others.</i></p>		<p>víctima y señala que <i>los abusos y los robos</i> en estas situaciones <i>no son nuevos</i>, asimilando estos hechos como comunes y recurrentes.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>29. U.S.-Mexico deal would end social-security double taxation</b>                  Página 8 / Sección: A                  (30/06/2004)</p> <p>GUADALAJARA, México.- Mexican and U.S. officials signed an <i>agreement</i> Tuesday</p>	<p><i>agreement to eliminate double social-security taxation; It does</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>El gobierno de Estados Unidos y México firmaron un <i>acuerdo</i> para <i>eliminar el doble impuesto de seguridad social</i> para los trabajadores que laboran en ambos países</p>



<p><i>to eliminate double social-security taxation</i>, providing relief to about 13,000 workers in both countries. U.S. Social Security Commissioner Jo Anne Barnhart and Mexican Social Security Institute Director Santiago Levy signed the agreement at a workshop on economic development. The measure helps workers who have divided their careers between the United States and Mexico. It would apply to about 3,000 U.S. citizens working for U.S. companies in Mexico and about 10,000 Mexicans working for Mexican companies in the United States.</p> <p><i>It does not deal with Mexicans working illegally in the United States.</i> "There are provisions of law that prevent us from paying undocumented aliens," said Jim Courtney, a press officer with the Social Security Administration. U.S. companies that employ U.S. citizens in Mexico are now required to contribute to both the U.S. and Mexican social security systems, as do Mexican companies employing Mexicans in the United States.</p>	<p><i>not deal with Mexicans working illegally in the United States; provisions of law that prevent us from paying undocumented aliens.</i></p>		<p>consecutivamente. Se destaca que esta medida no será aplicada para los mexicanos que trabajan <b>ilegalmente</b> en Estados Unidos, sino únicamente aquellos que cuentan con documentos que les permitan trabajar <b>legalmente</b> en ese país, ya que <b>el gobierno estadounidense prohíbe por ley realizar cualquier pago a los extranjeros indocumentados.</b></p> <p>IF:1                  IN: 0                  ID:2</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>30. Money sent home by immigrants increases</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: F                  (29/07/2004)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- <i>Remittances sent home to Mexico by</i></p>	<p><i>Remittances sent home to Mexico by</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Señala que las <b>remesas enviadas a México por trabajadores que laboran en el extranjero aumentó en el 2004, un 25.9 % más que el año</b></p>

<p><i>workers abroad reached \$7.87 billion in the first half of 2004, 25.9 percent higher than the same period of 2003, the country's central bank reported Wednesday. Experts say that <b>remittances are rising</b> but that some of the increase is due to increasing use of more easily monitored electronic or bank transfers; in the past, <b>many workers sent their money home in cash, which is harder to track.</b> Remittances rose to four fifths the value of oil exports in the first half of the year, according to the Bank of Mexico. <b>Remittances have surpassed foreign investment and tourism revenues</b> and are the <b>second largest source of foreign income, behind oil.</b></i></p>	<p><i>workers abroad reached \$7.87 billion in the first half of 2004, 25.9 percent higher than the same period of 2003; <b>remittances are rising; many workers sent their money home in cash, which is harder to track; Remittances have surpassed foreign investment and tourism revenues; second largest source of foreign income, behind oil.</b></i></p>		<p><i>anterior.</i> Se subraya que esta tasa en aumento corresponde a las transferencias electrónicas fácilmente monitoreadas, pero anteriormente la mayor parte de las remesas enviadas se realizaban en efectivo, por lo que era aún más difícil rastrearlas. Esta actividad es catalogada por los estadounidenses como un acto ilegal o no regulado en su país sin embargo, hace explícita la idea de que esta actividad es considerada <b>la segunda mayor fuente de ingreso a México.</b> Esta última aseveración denota una cierta arrogancia por parte de los estadounidenses recalcando que esta gran fuente de ingresos con la que México cuenta, proviene de su país.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:5</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>31. Two bodies, possibly men, found burned</b>                  Página 9 / Sección: A                  (09/08/2004)</p> <p>JUÁREZ.- <i>Two charred bodies were found</i> Sunday on</p>	<p><i>Two charred bodies were</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe la condición en la que se encontraron dos cuerpos en Juárez (<i>calcinados</i>), pero <i>evitando declarar si se trata de una muerte</i></p>

<p>vacant land in the foothills south of Juárez, state authorities reported. The bodies were burned beyond recognition, but were believed to be men, said Mauro Conde, spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general's office. Authorities located the bodies a few days after <i>large seizures of illegal drugs on both sides of the U.S. border near Juárez</i>, but authorities declined to comment on whether the <i>deaths</i> may have been related to <i>drug trafficking</i>.</p>	<p><i>found; large seizures of illegal drugs on both sides of the U.S. border near Juárez; deaths; drug trafficking.</i></p>		<p><i>relacionada con el narcotráfico</i>, señalan que el descubrimiento se realizó algunos <i>días después de haber incautado grandes cantidades de droga en ambos lados de la frontera México-Estados Unidos</i>.</p> <p>Por otra parte, estos indicadores denotan la naturalidad con la que el periódico estadounidense maneja este tipo de noticias, mas no es su intención que su sociedad lo perciba naturalmente, puesto que hacen evidente el hecho de que esta realidad pertenece a al contexto social vecino, haciendo referencia al lugar (JUÁREZ) a lo largo del artículo.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:4</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>32.Increasingly, U.S. expatriates in Mexico express desire to vote</b>                  Página 12 / Sección: A                  (13/08/2004)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- Both Republicans and Democrats reported Thursday that they have seen <i>rising interest in absentee voting among expatriates in Mexico</i>, the</p>	<p><i>rising interest in absentee voting among expatriates in Mexico; 1,083,000 U.S. citizens live in Mexico; Mexico</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>Se señala un <i>mayor interés de los estadounidenses expatriados en México para votar</i> en las elecciones de su país para elegir presidente y se resalta la <i>importancia de México como principal país de residencia de 4 de los 7</i></p>



<p>biggest overseas. Battleground in the Nov. 2 presidential elections.</p> <p>Ana Maria Salazar, chairwoman of Americans Overseas for Kerry in Mexico, said "one lady who said she hadn't voted since (Dwight D.) Eisenhower came out, leaning on her cane, to register" for an absentee ballot in Mexico. Campaign sources estimate <b>1,083,000 U.S. citizens live in Mexico.</b></p> <p>Though there are no firm estimates on how many of those are eligible voters, <b>Mexico is thought to be the single largest place of residency for the estimated 4 million to 7 million Americans living abroad;</b> Canada is probably second, with about 680,000 resident Americans.</p> <p>"I think there is more interest, and greater numbers (seeking to register), because it's a close election", said Larry Rubin, Mexico chairman for Republicans Abroad, who said, <b>"Mexico is the primary focus for Americans living abroad"</b>.</p> <p>[...] Salazar said some anecdotal reports from U.S. election boards in states including Florida suggest that <b>overseas ballot requests are running "about double what they were in the past"</b>.</p>	<p><i>is thought to be the single largest place of residency for the estimated 4 million to 7 million Americans living abroad; "Mexico is the primary focus for Americans living abroad"; overseas ballot requests are running "about double what they were in the past".</i></p>		<p><i>millones de estadounidenses viviendo en el extranjero.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN:5                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>
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<p><b>33. Cartel killings sweep Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (17/08/2004)</p> <p>JUÁREZ.- <i>A rash of violent, drug-related killings</i> swept through Juárez over the weekend a possible reaction by the <i>drug cartel</i> to recent <i>drug seizures</i> on both sides of the border, Juárez police said. Police registered <i>11 homicides in a week</i>, including six this weekend alone, most recently a city policeman and a 52-year-old woman. The woman, Lidia Elias Granados, was found Sunday morning <i>stuffed in a metal drum</i>. [...] No motive for her <i>killing</i> was immediately available. [...] Except for those <i>two deaths, last week's murders</i> were classified as <i>drug-related executions</i>, where <i>victims</i> were either <i>riddled with bullets</i> while they drove or were <i>kidnapped and tortured</i> before being <i>choked or stabbed</i>. Officials said the drug-related killings could be <i>punishment for lost loads</i>. So far this year, 39 homicides have been attributed to <i>organized crime in Juárez</i>, compared with 35 in all of last year. [...] Some of the most spectacular recent drug seizures included a raid on a <i>Juárez stash house</i> that yielded <i>seven tons of marijuana</i> and the destruction of a marijuana field south of</p>	<p><i>A rash of violent, drug-related killings; drug cartel; drug seizures; 11 homicides in a week; stuffed in a metal drum; killing; two deaths; last week's murders; drug-related executions; victims riddled with bullets; kidnapped and tortured; choked or stabbed; punishment for lost loads; organized crime in Juárez; a Juárez stash house; seven tons of marijuana; cocaine seizures at the bridges; body of a municipal police officer found in the trunk of his Mercury Grand Marquis; beaten and stabbed; found tied up and wrapped in blankets; died of asphyxiation and had been tortured with gunshots; found</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe una <i>racha de ejecuciones violentas relacionadas con el narcotráfico</i>, al igual que <i>drogas incautadas</i> y <i>11 homicidios en una semana</i>, entre los cuales se detalla a <i>una mujer metida en un tambo metálico</i>. También se señala que 9 de los 11 <i>homicidios</i> son <i>característicos del crimen organizado</i>, en los que las víctimas fueron <i>acribilladas, secuestradas</i> y <i>torturadas</i> antes de ser <i>asfixiadas</i> o <i>apuñaladas</i>. Todos estos indicadores denotan la crueldad con la que opera el crimen organizado y que resulta un tanto normal en las noticias de Juárez pero que aún impacta a la sociedad del país vecino el cual, al parecer, se ha acostumbrado a recibir estas imágenes pero sin atribuir las enteramente a su contexto.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:24</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>Juárez, which represented about 20 tons of the drug. In El Paso, customs officials reported last month that their <i>cocaine seizures at the bridges</i> more than doubled from last year's numbers. On Sunday, the <i>body of a municipal police officer</i> (...) was <i>found in the trunk of his Mercury Grand Marquis</i>. [...] The officer appeared to have been <i>beaten and stabbed</i>. The previous day, the bodies of four men ages 19 to 36 were <i>found tied up and wrapped in blankets</i> [...] They <i>died of asphyxiation and had been tortured with gunshots</i> [...] Last Wednesday, a 38-year-old man was <i>found shot in his car</i>. Last Tuesday, a man was <i>shot to death with an AK-47</i> as he drove. And Aug. 8, the <i>burned bodies of two men were found on a trail</i>.</p>	<p><i>shot in his car; shot to death with an AK-47; burned bodies of two men were found on a trail.</i></p>		
<p><b>34. Two more slain men are found in Juárez, one near free bridge</b>                  Página 11 / Sección: A                  (04/09/2004)</p> <p>JUÁREZ.- Police on Friday recovered the <i>bodies of a pair of men, one wrapped in a blanket in a pickup</i> [...] and <i>another in the bushes</i> outside an exclusive apartment complex. The first victim, <i>discovered in the truck</i>, was <i>tortured and strangled</i> in a fashion similar to <i>at least 48 other slayings so far this year</i>. In the area of</p>	<p><i>bodies of a pair of men; wrapped in a blanket in a pickup; another in the bushes; discovered in the truck; tortured and strangled; at least 48 other slayings so far this year; metropolis plagued by organized crime and drug trafficking;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>En este artículo se menciona el hallazgo de dos cuerpos masculinos, uno <i>envuelto en una sábana dentro de una camioneta</i> y el otro <i>arrojado a los arbustos</i> afuera de un exclusivo complejo de departamentos, suceso ocurrido en uno de los <i>periodos inusualmente sangrientos del año en esta frontera</i>. Se relata que la primera víctima fue <i>torturada y estrangulada, sus pies atados al abdomen con</i></p>

<p>Juárez, a <i>metropolis plagued by organized crime and drug trafficking</i>.[...] <i>Electric cable was tied around his feet and abdomen. A plastic bag covered his head.</i> [...] "They've seized on this as the <i>official dumping ground for murder victims</i>," said [a] businessman [...]                  Several hours later, police found the <i>body of another unidentified man</i>,[...] The discoveries come during an <i>unusually bloody period along the border</i>. On Wednesday, police in Juárez found the <i>tortured bodies of a pair of men in the back of a vehicle</i>. Before dawn Tuesday, officials found the <i>corpses of two men in the trunk of a car abandoned near El Chamizal Park, a few steps from the U.S. border</i>.</p>	<p><i>Electric cable was tied around his feet and abdomen; plastic bag covered his head; official dumping ground for murder victims; body of another unidentified man; unusually bloody period along the border; tortured bodies of a pair of men in the back of a vehicle; corpses of two men in the trunk of a car abandoned near El Chamizal Park, a few steps from the U.S. border.</i></p>		<p><i>cables eléctricos y una bolsa plástica cubriendo su cabeza</i>, de forma similar a las <i>otras 48 ejecuciones ocurridas en lo que va del año</i>. Se describe la ciudad de Juárez como una <i>metrópolis asolada por el crimen organizado y el narcotráfico</i>, incluso se menciona que un empresario la señala como <i>vertedero oficial de víctimas del narcotráfico</i>, imagen por demás negativa para la ciudad de Juárez y el resto del país.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:14</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>35. Immigration reform needed                  Expedited deportation won't solve problems</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: B                  (06/09/2004)</p> <p>The Department of Homeland Security's new policy giving <i>sweeping deportation powers to U.S. Border Patrol agents threatens the prospects of legitimate asylum seekers</i>. Yet it does nothing to fix the <i>dysfunctional U.S. immigration system</i> that fails</p>	<p><i>sweeping deportation powers to U.S. Border Patrol agents threatens the prospects of legitimate asylum seekers; dysfunctional U.S. immigration system fails to address the real reasons why up to 12 million undocumented</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>Se detalla que los <i>agentes fronterizos de Estados Unidos cuentan con facultades para la deportación indiscriminada</i> de personas que intenten cruzar la frontera sin documentos y <i>están entrenados para disuadir y detener a los inmigrantes ilegales</i>, lo que resulta en una <i>amenaza para aquellos que buscan el asilo político de forma legítima</i>. Se subraya la</p>

<p><i>to address the real reasons why up to 12 million undocumented immigrants live here. The Border Patrol can summarily deport tens of thousands of unauthorized immigrants, but that won't stop the flow of hundreds of thousands of others. What is needed is comprehensive immigration reform. A good start would be congressional approval of [...] improved mechanisms for legally employing foreign workers and job protection for Americans. Another smart step would be to offer U.S. aid to spur jobs in regions, particularly in Mexico. Encouraging employment abroad and orderly, controlled immigration across U.S. borders would free up the DHS and Border Patrol to focus on the nation's true enemies - the human smugglers, drug traffickers and terrorists. Most recently, a confidential United Nations report leaked to The New York Times found that immigration officials often failed to provide certified translators, didn't understand asylum laws and negatively viewed asylum seekers as frauds. Border Patrol agents are trained to deter and detain illegal immigrants. Asking them to sort out the asylum seekers is like asking a police officer to determine a suspect's guilt or innocence.</i></p>	<p><i>immigrants live here; Border Patrol can deport tens of thousands of unauthorized immigrants; needed comprehensive immigration reform; improved mechanisms for legally employing foreign workers; job protection for Americans; spur jobs in regions, particularly in Mexico; Encouraging employment abroad and orderly; controlled immigration across U.S. borders; focus on the nation's true enemies; human smugglers, drug traffickers and terrorists; immigration officials often failed to provide certified translators didn't understand asylum laws</i></p>		<p>idea que el sistema migratorio de los Estados Unidos es incapaz de determinar las razones por las que aproximadamente 12 millones de inmigrantes indocumentados viven ahí, por lo que se requiere una reforma que mejore los mecanismos para otorgar empleos legales a trabajadores extranjeros, lo que también resguardaría empleos para los estadounidenses. El artículo defiende a los agentes fronterizos, quienes (según un reporte filtrado en el New York Times) no proporcionan traductores certificados para los inmigrantes, no conocen las leyes de asilo político o simplemente poseen una visión negativa de los que buscan asilo y los consideran fraudulentos.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:12</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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	<p><i>and negatively viewed asylum seekers as frauds; Border Patrol agents trained to deter and detain illegal immigrants.</i></p>		
<p><b>36. Mexico's Fox to visit Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (16/09/2004)</p> <p>Mexico President Vicente Fox is scheduled to visit Juárez on Monday to meet with business leaders and discuss <i>new investments in the border maquiladora industry</i>. [...] "He is going to get together with a group of business people to discuss some investment projects we are working on. It's the whole idea", said Manuel Ochoa, vice president for binational development at the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce.[...] The <i>Electrolux refrigerator</i> plant is <i>expected to (...) employ 3,000 people and draw 200 to 400 suppliers to the border</i>. The <i>Lexmark</i> plants will (...) employ 1,000 people. [...] <i>both companies</i> are <i>investing an estimated \$100 million each</i>.</p>	<p><i>Mexico's Fox to visit Juárez; new investments in the border maquiladora industry; Electrolux refrigerator expected to employ 3,000 people and draw 200 to 400 suppliers to the border; both companies investing an estimated \$100 million each.</i></p>	<p>Política y Economía</p>	<p>Se nombra al presidente de México por su apellido, ya sea por familiaridad o como una forma de minar su autoridad ante el lector, principalmente estadounidense. Sin embargo, se hace referencia a la reunión que sostendría en Juárez con líderes empresariales para discutir <i>nuevas inversiones para la industria maquiladora en la frontera</i>. Se espera que Electrolux proporcione 3000 empleos, atrayendo entre 200 y 400 proveedores a la frontera. También se espera el establecimiento de la planta Lexmark, invirtiendo aproximadamente 100 millones de dólares cada una.</p> <p>IF:3                  IN1                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Favorable</p>

<p><b>Letters to the Editor</b>  <b>37. Juárez coverage positive for once</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (20/09/2004)</p> <p>I congratulate you on your editorial about the Juárez plan to use old tires as a fuel in a Cementos de Chihuahua plant. <b>Juárez</b> has certainly <b>taken a step in the right direction</b> with their plan for getting rid of old tires a problem anywhere in the world. <b>But my congratulations are because the paper wrote an article about Ciudad Juárez that was positive, a rare act indeed for the Times.</b> Any person who relies on the El Paso media to inform themselves <b>about our sister city</b> would have <b>a very negative image of it.</b> You rarely mention Ciudad Juárez at all, and when you do it is almost <b>always about murders and violence.</b> <b>Ciudad Juárez</b> is a city <b>inhabited by normal human beings</b>, where <b>weddings take place, children go to school, stores and restaurants open, public- works projects are inaugurated, college students graduate, wine festivals happen, art exhibits open and sporting events take place. Juárez has all the trappings</b> that most large cities in the world have, including <b>excellent restaurants.</b> I hope that <b>your editorial signals a new approach</b> one that gives a <b>more even, objective and fair</b></p>	<p><b>Juárez coverage positive for once; Juárez taken a step in the right direction; But congratulations are because the paper wrote an article about Ciudad Juárez that was positive; rare act indeed for the Times; about our sister city, a very negative image of it; always about murders and violence; Ciudad Juárez inhabited by normal human beings; weddings take place; children go to school; stores and restaurants open; public- works projects inaugurated; college students graduate; wine festivals happen; art exhibits open and sporting events take place; Juárez has all the</b></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Esta es una carta enviada al editorial de <i>El Paso Times</i> felicitándolo por <b>cubrir de manera positiva</b> la noticia de un plan de impacto económico y ecológico presentado en Juárez. Se felicita también a la ciudad de <b>Juárez por tomar el camino correcto</b>, pero más que nada la carta expresa el <b>agradecimiento al periódico por publicar un artículo positivo sobre ciudad Juárez, algo sumamente raro en el Times.</b> Se destaca que por lo general los lectores se informan a través de <i>El Paso Times</i> y por ello obtienen una imagen negativa de la <b>ciudad hermana</b>, publicando <b>casi siempre sobre asesinatos y violencia.</b> El autor defiende la imagen de la ciudad señalando que sus habitantes son <b>seres humanos normales</b> y que en ella <b>se realizan actividades tan valiosas y cotidianas como cualquier otra ciudad en el mundo.</b> De igual manera el autor muestra <b>esperanza</b> y exhorta al <b>cuerpo editorial para que tome una nueva tendencia, más objetiva y justa para la imagen de su ciudad hermana.</b></p>
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<p><i>image of our sister city.</i></p>	<p><i>trappings;                  excellent                  restaurants;                  hope your                  editorial signals                  a new                  approach,                  more even,                  objective and                  fair image of                  our sister city.</i></p>		<p>IF:11                  IN: 0                  ID:5                    Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>38. 275 to lose manufacturing jobs Toro moves work to Juárez; others cutting back</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: F                  (16/10/2004)</p> <p>The Toro Co. is moving assembly work from its Northeast El Paso plant to Juárez, which will <i>cut about 125 jobs</i>, including about 45 temporary jobs. [...] The El Paso plant (...) will employ 300 full-time workers after the layoffs are completed next summer. [...] Toro's layoffs aren't the only ones hitting El Paso's work force this week. Two other El Paso manufacturers notified [...] that they would lay off a combined total of 150 to 160 workers in coming weeks and months [...] Elcom (...) <i>plans to close</i> its wire plant (...) and <i>lay off 90 to 100 workers</i> from January through October. [...] Ohio-based Columbus Industries plans to lay off 60 workers. [...] The layoffs show the continued <i>decline in El Paso's manufacturing sector</i>. From</p>	<p><i>cut about 125 jobs; plans to close; lay off 90 to 100 workers; decline in El Paso's manufacturing sector; layoffs; long tenures, low education and often limited English proficiency; Assembly (work) is less expensive in Juárez.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Toro Co. trasladó su planta maquiladora del norte de El Paso a Juárez, con lo que aproximadamente 125 personas perderían su empleo. Se subraya lo difícil de la situación, pero se justifica por el <i>declive del sector maquilador en El Paso</i> y se destaca también que para muchos operadores es difícil encontrar nuevos empleos, a causa de los <i>largos horarios, su bajo nivel educativo y su limitada competencia en el idioma inglés</i>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7                    Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>



<p>August 2003 to August 2004, the sector lost 1,000 jobs, the latest state data show.          The number will grow substantially in November and December, when VF Jeanswear will lay off more than 1,000 workers as it closes two plants and reduces operations at another. [...] These <b>layoffs</b> "make it harder for everyone looking for work," [...] Characteristics of many assembly-line workers in El Paso <b>-long tenures, low education and often limited English proficiency-</b> make it more difficult for them to get new jobs. [...] Toro's Klehr said, "Our irrigation (products) business is more and more competitive, and to maintain and grow our market share, we must mold and assemble plastics at a lower cost than our competitors. <b>Assembly (work) is less expensive in Juárez,</b>" [...] A handful of the employees may find new jobs at the plant, she added.</p>			
<p><b>39. Officials offer money to end plague of rats</b>          Página 10 / Sección: A          (20/10/2004)</p> <p>MÉXICO CITY.- Officials in northern Mexico are offering rewards to people who <b>kill hordes of rats</b> that dozens of cats could not conquer. Citizens who have the stomach for it can make five pesos, or 40 cents, for each rodent, they kill in Guadalupe y Calvo,</p>	<p><b>plague of rats; kill hordes of rats; army of imported cats failed; half-million rats.</b></p>	<p>Salud</p>	<p>Esta nota aparece originalmente en medios de la Ciudad de México y se refieren a hechos ocurridos en el norte de México, por lo que <i>El Paso Times</i> la retoma, con la clara intención de alarmar a sus lectores por la probable cercanía con el problema. El artículo trata sobre una <b>plaga de aproximadamente medio millón de ratas</b> y se</p>



<p>Mayor Jesus Velazquez told the Associated Press in a telephone interview Monday. Velazquez announced the new approach after an <i>army of imported cats failed</i> to do the job in Atascaderos, an isolated farm village in the rugged Tarahumara mountains in northern Chihuahua state. Officials estimate that there are about a <i>half-million rats</i> in the region and that the rodents have begun invading houses in the town of 3,000 people.</p>			<p>describe la <i>fallida medida</i> tomada por el gobierno al <i>importar un ejército de gatos</i>, demeritando evidentemente el desempeño en dicho asunto por parte de las autoridades mexicanas.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:4</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>40. Dual-language event draws 3,000 educators</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (22/10/2004)</p> <p>More than 3,000 educators from throughout the state are in El Paso for what is billed as the <i>largest bilingual-education convention in Texas</i>.</p> <p>The 32nd annual Texas Association for Bilingual Education conference at the Judson F. Williams Convention Center began Wednesday and will continue through Saturday.</p> <p>The convention featured plenary sessions, workshops and visits to schools in El Paso and Juárez by teachers, administrators and parents with stakes in <i>bilingual education</i>.</p> <p>"El Paso is the <i>perfect place for</i> this <i>convention</i> because</p>	<p><i>largest bilingual-education convention in Texas; bilingual education; El Paso perfect place for convention; schools seen as the leaders in bilingual education; topics such as English-only; importance of bilingual education; keeping bilingual education alive is a struggle.</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>Se destaca la <i>educación bilingüe de El Paso</i>, donde se realizó la <i>convención más grande de este tipo de educación en Texas</i>. Se señala a esta ciudad como el escenario perfecto para dicha convención, ya que <i>sus escuelas son consideradas líderes en educación bilingüe</i>. Se discutió el <i>tema</i> propuesto por algunos grupos educativos de una <i>enseñanza únicamente a través del idioma inglés</i>, pero una de las organizadoras del evento enfatizó la <i>importancia de la educación bilingüe en El Paso</i> y los <i>esfuerzos que realizan para mantenerla viva</i> en muchos distritos de la ciudad.</p>

<p><i>schools</i> here are <i>seen as the leaders in bilingual education</i>", said Claudia Nickel, an organizer of the convention and a teacher at Paso dale Elementary. "The programs here are seen as innovative, and people come from all over to look at us".[...] "There is so much out there -so much information and so many things to learn", said Diane Gutierrez, an elementary teacher from San Antonio. "I love coming to these conferences because I always go back with a million ideas to use in my classroom". [...] Nickel said the summit will also deal with <i>topics such as English-only</i> and other movements to bar bilingual education in Texas and other states. "We are lucky in El Paso, because we have superintendents who understand the <i>importance of bilingual education</i>", she said. "But there are people here who come from districts where <i>keeping bilingual education alive is a struggle</i>".[...]</p>			<p>IF: 0                  IN:7                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>
<p><b>41. Immigration problem awaits solution</b>                  Página 8 / Sección: B                  (14/11/2004)</p> <p><i>"Fixing" immigration is a balancing game of security concerns</i>; visas to reunite families; exports and imports; labor rights; and the need to attract foreign workers, researchers and students.</p>	<p><i>Immigration problem; "Fixing" immigration, a balancing game of security concerns; immigration as</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>Los indicadores utilizados en este artículo enfatizan el <i>problema de la inmigración</i>, que <i>"el arreglar la inmigración"</i> es un juego inestable de intereses para la seguridad. Se muestra la <i>inmigración</i> como <i>un laberinto</i> que requiere una <i>reforma completa</i>, ya que previamente se</p>

<p>Think of <i>immigration as a labyrinth</i>. [...] Secretary of State Colin Powell assured Mexico that immigration <i>reform</i> will be on the agenda of newly re-elected President Bush. Powell also used the words "<i>comprehensive immigration reform</i>".</p> <p>[...] Prior (...)There was an <i>effort to legalize some of the millions of illegal workers</i> already settled in the United States -about 3 million got legal status through a 1986 amnesty. But <i>little</i> was <i>done to stem the continued flow of people</i>. <i>More illegal immigrants</i> arrived, <i>recreating the problem</i>, in bigger numbers- at least <i>9 million people are illegally in the country today</i>. One attempt to close the door on illegal entry was to <i>barricade the border with high-tech equipment, guards and fortified walls</i>. [...] Some areas are still three strands of <i>barbed wire</i>. The consequence - <i>thousands of people dying</i>. <i>Immigrants shifted to avoid the new barriers</i>, crossing the border at the more dangerous parts of the desert.</p> <p>NAFTA in part was envisioned to <i>help build the economy of Mexico</i> so people will be less inclined to leave home for work in the United States. <i>Mexico is the United States' second-largest trading partner</i> and much has been done to improve how commerce flows between the</p>	<p><i>a labyrinth; reform; "comprehensive immigration reform"; effort to legalize some of the millions of illegal workers; little done to stem the continued flow of people; More illegal immigrants arrived; recreating the problem; 9 million people are illegally in the country today; barricade the border with high-tech equipment, guards and fortified walls; barbed wire; thousands of people dying; Immigrants shifted to avoid the new barriers; help build the economy of Mexico; Mexico is the United States' second-largest trading partner; United States "have"; Mexico "have not"; guest worker program;</i></p>	<p>realizó un <i>esfuerzo por legalizar a los millones de trabajadores ilegales</i> del país, pero que <i>se ha hecho poco por regular el continuo flujo de personas</i>. Se utiliza una y otra vez la palabra <i>ilegal</i> para referirse a los <i>inmigrantes</i> y los 9 millones de trabajadores indocumentados. Se destaca la medida tomada por el gobierno estadounidense de colocar <i>barricadas de alta tecnología, guardias, equipo, vallas fortificadas</i> y <i>electrificadas</i>, pero se enfatiza que miles de personas han muerto a causa de estas medidas. Se señala también que el Tratado de libre Comercio se estableció con el fin de favorecer la economía de México, transmitiendo una imagen de superioridad estadounidense para con su país vecino y se indica de manera arrogante que los Estados Unidos tienen <i>apertura económica</i>, pero México no.</p> <p>A pesar de que se han propuesto diferentes proyectos para otorgar empleos <i>legales</i> a trabajadores <i>ilegales</i>, aún se sigue garantizando la deportación de estos al término de su periodo</p>
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<p>two countries. But NAFTA hasn't delivered economic relief in Mexico yet [...] The <i>United States</i> is still a giant "<i>have</i>" and <i>Mexico</i> is still a populous "<i>have not</i>". Powell also told the Mexican officials that Bush will press Congress to pass a <i>guest worker program, matching migrant laborers</i> with willing employers in the United States. That is already happening. Just <i>illegally</i>. Bush first floated the idea of a temporary guest worker program in January. It never became a bill to Congress. <i>Immigrants living in the shadows</i> are not about to sign up to be legal for three years with the <i>guarantee that they will be deported later</i>. [...] Mexican President Vicente Fox at one point claimed he wanted "the whole enchilada" when it came to fixing immigration issues between the United States and Mexico. But this week he was quoted saying, "It's hard to say how quick, how complete, how integral the accord will be". In the next four years, Congress can either fully address the issues, or continue the past performance of <i>piecemeal, step forward, step backward legislation</i>.                  The <i>magical "fix" awaits</i>.</p>	<p><i>matching migrant laborers; illegally; Immigrants living in the shadows; guarantee that they will be deported later; piecemeal, step forward, step backward legislation; magical "fix" awaits.</i></p>		<p>laboral. Se menciona que las <i>leyes dan un paso adelante y otro atrás</i>, por lo que un "<i>arreglo mágico está aún por verse</i>".</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:25</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>42. Border checks to start early</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (15/12/2004)</p> <p>The <i>US-VISIT border security program</i> will start in El Paso on Dec. 20 [...] Inspectors at international bridges will fingerprint and photograph <i>visa holders</i> coming into the United States, and will <i>check the prints against databases of terrorist suspects</i>. Those affected will be <i>nonimmigrant visa holders, visitors from visa-waiver countries</i> and <i>laser visa holders</i> seeking an I-94 form to travel beyond the border zone -for example, to Ruidoso. [...] This first phase of the program will not affect laser visa holders, students, children younger than 13 and people older than 79. Dedicated Commuter Lane users also should not be affected. The ports of entry at Santa Teresa and Fabens will start the program Dec. [...] One of the pilot sites was Laredo, where the first border crosser was <i>fingerprinted</i> Nov. 15. [...] many in border communities feared the system would significantly disrupt the flow of international business, as well as discourage border-crossing shoppers and families. [...] The program has been in effect at the El Paso International Airport, which has only one international</p>	<p><i>US-VISIT border security program; visa holders; check prints against databases of terrorist suspects; nonimmigrant visa holders; visitors from visa-waiver countries; laser visa holders; fingerprinted; overstayed visas; won't be allowed back in.</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>Se menciona el programa de seguridad fronteriza US-VISIT y se enfatiza la imagen de <i>visitante</i> para todos aquellos extranjeros que crucen hacia los Estados Unidos. Se destaca la medida del gobierno estadounidense de fotografiar y <i>cotejar las huellas</i> de los <i>titulares de visa</i> con las <i>bases de datos que contienen sospechosos de terrorismo</i>. Asimismo se enfatiza la medida de negar el reingreso a todas aquellas personas que hayan permanecido en el país por un periodo de tiempo mayor al que estipula la ley migratoria. A su vez, se puede inferir el hecho de que las personas quienes serán afectadas por las nuevas y extremadas medidas de seguridad son todas aquellas quienes no cuentan con la ciudadanía estadounidense.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID: 9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>flight a day, since January. [...]                  The idea would be to give drivers mini-fingerprint readers to press as they exit the United States. If they don't do it or if they have <i>overstayed</i> their <i>visas</i>, they <i>won't be allowed back in</i>. The system would be easy to implement at the Stanton Street bridge, where cars must stop to pay a bridge fee, but more difficult at the free bridge, where cars zoom into Mexico. [...]</p>			
<p><b>Tabla 9. Interpretación de indicadores en los artículos en el periodo 2004-2005. Elaboración propia.</b></p>			

14.2. Periodo B: *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2009 - 1 de enero de 2010

Fragmento del artículo donde aparecen los indicadores	Indicadores	Unidad Temática	Interpretación del artículo y subcategoría a la que pertenece (Favorable, Neutra, Desfavorable)
<p><b>1. Drug-related slayings in Juárez top 1,600 mark as 2008 ends</b>                      Página 1 / Sección: A                      (02/01/2009)</p> <p>A couple of <i>fatal stabbings</i> and a <i>homicide arrest</i> were among the incidents that occurred as <i>a bloody 2008</i> came to a close in Juárez.[...] an unofficial tally shows that the Juárez area ended the year with <i>a record high with more than 1,600 killings</i>, most of them attributed to <i>turf wars among drug cartels</i>. The new year began with <i>more deaths</i>, as three <i>homicides</i> were reported Thursday, officials said. The deaths closed out 2008 long before New Year's Eve festivities began in the evening. At 1:50 a.m. Wednesday, an unidentified man was found <i>dead of multiple stab wounds</i> on a street in El Barreal colonia, state police said. [...] Also that morning, a man [...] died at the Juárez general hospital of stab wounds in his neck and <i>head injuries</i> received last Saturday [...] A total of three homicides occurred Tuesday, including a man identified as Juan Manuel Buhaya Galvan, 47, <i>fatally</i></p>	<p><i>Drug-related slayings in Juárez top 1,600 mark as 2008 ends; fatal stabbings; homicide arrest; a bloody 2008; a record high with more than 1,600 killings; turf wars among drug cartels; more deaths; homicides; dead of multiple stab wounds; head injuries; fatally shot.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Las ejecuciones relacionadas con el crimen organizado en Juárez</i>, mismas que se evidencian con la cifra de 1,600 al finalizar el año 2008. <i>Apuñalamientos, arrestos por homicidio</i>, así da inicio el artículo seguido por la descripción visceral generalizada del contexto que vivió la ciudad de Juárez durante el año 2008, <i>“El sangriento 2008”</i>. Las <i>disputas territoriales por los cárteles de la droga</i>, más <i>muertes, homicidios, muerte por apuñalamientos múltiples</i>, son algunos de los indicadores que presenta este artículo sustentando insistentemente con vastas descripciones de los sucesos el catalogar este año como el <i>“El sangriento 2008”</i>. A su vez, no se encuentra indicio alguno de que una fuente externa o perteneciente al país en cuestión haya denominado tal concepto</p>



<p><i>shot</i> that night inside the Estilistas Mona beauty shop [...] There were no arrests. [...]</p>			<p>y se da por hecho la autonomía e idiosincrasia del articulista o bien, del medio de comunicación.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:11</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>2. Man in cowboy attire, handcuffs found slain</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (03/01/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- A <i>handcuffed man</i> was found <i>stabbed to death</i> late Friday morning inside an abandoned house in the western part of Juárez, Chihuahua state police.</p> <p>The man, who also had a piece of cloth covering his mouth, had <i>several scrapes, bruises, cuts and head injuries</i>, police said. <i>The body was found inside a house</i> [...] Police were trying to identify the man who appeared to be 25 to 30 years old. The man had black hair, a mustache and wore a pink shirt, black jeans and black cowboy boots.</p>	<p><i>Handcuffed man; stabbed to death; several scrapes; bruises; cuts and head injuries; The body was found inside a house.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Encuentran a un hombre esposado y apuñalado en Juárez. El hombre tenía <i>una mordaza, varios rasguños, moretones, cortadas y lesiones en la cabeza</i>. Se detallan a fondo las condiciones en las que se encontraba la víctima utilizando indicadores explícitos que denotan crueldad y al mismo tiempo una cotidianidad contextual al presentar dicho suceso en tan corto artículo.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>3. Blood runs in streets of Juárez</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: A                  (04/01/2009)</p> <p>The new year began much as the last one ended in Juárez –</p>	<p><i>Blood runs in streets of Juárez; most violent year in memory in 2008; extortion; street</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>La sangre corre por las calles de Juárez</i>, título del presente artículo. Se hace referencia al <i>año más violento</i> que se pudiese recordar de Juárez el cual concluyó</p>

<p>three homicides on New Years Day.                  Juárez had its <i>most violent year in memory in 2008</i> as <i>extortion, street shootings and beheadings</i> became an <i>almost daily occurrence</i> because of a <i>crime wave fueled by a war among drug cartels</i>.                  Chihuahua state police spokesman Arturo Sandoval said that a final tally on the number of <i>homicides</i> last year would not be available until later this week. But unofficially, <i>2008 ended with more than 1,600 homicides around Juárez</i>. Juárez officials said the <i>city police force is in better shape</i> than it was a year ago. It <i>fired 300 officers deemed untrustworthy</i>, grew to more than 1,600 officers and <i>acquired needed firearms</i> from the federal government.                  But as 2009 begins, <i>Juárez and the rest of Mexico still face a public-safety crisis</i> from the <i>corrupting power of organized crime</i> that some have described as a <i>national security threat</i> also felt on the U.S. side of the border.                  “The <i>continued impunity</i> of these crimes constitutes a <i>frontal threat to the rule of law in our binational community</i>,” states a draft of a proposed resolution condemning the <i>violence in Juárez</i>, scheduled to go before the El Paso City Council on Tuesday.                  The document is <i>intended to</i></p>	<p><i>shootings and beheadings; almost daily occurrence; crime wave fueled by a war among drug cartels; homicides; 2008 ended with more than 1,600 homicides around Juárez; city police force is in better shape; fired 300 officers deemed untrustworthy; acquired needed firearms; Juárez and the rest of Mexico still face a public-safety crisis; corrupting power of organized crime; national security threat; continued impunity; frontal threat to the rule of law in our binational community; violence in Juárez; intended to show solidarity with the people of Juárez; support law enforcement;</i></p>	<p>con <b>3 homicidios</b>. Resaltan crímenes como: <i>extorsiones, tiroteos callejeros, decapitaciones, resultado de una ola de violencia provocada por la guerra entre cárteles de la droga</i>. Dichos sucesos se describen como cotidianos en la vida juarense, así como a su vez hacen referencia a la estadística no oficial de <b>1,600 homicidios</b> con los que concluyó el año 2008, mismo dato proporcionado ya en otros artículos. Las autoridades juarenses aseguran que la fuerza policiaca, misma que despidió a 300 oficiales considerados deshonestos, se encuentra en mejores condiciones que las del año anterior, incorporó a más de 1,600 oficiales y el gobierno federal le proporcionó el armamento necesario. Aunque se describe una mejora y un posible cambio de rumbo hacia la recuperación de la condición social de Juárez, el autor continúa denotando la construcción de una realidad en decadencia y desalentadora. Asevera que <i>Juárez y el resto de México continúan enfrentando una crisis de seguridad pública y</i></p>
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<p><i>show solidarity with the people of Juárez, support law enforcement</i> and urge the governments of the U.S. and Mexico to “examine the <i>nations policies on drugs with a focus on rehabilitation rather than incarceration.</i>” [...] Recent rumors in Juárez that <i>warring drug traffickers</i> have reached an agreement to end the fighting could not be confirmed.</p> <p>The <i>upheaval between Mexican cartels</i> is believed to have been sparked by the breakup of the <i>Sinaloa Federation</i> in a feud between the <i>Sinaloa cartel lead by Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman</i> and <i>the Beltran Leyva organization</i>, which has old ties to the <i>Juárez cartel</i> [...] The analysis stated that nothing indicated the <i>violence in Mexico</i> would end soon, and that <i>further attacks on government forces</i> “seem all but inevitable.” [...] The Strafor analysis stated that the violence continued in Juárez despite the arrival of more than 2,000 soldiers last March because the <i>Mexican army is stretched too thin</i> at multiple <i>hot spots</i>. “Juárez is an interesting case study of what happens when <i>too few troops are deployed to such a large metropolitan area,</i>” the Stratfor analysis stated.</p>	<p><i>nations policies on drugs; a focus on rehabilitation rather than incarceration; warring drug traffickers; upheaval between Mexican cartels; Sinaloa Federation; Sinaloa cartel lead by Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman; the Beltran Leyva organization; Juárez cartel; violence in Mexico; further attacks on government forces; Mexican army is stretched too thin; hot spots; too few troops are deployed to such a large metropolitan area.</i></p>	<p><i>del poder corrompido por el crimen organizado</i>, destacando que “algunos” han descrito este fenómeno como una <i>amenaza de seguridad nacional</i>, misma que ha sido resentida por el lado estadounidense de la frontera. Resalta entre comillas que la <i>continua impunidad de los crímenes representa una amenaza directa para las leyes de sus comunidades binacionales</i>. Así mismo, los estadounidenses intentan <i>demostrar una solidaridad con los juarenses y apoyar a la fuerza policiaca</i>, pero al mismo tiempo instan a cambiar las políticas de ambos países para <i>enfocarse en la rehabilitación, en lugar del encarcelamiento</i> de los criminales.</p> <p>El artículo hace hincapié en cuestionar y criticar las decisiones del gobierno mexicano respecto a cómo maneja la crisis de seguridad al mencionar que <i>el ejército mexicano intenta abarcar demasiado</i> en las múltiples <i>zonas conflictivas</i>, con lo que intentan señalar que las tropas no son suficientes para un área</p>
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<p><b>4. Cook nullifies vote seeking study of drug legalization</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (07/01/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- Mayor John Cook on Tuesday vetoed a unanimously supported resolution from City Council asking the federal government <i>to seriously study the legalization of narcotics as a way to respond to the plague of violence that last year killed 1,600 people in Juárez.</i> The council on Tuesday had voted 8-0 on a resolution drafted by the city's Border Relations Committee, outlining 11 steps the U.S. and Mexican governments can take <i>to help El Paso's "beleaguered and besieged sister city."</i> [...] "Ending <i>cartel related violence in Juárez</i> represents this region's biggest challenge and justifies an all-inclusive dialogue concerning potential solutions." [...] "Legalizing the types of drugs that are being <i>smuggled across the border</i> is not an effective way to combat the <i>violence in Mexico</i>," he said. "I would not</p>	<p><i>to seriously study the legalization of narcotics as a way to respond to the plague of violence that last year killed 1,600 people in Juárez; to help El Paso's "beleaguered and besieged sister city"; cartel related violence in Juárez; smuggled across the border; violence in Mexico; end of drug prohibition; have a positive impact; the level of violence that has erupted along the U.S.-Mexico border; get national attention to the violence in Juárez.</i></p>	Política	<p>El <i>alcalde de El Paso</i> <i>vetó la resolución para estudiar la posibilidad de legalizar narcóticos</i>, esto para <i>contrarrestar la ola de violencia</i> que dejó un <i>saldo de 1600 personas muertas en Juárez</i>. Se utilizan indicadores de <i>violencia a causa de los cárteles, drogas, crimen</i>, palabras que reafirman la imagen negativa que se tiene de Juárez. Incluso al justificar la necesidad de dicha resolución, el alcalde menciona que <i>"legalizar las drogas que se trafican a través de la frontera no es una manera efectiva de combatir la violencia en México"</i>, con lo que da a entender que las drogas provienen exclusivamente de México y enfatizando que <i>no es posible saber si el fin de la prohibición de narcóticos impactaría positivamente en la ola de violencia surgida en la frontera</i>. Por último destaca que el <i>único propósito de tal</i></p>



<p>support efforts in Congress that would seek to do so.” [...] they want lawmakers to have a serious debate on whether the <i>end of drug prohibition</i> would <i>have a positive impact on the level of violence that has erupted along the U.S.-Mexico border.</i> [...] “The whole purpose of the resolution was to <i>get national attention to the violence in Juárez,</i>” he said. “After it was amended, the focus was placed instead on legalizing drugs in the United States.” [...]</p>			<p><i>resolución era dirigir la atención hacia la violencia en Juárez,</i> realzando esta característica como inherente en dicha ciudad y la única digna de tomar en cuenta por el gobierno de Estados Unidos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>5. Homeland Security has plan U.S. ready for Mexico violence Military would respond to drug war</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (09/01/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- If <i>Mexico’s vicious drug war</i> ever spills into El Paso, the United States has several response plans, one (...) of which calls for a <i>military surge along the U.S.-Mexico border,</i> Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff said this week. Chertoff has instructed the 22 federal agencies that fall under Homeland Security to <i>develop border-violence response plans</i> because <i>the drug war in Mexico appears to be escalating, not ending.</i> So far, <i>more than 5,300 people have been killed across Mexico</i> as</p>	<p><i>Mexico’s vicious drug war; military surge along the U.S.-Mexico border; develop border-violence response plans; the drug war in Mexico appears to be escalating, not ending; more than 5,300 people have been killed across Mexico; rival drug cartels; fight over drug trafficking corridors; Juárez “plaza,”; “plaza” refers to a drug cartel’s territory;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>La despiadada guerra al narcotráfico en México demanda el surgimiento de una fuerza militar en la frontera con Estados Unidos que desarrolle planes de respuesta a la violencia de la región. Se subraya que esta guerra entre cárteles está muy lejos de terminar, ya que más de 5300 personas han muerto hasta la fecha y el número sigue aumentando. Es por ello que Estados Unidos se prepara para cualquier contingencia, en caso de que la ola de violencia cruce la frontera y amenace la seguridad de sus ciudadanos. El uso de los indicadores en el artículo influye en la histeria colectiva de creer que</p>

<p><i>rival drug cartels</i> continue to <i>fight over drug trafficking corridors</i>.                  One drug corridor at the center of the violence is the <b>Juárez “plaza,”</b> where more than 1,600 people were killed last year. In Mexico, <b>“plaza” refers to a drug cartel’s territory.</b>                  “We completed a <i>contingency plan for border violence</i>, [...] “The other reason the plans exist is because these agencies, which are all a part of Homeland Security, must provide U.S. citizens with a safe place to live. <b><i>If the violence threatens the daily safety and daily routine of U.S. citizens, Homeland Security must be ready.</i></b>” [...] if the <i>violence in Mexico</i> spills into the U.S., the first Homeland Security plan calls for increasing the number of Border Patrol agents in the region. The El Paso sector now has about 2,500 Border Patrol agents. Chertoff said that nationally, an additional 19,000 agents will be deployed this year. [...] Luna County (N.M.) Sheriff Raymond Cobos [...] “Since the violence started, we have treated every incident as a <b><i>potential border violence incident</i></b>. But so far, nothing has spilled over.” [...] El Paso Police Chief Greg Allen said that he did not think a military buildup would ever be needed. “It would have to be an end-of-the-world type situation before the military is</p>	<p><i>contingency plan for border violence; If the violence threatens the daily safety and daily routine of U.S. citizens, Homeland Security must be ready; violence in Mexico; potential border violence incident; violence in Juárez escalated last year; should the violence in Mexico threaten the security of the United States; I think it is going to get worse in Mexico; we live in a city that has been labeled as a major drug-smuggling corridor and a place for illegal immigration; that type of illegal activity; possibility that our safety is at risk.</i></p>		<p>Juárez es una zona de guerra, sin ley y sin esperanza y que tal amenaza se cierne sobre la inocente ciudad de El Paso, Tx., carente de violencia y preocupada por la seguridad de su ciudad hermana.                  Incluso se detallan las palabras del comisionado Dan Haggerty, donde declara: <b><i>“creo que la situación se pondrá peor en México”</i></b>, sumando la voz de una autoridad policiaca a la ya condenada imagen del país vecino.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:19</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>brought in,” Allen said. “We all pretty much feel like the violence is going to be contained in Mexico. Our concern is minimal.” [...] “As the <i>violence in Juárez escalated last year</i>, the Department of Homeland Security updated these plans to ensure that our federal law enforcement agencies are adequately prepared to meet any type of emergency that could arise <i>should the violence in Mexico threaten the security of the United States</i>,” Reyes said. [...] Still, El Paso County Commissioner Dan Haggerty said the news that the U.S. has various levels of contingency plans to deal with the violence should be comforting to most El Pasoans. “<i>I think it is going to get worse in Mexico</i>, and we as U.S. citizens need to be assured that Homeland Security or someone is going to protect us,” he said. “We must accept that <i>we live in a city that has been labeled as a major drug-smuggling corridor and a place for illegal immigration</i>. “With <i>that type of illegal activity</i> comes the <i>possibility that our safety is at risk</i>.”</p>			
<p><b>6. Officer decapitated:</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (20/01/2009)</p> <p><i>A head was found Sunday in an ice chest left in front of police station</i> in the village of</p>	<p><i>A head was found Sunday in an ice chest left in front of police station; The head was inside a transparent</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>En esta nota se menciona el <i>hallazgo de una cabeza dentro de una hielera</i>, justo frente a la estación de policía del pueblo Práxedis G. Guerrero. Por si fuera</p>

<p>Praxedis G. Guerrero east of Juárez, Chihuahua state police said Monday.  <i>The head was identified as that of Manuel Castro Martinez, 62, reportedly a commander with the police department in the town located across the border from Fabens. The head was inside a transparent plastic bag and covered by ice,</i> investigators said. An <i>undisclosed message was left</i> at the scene.</p>	<p><i>plastic bag and covered by ice; the head was identified as a commander with the police department; undisclosed message was left.</i></p>		<p>poco, la macabra imagen se completa al indicar los mórbidos detalles del hallazgo, que <i>la cabeza se encontraba dentro de una bolsa transparente, cubierta de hielo</i> y que <i>pertenecía a un comandante del departamento de policía,</i> además de llevar un <i>mensaje,</i> del que se <i>ignora el contenido.</i> Todos estos indicadores contribuyen a la imagen de violencia desmedida en México, además del claro mensaje que ni siquiera la policía está a salvo del crimen organizado. Por otra parte, es evidente el propósito del medio (o del articulista) de provocar un efecto, de impactar al lector y, por supuesto, influir en su decisión de visitar o no México.                  IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:4                   Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable                   Connotación: negativa</p>
<p><b>7. GPS traces stolen autos, parts to Juárez</b>                  Página 8 / Sección: B                  (24/01/2009)   <i>Vehicles and auto parts 167ápida167o linked to 18-</i></p>	<p><i>Vehicles and auto parts 167ápida167o linked to 18-wheelers stolen</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se menciona que varios <i>vehículos con reporte de robo en El Paso y un gran número autopartes se detectaron en un deshuesadero de Juárez,</i> además de un <i>camión</i></p>



<p><i>wheelers stolen in El Paso were seized at a Juárez junk yard</i> raided by Chihuahua state police and Mexican federal agents, authorities said Friday. A global positioning system in a <i>stolen trailer belonging to a U.S. company</i> led investigators to the Yonke Riveros at 154 Queretaro street, officials said. Agents seized five trailers, two semi-trucks, 28 dismantled doors with logos of various companies, 12 chassis and 18 dismantled vehicles of diferente types. An investigation continues.</p>	<p><i>in El Paso were seized at a Juárez junk yard; stolen trailer belonging to a U.S. company.</i></p>		<p>perteneciente a una <i>compañía estadounidense</i>. A pesar de lo corto del artículo se pueden detectar los indicadores que denotan la intención por mostrar el delito como parte de Juárez y las víctimas pertenecientes a El Paso. Aunque se mencionan más adelante los vehículos encontrados, sin especificar su procedencia, la imagen ya está plantada, llevando a la suposición de que todos los vehículos robados en El Paso son desmantelados en Juárez.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:2</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>8. Safety plan for maquilas created</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (24/01/2009)</p> <p>Juárez Mayor José Reyes Ferriz has announced a safety plan for the city's maquiladoras that creates secure corridors and the use of <i>"panic buttons" to protect employees traveling to and from assembly plants</i>. Under the plan, several strategies will be incorporated, including the</p>	<p><i>"panic buttons" to protect employees traveling to and from assembly plants; deployment of about 300 city, state and federal law enforcement officers to improve security; design various ways to protect this</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>El gobierno de Juárez ideó un plan con <i>"botones de pánico"</i> para proteger la seguridad de los empleados de maquiladoras en Juárez, especialmente en el trayecto desde y hacia las plantas de ensamblaje. El alcalde ordenó el despliegue de 300 operativos de las fuerzas federales, estatales y locales para mejorar la</p>



<p>alert system and the <i>deployment of about 300 city, state and federal law enforcement officers to improve security.</i> “We met with business leaders of the maquiladora industry to <i>design various ways to protect this sector that is very important to Juárez.</i>” Reyes Ferriz said. “The <i>maquiladora industry generates the majority of our jobs, and we must do what we can to protect this source of employment.</i>” Local, state and federal officials are participating in the safety plan. [...] José Contreras, a Juárez businessman, said <i>the plan “sounds like a great idea.”</i> “The maquiladora executives, in particular, need protection because of what has taken place in the city,” he said. Last week, Mexican soldiers rescued a Lear <i>plant manager who had been kidnapped in Juárez,</i> and another maquiladora executive who works for Delphi <i>narrowly averted a carjacking.</i> The Lear manager’s captors had asked for <i>a \$1.5 million ransom.</i> In recent weeks, law enforcement received reports of ransoms – ranging from \$200,000 to \$400,000 – that were paid to free private customs brokers and <i>a prominent business leader who had been kidnapped,</i> among others. The Juárez maquiladoras and their workers, an estimated 200,000</p>	<p><i>sector that is very important to Juárez; maquiladora industry generates the majority of our jobs; we must do what we can to protect this source of employment; the plan “sounds like a great idea; plant manager who had been kidnapped in Juárez; narrowly averted a carjacking; a \$1.5 million ransom; a prominent business leader who had been kidnapped; targets of robbers and thieves; drug violence began to escalate in the city; bank robberies, extortions, arsons and kidnappings have also increased.</i></p>		<p>seguridad de este sector, que obviamente es el motor que mueve a Juárez en cuestión económica, generando la mayoría de los empleos en la ciudad. Dicha estrategia surgió a raíz de que varios ejecutivos de diferentes maquiladoras fueran secuestrados en Juárez, incluso se señalan las compañías a las que pertenecen y la cantidad de las recompensas pagadas para ser liberados. Se mencionan indicadores como <i>robos, secuestros, robos a bancos, extorsiones e incendios premeditados,</i> actividades ilícitas que siguen a la alza en la ciudad, lo que transmite una imagen de desesperanza, impotencia e inseguridad para todo aquel que decida vivir, trabajar o invertir en Juárez.</p> <p>IF:4                  IN: 0                  ID:11</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>men and women at about 300 plants, have been the <i>targets of robbers and thieves</i> during the past several months. Since <i>drug violence began to escalate in the city</i> last year, other crimes such as <i>bank robberies, extortions, arsons and kidnappings have also increased.</i></p>			
<p><b>9. Juárez violence: U.S. assistance is considered, Warring cartels may try for truce</b>                  Página 6 / Sección: B (25/01/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- The <i>deadly street shootings, decapitations and other killings in Juárez are taking place at a higher pace</i> than at the same time last year even as <i>talk of a drug cartel truce has increased</i> along with the U.S. role on Mexican soil. The number of <i>homicides in the Juárez area has surged past 130 already this month</i>, according to an <i>El Paso Times</i> tally, an increase over the 37 homicides recorded by Chihuahua state investigators in January 2008. <i>Last year, 1,609 homicides occurred. Juárez is considered the current murder capital of Mexico</i>, but killings have also flared across the state of Chihuahua and in other parts of Mexico. The Dallas Morning News, citing anonymous sources, reported that <i>if the bloodbath escalates</i>, U.S. officials are</p>	<p><i>Deadly street shootings; decapitations; killings in Juárez are taking place at a higher pace; talk of a drug cartel truce has increased; homicides in the Juárez area has surged past 130 already this month; Last year, 1,609 homicides occurred; Juárez is considered the current murder capital of Mexico; if the bloodbath escalates; possibility of an enhanced U.S. role in battling Mexican drug cartels; Mexico historically has resisted any type of interference by the U.S. on its territory;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Desde el título se hace referencia a la violencia en Juárez y a la imperiosa necesidad de solicitar ayuda por parte de Estados Unidos, insinuando que México es incapaz de solucionar por sí mismo el problema de la inseguridad. Se mencionan <i>tiroteos en la ciudad con saldo rojo, decapitaciones y múltiples asesinatos a la alza</i>. Se enfatiza el número de <i>homicidios en el mes (130) y el año anterior (1609)</i>, además de indicar que <i>Juárez es considerada como la capital de los asesinatos en México</i>. Se destaca que, de continuar el <i>baño de sangre</i>, se verá la posibilidad de <i>acentuar el rol de Estados Unidos para combatir la guerra entre cárteles en México</i>, de nuevo realzando la mayor capacidad del primero en combate al crimen. Se indica también que, históricamente hablando,</p>

<p>contemplating the <i>possibility of an enhanced U.S. role in battling Mexican drug cartels</i>, including joint operations with Mexican forces and the involvement of U.S. contractors, military and intelligence personnel. <i>Mexico historically has resisted any type of interference by the U.S. on its territory</i>, but it has allowed U.S. law enforcement agencies to have offices in Mexican cities. Mexico has also recently cooperated with the U.S. and has <i>extradited drug traffickers to the U.S.</i> <i>The U.S. has had agents in Mexico for several decades</i>, including the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the FBI, which share intelligence with Mexican authorities. The FBI has offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Hermosillo and Tijuana and a suboffice in Monterrey, according to the bureau's Web site. The DEA has offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlan, Merida, Monterrey, Tijuana and Juárez. U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the <i>U.S. is trying to help Mexico fight the violence</i> and that <i>Mexican President Felipe Calderón told the U.S. during a meeting recently in Washington, D.C., that 93 percent of the people killed in</i></p>	<p><i>extradited drug traffickers to the U.S.; The U.S. has had agents in Mexico for several decades; U.S. is trying to help Mexico fight the violence; Mexican President Felipe Calderón told the U.S. during a meeting recently in Washington, D.C., that 93 percent of the people killed in the crime wave are connected to drug cartels; the situation is very serious and very critical; cartels are fighting among each other; cartels and criminal gangs; The violence among the drug cartels may eventually be settled by the cartels themselves; representatives of several drug cartels met at a seafood restaurant in Culiacán, Sinaloa, to form</i></p>		<p>México se ha resistido a la intervención de estados Unidos en su territorio, pero ha permitido que varias agencias de inteligencia, seguridad o gobierno mantengan oficinas en varias ciudades mexicanas. Se hace referencia a las palabras del presidente de México, Felipe Calderón, quien señala que el 93 % de los homicidios ocurridos en la ola de violencia están conectados con los cárteles de drogas. Por otra parte, una persona del Comité de Inteligencia señala que los cárteles están luchando entre ellos y que en algún momento la violencia la resolverán ellos mismos, aseveración que no resulta alentadora para las autoridades mexicanas, ya que las presenta como <i>incompetentes y faltas de poder para resolver el conflicto</i>. Incluso se detalla la reunión de <i>varios capos del narcotráfico en una ciudad de Sinaloa</i>, reportada por el semanario independiente RioDoce, para discutir civilizadamente el curso de esta disputa y ver la posibilidad de tregua,</p>
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<p><i>the crime wave are connected to drug cartels.</i></p> <p>“The only thing I want to say is that <i>the situation is very serious and very critical,</i>” Reyes said. “It is a danger because the <i>cartels are fighting among each other,</i> and the Calderón administration has decided to take on this issue of the <i>cartels and criminal gangs.</i></p> <p>“It is not helpful when people talk about this potential agreement that may or may not be taking place with Mexico. Obviously, the less that is said about that the better. [...] <i>The violence among the drug cartels may eventually be settled by the cartels themselves.</i></p> <p>On Dec. 11, <i>representatives of several drug cartels met at a seafood restaurant in Culiacán, Sinaloa, to form a truce because the fighting is interfering with the regular business of narco-trafficking,</i> the Rio Doce weekly in Sinaloa reported earlier this month.</p> <p>The Rio Doce report stated that the gathering included representatives of <i>reputed drug lords Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman, Ismael “El Mayo” Zambada, the Beltran Leyva brothers, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes of the Juárez cartel and the Arrellano Felix family of Tijuana.</i></p> <p>The <i>deal among cartels</i> reportedly is supposed to be reviewed Friday.</p>	<p><i>a truce because the fighting is interfering with the regular business of narco-trafficking; reputed drug lords Joaquin “El Chapo” Guzman, Ismael “El Mayo” Zambada, the Beltran Leyva brothers, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes of the Juárez cartel and the Arrellano Felix family of Tijuana; deal among cartels; Meanwhile, the slayings continue in Juárez; an unidentified man found tied up and stabbed to death not far from the new U.S. Consulate; Murders spurred by drug cartel war, along with a rise in extortion, kidnappings, bank robberies and auto thefts across the state of Chihuahua;</i></p>		<p>reunión de la que no se reporta si el gobierno de México estaba enterado. Se mencionan los siguientes indicadores a lo largo de todo el artículo: <i>ejecuciones; un hombre atado y apuñalado; asesinatos; guerra entre cárteles; aumento de extorsiones, secuestros, robos bancarios, robos de vehículos y tiroteos que involucran a la policía.</i> Todos estos indicadores enfatizan el ambiente de inseguridad que se vive en Juárez, lo que le abre las puertas al gobierno de Estados Unidos, al menos en la opinión de todo aquel que se informe a través de medios como <i>El Paso Times.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:37</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>Meanwhile, the slayings continue in Juárez.</i></p> <p>Eleven homicides occurred in Juárez on Sunday, seven on Monday, six on Tuesday and nine on Wednesday. And on Thursday, at least six men had been killed by the evening, including <i>an unidentified man found tied up and stabbed to death not far from the new U.S. Consulate</i>, state police said.</p> <p><i>Murders spurred by drug cartel war, along with a rise in extortion, kidnappings, bank robberies and auto thefts across the state of Chihuahua</i>, were the topic of a meeting [...] Chihuahua Gov. Jose Reyes Baeza said in a statement that authorities have to come up with “extraordinary resources” to <i>find a way to safeguard banks and industrial and commercial sites.</i></p> <p>“We have to set a goal for ourselves in the year 2009 to a substantial decrease in bank robberies, for example,” Reyes Baeza said. “<i>We cannot have another year like 2008.</i>”</p> <p>The <i>violence in Juárez has continued for more than a year</i> despite additions to the local police force and the <i>deployment of an estimated 2,000 soldiers and federal police to the city.</i></p> <p><i>In Chihuahua City on Tuesday night, two police officers were shot and killed</i> a few blocks apart in the state capital city’s downtown. State</p>	<p><i>find a way to safeguard banks and industrial and commercial sites; We cannot have another year like 2008; violence in Juárez has continued for more than a year; deployment of an estimated 2,000 soldiers and federal police to the city; In Chihuahua City on Tuesday night, two police officers were shot and killed; gunmen fired at his patrol vehicle; shot to death; police shootings; men killed in various slayings.</i></p>		
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<p>police said Gerardo Olivas Almanza, 26, was killed when <i>gunmen fired at his patrol vehicle</i>, and officer Luis Aguilar Larrazolo, 39, was <i>shot to death</i> a few blocks away. The <i>police shootings</i> were in addition to six <i>men killed in various slayings</i> that same day in the Chihuahua City area.</p>			
<p><b>10. 207 dead; army storms warehouse in Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (06/02/2009)</p> <p>The <i>Mexican army and heavily armed federal police</i> with a helicopter flying overhead <i>raided a drug warehouse</i> Thursday morning in Juárez even as <i>killings are surging beyond the extraordinary levels of last year</i>.</p> <p>If it isn't a <i>war zone</i>, it would be hard to tell by the <i>body count</i>, which has reached 207 in the Juárez area this year. In the first five days of February, 54 people were <i>slain</i>, surpassing the 37 <i>homicides</i> in all of February last year.</p> <p>The raid by forces with Joint Operation Chihuahua led to the seizure of nearly <i>2 tons of marijuana hidden</i> in plastic containers apparently ready to be transported to the United States, said Enrique Torres, spokesman for the federal anti-crime operation.</p> <p>An estimated 100 federal</p>	<p><i>Mexican army and heavily armed federal police; raided a drug warehouse; killings are surging beyond the extraordinary levels of last year; war zone; body count; slain; homicides; 2 tons of marijuana hidden; unusually strong show of force; shot to death; the Juárez region continues to boil with drug-related violence; shot execution-style; The men were lined up, their heads covered and their hands</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se menciona que un gran operativo de fuerzas armadas policiales federales realizó una redada en un almacén de narcóticos, incautando cerca de 2 toneladas de marihuana y abatiendo a 2 criminales. Al principio pareciera una imagen positiva, pero si se consideran los indicadores que aparecen a lo largo de todo el artículo nos podemos dar cuenta que la violencia sigue su curso en Ciudad Juárez (<i>asesinatos, zona de guerra, homicidios, asesinados a tiros</i>).</p> <p>Se indica también que la región de Juárez se encuentra en una continua ebullición de violencia relacionada con el narcotráfico, especialmente después del hallazgo de 5 hombres <i>asesinados con arma de fuego con modalidad de ejecución</i>. Las víctimas se encontraron <i>alineadas</i>,</p>

<p>agents and soldiers with their faces masked took part in the <i>unusually strong show of force</i> as they rushed into the same warehouse on Mexico street where four men were <i>shot to death</i> Tuesday. No arrests were reported.</p> <p>The raid came as <i>the Juárez region continues to boil with drug-related violence</i>.</p> <p>Before dawn Thursday, five men were <i>shot execution-style</i> in the community of El Millón, east of Juárez across the Rio Grande from Fabens, Chihuahua state police said.</p> <p><i>The men were lined up, their heads covered and their hands and feet bound with tape when they were shot in the backyard of a home</i>, police said. The men, who had not been identified, <i>were wearing pajama pants and underwear</i>.</p> <p>Some Juárez news outlets reported that the men belonged to the same family and were pulled out of a home while they slept.</p> <p>Investigators said the men were <i>killed by 11 rounds fired by a “military-style” small firearm</i>.</p> <p>El Millón is a village in the valley of Juárez whose farming communities are part of a <i>notorious smuggling corridor east of El Paso-Juárez</i> that has recently become a <i>hot spot for violence</i>.</p> <p>Last Saturday, <i>three severed heads – the latest in a string</i></p>	<p><i>and feet bound with tape when they were shot in the backyard of a home; were wearing pajama pants and underwear; killed by 11 rounds fired by a “military-style” small firearm; notorious smuggling corridor east of El Paso-Juárez; hot spot for violence; three severed heads; – decapitations in the valley – were found in an ice chest in the main plaza; undisclosed threatening message; valley drug-smuggling corridor; spurred by a war among the Juárez and Sinaloa drug cartels; Almost all the slayings remain unsolved, though authorities have made a few arrests.</i></p> <p>By the numbers          The number of homicides in</p>		<p><i>con la cabeza cubierta, los pies y manos atados con cinta adhesiva al momento de ser asesinadas en el patio trasero de una casa, vestidas con ropa de dormir o ropa interior y asesinadas con 11 tiros de un arma pequeña “de tipo militar”.</i> La detallada descripción de la ejecución y del arma utilizada transmiten una imagen de crueldad y premeditación, al mismo tiempo que alude a la posible participación de las fuerzas militares en el asesinato o en el tráfico de armas que pudieran ser utilizadas por el crimen organizado para cometer dichos actos violentos.</p> <p>Por otra parte, se enfatiza que la mayoría de las ejecuciones continúan sin resolver, aunque las autoridades han realizado unos pocos arrestos.</p> <p>El número de homicidios en Juárez, comparados con el conteo del mismo mes, del año anterior:</p> <p>Enero 2009: 153          Enero 2008: 37          *Febrero 2009: 54          Febrero 2008: 37          Total de homicidios:          *2009: 207.          2008: 1,609.          *Homicidios para la noche del jueves 5 de</p>
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<p><i>of similar decapitations in the valley – were found in an ice chest in the main plaza</i> in El Millón, along with an <i>undisclosed threatening message</i>, police said. The <i>valley drug-smuggling corridor</i> is reputedly controlled by Jose Rodolfo Escajeda, alias “El Rikin,” who was featured by the Drug Enforcement Administration on a “wanted” billboard in El Paso last year, a DEA spokesman said. Escajeda remains at large. The violence in Juárez and other parts of the state of Chihuahua began in January 2008, <i>spurred by a war among the Juárez and Sinaloa drug cartels</i>. More than 1,600 people were killed last year in Juárez. <i>Almost all the slayings remain unsolved, though authorities have made a few arrests.</i> [...] By the numbers The number of homicides in Juárez compared with the count at the same time last year. January 2009: 153. January 2008: 37. *February 2009: 54. February 2008: 37. Total homicides *2009: 207. 2008: 1,609. *Homicides as of the evening of Thursday, Feb. 5. Sources: Chihuahua state police and <i>El Paso Times</i> tally.</p>	<p>Juárez compared with the count at the same time last year; January 2009: 153. January 2008: 37. *February 2009: 54. February 2008: 37. Total homicides *2009: 207. 2008: 1,609. *Homicides as of the evening of Thursday, Feb. 5. Sources: Chihuahua state police and <i>El Paso Times</i> tally</p>		<p>febrero.                  Fuentes: policía estatal de Chihuahua y conteo de <i>El Paso Times</i>.                   IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:24                   Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>11. Consulate says avoid Valley of Juárez</b> Página 1 / Sección: B (07/02/2009)</p> <p><i>The U.S Consulate in Juárez is warning U.S. citizens to avoid the Valley of Juárez and to consider the risk in visiting Juárez due to rising drug-related violence.</i></p> <p>The warning comes as the valley east of Juárez has become a <i>violent hot spot</i>, including the <i>execution-style shooting</i> of five men Thursday and <i>grisly beheadings</i> in recent weeks.</p> <p><i>“American citizens are not being targeted. However, U.S. citizenship provides no protection from the violence,”</i> stated the advisory, called a warden message that was issued Tuesday and posted on the consulate’s Web site.</p> <p><i>There is “no indication that the situation will improve in the near future,”</i> the message stated.</p> <p>The Valley of Juárez, or Valle de Juárez, consists of farming communities and villages east of Juárez along the Rio Grande across from Fabens to McNary, Texas; in what law enforcement officials say is also a <i>longtime smuggling corridor</i>.</p> <p>Border Patrol spokesman Agent Ramiro Cordero said agents remain on alert but <i>have seen no spillover of violence onto the U.S. side.</i></p>	<p><i>The U.S Consulate in Juárez is warning U.S. citizens to avoid the Valley of Juárez and to consider the risk in visiting Juárez due to rising drug-related violence; violent hot spot; execution-style shooting; grisly beheadings; American citizens are not being targeted; U.S. citizenship provides no protection from the violence; There is “no indication that the situation will improve in the near future; longtime smuggling corridor; have seen no spillover of violence onto the U.S. side; U.S. Consulate General urges all Americans to carefully consider the risk and necessity of all</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>El Consulado de los Estados Unidos en Juárez exhorta a los ciudadanos estadounidenses a evitar el Valle de Juárez y a considerar el riesgo de visitar dicha ciudad, debido al aumento de la violencia relacionada con el narcotráfico.</i></p> <p>A pesar de que el consulado indica que los ciudadanos estadounidenses no son el blanco de estos crímenes, señala que la ciudadanía estadounidense no los protege de la violencia.</p> <p>Se indica que la ola de violencia no ha cruzado la frontera hacia el lado estadounidense, pero se subraya que no va a mejorar y que se recomienda evitar la zona de Juárez y Chihuahua a menos de ser necesario y que se tome en cuenta el riesgo que esto conlleva.</p> <p>Se utilizan indicadores como <i>200 personas asesinadas, más de 1800 ejecutadas, la guerra entre cárteles del narcotráfico, homicidios desenfrenados, no se han realizado arrestos, un número impactante de muertes, dos jóvenes arrestados al intentar violar una mujer a punta de pistola, gritos,</i></p>
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<p>“The <i>U.S. Consulate General urges all Americans to carefully consider the risk and necessity of all travel to Ciudad Juárez and the state of Chihuahua.</i>” the Web message stated.</p> <p>The U.S. State Department also has a <i>travel alert for all of Mexico.</i></p> <p>More than <i>200 people have been killed this year in the Juárez area, and more than 1,800 have been slain</i> since a <i>drug cartel war began in January 2008.</i></p> <p>The <i>rampant killings</i> appeared to have slowed only one reported homicide as of Friday evening.</p> <p>[...] There had been <i>no arrests.</i></p> <p>Besides the <i>staggering death toll</i>, other crimes have increased in Juárez.</p> <p>Thursday night, <i>two 14-year-old boys were arrested</i> when <i>Juárez police heard screaming and caught the boys raping two women held at gunpoint by a third teen who escaped,</i> police said.</p> <p>In other news, the <i>vigilante Juárez Citizens Command</i> has not unveiled its Web site, which the group had said would be running on Feb. 2.</p>	<p><i>travel to Ciudad Juárez and the state of Chihuahua; travel alert for all of Mexico; 200 people have been killed this year in the Juárez area; more than 1,800 have been slain; drug cartel war began in January 2008; rampant killings; no arrests; staggering death toll; two 14-year-old boys were arrested; Juárez police heard screaming and caught the boys raping two women held at gunpoint by a third teen who escaped; vigilante Juárez Citizens Command.</i></p>		<p><i>un tercero escapó.</i></p> <p>IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:20</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>12. More than 200 Americans killed in Mexico since 2004</b> Página 6 / Sección: B (09/02/2009)</p> <p>HOUSTON.- <i>More than 200 American citizens have been</i></p>	<p><i>More than 200 American citizens have been killed in Mexico since 2004; the highest number of unnatural deaths in any</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>El título indica que <i>más de 200 estadounidenses han sido asesinados en México desde el 2004</i> (5 años), <i>la cifra más grande de muertes no naturales en cualquier país extranjero fuera de zonas de combate.</i> Se</p>

<p><i>killed in Mexico since 2004, the highest number of unnatural deaths in any foreign country outside military combat zones,</i> according to the U.S. State Department.</p> <p>The deaths included a 22-year-old Houston man and his 16-year-old friend who were <i>hauled out of a minivan and shot.</i> They also included a 65-year-old nurse from Brownsville whose <i>body was found floating in the Rio Grande after visiting a Mexican beauty salon,</i> as well as a retiree who was <i>fatally stabbed while camping on a Baja beach,</i> the Houston Chronicle reported in a story published Sunday. The paper examined hundreds of records related to the deaths.</p> <p>The State Department tracks most American homicides abroad but releases few details. <i>Most occurred in border cities, including Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez and Nuevo Laredo,</i> where violence has increased along with drug cartel feuds.</p> <p>The Chronicle analysis found that <i>some American homicide victims were involved in organized crime.</i> At least two dozen American victims were labeled as <i>cartel hitmen, drug dealers, smugglers or gang members.</i> Others were drug users or wanted in the United States.</p> <p>But <i>in at least 70 other cases, the Americans were killed in</i></p>	<p><i>foreign country outside military combat zones; hauled out of a minivan and shot; body was found floating in the Rio Grande after visiting a Mexican beauty salon; fatally stabbed while camping on a Baja beach; Most occurred in border cities, including Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez and Nuevo Laredo; some American homicide victims were involved in organized crime; cartel hitmen, drug dealers, smugglers or gang members; in at least 70 other cases, the Americans were killed in Mexico while there on seemingly innocent business: visiting family, vacationing, or living and working there; most American</i></p>		<p>describen algunos asesinatos de ciudadanos estadounidenses con lujo de detalles mórbidos, por ejemplo un joven a quien sacaron <i>de su vehículo a la fuerza y le dispararon.</i> Se destaca sobremanera la imagen de que <i>solo al menos una veintena de víctimas estadounidenses pertenecían al mundo del crimen (sicarios, vendedores de droga, traficantes o miembros de pandillas)</i> pero que, en al menos <b>70 casos</b>, las <i>personas asesinadas en México</i> solamente se encontraban <i>realizando negocios “honestos”, visitando a sus familias, vacacionando o viviendo en la ciudad.</i> Por otro lado, un <i>diputado mexicano</i> declara que <i>la mayoría de las víctimas fueron asesinadas después de cruzar la frontera para realizar actividades ilegales o por aventurarse en zonas inseguras.</i> Se mencionan algunas circunstancias macabras sobre los estadounidenses asesinados: <i>el cuerpo de una mujer flotando en el río (después de visitar un salón de belleza en México) o un hombre que fue apuñalado (mientras acampaba en la playa de Baja),</i> pero</p>
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<p><i>Mexico while there on seemingly innocent business: visiting family, vacationing, or living and working there.</i></p> <p>Mexican Congressman Juan Francisco Rivera Bedoya of Nuevo Leon said he thinks that <i>most American victims are killed after crossing the border for illegal activities or venturing into unsafe areas.</i> “Tourists visiting cathedrals, museums and other cultural centers are not at risk,” he said. The State Department last year issued “<i>travel alerts</i>” for <i>several border communities</i>, warning that <i>dozens of U.S. citizens had been kidnapped or killed in Tijuana</i>, though it gave no details. “We’re not trying to scare anybody off, but we sure as heck want people to be <i>aware of the dangerous conditions</i> that they might encounter in certain parts of the country,” former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Tony Garza said before leaving the post.</p> <p><i>Across Mexico, more than 5,000 people were killed last year</i>, authorities report. Some of the <i>deaths of police and other public officials</i> have been <i>public and gruesome, with bodies posed in public places</i>. In Juárez, more than 1,600 people were <i>slain</i> in 2008. Already this year, more than 200 have been killed.</p>	<p><i>victims are killed after crossing the border for illegal activities or venturing into unsafe areas; travel alerts” for several border communities; dozens of U.S. citizens had been kidnapped or killed in Tijuana; aware of the dangerous conditions; Across Mexico, more than 5,000 people were killed last year; deaths of police and other public officials; public and gruesome, with bodies posed in public places; slain.</i></p>		<p>los detalles marcados entre paréntesis intensifican la imagen de violencia que sucede en Juárez, México y que los ciudadanos estadounidenses se arriesgan a morir a manos del crimen solo por el hecho de encontrarse en dicha ciudad, aun realizando las actividades más “inocentes y cotidianas”.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:17</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>13. Patrolling border should be top job</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (17/02/2009)</p> <p>[...] We sent troops to patrol the East German and Czech borders during the Cold War. [...] We have well-trained cavalry units that can support our <b>Border Patrol mission</b>, with little or no training. The 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and other cavalry units ran border operations for over 50 years, and did it well. Now we want to send troops in to Mexico to patrol with Mexican soldiers and police? <b>Police are being shot, beheaded and kidnapped.</b> Do we need to <b>subject our soldiers, our husbands, wives, sons and daughters</b> to this? We need to <b>patrol our side</b> of the border with all our resources, including our military. Shut it down completely and <b>prosecute</b> those who <b>enter illegally</b>, whether or not they're <b>smuggling drugs</b>.</p>	<p><b>Border Patrol mission; Police are being shot, beheaded and kidnapped; subject our soldiers, our husbands, wives, sons and daughters; patrol our side; prosecute; enter illegally; smuggling drugs.</b></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>El artículo señala la difícil misión de los oficiales fronterizos y la necesidad de patrullar la frontera con toda la fuerza que se requiera, incluso la militar. Además destaca el excelente entrenamiento de ciertas unidades de caballería, mismas que podrían auxiliar en la misión de proteger la frontera.</p> <p>Los indicadores que utiliza (<b>policías secuestrados y decapitados, entrada ilegal, tráfico de drogas</b>) establecen una imagen de violencia desmedida en esta zona, tan peligrosa que los estadounidenses se preguntan si es recomendable enviar a sus soldados, esposos, esposas, hijos e hijas para patrullarla.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>14. Experts say Mexico ripe for insurrection</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (17/02/2009)</p> <p>The Mexican government is not aware of an <b>armed</b></p>	<p><b>Armed movement that presents a threat to Mexico's security; said Mexico's</b></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>En este artículo se afirma que el gobierno de México no tiene conocimiento del movimiento armado que podría representar una amenaza para la</p>

<p><i>movement that presents a threat to Mexico's security</i>, but officials are monitoring whether the self-styled Movimiento Armado del Norte (Northern Armed Movement) resorts to more than online rhetoric in the future.</p> <p>Experts <i>said Mexico's instability</i>, due to <i>widespread killings and economic woes</i>, could give rise to a <i>new insurrection</i>, at least in parts of the country.</p> <p>The alleged organization issued two communiques this year, the second with a Chihuahua state dateline. It claims to exert influence in the states of Chihuahua, Baja California, Sonora, Coahuila and part of Durango.</p> <p>"Mexican authorities first knew of this alleged <i>subversive movement</i> through its first communiqué made public on January 1, 2009, and once again through its second communiqué on January 24, 2009," said Ricardo Alday, spokesman for the Mexican embassy in Washington.</p> <p>"During complicated political, economical or social junctures in Mexico and other nations throughout the world, it is common to see the sudden appearance of statements or communiqués signed by alleged <i>subversive movements</i>, more commonly known as 'paper tiger' organizations."</p> <p>Does it pose a problem for the Mexican government?</p> <p>"So far, the Mexican</p>	<p><i>instability; widespread killings and economic woes; new insurrection; subversive movement; subversive movements; most Mexican Revolution was carried out in northern Mexico;</i></p>		<p>seguridad del país, insinuando que subestiman los alcances del movimiento o no quieren darse cuenta de las posibles consecuencias del mismo. Después se contradice, al decir que <i>el gobierno de México sí estaba enterado del movimiento subversivo</i>. Se habla de <i>expertos</i> (aunque no mencionan de dónde) que especulan sobre la <i>inestabilidad de México a causa de los asesinatos en masa y calamidades económicas</i>, lo que podría ocasionar el surgimiento de una nueva insurrección.</p> <p>Un habitante de Las Cruces, escritor y experto en historia de México, declara: "<i>debemos recordar que la Revolución Mexicana surgió en el norte de México</i>".</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>government does not have any information that could corroborate the existence of this alleged subversive group anywhere in Mexican territory,” Alday said. Movimiento Armado del Norte communiques signed by alleged Commander Ruben Corona generated considerable buzz on the Internet. Its first communiqué appeared Jan. 1, the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas that took everyone by surprise. The communiqués rail against foreign investors and government abuses, and its author claims the group will work from within the system to change the government. “We have to remember <i>most</i> of the <i>Mexican Revolution was carried out in northern Mexico</i>,” said Ray Sadler of Las Cruces, author and expert on Mexico’s political history. “The conditions are ripe in Mexico for an armed movement, given the current instability. But, it would take a lot more resources to carry out something like this today than it did during the (1910) Revolution.”</p>			
<p><b>15. Mexican attorney general says violence near peak</b>                  Página 2 / Sección: A                  (27/02/2009)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- Mexico’s federal attorney general said Thursday that <i>more than 1,000 people have been killed in</i></p>	<p><i>More than 1,000 people have been killed in drug violence; worst is nearly over; world’s most</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El Procurador General de la República de México Eduardo Medina Mora señala que <i>más de 1000 personas han sido asesinadas debido a la violencia y el narcotráfico</i> y que <i>lo peor está por llegar a su</i></p>



<p><i>drug violence</i> so far this year, but that he believes the <i>worst is nearly over</i>.                  Attorney General Eduardo Medina Mora said the <i>world's most powerful drug cartels are "melting down"</i> as they engage in <i>turf wars and fight off a nationwide crackdown</i>. He also said that <i>6,290 people were killed last year</i> – the most specific government accounting yet of <i>6,290 people were killed last year 6,290 people were killed last year</i> that doubled the 2007 toll.  <i>Juárez</i> is now <i>the most worrisome of a number of hot spots in Mexico</i>, Medina Mora said. "But this is not reflecting the power of these groups. It is reflecting how they are melting down."                  About <i>90 percent of the dead are suspected drug traffickers</i>, and most of the rest were police and soldiers, Medina Mora said. <i>Innocents</i> caught in the crossfire <i>account</i> for about <i>4 percent of the toll</i>, he estimated.                  The <i>government doesn't expect to stop drug trafficking</i>, but hopes to make it so difficult that <i>smugglers</i> no longer use Mexico as their conduit to the United States. [...] He applauded cross-border efforts that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said culminated this week with the arrests of <i>755 Sinaloa cartel members</i> and seizure of \$59 million in criminal proceeds in the United States.</p>	<p><i>powerful drug cartels are "melting down"</i>; <i>turf wars and fight off a nationwide crackdown</i>; <i>6,290 people were killed last year; 6,290 people were killed last year; Juárez the most worrisome; a number of hot spots in Mexico; 90 percent of the dead are suspected drug traffickers; Innocents 4 percent of the toll account; government doesn't expect to stop drug trafficking; smugglers; 755 Sinaloa cartel members; sell weapons illegally to the cartels; drug profits; drug gangs.</i></p>	<p><i>fin</i>. Medina afirma con vehemencia que <i>los cárteles más poderosos del mundo están "desintegrándose" a causa de las disputas territoriales y la "mano dura" de las fuerzas policiacas</i>. El Procurador enfatiza que <i>de los 6290 asesinatos en el 2008, el 90% pertenece a sospechosos de narcotráfico y solamente el 4% corresponde a víctimas inocentes</i>, contrastando esta última cifra con otros artículos que pretenden alterar la percepción del lector y hacerle creer que esta cifra es mucho mayor.                  Medina Mora exhorta al gobierno de Estados Unidos para que <i>persiga con mayor severidad a todos aquellos que venden armamento a los cárteles de manera ilegal</i>, declaración en la que la palabra <i>ilegal</i> constituye un cambio en la imagen, al incluir la participación de criminales de origen estadounidense en la situación de violencia en México.                  Se repiten indicadores de violencia y crimen (<i>narcotráfico, traficantes, contrabandistas, 755 miembros del cártel de Sinaloa, ganancias del</i></p>
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<p>Medina Mora called for more U.S. prosecutions of people who <i>sell weapons illegally to the cartels</i>, and for stronger efforts to stop <i>drug profits</i> from flowing south. Mexico has spent \$6.5 billion over the past two years in this fight, on top of its normal public security budget, but he said that falls short of the \$10 billion that Mexican <i>drug gangs</i> bring in annually.</p>			<p><i>narcotráfico, bandas de narcotraficantes</i>) que contribuyen a la imagen negativa de Juárez y México.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:16</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>16. Prison violence kills 20 Gangs battle at Cereso prison in Juárez, Mexico (06/03/2009)</b></p> <p><i>A gang attack left 20 inmates dead</i> on Wednesday in one of the <i>bloodiest riots in the turbulent history of prisons in Juárez. The riot was the most violent outbreak</i> at the 4-year-old Chihuahua state Cereso prison, which was believed to be more secure than the <i>riot-plagued municipal Cereso prison</i>. It is not known whether any Americans were involved. [...] “It was <i>an attack presumably by the Aztecas gang on rival gangs</i>,” said Marco Antonio Moreno, a spokesman for the Chihuahua public safety department. [...] an Azteca gang member forced a guard to open the cells of fellow gang members, officials said. Initial reports were that <i>prisoners used firearms</i>, but Moreno said it was believed that the <i>inmates were armed with a makeshift knives</i>,</p>	<p><i>Prison violence kills 20 Gangs battle; gang attack left 20 inmates dead; gang attack left 20 inmates dead; bloodiest riots in the turbulent history of prisons in Juárez; The riot was the most violent outbreak; riot-plagued municipal Cereso prison; an attack presumably by the Aztecas gang on rival gangs; prisoners used firearms; inmates were armed with a makeshift</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe <i>un choque entre pandillas en la prisión Cereso de Juárez, que dejó un saldo de 20 prisioneros muertos, siendo una de las riñas más sangrientas en la historia turbulenta de las prisiones de Juárez</i>. Se señala que una de las pandillas que existen en el Cereso, <i>los Aztecas</i>, estuvo detrás de la riña al atacar a rivales de otras pandillas, específicamente <i>los Mexicles, los Artistas Asesinos, Norteños y Sureños, quienes se han disputado el control del tráfico de drogas dentro de la prisión</i>. Se detalla el modus operandi del ataque, en el que <i>las víctimas fueron apuñaladas con fileros, heridas con vidrios rotos y golpeadas con varios objetos contundentes</i>. Lo que más llama la</p>

<p>known as a shanks.                  The freed Aztecas [...] then forced their way to an area where members of the rival <b>Mexicles</b> and <b>Artistas Asesinos</b> (Artist Assassins) <b>gangs</b> were located.                  Prisoners were <b>stabbed with shanks, sliced with broken glass and beaten with variety of blunt objects. Mattresses and blankets were set on fire, and windows were broken as attackers entered the maximum-security area</b>, officials said.                  [...] A list of the dead provided by prison officials showed that seven of the <b>slain</b> had no known gang affiliations, five were <b>Artistas Asesinos</b>, three were <b>Mexicles</b>, two were <b>Norteños</b>, one was a <b>Sureño</b>, one belonged to another gang, and one inmate had not been identified. No known Aztecas were among the dead. The Aztecas and <b>Mexicles</b> have been fighting for years to <b>control drug trafficking inside prison</b> [...]                  The municipal prison is scheduled to be taken over by the military in coming days as part of the deployment of more than 5,200 soldiers and 800 <b>federal police sent to quell violence</b>, which has left nearly <b>2,000 people slain in the Juárez area</b> since January 2008 due in part to a drug cartel war. <b>Street violence</b> in the city apparently has slowed since Mexican troop reinforcements arrived last</p>	<p><b>knives; Mexicles and Artistas Asesinos gangs; stabbed with shanks, sliced with broken glass and beaten with variety of blunt objects; Mattresses and blankets set on fire; windows broken as attackers entered the maximum-security area; slain; Norteños; Sureño; control drug trafficking inside prison; federal police sent to quell violence; 2,000 people slain in the Juárez area; Street violence; slayings continue; the decomposing decapitated head of a man was found.</b></p>		<p>atención en este artículo, además de la vívida descripción del ataque, es la intención de mostrar que incluso dentro de las prisiones existe violencia. Se transmite la imagen de que las autoridades mexicanas resultan incapaces de controlar a los grupos criminales aun dentro de un espacio confinado, donde la intención primordial debería ser la rehabilitación de dichos criminales.                  Por otra parte, el artículo cambia de tema, al recalcar <b>las casi 2000 ejecuciones en Juárez</b> y describe el hallazgo macabro de <b>una cabeza en estado de descomposición</b>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:22</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>weekend, but <i>slayings continue</i>. [...] And Wednesday afternoon, <i>the decomposing decapitated head of a man was found</i> in a vacant lot next to the Club de Leones (Lion's Club) school.</p>			
<p><b>17. Maquila industry expected to weather recession well</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: F                  (11/03/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- Though the maquila industry and border trade in the El Paso-Juárez region has been hard hit by the <i>global recession</i>, the <i>peso's devaluation and drug-cartel violence</i>, industry and economic experts said Tuesday that the border has seen tougher times and the industry is well positioned when the economy rebounds. [...] <i>The devalued peso</i> and <i>fears among U.S. businesses about violence across the border</i> has caused a ripple effect in El Paso, where business people in sectors such as real estate and manufacturing are keenly aware of the <i>intertwined economies</i> of El Paso and Juárez. [...] The <i>bad news includes the loss of about 42,000 manufacturing jobs in Juárez</i> in the past year; the <i>peso falling to 15.33 on the dollar</i> after it peaked at about 10-1 last year; and <i>1,600 people slain in Juárez</i> last year, mostly the result of <i>warring drug cartels</i>. Even so,</p>	<p><i>Global recession; peso's devaluation and drug-cartel violence; The devalued peso; fears among U.S. businesses about violence across the border; intertwined economies; bad news includes the loss of about 42,000 manufacturing jobs in Juárez; peso falling to 15.33 on the dollar; 1,600 people slain in Juárez; warring drug cartels; cartel violence in Juárez; strategies that will quell the killings; El Paso-Juárez</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>El artículo menciona la precaria situación de la <i>industria maquiladora en Juárez</i>, fuertemente golpeada por <i>la recesión mundial, la devaluación del peso y la violencia del narcotráfico</i>. Se enfatiza el <i>miedo</i> que impera en las <i>empresas estadounidenses a causa de la violencia en la frontera del lado mexicano</i>, situación que ocasiona un efecto dominó en la economía de Estados Unidos, al estar estrechamente unida a la economía del país vecino. También se habla de <i>malas noticias, que incluyen la pérdida de aproximadamente 42,000 empleos en las maquiladoras de Juárez, la caída del peso mexicano frente al dólar (\$15.33) y las 1,600 ejecuciones, resultado de la guerra entre cárteles del narcotráfico</i>. A pesar de este trágico efecto dominó, <i>el Presidente de El Paso Regional Economic</i></p>

<p>that's only part of the story, said K. Alan Russell, president of TECMA Group[...] While <b>cartel violence in Juárez</b> and the global recession have dominated the world's attention, Russell said he is confident the U.S. and Mexican governments have <b>strategies that will quell the killings</b>. He said the violence has had minimal impact on manufacturing businesses across the border and they are well poised for growth as better economic times return. What's more, the <b>El Paso-Juárez region</b> has <b>weathered harsher downturns</b>. In the recession of 2000-02, about 60,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the region as many manufacturers moved operations to Asia, particularly China. "This is not a ghost town where buildings are empty all over the place," Russell said about Juárez. Manufacturing businesses in Juárez also have planned well to emerge from the recession perhaps better poised for business growth than before. [...] As the United States and Mexico emerge from recession, maquilas could ramp up their production quickly and efficiently. While the <b>devalued peso is painful to the economy</b>, it could make the region more attractive to the automobile industry's parts manufacturers that may try to expand when the economy rebounds and</p>	<p><b>region; weathered harsher downturns; devalued peso is painful to the economy.</b></p>		<p><b>Development Corp. (REDCo)</b> pondera a Juárez como un <b>mercado con potencial para el crecimiento</b>. El encabezado del artículo pretende ofrecer una imagen positiva del futuro económico en Juárez. Sin embargo, el uso de indicadores de violencia y crimen transmite un clima inherentemente negativo.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID14</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>auto sales improve, Russell said.                  Bob Cook, president of the El Paso Regional Economic Development Corp., or REDCo, said [REDCo] has identified 12 to 15 auto industry suppliers that are looking at Juárez as a potential market for expansion (...) “We’re seeing a lot of activity but not a lot of decisions right now,” Cook said. “We’ve already had several companies in the auto industry that have come into our market.”</p>			
<p><b>18. 4 teens caught smuggling pot at Zaragoza port</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (13/03/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- Four 15-year-old pedestrians were <i>caught with marijuana strapped to their bodies</i> in separate <i>smuggling attempts</i> this week at the Zaragoza Bridge.                  The arrests took place as authority’s caution that <i>drug cartels</i> may be <i>trying to recruit teens</i> at schools in El Paso and Juárez <i>to move illegal drugs into the U.S.</i>                  “It’s a serious matter for kids to be involved in <i>drug trafficking</i>,” said County Attorney José Rodríguez, whose office prosecutes crimes committed by juveniles. “It cannot only endanger themselves but their family as well.”                  On Tuesday, U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers</p>	<p><i>Caught smuggling pot; caught with marijuana strapped to their bodies; smuggling attempts; drug cartels trying to recruit teens to move illegal drugs into the U.S; drug trafficking; 7 and 8 pounds of marijuana each strapped to their backs; two other teens with a total of 10 pounds of marijuana strapped to their bodies; Juárez residents; Teen smuggling; drug-sniffing</i></p>	<p>Policia</p>	<p>Este artículo hace referencia a la incursión de adolescentes en el mundo criminal y menciona que estos jóvenes fueron arrestados al <i>intentar cruzar la frontera con la intención de traficar marihuana</i>. Este hecho llamó la atención de las autoridades, al determinar que los cárteles están reclutando jóvenes en las escuelas de El Paso y Juárez para <i>contrabandear drogas hacia Estados Unidos</i>. Se destaca que 2 de ellos viven en Juárez, mientras que los otros 2 son residentes de El Paso.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:</p>

<p>caught two boys with <b>7 and 8 pounds of marijuana each strapped to their backs</b>.                  Wednesday night, officers busted <b>two other teens with a total of 10 pounds of marijuana strapped to their bodies</b>.                  Two of the teens are <b>Juárez residents</b> while the other two are U.S. citizens [...] It was not revealed where they attend school.                  The teens were turned over to the El Paso Police Department. <b>Teen smuggling</b> has fluctuated over the years and the arrests this week raised alarms, said Marc Marquez, interim chief juvenile probation officer at the Juvenile Justice Center.                  “That is something we will monitor very closely,” Marquez said.                  The county attorney’s office and schools have been working to warn students about the consequences of drug smuggling.                  On Wednesday, the Ysleta Independent School District approved using <b>drug-sniffing dogs</b> on its campuses <b>to find drugs</b>.</p>	<p><b>dogs to find drugs.</b></p>		<p>Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>19.Border violence</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: A                  (25/03/2009)</p> <p>* <b>A glance at drugs and violence</b> along the U.S. – Mexico border.                  * <b>Ninety percent of the cocaine in the United States was smuggled through</b></p>	<p><b>Border violence; A glance at drugs and violence; Ninety percent of the cocaine in the United States was smuggled</b></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Este artículo se enfoca principalmente en la <b>violencia y narcotráfico en la frontera</b>. Describe cifras y estadísticas del crimen organizado en Juárez:                  -El 90% de la cocaína en los Estados Unidos se trafica a través de</p>



<p><b>Mexico.</b>                  * <i>Drug cartels make an estimated \$10 billion in annual profits from drugs sold in the U.S.</i>                  * <i>About 2,000 weapons a day are smuggled into Mexico from the U.S.</i> Those weapons are used in 95 percent of all <i>killings in Mexico.</i>                  * <i>In Mexico, 6,290 killings were blamed on the drug cartels in 2008.</i>                  * <i>In Juárez more than 1,600 people were killed during the year. In El Paso, 18 killings were reported.</i>                  * <i>Since Feb. 25, when 11,000 Mexican soldiers and government agents were deployed to Juárez, officials say, the number of killings there has dropped by 70 percent.</i>                  * <i>In the week before the soldiers arrived, the number of homicides averaged more than seven a day. Since then, killings have declined to one or two a day.</i>                  * <i>In Tijuana, across the border from San Diego, 843 people were slain in 2008, more than half during the last three months of the year. In San Diego – whose population is about the same as Tijuana – 26 people were killed last year.</i>                  * <i>Other Southwestern U.S. cities have reported no spike in drug-related homicides.</i>                  * <i>San Diego. (Population 1.3 million) 26 homicides.</i>                  * <i>Phoenix (population 1.5 million) 168 homicides.</i></p>	<p><i>through Mexico; Drug cartels make \$10 billion in annual profits in the U.S.; 2,000 weapons a day are smuggled into Mexico from the U.S.; killings in Mexico; 6,290 killings blamed on the drug cartels; Juárez more than 1,600 people killed during the year; In El Paso, 18 killings were reported; 11,000 Mexican soldiers and government agents deployed to Juárez; homicides averaged more than seven a day; Tijuana 843 people were slain in 2008; San Diego 26 people killed; Southwestern U.S. cities reported no spike in drug-related homicides; Phoenix, an increase in kidnappings</i></p>		<p>México.                  -Los cárteles del narcotráfico reciben ganancias por más de \$10 mil millones de dólares.                  -Cerca de 2,000 armas de fuego provenientes de Estados Unidos entran a México diariamente y son utilizadas en el 95% de las ejecuciones en México.                  -Los cárteles fueron responsables de las 6,290 ejecuciones ocurridas en México en el 2008.                  -Más de 1,600 personas han sido asesinadas en Juárez en lo que va del año (2009). En El Paso se reportaron solo 18.                  -11,000 soldados y agentes federales mexicanos fueron enviados a Juárez.                  -Se registraron más de 7 homicidios al día.                  -843 personas fueron ejecutadas en Tijuana en el 2008, en San Diego solo 26.                  -No se ha reportado un aumento del número de homicidios relacionados con el narcotráfico en otras ciudades del suroeste de Estados Unidos.                  - El número de secuestros en Phoenix aumentó en la última década, mismo que se atribuye a los cárteles.                  2006 – 253</p>
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<p>* El Paso (population 616,029) 18 homicides.                  * Mc Allen, Texas (population 129,455) six homicides.                  * Brownsville, Texas (population 177,090) five homicides.                  * In <i>Phoenix</i>, an increase in kidnappings over the past decade is attributed to drug cartels.                  2006 – 253                  2005 – 244                  2004 – 249                  2003 – 251                  2002 – 216                  2001 – 152                  2000 – 117                  1999 – 160                  * <i>Among the moves the U.S. government is making under the border security initiative:</i>                  Sending about 350 additional personnel from the Homeland Security Department for a host of border-related work, including doubling the border enforcement security teams that combine local, state and federal officers.                  * Adding 16 new Drug Enforcement Administration positions in the Southwestern region. DEA now has more than 1,000 agents working in the region.                  * Sending 100 more people from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to the border in the next 45 days.                  * Boosting the FBI's intelligence and <i>analysis work on Mexican drug cartel crime.</i>                  * Increasing the inspection of</p>	<p><i>over the past decade is attributed to drug cartels; Among the moves the U.S. government is making under the border security initiative; analysis work on Mexican drug cartel crime; X-ray units to detect weapons being smuggled into Mexico.</i></p>		<p>2005 – 244                  2004 – 249                  2003 – 251                  2002 – 216                  2001 – 152                  2000 – 117                  1999 – 160</p> <p>Dentro de las medidas del gobierno estadounidense en materia de seguridad se destacan:</p> <p>-Investigación y análisis sobre los cárteles del narcotráfico.                  -Uso de unidades de rayos X para detectar el contrabando de armas hacia México.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:18</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>rail cargo heading from the U.S. into Mexico and putting <i>X-ray units</i> in place to try <i>to detect weapons being smuggled into Mexico</i>.</p> <p>* Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton prepares to travel Wednesday to Mexico for the start of several weeks of high-level meetings between the two countries on the drug violence.</p> <p>* Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder are expected to meet with Mexican officials in early April.</p> <p>* Napolitano said officials were still considering whether to deploy the National Guard to the Arizona and Texas borders with Mexico, which the governors had requested.</p>			
<p><b>20. Juvenile smugglers</b>  <b>Drug cartels using El Paso youths</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (31/03/2009)</p> <p>Tracking <i>drug smuggling from Juárez into El Paso</i> shows a frightening trend. More and more of our <i>juveniles</i> are being <i>recruited as mules</i>.</p> <p>The evil hook is that our youths are told they can make a lot of money, and even if they are arrested, <i>they are treated as juveniles</i> (under 17), not adult criminals, in the courts.</p> <p>Juveniles are, however,</p>	<p><i>Juvenile smugglers; drug smuggling from Juárez into El Paso; juveniles recruited as mules.</i></p> <p><i>Juveniles recruited as mules; they are treated as juveniles; border violence spilling over into El Paso; drug cartels; illegal trade; 8 pounds of</i></p>	<p>Policiaica</p>	<p>Este artículo hace un seguimiento de otra nota publicada anteriormente, en la que se señala el uso cada vez más frecuente de adolescentes para el contrabando de drogas provenientes de Juárez hacia El Paso. Estos jóvenes son reclutados como <i>mulas</i>, ya que tienen la ventaja de ser <i>juzgados como menores de edad</i> en caso de un arresto. Este tipo de notas señalan que <i>la violencia en Juárez está desbordándose hacia El Paso</i>, mostrando la</p>

<p>prosecuted, authorities say.                  This is an example of <i>border violence spilling over into El Paso</i>. It shows that when law-enforcement agencies tighten border security in some ways, <i>drug cartels</i> use other ways to continue their <i>illegal trade</i>.                  Already this month there have been 17 accused smugglers arrested who are 17 and younger. That's a spike because there were five arrests in February and seven in January. That includes a 14-year-old girl caught with <i>8 pounds of marijuana on her body</i> March 18 on the Bridge of the Americas. Last year, there were <i>between two and four juvenile smuggling cases a month</i>, Customs spokesman Roger Maier said.                  Catching and prosecuting drug smugglers is, of course, the job of our border security law enforcers. Protecting children is, of course, the job of their parents.                  Parents, relatives, friends and neighbors should be aware of signs that a juvenile is transporting drugs. A juvenile who is surprisingly flush with cash is one sure red flag.                  Parents should know this, and if for some reason they don't, then peers certainly do know which of their acquaintances are putting their futures, and perhaps their physical well-being, on the line.                  It's becoming obvious that the thousands of Mexican army troops in Juárez have helped</p>	<p><i>marijuana on her body; between two and four juvenile smuggling cases a month; drug running has not stopped; Drug lords; scary part: Whereas our court system has mercy on juveniles, the drug gangs don't; Parents, get this message across to your children.</i></p>		<p><i>influencia de los cárteles en la zona de la frontera, quienes no muestran compasión alguna</i> al reclutar jóvenes, mientras que se destaca <i>la indulgencia con la que el sistema penal de Estados Unidos castiga a los menores de edad</i>.                  El artículo se dirige a los padres de familia y trata de crear un efecto alarmante, exhortándolos a compartir la información con sus hijos.                  IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:13                  Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>stem the drug-war violence there. But <b>drug running has not stopped. Drug lords</b>, as they have in the past, are finding new ways to circumvent the border checks. And the <b>scary part</b> is this: <b>Whereas our court system has mercy on juveniles, the drug gangs don't. They kill you</b> if they believe you step out of line while transporting their illegal shipments.  <b>Parents, get this message across to your children.</b></p>			
<p><b>21.Cartel arrest raises Juárez alert level</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (04/04/2009)</p> <p>The capture of alleged <b>Mexican drug cartel</b> leader Vicente Carrillo Leyva prompted the Juárez mayor to place police in the <b>city on alert</b>. Mexican officials said they feared that cartel operatives could respond to Carrillo Leyva's arrest with acts of retaliation. "The mayor has asked <b>law enforcement officers on patrol to exercise extreme caution</b>," [...] Juárez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz, who's received <b>death threats</b>, ordered the alert after Mexican federal officials announced Carrillo Leyva's arrest. Carrillo Leyva, considered the No. 2 man in the Juárez cartel, was arrested Wednesday while jogging in Mexico City. Officials who presented him at</p>	<p><b>Cartel arrest raises Juárez alert level; Mexican drug cartel; city on alert; law enforcement officers on patrol to exercise extreme caution; death threats; drug-trafficking; 2,000 people have been killed in Juárez; attribute most of the deaths to warring drug cartels; More than 10,000 soldiers and federal agents are helping patrol Juárez streets.</b></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe el <b>arresto del capo mexicano</b> Vicente Carrillo Leyva, lo que puso a la ciudad de <b>Juárez en alerta</b>. Se menciona que <b>más de 10,000 soldados y agentes federales patrullan la ciudad con extrema precaución</b>. Se recalca (de nuevo) la cifra de <b>2,000 personas asesinadas en Juárez</b> relacionadas con el <b>tráfico de drogas</b> y las <b>amenazas de muerte</b> que ha recibido el alcalde de la ciudad. Todos estos indicadores transmiten amenaza, miedo, peligro, violencia e inseguridad en Juárez, a pesar de contar con un gran número de elementos policiales y del ejército.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0</p>

<p>a news conference Thursday said he had changed his appearance through plastic surgery.                  His uncle, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, the cartel's chief leader, is wanted in the United States in connection with <i>drug-trafficking</i> and several homicides.                  Carrillo Leyva's father, Amado Carrillo Fuentes, reportedly died after plastic surgery in 1997.                  Nearly <i>2,000 people have been killed in Juárez</i> since 2008, and authorities <i>attribute most of the deaths to warring drug cartels</i>.  <i>More than 10,000 soldiers and federal agents are helping</i> state and city police <i>patrol Juárez streets</i>.</p>			<p>ID:9                   Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>22. Soldier shoots driver during traffic stop in Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (06/04/2009)</p> <p>A <i>Juárez driver was shot</i> in a hand when he allegedly tried to run over a Mexican military police officer and a city police officer who stopped his car during the weekend. [...]                  The incident began when military police, assigned to city police patrol duties, spotted a 2003 Nissan 350Z speeding, zig-zagging and running stop lights at 2:25 a.m. [...]                  The car stopped, but the driver, Rafael Noris, then attempted to run over officers and drive</p>	<p><i>Soldier shoots driver during traffic stop in Juárez; Juárez driver was shot; Soldiers joined police on patrols; arrival of thousands of soldiers and federal police to try to curb a crime wave in Juárez; other news, an encobijado (a mob-style victim</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>Un conductor recibió disparos por parte de un elemento del ejército en Juárez y se dio a la fuga. El ejército trabaja en conjunto con la policía federal para tratar de disminuir la ola de violencia en Juárez.                  El artículo cambia de tema sorpresivamente, detallando el hallazgo de un <i>“encobijado” (víctima del crimen organizado, envuelto en una cobija)</i>, quien <i>recibió disparos en la cabeza</i>. El término “encobijado” se ha hecho parte del léxico en ambos países, ya que denota el</p>



<p>away when he was shot in a hand by a soldier defending himself, officials said. Noris stopped a few yards away after being shot. He was taken to a hospital where he escaped. <b>Authorities continue to search for him.</b> <b>Soldiers joined police on patrols</b> earlier this month following the <b>arrival of thousands of soldiers and federal police to try to curb a crime wave in Juárez.</b> In <b>other news, an encobijado (a mob-style victim left wrapped in a blanket) was found</b> Saturday in an irrigation canal in the village of Guadalupe, Chihuahua, state police said. Adrian Samaniego Mendoza, 27, had been <b>shot twice in the head.</b> There have been <b>seven homicides in the first five days of April</b> compared with <b>nine the first five days in March.</b> Also, the Mexican military continues to make <b>large weapon seizures in the state of Chihuahua</b>, officials said. On Friday, <b>paratroopers seized 11 rifles, 11 handguns, two submachine guns, paramilitary gear and marijuana</b> in five vehicles abandoned on a ranch road near the town of Namiquipa. <b>Military-style uniforms and two bulletproof vests were also found.</b> Officials believe the men fled before the arrival of soldiers.</p>	<p><b>left wrapped in a blanket) was found; shot twice in the head; seven homicides in the first five days of April; nine the first five days in March; large weapon seizures in the state of Chihuahua; paratroopers seized 11 rifles, 11 handguns, two submachine guns, paramilitary gear and marijuana; Military-style uniforms and two bulletproof vests were found.</b></p>		<p>particular estilo de las ejecuciones por parte del crimen organizado. Por otra parte, se menciona el decomiso de equipo y armas de uso exclusivo del ejército, como <b>11 rifles, 11 pistolas, 2 metralletas, equipo paramilitar, uniformes de tipo militar y 2 chalecos antibalas</b>, además de <b>marihuana.</b> El artículo utiliza indicadores ya conocidos (<b>7 homicidios en los primeros cinco días de abril, 9 en los primeros cinco días de marzo, gran decomiso de armas en el estado de Chihuahua</b>) para transmitir la atmósfera de violencia en México.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:11</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>23. Major maquiladora blaze in Juárez puts jobs at risk</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: F                  (09/04/2009)</p> <p><i>EL PASO.- One thousand maquiladora workers' jobs were threatened</i> Wednesday after a <i>Juárez factory and warehouse occupied by four companies was mostly destroyed in a blaze</i>, Juárez officials said. [...] The fire reportedly started in the area occupied by MCS Industries and Dometic, two of the four companies in the building, about 2:50 p.m. Tuesday. Those <i>companies' facilities were destroyed</i>, and the blaze spread through the 900,000-square-foot building, reaching and damaging the areas operated by Corrmex and Foxconn [...] Foxconn employees would be sent to work at the company's San Jeronimo facility, just across the border from Santa Teresa. [...] officials were <i>brainstorming to keep workers from the other companies employed</i>. [...] "Our understanding is because <i>building had no sprinkler system</i>, there was no way to fight the fire," [...] <i>Juárez has no fire code requiring sprinkler systems</i>, he said. However, <i>most new developments have sprinkler systems installed by the developer or tenant</i>, he said. <i>The building was "old and</i></p>	<p><i>EL PASO.- One thousand maquiladora workers' jobs were threatened; Juárez factory and warehouse occupied by four companies was mostly destroyed in a blaze; companies' facilities were destroyed; brainstorming to keep workers from the other companies employed; building had no sprinkler system; Juárez has no fire code requiring sprinkler systems; most new developments have sprinkler systems installed by the developer or tenant; The building was "old and outdated, but fully leased; Juárez Mayor requested</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Se registró una explosión que destruyó las instalaciones de una maquiladora en Juárez, poniendo en riesgo alrededor de mil empleos.</p> <p>Se destaca que la maquiladora no contaba con sistema de rociadores, ya que el edificio era viejo y sus instalaciones obsoletas, aun cuando la renta del inmueble estaba completamente en regla.</p> <p>Además agregan que Juárez no cuenta con un código de seguridad contra incendios que requiera el uso de este sistema, recalcando la lenidad de las autoridades en cuanto a medidas de seguridad, por lo que el ayuntamiento de Juárez tuvo que pedir ayuda a la ciudad de El Paso.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>outdated, but fully leased.</i>          [...]Firefighters attempted to salvage as much of the building as possible, and <b>Juárez Mayor</b> Jose Reyes Ferriz <i>requested assistance from El Paso.</i>[...] Cook said the El Paso Fire Department worked with Juárez fire officials and decided firefighters would continue a “perimeter defense”. There are limited times, Cook said, when the city would be granted permission by the Texas governor to send emergency aid across the border. A declaration of emergency could be signed by the governor when people’s lives are at risk or there is an environmental threat. [...]</p>	<p><i>assistance from El Paso.</i></p>		
<p><b>24. Homicide is likely in burned body case</b>          Página 1 / Sección: B          (15/04/2009)</p> <p>The <i>burned body of man was found at a carwash in Juárez</i> shortly before 2 a.m. Tuesday, Chihuahua state police said. The unidentified man, who appeared to be 25-30 years old, was on the floor in the office of the Happy Carwash near Avenida Valentin Fuentes and Aguirre Laredo streets. A cause of death had not been determined. The <i>case is listed as a homicide.</i>          Also Tuesday, the <i>unidentified bodies of 26 men and one woman</i> who died at the end of 2008 and earlier this year were</p>	<p><i>Homicide is likely in burned body case; burned body of man was found at a carwash in Juárez; case is listed as a homicide; unidentified bodies of 26 men and one woman; killed in colonia El Barreal and the other was shot on a sidewalk in the 1100 block of Costa Rica street.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se encontró el <i>cuerpo calcinado de un hombre</i> en un <i>taller de autolavado en Juárez</i>, señalándolo como <i>homicidio</i>. También se realizó el hallazgo de <i>27 cuerpos sin identificar (26 hombres y 1 mujer)</i>, además de <i>1 homicidio en la colonia El Barreal</i> y otro <i>asesinado con arma de fuego en una acera</i> de la calle Costa Rica.          Los indicadores describen un panorama de horror y violencia.</p> <p>IF: 0          IN: 0          ID:5</p>



<p>given individual burials at San Rafael municipal cemetery, city officials said. Genetic samples were taken for future identification.</p> <p>Sunday night, two unidentified men were fatally shot in separate cases. One man was <i>killed in colonia El Barreal and the other was shot on a sidewalk in the 1100 block of Costa Rica street</i>, police said.</p>			<p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>25. Ambassador to Mexico had Ukraine post, was thing tank's conflict expert</b>                  Página 8 / Sección: A                  (22/04/2009)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- Mexico has approved a Cuban-American with expertise in conflict management as the new U.S. ambassador, the Foreign Relations Department said Monday. [...] Victor Aviles later told The Associated Press it was Carlos Pascual. [...] <i>Mexico's brutal drug violence</i> has become a top U.S. security concern. <i>The U.S. government is backing President Felipe Calderon's military-led crackdown against drug-trafficking cartels</i> with millions of dollars in training and equipment. During a visit to Mexico last week, Obama acknowledged that the United States shares responsibility for the <i>bloodshed and kidnappings in Mexico</i> that <i>have spilled across the border into the U.S.</i> He pledged to step up efforts to stop the</p>	<p><i>Mexico's brutal drug violence; The U.S. government is backing President Felipe Calderon's military-led crackdown against drug-trafficking cartels; bloodshed and kidnappings in Mexico have spilled across the border into the U.S.; trafficking of U.S. guns; drug-related violence in Mexico; U.S. assault-weapons ban; drug cartels use "straw purchasers".</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>A lo largo del artículo se hace referencia a la <i>brutal guerra contra el narcotráfico</i> que se ha librado <i>en México</i> en los últimos años y la <i>política de mano dura a cargo del ejército mexicano en contra de los cárteles</i>, misma que es <i>apoyada por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos</i>. Este último se declaró <i>igualmente responsable del baño de sangre y los secuestros que se han esparcido a través de la frontera hacia su país</i>. Uno de los indicadores más importantes en este artículo es el <i>contrabando de armas provenientes de Estados Unidos para ser usadas por los cárteles en México</i>, se utiliza el término "<i>testaferro</i>" para designar a los intermediarios que facilitan este contrabando.</p>



<p><i>trafficking of U.S. guns</i> that are used in much of the <i>drug-related violence in Mexico</i>, but said he would not seek the renewal of a <i>U.S. assault-weapons ban</i>. Instead, he pledged to increase enforcement of laws banning the transfer of such guns across the border. He also has pledged to send more federal agents to the border.</p> <p>The U.S. and Mexican governments say <i>drug cartels use “straw purchasers”</i> to get many of their guns from commercial dealers in the United States.</p> <p>Pascual also has been an advocate of change in U.S. policy toward Cuba. He recently co-authored a Brookings report that argued that policy has eroded American influence on the island and left the United States isolated in the region. The report urged several steps, including enhancing contact between Cuban and U.S. citizens and removing Cuba from countries that support terrorism.</p>			<p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>26. Fort Bliss soldiers banned from Mexico</b>                  Página 3 / Sección: B                  (24/04/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- <i>Drug-related violence in Mexico has prompted Fort Bliss to restrict all of its soldiers from entering the Mexican state of Chihuahua or any Mexican</i></p>	<p><i>Fort Bliss soldiers banned from Mexico; Drug-related violence in Mexico has prompted Fort Bliss to restrict all of its soldiers</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Fort Bliss prohíbe a sus soldados entrar al estado de Chihuahua o cualquier otra ciudad cercana a la frontera con los Estados Unidos a causa de la ola de violencia relacionada con el narcotráfico.</i> El artículo señala las <i>restricciones</i> contenidas</p>

<p><i>city along the border with the United States.</i></p> <p>The new restrictions are contained in a memorandum [that] states “<i>reported conditions in Mexico continue to present an unacceptable risk to the health, safety, welfare and morale of (Department of Defense) personnel and their families.</i>”</p> <p><i>Land travel by personal vehicles throughout Mexico for an unofficial reason is also prohibited for service members,</i> the document states. Only commanders at the brigade level can approve travel for someone if an emergency or a mission requires such travel. Violators of the travel restrictions are subject to military discipline.</p> <p><i>The Mexican government has about 7,000 soldiers and federal police in Juárez,</i> and their presence has helped to slow the wave of <i>killings</i> as two <i>drug cartels</i> compete for control of the lucrative corridor into the United States. Still, there were <i>37 homicides reported in Juárez during April</i> as of early Sunday. And city officials from Juárez announced that the Mexican soldiers were expected to leave in September.</p>	<p><i>from entering the Mexican state of Chihuahua or any Mexican city along the border with the United States; “reported conditions in Mexico continue to present an unacceptable risk to the health, safety, welfare and morale of (Department of Defense) personnel and their families.”; Land travel by personal vehicles throughout Mexico for an unofficial reason is also prohibited for service members; The Mexican government has about 7,000 soldiers and federal police in Juárez; killings; drug cartels; 37 homicides reported in Juárez during April.</i></p>		<p>en el <i>memorándum del Departamento de Defensa de Estados Unidos</i>, donde se indica: “<i>las condiciones actuales en México representan un riesgo inaceptable para la salud, la seguridad, el bienestar y la moral de nuestro personal y sus familias</i>”, al mismo tiempo que se prohíbe el cruce del personal activo hacia México incluso en vehículos particulares con motivos personales. Se utilizan indicadores (<i>37 homicidios y cárteles</i>) que denotan la violencia e inseguridad latentes en Juárez.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>27. 2 men, teen girl are shot dead east of city</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (01/05/2009)</p> <p>Two men and a teenage girl were <i>slain</i> Wednesday night in the village of Guadalupe in the Valley of Juárez, Chihuahua state police said. Cesar Guadian, 32, Efrén Guadian, 39, and Marlene Yadira Guadian Padilla, 16, were <i>shot</i> shortly after 9 p.m. in the valley along the Rio Grande east of Juárez. The <i>U.S. Consulate</i> earlier this year <i>declared the area off-limits to Americans because of rampant drug violence</i>. The <i>slayings in the Juárez area continue at a rapid pace, with at least 22 homicides since Sunday despite the presence of the Mexican army</i>.</p>	<p><i>2 men, teen girl are shot dead east of city; slain; shot; U.S. Consulate declared area off-limits to Americans because of rampant drug violence; slayings in the Juárez area continue at a rapid pace; at least 22 homicides since Sunday despite the presence of the Mexican army.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe el <i>asesinato con arma de fuego de 2 hombres y una adolescente en el Valle de Juárez</i>. Además se menciona que <i>el Consulado de los Estados Unidos declaró esta área como zona vedada para los ciudadanos estadounidenses</i>, debido a la <i>violencia desenfrenada y las continuas ejecuciones</i>. Se enfatiza que los <i>homicidios siguen a la alza, a pesar de la presencia del ejército mexicano</i>, lo que indica la incapacidad de las autoridades para acabar con la violencia.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>28. May begins with 19 slayings in Juárez</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (04/05/2009)</p> <p>The <i>violence in Juárez has not slowed down</i> even as the city deals with concerns about a swine flu outbreak. There have been <i>at least 19 homicides already in the month of May in the Juárez area</i>. Efrén Silos Díaz, 28,</p>	<p><i>19 slayings in Juárez; violence in Juárez has not slowed down; at least 19 homicides already in the month of May in the Juárez area; found fatally shot in</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>La <i>ola de violencia en Juárez no se detiene</i>. Solamente en la primera semana del mes de mayo se registraron <i>19 homicidios en el área de Juárez</i>. Se describen <i>asesinatos, disparos, muerte y el decomiso de 565 plantas de marihuana, sin que hubiera un solo arresto</i></p>

<p>was <i>found fatally shot in the abdomen</i> at about 1 a.m. Sunday[...] There were <i>six homicides Saturday and a dozen Friday</i>. Anti-drug operations also continue in the city. Last Thursday, the <i>Mexican army raided an indoor marijuana growing operation in a Juárez home. Soldiers seized 565 marijuana plants grown in an elaborate operation</i> [...] The so-called narco-lab was found by soldiers using drug-sniffing dogs and other equipment [...] <i>There were no reported arrests.</i></p>	<p><i>the abdomen; six homicides Saturday and a dozen Friday; Mexican army raided an indoor marijuana growing operation in a Juárez home; Soldiers seized 565 marijuana plants grown in an elaborate operation; There were no reported arrests.</i></p>		<p>a la fecha.                  El hecho de que no haya arrestos denota la inhabilidad del gobierno mexicano y el ejército para combatir el crimen organizado.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>29. EP families wary of visiting Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (19/05/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO – Three years ago, far East El Paso resident Gianina Díaz would go to Juárez three or four times during the week and every weekend. For her and her three children, crossing the border to spend time with her mother was a comfortable part of their routine.</p> <p>“To us, it was home. It is mom’s house, so it is ours,” she said. “Spending nights over there was nothing.” Not anymore. Since the <i>drug cartel violence began 17 months ago</i>, Diaz’s <i>trips to Juárez have dropped to twice a month</i>. Her children rarely go along. [...] “We were just there this weekend,” Diaz said.</p>	<p><i>drug cartel violence began 17 months ago; trips to Juárez have dropped to twice a month; more than 81 percent of El Paso’s population is Hispanic; [...] “To some people in El Paso, going to Juárez is like going to another part of town,”; “We try not to take the, children anymore,”; because things are not good</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>Hasta hace tres años (2006) muchas familias <i>cruzaban la frontera hacia Juárez</i> con relativa frecuencia, pero en los <i>últimos 17 meses esto disminuyó drásticamente a causa de la violencia</i>. El <i>censo de Estados Unidos muestra</i> que más del <i>81% de los habitantes de El Paso son de origen hispano</i>, por lo que “<i>viajar a Juárez era tan rutinario como ir a cualquier otra parte de la ciudad, pero ahora procuran no llevar a sus hijos</i>”.</p> <p>A pesar del riesgo de encontrarse en la <i>línea de fuego</i>, muchos habitantes de El Paso no temen viajar a Juárez , ya que opinan que <i>los asesinatos no son al azar</i>.</p>

<p>“You’ve got to be careful, but if there is no need to take the children, I won’t.” [...] Though no official statistics exist about the number of El Pasoans with relatives in Juárez, the latest U.S. Census count shows that <b>more than 81 percent of El Paso’s population is Hispanic</b>. Of those people, three of four list México as their country of origin. [...] <b>“To some people in El Paso, going to Juárez is like going to another part of town,”</b> [...] Jorge Muñoz, 30 (...) <b>“We try not to take the, children anymore,”</b> he said. “You can be careful, but you never know what may happen <b>because things are not good over there right now.</b>” However, Rosa Muñoz,<sup>17</sup> (...) is not worried about getting caught in the <b>line of fire</b>. “It is just as safe as anywhere else because the violence is not random,” said Muñoz, a junior at San Elizario High School “...You just have to be careful. I go alone sometimes. There is nothing to be afraid of.” Since 2008, <b>more than 2,000 people have been murdered in Juárez</b>. Juárez officials say that <b>fewer than 5 percent of the shootings have involved innocent bystanders</b>. The rest were <b>targeted</b>. Coronado student Tania Lozoya, 15, was a bystander Saturday night when she was <b>shot in the neck</b>. (...) she traveled to Juárez with her family.</p>	<p><b>over there right now; line of fire; more than 2,000 people have been murdered in Juárez; fewer than 5 percent of the shootings have involved innocent bystanders; targeted; shot in the neck.</b></p>		<p>Se subraya que a la fecha se han registrado más de 2,000 homicidios, pero solo el 5% de ellos ha involucrado a <b>“inocentes transeúntes”</b>. Se utilizan indicadores de violencia para crear un impacto en el lector y proporcionar una imagen de inseguridad en la ciudad de Juárez.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:11</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>30. Gunmen shoot, kill recovering drug addicts in Juárez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (02/06/2009)</p> <p><i>Gunmen entered a Juárez drug rehabilitation center shortly before midnight Sunday and shot five patients to death</i>, state police said Monday. The attacks were part of a <i>surge in violence</i> that has claimed 35 lives since Friday. The men apparently were asleep when the attack began at 11:37 p.m. inside the drug rehab center named La Vida Sin Adicciones (Life Without Addictions) [...] <i>About 50 patients were in the center, and 20 rounds were fired from three different caliber weapons</i>, authorities said. “The rest (of the center’s clients) took off running out a back door and jumping over walls,” Sandoval said.[...] Authorities said the <i>center had received threats to shut down</i>. This case was similar to another attack that occurred last summer.</p> <p><i>Eight men were killed and five wounded in August in a massacre during a prayer session at another drug rehabilitation center in Juárez</i>. Unknown was whether there were any links between the two shootings. During the Barrio Azteca federal racketeering case in El Paso last year, investigators testified</p>	<p><i>Gunmen shoot; kill recovering drug addicts in Juárez;</i>  <i>Gunmen entered a Juárez drug rehabilitation center and shot five patients to death; surge in violence; About 50 patients were in the center, and 20 rounds were fired from three different caliber weapons; center had received threats to shut down; Eight men were killed and five wounded in August in a massacre at another drug rehabilitation center in Juárez; prison-based gang operated a drug rehab center in Juárez; total of 11 people were killed Friday; 12 on Saturday; 11 on Sunday; and one man as of Monday</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El artículo señala un <i>aumento en la ola de violencia</i>, del que fue parte el <i>asesinato de 5 pacientes en un centro de rehabilitación de adicción a las drogas en Juárez</i>.</p> <p>Se menciona que el <i>centro había recibido varias amenazas para obligarlos a cerrar</i>, pero que se rehusaron, situación similar a la de <i>otro centro de rehabilitación</i>, en el que <i>8 personas fueron masacradas</i> de manera similar.</p> <p>Se destaca la ironía, ya que <i>algunos de estos centros son operados por pandillas de drogas desde las cárceles de Juárez</i>.</p> <p>Se concluye con otra noticia, donde se dan cifras de personas asesinadas ese fin de semana (<i>12 el sábado, 11 el domingo y 1 el lunes</i>), a pesar de no tener relación alguna con el encabezado, solo la violencia. Esto último reafirma la imagen de inseguridad que se vive en Juárez.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:12</p> <p>Subcategoría:</p>
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<p>that the <i>prison-based gang operated a drug rehab center in Juárez</i>. [...]  <i>A total of 11 people were killed Friday, 12 on Saturday, 11 on Sunday and one man as of Monday afternoon</i>, police said.</p>	<p><i>afternoon.</i></p>		<p>Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>31. Cartel wars: Shooting brings violence across border</b>                  Página 9 / Sección: B                  (05/06/2009)</p> <p><i>Juárez drug-cartel violence has undeniably crossed the border into the United States.</i> El Paso police said Wednesday that <i>a man killed on the East Side on May 15 was a midlevel member of the Juárez drug cartel.</i> He was <i>shot eight times</i> near his home and <i>later died</i> at Thomason Hospital.</p> <p>Law-enforcement and government officials have long sought to reassure El Pasoans by saying they don't expect the Mexican violence to cross the border into this city. And it's true that <i>the East Side killing isn't like the worst kind of violence we've seen in Juárez and elsewhere along the border and even in the interior of Mexico.</i> [...] But it was, <i>undeniably, violence that crossed the border</i> and that's a reality that must be confronted. The dead man, Jose Daniel Gonzalez Galeana, had a house in El Paso. It makes you wonder how many other cartel figures similarly have houses</p>	<p><i>Cartel wars; shooting brings violence across border; Juárez drug-cartel violence has undeniably crossed the border into the United States; a man killed on the East Side on May 15 was a midlevel member of the Juárez drug cartel; shot eight times later died; the East Side killing isn't like the worst kind of violence we've seen in Juárez and elsewhere along the border and even in the interior of Mexico; undeniably, violence that crossed the border;</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe la alarmante noticia que sin duda, <i>la violencia de los cárteles de Juárez ha cruzado la frontera hacia Estados Unidos.</i> Este artículo señala que <i>un hombre perteneciente al cártel de Juárez fue asesinado en El Paso al recibir 8 disparos</i>, pero más que nada se encarga de reafirmar la idea sembrada al principio, que la <i>desenfrenada violencia de Juárez</i> está presente en El Paso; además indica que <i>este crimen no se compara con la violencia despiadada que se ha visto en Juárez y en otros lugares de México.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:8                  Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>



<p>in El Paso and frequent El Paso. [...] The East Side incident is also troubling because it <i>occurred at the same time that violence seems to be ramping up once more in Juárez</i>. [...] El Paso police Chief Greg Allen said, “From Day 1, I always said if anything does happen, it will be very target-specific. They will not be randomly shooting at people.”                  We hope that’s the case. [...]</p>	<p><i>occurred at the same time that violence seems to be ramping up once more in Juárez.</i></p>		
<p><b>32. 5 die in Juárez motel shooting</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (12/06/2009)</p> <p><i>Five men were killed and a 25-year-old woman was wounded</i> when gunmen stormed into a Juárez motel room Thursday morning, Chihuahua state police said. <i>Twenty rounds were fired, and the slain men were found on the floor</i> in a room of Las Palmas motel [...]</p> <p>In other news, Mexican military authorities said Thursday that <i>six military police officers were arrested</i> for 15 days as punishment for <i>disobeying orders</i> in a confrontation with news media covering a June 5 traffic accident involving soldiers. [...]</p>	<p><i>5 die in Juárez motel shooting; Five men were killed and a 25-year-old woman was wounded; Twenty rounds were fired, and the slain men were found on the floor; six military police officers were arrested; disobeying orders.</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>Se menciona que hubo un <i>tiroteo en un motel de Juárez, donde 5 hombres fueron asesinados y 1 mujer de 25 años resultó herida</i>. Se detalla que los <i>ejecutados</i> recibieron <i>20 disparos</i> y <i>se encontraban en el piso</i>. El artículo cambia de noticia, pero no de tema, al describir el <i>arresto de 6 policías militares por desobedecer órdenes</i>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:5</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>

<p><b>33. Mexican soldiers accused of killing, abuse</b>                  Página 6 / Sección: B                  (15/06/2009)</p> <p>HOUSTON.- <i>Human rights officials are blaming soldiers for as many as four deaths, eight disappearances and numerous cases of torture in Juárez.</i> Military and national police officials deny involvement in any <i>abuse of innocent civilians</i>, and the military has the strong backing of President Felipe Calderón, who sent the military in to get a handle on the <i>abuse of innocent civilians</i>.</p> <p>But stories of abuse show similarities, according to men who say they are <i>picked up by troops, blindfolded, driven to remote locations and beaten</i>. “The guarantee of <i>public security has been totally broken</i>,” said Gustavo de la Rosa, an official with the Chihuahua state human rights commission in Sunday’s Houston Chronicle. “Juárez was better off without the soldiers.”</p> <p><i>Military patrols target poor neighborhoods</i>, using abusive tactics to extract information from <i>drug addicts</i> or <i>suspected gang members</i> about drug dealers, human rights groups and residents said.</p> <p>“They are all men who are not on any arrest list,” said Javier Gonzalez, 55, a lawyer whose</p>	<p><i>Mexican soldiers accused of killing, abuse; Human rights officials blaming soldiers for four deaths, eight disappearances and numerous cases of torture in Juárez; abuse of innocent civilians; abuse of innocent civilians; picked up by troops, blindfolded, driven to remote locations and beaten; public security has been totally broken; Military patrols target poor neighborhoods; drug addicts; suspected gang members; abuse complaints; four killings; Amnesty International and others rights groups fear that most cases go unpunished</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Esta noticia apareció originalmente en Houston, Texas y se relata que algunos oficiales de derechos humanos culpan a soldados mexicanos de <b>4 muertes, 8 desapariciones</b> y <b>numerosos casos de tortura en Juárez</b>. Sin embargo, los militares niegan estar involucrados en el <b>abuso de civiles inocentes</b>, a pesar de existir múltiples historias de abuso, en las que se afirma que dichos militares <b>“levantan” personas, los llevan a lugares remotos y los golpean</b>. Además se destaca que los <b>militares se enfocan en los barrios más pobres de la ciudad</b>, donde <b>utilizan la fuerza para extraer información de los adictos o miembros de pandillas</b>.</p> <p>Grupos de derechos humanos como Amnistía Internacional temen que estos abusos queden impunes, ya que los soldados solamente enfrentan cargos ante el Tribunal de Justicia Militar.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:12</p>
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<p>small municipal office takes <i>abuse complaints</i>. Chihuahua state prosecutors and human rights groups are investigating the cases, but Mexico's defense ministry denies soldiers were 210ápida210o in the <i>four killings</i> and eight disappearances. On Thursday the army announced that soldiers who roughed up Juárez journalists earlier this month would be detained for 15 days. But Human Rights Watch, <i>Amnesty International</i> and <i>others rights groups fear that most cases go unpunished because soldiers only face military courts</i>.</p>	<p><i>because soldiers only face military courts.</i></p>		<p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>34. Child-sex tourism increases in Juárez</b>                  Página 7 / Sección: B                  (19/06/2009)</p> <p><i>Child-sex tourism continues to grow in Mexican northern border cities such as Tijuana and Juárez</i>, according to a U.S. State Department report. <i>“Foreign child-sex tourists arrive most often from the United States, Canada and Western Europe,”</i> according to the report, made public this week. It said <i>people from Mexico also are trafficked into the United States for commercial sexual exploitation</i>. Besides the northern border cities, the report said, <i>Cancun and Acapulco are popular child-</i></p>	<p><i>Child-sex tourism continues to grow in Mexican northern border cities such as Tijuana and Juárez; Foreign child-sex tourists arrive most often from the United States, Canada and Western Europe; people from Mexico also are trafficked into the United States for commercial</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El turismo sexual infantil continúa creciendo en ciudades del norte de México, como Tijuana y Juárez y de acuerdo con el Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos <i>“los turistas extranjeros que buscan tener contacto sexual con menores de edad provienen principalmente de Estados Unidos, Canadá y Europa Occidental”</i>. Entre los <i>lugares más populares</i> para este delito se encuentran <i>Juárez, Tijuana, Cancún, Acapulco, Guadalajara</i> y</p>



<p><i>sex tourism destinations</i>. Each year, as many as <b>20,000 children are sexually exploited in these urban centers</b>, officials said. <b>“Mexican men, women and children (also) are trafficked into the United States for forced labor</b>, particularly in agriculture and industrial sweatshops,” the report said. The U.S. government said <b>corruption and lax enforcement were to blame for few human-trafficking prosecutions in Mexico</b>.</p> <p>Jacinto Segura, spokesman for the Juárez city police, said, “We’re aware of the report, but our function as city police is prevention. If police become aware of a situation of this nature, then they will step in to prevent it. State and federal authorities can investigate any complaints brought to their attention.” The U.S. State Department released “The 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report” on Tuesday, and on Wednesday <b>Mexican authorities announced the arrest of a Mexican federal immigration official</b> assigned to Mexico City’s airport on suspicion of human trafficking. Last week authorities in <b>Costa Rica</b> said they were <b>investigating the trafficking of its citizens in Mexico</b>. This is not the first time a major report has mentioned the border as a magnet for child-sex tourism. In 2001, the United Nations</p>	<p><i>sexual exploitation; Cancun and Acapulco are popular child-sex tourism destinations; 20,000 children are sexually exploited in these urban centers; Mexican men, women and children (also) are trafficked into the United States for forced labor; corruption and lax enforcement were to blame for few human-trafficking prosecutions in Mexico; Mexican authorities announced the arrest of a Mexican federal immigration official; Costa Rica investigating the trafficking of its citizens in Mexico; sexual exploitation of children rampant in places such as Juárez, Tijuana, Guadalajara,</i></p>		<p><i>Tapachula</i>, donde al menos <b>20,000 menores de edad son explotados sexualmente</b>. También se menciona que <b>hombres, mujeres e incluso niños son contrabandeados hacia los Estados Unidos para trabajo forzado</b>, siendo en muchos casos <b>víctimas de explotación sexual</b>, pero son pocas las <b>personas perseguidas por la justicia de México, debido a la corrupción y a su falta de rigor</b>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p>UNICEF and Mexico's National System for Integral Family Development alleged that <i>sexual exploitation of children</i> was <i>rampant in places such as Juárez, Tijuana, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Cancun and Tapachula in Chiapas state.</i></p>	<p><i>Acapulco, Cancun and Tapachula in Chiapas state.</i></p>		
<p><b>35. Bridge tiff Council ignores rabble-rousers</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B (25/06/2009)</p> <p>City Council has overwhelmingly ignored the hoo-ha of rabble-rousers and voted to continue studying the feasibility of a new port of entry in the Lower Valley. [...] We <i>rely heavily on trade with Mexico</i>. This area needs four more ports in the coming decades [...] But some, cheered on by the superintendent and trustees of the Ysleta Independent School District, are decrying a bridge in the YISD area [...] These protesters refuse to hear the city's message that any new bridge would end at the Border Highway; it would not displace homes, businesses or schools. And it would be a car/pedestrian bridge. It would not be for truck traffic. [...] It should be understood that if new ports are to be built, it takes years before the red tape between Washington, D.C., México City, Texas/El</p>	<p><i>rely heavily on trade with Mexico; Why protesters decry any site in the Lower Valley is vague; no negative impact in those areas; will help El Paso, not hurt anyone.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>A pesar de los manifestantes y agitadores, el <i>ayuntamiento de El Paso analizó la posibilidad de construir un nuevo punto de entrada desde México.</i> Los <i>manifestantes no quisieron escuchar</i> al ayuntamiento y <i>no se sabe exactamente el porqué de su protesta</i>, ya que <i>Estados Unidos depende sobremanera del comercio con México</i> y el <i>punte no generaría un impacto negativo.</i></p> <p>IF:1                  IN:3                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>

<p>Paso and Chihuahua/Juárez can be signed and sent to a contractor. Plus, one of the four is already under way – and it’s been more than a decade.[...] All would be designed to put traffic onto the Border Highway, which is Loop 375, which connects to Interstate 10. <i>Why protesters decry any site in the Lower Valley is vague.</i> There will be <i>no negative impact in those areas.</i> We need more bridges. <i>They will help El Paso, not hurt anyone.</i></p>			
<p><b>36. Drainage cleanup stirs up rats, mice</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (26/06/2009)</p> <p>Juárez environmental and civil protection officials Thursday issued <i>an alert about a rats and mice plague.</i></p> <p>The rodents apparently began showing up at homes in various parts of Juárez after the recent cleaning of the city’s drainage system in an <i>effort to control flooding,</i> officials said.</p> <p>City crews have started a fumigation program and are cleaning vacant lots to help stop the plague. <i>Residents were advised to fumigate and clean their property.</i></p>	<p><i>Drainage cleanup stirs up rats, mice; an alert about a rats and mice plague; effort to control flooding; Residents were advised to fumigate and clean their property.</i></p>	<p>Salud</p>	<p>Oficiales de Protección Civil de <i>Juárez</i> han <i>generado una alerta por la plaga de ratas y ratones</i> que está asolando a la ciudad; esto <i>debido a los trabajos de mantenimiento realizados en el drenaje</i> de la ciudad, en un <i>esfuerzo por controlar las inundaciones. Se recomendó a los habitantes fumigar y limpiar sus propiedades.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN:4                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>

<p><b>37. El Paso woman, 19, found dead in Juárez</b>                  Página 6 / Sección: B                  01/07/2009</p> <p><i>A 19-year-old woman from El Paso was found dumped on a Juárez street with her throat slashed, one of more than 200 homicides in June.</i></p> <p>The woman's name has not been released, but a spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general's office told The Associated Press that U.S. Consulate officials identified her as a <i>U.S. citizen from El Paso</i>. It was unclear whether the woman was found Tuesday or whether she was the unidentified woman <i>found slain early Monday [...]</i> <i>At least seven people, including several teenagers, from the El Paso area have been killed in Juárez since a wave of violence began last year.</i> The violence, which averaged about <i>seven homicides daily in June</i>, has continued despite the presence of more than 8,000 soldiers and federal police. <i>The killing continued Tuesday [...]</i> In another incident Monday, Oscar Arturo Gonzalez Delgado, 31, <i>killed himself after stabbing to death his father</i>, Arturo Gonzalez Rocha, 59, <i>and wounding his mother</i>, police said.</p>	<p><i>A 19-year-old woman from El Paso was found dumped on a Juárez street; throat slashed; more than 200 homicides in June; U.S. citizen from El Paso; found slain early Monday; At least seven people, including several teenagers, from the El Paso area have been killed in Juárez; a wave of violence began last year; seven homicides daily in June; The killing continued Tuesday; killed himself after stabbing to death his father and wounding his mother.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se realizó el hallazgo del cuerpo degollado de una joven de 19 años, residente de El Paso, en una calle de Juárez; una de los 200 asesinatos registrados en junio. Se enfatiza que al menos 7 personas, incluyendo adolescentes, residentes de El Paso han sido asesinadas en Juárez desde que comenzó la ola de violencia en el 2008. Se destacan indicadores de violencia (<i>homicidios, asesinadas, apuñalar de muerte, ola de violencia</i>) que contribuyen a la imagen negativa de la ciudad.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:10</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>38. Mexico outraged by killing of anti-crime activist</b>                  Página 6 / Sección: A                  (09/07/2009)</p> <p>MEXICO CITY.- Mexico reacted to the <i>slaying of an anti-crime activist with outrage Wednesday</i>: Congress called for a minute of silence, television commentators demanded justice and activists pledged to step up their fight against crime despite persistent threats.</p> <p>Public-safety groups say Benjamin LeBaron was the <i>first anti-crime activist in Mexico to have been murdered</i> in retaliation for his work. "It is essential that those responsible... be punished," the non-governmental group Mexico United Against Crime said in a statement. "<i>We cannot allow organized crime to intimidate, threaten and kill those brave enough to denounce them.</i>" [...]</p> <p>"Millions of Mexicans share your indignation over this crime," national radio and television commentator Joaquin Lopez Doriga told the victims' relatives.</p> <p>Members of the tiny hamlet of Colonia LeBaron (...) pledged to forge ahead with community efforts <i>to stop kidnapping and extortion</i>, despite LeBaron's death.</p> <p>LeBaron helped lead the town's approximately <i>2,000 inhabitants in protests against</i></p>	<p><i>Mexico outraged by killing of anti-crime activist; slaying of an anti-crime activist with outrage Wednesday; first anti-crime activist in Mexico to have been murdered; "We cannot allow organized crime to intimidate, threaten and kill those brave enough to denounce them."; to stop kidnapping and extortion; 2,000 inhabitants in protests against the May 2 kidnapping; dual U.S. citizens; to lead marches demanding more law enforcement in the rural, isolated corner of Chihuahua state; Chihuahua communities plagued by drug-related kidnappings and extortion.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Esta noticia tiene su origen en la Ciudad de México y cita las palabras de un periodista mexicano. El artículo señala que <i>México se encuentra indignado por el asesinato de un activista anti-crimen, el primero en ser asesinado por su activismo.</i></p> <p>El organización no-gubernamental México Unido Contra el Crimen señaló en un comunicado "<i>no podemos permitir que el crimen organizado intimide, amenace y asesine a aquellos valientes que lo denuncian</i>". La víctima, quien contaba con doble ciudadanía, realizaba <i>activismo para detener la extorsión y secuestro y lideró a 2000 personas para protestar contra el secuestro de su hermano y pedir mayor protección</i> en esa parte del estado, <i>rural, aislada y plagada de secuestros y extorsiones relacionadas con el narcotráfico.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>the May 2 kidnapping</i> of LeBaron's brother Eric LeBaron, 19. The residents refused to pay the \$1 million ransom kidnappers requested and demonstrated in the Chihuahua state capital to demand justice.</p> <p>Even after Eric was released unharmed a week later, the LeBaron people –most of whom are <i>dual U.S. citizens</i>– (...) continued <i>to lead marches demanding more law enforcement in the rural, isolated corner of Chihuahua state</i>. They also set up a committee to report any suspicious activities in town to police, quickly becoming an example for other <i>Chihuahua communities plagued by drug-related kidnappings and extortion</i>. “A lot of the neighboring communities were asking for our help on how to get organized and how to set up,” said LeBaron's cousin, Daniel LeBaron. “They kind of looked at us as an example to follow.”</p>			
<p><b>39. Juárez: Drug violence death toll tops 1,000 for this year</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (12/07/2009)</p> <p><i>More than 1,000 people have been killed in Juárez</i> since the beginning of 2009 due to <i>drug violence</i> [...] At least <i>215 homicides were reported in June in the Juárez area, compared with 118 in May</i>. A</p>	<p><i>Juárez: Drug violence death toll tops 1,000 for this year; More than 1,000 people have been killed in Juárez; drug violence; 215 homicides were reported in June in the</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se destaca que más de 1000 personas han sido asesinadas en Juárez en lo que va del 2009 (7 meses) debido a la violencia y el narcotráfico. Solamente en junio se reportaron 215 homicidios, comparados con los 118 de mayo. Entre las víctimas más recientes se destaca un hombre, quien</p>

<p>37-year-old man was among the recent victims. Francisco Alcalá was <i>found dead</i> just before 2 p.m. Saturday. [...] Alcalá was <i>shot multiple times in the chest and face</i>, according to a police report. Chihuahua police said another man was <i>killed</i> around the same time [...] The unidentified man was <i>shot twice in the head</i> [...]</p>	<p><i>Juárez area, compared with 118 in May; found dead; shot multiple times in the chest and face; killed; shot twice in the head.</i></p>		<p>recibió múltiples disparos en el pecho y la cara, mientras que otro hombre fue asesinado de un disparo en la cabeza. Se utilizan los indicadores de violencia y se mencionan las cifras de ejecuciones con la intención de enfatizar el gran número de muertes violentas en la ciudad y crear un efecto negativo más marcado.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>40. U.S. sends new alert on travel in Mexico</b>              Página 1 / Sección: B              (22/07/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- <i>The U.S. State Department is warning travelers about the resurgence in drug violence in the state of Chihuahua that has claimed the lives of U.S. citizens, activists and bystanders. Americans should “exercise a high degree of caution” when in Juárez and other parts of Chihuahua, said an advisory, called a Warden Message, from the U.S. Consulate in Juárez.</i></p> <p><i>“Drug cartels and associated criminal elements have retaliated violently against</i></p>	<p><i>U.S. sends new alert on travel in Mexico; The U.S. State Department is warning travelers about the resurgence in drug violence in the state of Chihuahua; claimed the lives of U.S. citizens; Americans should “exercise a high degree of caution”; “Drug cartels and associated</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El <i>Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos genera nueva alerta y advierte</i> a los <i>viajantes</i> sobre el <i>resurgimiento de la ola de violencia en el estado de Chihuahua</i>, que <i>cobró la vida de varios ciudadanos estadounidenses</i>. Lo que se infiere a través de los indicadores es que los estadounidenses pretenden que se les respete por tener otra ciudadanía, pero la verdad es que para los criminales esto no tiene la menor importancia; es por ello que su gobierno extiende la alerta de no</p>

<p><i>individuals</i> who speak out against them or who they otherwise view to be <i>a threat to their organization, regardless of the individuals' citizenship,</i>" said the advisory, posted Friday.</p> <p>The <i>alert</i> apparently <i>refers to the death of anti-kidnapping activist Benjamin LeBaron, a dual U.S.-Mexico citizen, killed two weeks ago by gunmen</i> who took him from his home near Galeana in the northwestern part of Chihuahua.</p> <p>Because of murders and kidnappings, <i>Americans should avoid nonessential trips to that corner of Chihuahua,</i> including the towns of Nuevo Casas Grandes, Madera and Namiquipa, whose <i>mayor was slain last week,</i> the consulate advised.</p> <p>The consulate also re-stated a call made in February for U.S. citizens to <i>stay out of the violent Valley of Juárez,</i> situated across the Rio Grande from Fabens and Fort Hancock.</p> <p>More than <i>2,600 people, including nine U.S. citizens this year, have been killed in the Juárez area since a drug-cartel war</i> erupted in January 2008.</p> <p>The State Department also has <i>a travel alert for all of Mexico because of violent crime.</i>          [...] <i>Three bodies, one of them headless,</i> were found in a canal near the Antonio J.</p>	<p><i>criminal elements have retaliated violently against individuals; a threat to their organization; regardless of the individuals' citizenship,";</i>  <i>alert refers to the death of anti-kidnapping activist; a dual U.S.-Mexico citizen, killed two weeks ago by gunmen; , Americans should avoid nonessential trips to that corner of Chihuahua; mayor was slain last week; stay out of the violent Valley of Juárez; 2,600 people, including nine U.S. citizens this year, have been killed in the Juárez area since a drug-cartel war; a travel alert for all of Mexico because of violent crime; Three bodies, one of them headless; wrapped in a</i></p>	<p>viajar a Chihuahua. Además, los <i>cárteles y el crimen organizado han tomado represalias contra todo el que represente una amenaza para sus actividades, sin importar su nacionalidad,</i> tomando como ejemplo <i>el asesinato de un activista anti-secuestros,</i> quien tenía doble nacionalidad (mexicana y estadounidense).</p> <p>Se mencionan indicadores de extrema violencia (<i>el alcalde fue ejecutado la semana pasada; mantenerse fuera del violento Valle de Juárez; 2600 personas asesinadas en la guerra entre cárteles, incluyendo 2 ciudadanos estadounidenses; alerta para no viajar a todo México a causa de los crímenes violentos; 3 cuerpos decapitados, atados con cables, envueltos en una cobija "encobijados"; los federales arrestaron a un hombre en posesión de 2 rifles, granadas de fragmentación y dos chalecos antibalas, un casco de Kevlar, una pistola y una manta con un mensaje del cártel.</i>)</p> <p>Todos estos indicadores muestran la justificación del gobierno estadounidense para</p>
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<p>Bermudez industrial park in east Juárez, state police said. A fourth body, <i>wrapped in a blanket bound with wire, was pulled from a canal in the village of Praxedis G. Guerrero</i>. In Chihuahua City, <i>federal police caught a man with four fragmentation grenades, two rifles, three bulletproof vests and Kevlar helmets and a banner with a drug-cartel message</i>. The man, Antonio Venavides Vazquez, also had <i>a handgun tucked into his waistband</i> when police stopped his pickup, authorities said. “So you know the one who gives the orders here is La Linea,” the banner read, referring to the name of what is known as the <i>Juárez drug cartel</i>.</p>	<p><i>blanket bound with wire, was pulled from a canal in the village of Praxedis G. Guerrero; federal police caught a man with four fragmentation grenades, two rifles, three bulletproof vests and Kevlar helmets and a banner with a drug-cartel message; a handgun tucked into his waistband; Juárez drug cartel.</i></p>		<p>generar la alarma.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:19</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>41. Cartel violence</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (23/07/2009)</p> <p>As if we needed <i>a reminder of what’s happening across the border</i>, the State Department is <i>warning travelers about the recent increase in violence in the state of Chihuahua</i>. The advisory, which was posted on Friday, says in part, “<i>Drug cartels and associated criminal elements</i> have retaliated violently against individuals who speak out against them or who they otherwise view to be a threat to their organization, <i>regardless of the individuals’</i></p>	<p><i>Cartel violence; a reminder of what’s happening across the border; warning travelers about the recent increase in violence in the state of Chihuahua; Drug cartels and associated criminal elements; regardless of the individuals’ citizenship; you</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>En este artículo se señala sarcásticamente que <i>no necesitamos recordatorios de lo que está sucediendo en Juárez para comprender el motivo de la alerta generada donde se advierte a los viajeros sobre el aumento de la violencia en el estado de Chihuahua</i>. De nuevo se destaca que <i>no es necesario ser un activista o representar una amenaza directa, cualquier transeúnte inocente puede morir a manos de los cárteles y el crimen organizado,</i></p>

<p><i>citizenship.”</i></p> <p>It should also be noted that <i>you don't have to be a vocal cartel opponent or a direct threat to the cartels to become a victim; innocent bystanders also have been killed.</i></p> <p><i>The U.S. Consulate in Juárez is warning Americans particularly about the north-western area of Chihuahua, although the Consulate also repeated an earlier warning about staying out of the Valley of Juárez, across the border from Fabens and Fort Hancock, because of the violence.</i></p> <p><i>The State Department also has posted a travel warning for the entire country of Mexico because of the possibility of violence.</i></p> <p>These warnings are <i>more signs that violence in parts of Mexico is out of control, and places like Chihuahua and Michoacan seem to be run by drug cartels rather than government.</i></p> <p><i>In just the Juárez vicinity, more than 2,600 people have been killed since the cartel war started in January 2008. Nine of those people were American citizens.</i></p> <p><i>The State Department warnings should be heeded.</i></p>	<p><i>don't have to be a vocal cartel opponent or a direct threat to the cartels to become a victim; innocent bystanders also have been killed; The U.S. Consulate in Juárez is warning Americans particularly about the north-western area of Chihuahua; warning about staying out of the Valley of Juárez; The State Department also has posted a travel warning for the entire country of Mexico because of the possibility of violence; more signs that violence in parts of Mexico is out of control; places like Chihuahua and Michoacan seem to be run by drug cartels rather than government; In just the Juárez vicinity, more than 2,600</i></p>		<p><i>sin importar su nacionalidad.</i></p> <p><i>La alerta advierte no visitar México en general, ya que en lugares tan lejanos geográficamente como Chihuahua y Michoacán pareciera que son los cárteles los que tienen el poder y no el gobierno.</i></p> <p>Además se subraya (de nuevo) que solo en el área de Juárez han muerto más de 2,600 personas, incluyendo 9 estadounidenses.</p> <p>IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:15</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
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	<p><i>people have been killed; Nine of those people were American citizens; The State Department warnings should be heeded.</i></p>		
<p><b>42. July was Juárez's deadliest month</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (03/08/2009)</p> <p><i>A multiple shooting</i> inside a pool hall and <i>a double-homicide</i> in a nightclub parking lot during the weekend were part of <i>a flood of violence</i> that <i>made July the deadliest month in Juárez history.</i></p> <p><i>July ended with 248 homicides in the Juárez area,</i> according to <i>a tally by the El Paso Times with information from Chihuahua state police.</i> There were around <i>300 homicides in all of 2007.</i></p> <p><i>The city averaged eight killings a day</i> last month, including <i>daytime street shootings, mutilated bodies dumped on vacant lots and children hit in the crossfire of violence sparked by a war among drug cartels</i> that began in January 2008.</p> <p>Among the recent victims was <i>9-year-old</i> Ivan David Davila Rodriguez, who was <i>shot in the head during a shooting</i></p>	<p><i>July was Juárez's deadliest month; A multiple shooting; a double-homicide; a flood of violence made July the deadliest month in Juárez history; July ended with 248 homicides in the Juárez area; a tally by the El Paso Times with information from Chihuahua state police; 300 homicides in all of 2007; city averaged eight killings a day; daytime street shootings, mutilated bodies dumped on vacant lots and children hit in</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>El mes de julio (2009) fue el más sangriento, debido a la ola de violencia, registrando 248 homicidios en el área de Juárez (según el censo de El Paso, con información de la policía estatal de Chihuahua).</i> Se enfatiza que el conteo se toma de una fuente mexicana, deslindándose de la responsabilidad al transmitir una mala reputación. Reiteran que el número de asesinatos en todo el 2007 fue de 300, mientras que en junio de 2009 se registraron en promedio 8 homicidios al día. Se incluyen indicadores que resaltan la crueldad de dichos crímenes: <i>tiroteos a plena luz del día; cuerpos mutilados arrojados a lotes baldíos y niños atrapados en el fuego cruzado de la violencia desencadenada por la guerra entre cárteles;</i> pero lo que</p>

<p><i>that wounded three other people</i> on the patio of a home on Thursday night. Early Friday, <i>a half-dozen gunmen killed four men and a woman</i> inside Bull's billiards [...] <i>The rampant violence has continued despite patrols, checkpoints and raids by thousands of Mexican army troops and federal police deployed to the city.</i> The military activity has led to complaints about <i>unlawful searches and other civil rights abuses</i>. Officials said there have been <i>717 complaints filed against the military and federal police involved in Joint Operation Juárez.</i> Nearly <i>600 of the complaints have been resolved</i>, said Javier Gonzalez Mocken, the coordinator for a program that handles complaints within Joint Operation Juárez. Gonzalez said in a statement that the majority of <i>complaints are from residents of low-income neighborhoods</i>. In one case, a <i>woman reported soldiers had gone into her home 14 times.</i></p>	<p><i>the crossfire of violence sparked by a war among drug cartels; 9-year-old shot in the head during a shooting that wounded three other people; a half-dozen gunmen killed four men and a woman; The rampant violence has continued despite patrols, checkpoints and raids by thousands of Mexican army troops and federal police deployed to the city; unlawful searches and other civil rights abuses; 717 complaints filed against the military and federal police involved in Joint Operation Juárez; 600 of the complaints have been resolved; complaints are from residents of low-income neighborhoods; woman reported</i></p>		<p>llama la atención es la necesidad del artículo por mostrar esta crueldad y así justificar la alerta del gobierno estadounidense para no viajar a México, alarmando a sus lectores con imágenes macabras, pero ya cotidianas en México. Para enfatizar esta idea se detalla la <i>muerte de un niño de 9 años, asesinado de un disparo en la cabeza al encontrarse en medio de un tiroteo</i> que dejó varios heridos. Por otra parte se mencionan las <i>717 quejas de abusos por parte de los más de mil elementos de la policía y el ejército</i>, quienes <i>no han podido terminar con la violencia desenfrenada; 600 de ellas se han resuelto, pero el número sigue aumentando. En un caso en particular se detalló que la policía registró su casa en 14 ocasiones.</i></p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:17</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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	<p><i>soldiers had gone into her home 14 times.</i></p>		
<p><b>43. Mutilated body found at Juárez monument</b>                  Página 2 / Sección: B                  (11/08/2009)</p> <p>It was <i>macabre déja vu in Juárez</i> as <i>another mutilated body</i> was left near the Workers Monument and <i>two men were killed</i> Monday outside a bar that was site of a <i>triple homicide</i> last month. <i>The dismemberment</i> was <i>part of a trend of beheadings that increased in Juárez</i> last year as part of a war among <i>narco-traffickers</i>. Chihuahua state attorney general's office spokesman Julio Castañeda said the latest <i>mutilated person</i> was found Saturday <i>with the body in the trunk of a car, both arms amputated in the back seat, the genitals on the street and the severed head on the hood of the Dodge Intrepid</i>. The body was identified as 46-year-old Raul Heberto Gutierrez Peña. An autopsy determined he <i>died of a stab wound to the chest</i>. Last Wednesday, the <i>bodies of five men</i> were <i>left in a sport utility vehicle with a severed head on the hood at the same bustling location</i>. <i>"The beheadings and the</i></p>	<p><i>Mutilated body found at Juárez monument; macabre déja vu in Juárez; another mutilated body; two men were killed; triple homicide; The dismemberment part of a trend of beheadings that increased in Juárez; narco-traffickers; mutilated person with the body in the trunk of a car, both arms amputated in the back seat, the genitals on the street and the severed head on the hood of the Dodge Intrepid; died of a stab wound to the chest; bodies of five men left in a sport utility vehicle with a severed head on the</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>En este artículo se describen detalles espeluznantes en el <i>hallazgo de un cuerpo mutilado</i>, siendo como un <i>macabro déja vu</i>. Este no fue el único asesinato con estas características, ya que se menciona que el <i>desmembramiento</i> es <i>parte de una "moda" de decapitaciones que aumentó en Juárez</i>, a causa de la guerra entre <i>narcotraficantes</i>. Otro caso plagado de detalles espeluznantes fue el hallazgo de un <i>cuerpo mutilado, el tronco se encontró en la cajuela de un Dodge Intrepid, los brazos amputados en el asiento trasero, los genitales en medio de la calle y la cabeza en el cofre del vehículo; la causa de muerte fue una puñalada en el pecho</i>. En otro caso se encontraron los <i>cuerpos decapitados de 5 hombres, abandonados en un vehículo y las cabezas cercenadas también se hallaban en el cofre</i>.</p>



<p><i>cutting off of body limbs ... It's intimidation. It's true narco-terrorism,"</i> said Robert Almonte. [...] <i>The beheadings send a threat to rivals</i>, but on some occasions have been ritualized <i>offerings to the Santa Muerte</i>, the death saint popular among <i>the Mexican underworld</i>, Almonte said.</p> <p>In recent years, <i>beheadings in Mexico have become a common display of drug cartels' power</i>, with inspiration said to come from sources as varied as <i>cartel-hired special forces from Central America and Internet videos of beheadings by terrorists in the Middle East</i>. [...] Even with <i>multiple homicides daily</i>, the Juárez mayor's office said Monday that Joint Operation Chihuahua has had some success this year with an <i>80 percent drop in bank robberies, a 50 percent drop in auto thefts and a 60 percent dive in convenience store robberies</i>. [...]</p>	<p><i>hood at the same bustling location; "The beheadings and the cutting off of body limbs;... It's intimidation It's true narco-terrorism,"; The beheadings send a threat to rivals; offerings to the Santa Muerte; the Mexican underworld; beheadings in Mexico have become a common display of drug cartels' power; cartel-hired special forces from Central America and Internet videos of beheadings by terrorists in the Middle East; multiple homicides daily; 80 percent drop in bank robberies, a 50 percent drop in auto thefts and a 60 percent dive in convenience store robberies.</i></p>		<p>Según algunos expertos, las <i>decapitaciones y mutilaciones</i> son muestras de <i>intimidación, verdadero narcoterrorismo</i>, diseñado para <i>enviar un mensaje amenazante a sus rivales</i>, inspirado en <i>videos de decapitaciones del Medio Oriente y Centroamérica</i>.</p> <p>En otros casos podría tratarse de <i>ofrendas a la Santa Muerte</i>, santo del <i>bajo mundo mexicano</i>. Sin embargo, el artículo también menciona que los robos disminuyeron drásticamente este año.</p> <p>Se hizo con la intención de transmitir un mensaje en particular. Tal descripción denota la crueldad a su máxima expresión sin la intención alguna de limitar o moderar las imágenes gráficas que al lector convengan sino todo lo contrario.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:24</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>44. Juarez mayor criticizes deportations</b>  <b>Criminals add to city's problems, Ferriz says</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (12/08/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- Juarez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz said Tuesday that <i>dumping thousands of U.S.-jailed criminals from Mexico in his violence-torn city worsens an already bad situation.</i></p> <p>He said the <i>U.S. government empties its jails and deports 7,000 criminals each year to Juarez.</i></p> <p><i>"They need to be sent to Mexico City and distributed back to their communities,"</i> Ferriz said Tuesday at the Border Security Conference at the University of Texas at El Paso.</p> <p>He also defended the use of <i>Mexican soldiers to help civilian law enforcement crack down on drug dealers and other organized criminals.</i></p> <p>He said the rise in crimes such as bank <i>robberies, ATM thefts, store robberies and vehicle thefts</i> showed that Joint Operation Chihuahua has managed to hurt the drug dealers cash flow. <i>Drug dealers are turning to other crimes</i> to make up for the loss in drug proceeds.</p> <p>[...] <i>Getting rid of corruption meant firing 300 police officers,</i> and training recruits</p>	<p><i>Juarez mayor criticizes deportations; Criminals add to city's problems; dumping thousands of U.S.-jailed criminals from Mexico in his violence-torn city worsens an already bad situation; U.S. government empties its jails and deports 7,000 criminals each year to Juarez; "They need to be sent to Mexico City and distributed back to their communities"; Mexican soldiers to help civilian law enforcement crack down on drug dealers and other organized criminals; robberies, ATM thefts, store robberies and vehicle thefts; Drug dealers are turning to other crimes; Getting rid of</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>El alcalde de Juárez critica al gobierno de Estados Unidos, quien saca de sus cárceles a 7 mil criminales mexicanos cada año y los deporta en esta ciudad <i>asolada por la violencia</i>, lo que empeora la ya por demás caótica situación.</p> <p>Se afirma que <i>el gobierno estadounidense deporta siete mil criminales a Cd. Juárez por año.</i> Se hace referencia a los comentarios del alcalde de Juárez acerca de las estrategias de seguridad en dicha ciudad "defendiéndolas". Se hace explícito el contexto Juarense comentando sobre la lucha que esta ciudad enfrenta al intentar <i>combatir al narcotráfico</i> entre otros <i>crímenes</i>. Se atribuyen <i>crímenes como robos, asaltos a cajeros automáticos, robo de vehículos y corrupción.</i> Se afirma que <i>se despidió a 300 agentes de policiales para combatir la corrupción</i> sin desfavorecer dicha estrategia.</p> <p>Mientras que el gobierno mexicano se preocupa por las deportaciones masivas de criminales, el gobierno estadounidense</p>
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<p>to replace them and others who retired early or failed to show up for the confidence exams others had failed. About <b>5,000 soldiers are taking part in Joint Operation Chihuahua in Juarez as part of Mexico's national war against the drug cartels.</b> The joint force includes city, state and federal police and the military. U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, the conference's keynote speaker, said she is aware the <b>Mexican government is concerned about the U.S. deportations</b> [...] <b>"We are not going to stop deporting people, let me be clear on that,"</b> Napolitano said during a news conference at UTEP. "But as to where and when we deport people, we may make some adjustments to that."</p> <p>Richard Rocha, spokesman for Immigration and Customs Enforcement in Washington, said <b>ICE removed 85,425 criminal aliens to Mexico during fiscal year 2008 [and] speculated that most of the 6,844 people were from Mexico and the rest from other countries.</b> <b>"Criminal aliens are removed through various of our field offices, not just El Paso,"</b> Rocha said. [...] U.S. Rep. Bob Filner, D-Calif. (...) said the U.S. government poured millions dollars after World War II into rebuilding Japan and Germany, which became economic powerhouses. <b>"Why</b></p>	<p><b>corruption meant firing 300 police officers; ,5000 soldiers are taking part in Joint Operation Chihuahua in Juarez as part of Mexico's national war against the drug cartels;</b> <b>Mexican government is concerned about the U.S. deportations;</b> <b>"We are not going to stop deporting people, let me be clear on that,";</b> <b>ICE removed 85,425 criminal aliens to Mexico during fiscal year 2008 [and] speculated that most of the 6,844 people were from Mexico and the rest from other countries;</b> <b>"Criminal aliens are removed through various of our field offices, not just El Paso,";</b> <b>"Why not help the economy of</b></p>		<p>le advierte que <b>no abortará dicha acción</b> pero que tomará en cuenta considerar algunos cambios respecto al cuándo y dónde llevar a cabo las <b>deportaciones.</b> Se proporcionan estadísticas con referencia al número de deportaciones de criminales a México del año 2008 y se hace referencia a la reflexión por parte del gobierno estadounidense: <b>"¿Por qué no ayudar una ciudad hermana (México) utilizando recursos para crear empleos?"</b> podemos inferir que dicha reflexión muestra una superioridad declarada por parte de los Estados Unidos, sustentando esta observación con la aseveración previa por este, al afirmar que al término de la segunda guerra mundial invirtió millones de dólares en la reconstrucción de Japón y Alemania quienes se convirtieron en potencias económicas.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:16</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>not help the economy of a friendly nation (Mexico) and use spending to create jobs?”</i> he asked. Ferriz said Juárez erred when it invested too much into the 30-year maquiladora industry’s infrastructure and not enough into strengthening the city’s social fabric. [...] <i>“We need trade policies that allow people to earn living wages in their own countries,”</i> she said. [...]</p>	<p><i>a friendly nation (Mexico) and use spending to create jobs?”; “We need trade policies that allow people to earn living wages in their own countries,”.</i></p>		
<p><b>45. Juarez murders              Can’t take that in stride</b>              Página 8 / Sección: B              (06/09/2009)</p> <p>Try, <i>we must, to still treat a single murder in our city as a pain in the heart</i>, albeit with some comfort that every law-enforcement agency is on the case. Around the clock. On every lead. In every nook and cranny. <i>The guilty one will be captured.</i> [...] <i>But looking at the ongoing drug cartel wars in next-door Juárez, carnage seems unstoppable and the body count is numbing.</i> However, <i>we can’t allow ourselves to become calloused to the deaths.</i> Some assassins were arrested and charged last week. They said <i>most of their victims were involved in illegal drug trade, extortions, kidnappings, thievery and robbery.</i> [...] in the last 20 months there have been some <i>3,000 people murdered next door to El Paso. Street</i></p>	<p><i>Juarez murders Can’t take that in stride; we must, to still treat a single murder in our city as a pain in the heart; The guilty one will be captured; But looking at the ongoing drug cartel wars in next-door Juárez; carnage seems unstoppable; and the body count is numbing; we can’t allow ourselves to become calloused to the deaths; most victims were involved in</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>El artículo menciona que <i>los asesinatos en Juárez no se pueden tomar en calma</i>, sino que <i>se debe tratar cada uno como un dolor en el alma</i>. Se hace una cierta promesa de <i>capturar a los culpables</i>, pero <i>al mirar hacia la guerra de cárteles en la vecina ciudad de Juárez se dan cuenta de que la carnicería parece no tener fin y el número de muertos es paralizador</i>. Sin embargo, <i>no se pueden permitir acostumbrarse a las muertes</i>, aunque <i>la mayoría de las víctimas estuvieran involucradas en el tráfico de drogas, extorsiones, secuestros y asaltos</i>. Por otro lado, se insiste en las 3000 personas asesinadas en Juárez, junto con los <i>tiroteos, ejecuciones,</i></p>



<p><i>shootings. Executions. Mutilations.</i> In July, there was a record 260 killed. In August, the number approached 300. Just how many members of drug cartels, and just how many overall deadly criminals are there over there? And where do they come from?</p> <p>Here's a note: Late last month, soldiers arrested two alleged kidnapers and rescued a businessman being held for ransom. <i>One of the alleged kidnapers is Tachuelin. Tachuelin? Children know him.</i> That's Adrian Enriquez Parra, a former television kids clown who now goes by the name of "El Tacha." Mayhem over there. <i>Burned bodies, decapitations ... and it's certain there are innocents who've been caught in the crossfire. [...]</i></p>	<p><i>illegal drug trade; extortions; kidnappings;; thievery; robbery;;3,000 people murdered next door to El Paso; Street shootings; Executions; Mutilations; a record 260 killed; In August, the number approached 300; drug cartels; how many overall deadly criminals are there over there?; And where do they come from?; kidnapers, Tachuelin? Children know him; Burned bodies; decapitations; innocents who've been caught in the crossfire.</i></p>		<p><i>mutilaciones, cuerpos calcinados y decapitaciones.</i> Se detalla que en julio se llegó a un récord de 260 asesinatos, pero en agosto el número aumentó a 300.</p> <p>Se preguntan por el número real de los criminales, su identidad y su procedencia, además de enfatizar que algunos de estos criminales puede ser alguien conocido, quien menos nos imaginamos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:24</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>46. Embracing their roots</b>  <b>"Viva Mexico" performers hope to reignite love of their culture</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: D                  (12/09/2009)</p>	<p><i>"Viva Mexico" hope to reignite love of their culture; colorful Aztec</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>Artistas honran sus raíces con "Viva México" y esperan reavivar el amor por su cultura. Vistiendo un atuendo azteca, Armando Alvarado afirma que <i>le gustaría</i></p>

<p>EL PASO.- In his <i>colorful Aztec attire</i>, <b>Armando Alvarado</b> holds his head high. He looks out into the distance, raises his arm, and with reverence and pride in his voice, he loudly proclaims the name of his beloved land, Mexico. <i>“When we say “Mexico,” I want people to awaken that fire inside them that spells our culture,”</i> [...] Alvarado says it is a great way to see more than <i>500 years of Mexican history re-enacted</i>. Audiences will see everything from <i>500 years of Mexican history re-enacted</i>. “The show is intended to bring back that which our youth is losing of our culture,” he said. “I feel a little saddened that we as adults, with the rich heritage, do not stress our culture, <i>traditions and values as people of Mexican descent</i>.” Malena Cano, producer and director, began the production when she, too, realized she did not know all of Mexico’s history. “When one of my daughters was in grade school, she came to me and didn’t fully understand what Cinco de Mayo was, and it made me realize that I didn’t know, and I went on a mission to find out what it was,” Cano said. “That’s when the idea was born. <i>Why not bring a show to the Hispanic community that is very educational?</i>” Louis Foix, 54, has been performing in “Viva Mexico” for 13 years and said that</p>	<p><i>attire; Armando Alvarado; “When we say “Mexico” I want people to awaken that fire inside them that spells our culture”; 500 years of Mexican history re-enacted; traditions and values as people of Mexican descent; Why not bring a show to the Hispanic community that is very educational?; using dance and music was one of the best ways to understand Mexico’s rich culture; “A lot of kids are losing touch with their roots. A lot of them are Hispanic, and don’t know a lot of the history,”; knowing their cultural history is important Cano believes it is essential; Cano, a Mexican folkloric singer</i></p>		<p><i>ver que al mencionar la palabra “México” las personas sintieran ese fuego interno que es su cultura.</i>                  La puesta en escena muestra <i>500 años de historia y cultura de México</i>, dirigido al público en general para transmitir tradiciones y valores a aquellos con ascendencia mexicana.</p> <p>IF:10                  IN:6                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
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<p><i>using dance and music was one of the best ways to understand Mexico's rich culture.</i></p> <p><i>"A lot of kids are losing touch with their roots. A lot of them are Hispanic, and don't know a lot of the history," [...]</i></p> <p>Although some people may not believe that <i>knowing their cultural history is important, Cano believes it is essential.</i></p> <p><i>"People have to know their roots, because if you don't know where you came from, you won't know where you're going," she said.</i></p> <p><i>Cano, a Mexican folkloric singer in the El Paso and Juárez area,</i> said she and the other performers are at their best when on stage, and that's why they enjoy it so much.</p> <p><i>"It brings out the Mexican in you and gives you the liberty to express yourself," she said.</i></p> <p>Cano said all the performers are volunteers. They range in age from 3 months to 77.</p> <p>Foix said he and his entire family are involved in the performance. "We are very proud to be in the productions," he said. "We are a big family here." For Foix, one of the best parts of the production is the feeling of returning to his roots.</p> <p>As a <i>Hispanic who is often mistaken as being of white ancestry, he is grateful that the show can bring him back to his heritage. "It's very easy to become Americanized,"</i> he said. "However, there is</p>	<p><i>in the El Paso and Juárez area; Hispanic who is often mistaken as being of white ancestry, he is grateful that the show can bring him back to his heritage; "It's very easy to become Americanized,"; If we don't put on productions like this, slowly but surely the tradition fades away, and then unfortunately we become a part of a big melting pot,"; I still stick to the traditions that my mother taught me.</i></p>		
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<p>Mexican blood running through me. It's who I am." Alvarado wants people to leave "Viva Mexico" with pride and a desire to continue to explore their culture, he said. <i>"If we don't put on productions like this, slowly but surely the tradition fades away, and then unfortunately we become a part of a big melting pot,"</i> Alvarado said. "I am not a part of a melting pot. <i>I still stick to the traditions that my mother taught me."</i></p>			
<p><b>47. Drug-related violence eclipses record              150 slain in city so far in September</b>              Página 1 / Sección: A              (16/09/2009)</p> <p><i>Murders in Juarez</i> in the first nine months of this year <i>have surpassed last year's record-setting total</i> even as <i>killings continue daily</i> [...]  <i>More than 150 homicides have occurred this month</i>, pushing the year's total to more than <i>1,620, past the 1,607 homicides reported by Chihuahua state police in 2008</i> when a <i>war started among drug cartels</i>. The <i>rampant violence</i> tempered Mexican Independence Day celebrations in Juarez and El Paso as crowds gathered Tuesday night for the traditional "grito," or cry for independence.              [...] 635 cadets graduated from the Juarez police academy as</p>	<p><i>Drug-related violence eclipses record; 150 slain in city so far in September; Murders in Juarez have surpassed last year's record-setting total; killings continue daily; More than 150 homicides have occurred this month; 1,620, past the 1,607 homicides reported by Chihuahua state police in 2008; war started among drug cartels; rampant violence; 3,000 members who</i></p>	<p>Policiaaca</p>	<p><i>La violencia relacionada con el narcotráfico marca un record, alrededor de 150 asesinatos en la ciudad en el mes de septiembre.</i> Así da inicio este artículo seguido por detalladas descripciones del contexto Juarense. <i>Juárez sobrepasa el record del año anterior en asesinatos. Más de 150 homicidios en un mes, Se registraron 1,620 homicidios comparados con los 1,607 en el año 2008.</i> <i>La guerra entre los cárteles se desato, violencia desenfrenada.</i> Se detalla que <i>635 cadetes egresaron de la academia de policía para conjuntar 3,000 miembros en total con el fin de combatir la corrupción. Se han</i></p>



<p>part of a plan to grow the city's force to <b>3,000 members who have undergone greater scrutiny in an effort to eliminate corruption.</b> [...] There are about <b>6,000 soldiers and 1,000 federal police officers deployed to Juarez,</b> with 1,200 soldiers leaving this week [...] Military authorities have said the operation is helping to disrupt <b>drug trafficking.</b> [...] Between 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers are scheduled to take part in the traditional Independence Day parade by the old presidency building in downtown Juarez. [...] But <b>Juarez is not safe even with the efforts of the Mexican army,</b> said Sylvia Anchondo of West El Paso. Anchondo normally celebrates Mexico's Independence Day in Juarez but this year she instead was among the thousands of attendees who enjoyed the mariachi music, singers and dancers at San Jacinto Plaza in El Paso. <b>"In the past, one could walk down Avenida Juarez with your family. The people were good. Occasionally, you'd see a drunk,"</b> she said. <b>"Now, there is no authority, no respect and you don't feel safe."</b> Juarez resident Martha G. de Elias said that it is important to celebrate the holiday <b>despite the fears and struggles caused by the drug violence.</b> "I think it's important to preserve those Mexican roots," de Elias said. <b>"You can feel the pride in</b></p>	<p><b>have undergone greater scrutiny in an effort to eliminate corruption;</b> <b>6,000 soldiers and 1,000 federal police officers deployed to Juarez;</b> <b>drug trafficking;</b> <b>Juarez is not safe even with the efforts of the Mexican army;</b> <b>"In the past, one could walk down Avenida Juarez with your family;</b> <b>The people were good.</b> <b>Occasionally, you'd see a drunk,";</b> <b>"Now, there is no authority, no respect and you don't feel safe.;"</b> <b>despite the fears and struggles caused by the drug violence;</b> <b>"You can feel the pride in your heart."</b></p>		<p><b>enviado alrededor de 6,000 soldados y 1,000 policías federales a Juárez.</b> Se afirma que <b>la ciudad de Juárez no es segura incluso con los esfuerzos de la milicia mexicana.</b> Se hace alusión a la situación que se podía apreciar de Juárez en el pasado en donde <b>era posible caminar con la familia por la avenida Juárez.</b> <b>"Ahora, no hay autoridad, no hay respeto y no te sientes seguro".</b> Se concluye afirmando que <b>a pesar del miedo y de los estragos causados por la violencia del narcotráfico, es posible sentir un profundo orgullo.</b></p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:17</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>your heart.”</i></p>			
<p><b>48. 3 of 4 Juárez shooting victims were U.S. citizens</b>                  Página 2 / Sección: B                  (24/09/2009)</p> <p>Three of four victims <i>killed in a Juárez motel were U.S. citizens</i> [...] The U.S. citizens were Yolanda Vanessa Torres Fernandez, 23, and Brenda Lisette Fernandez Torres, 20, who were from New Mexico, and Jimmy Albert Moreno Macias, 21. [...] The three and Daniel Ivan Torres Gutiérrez, 22, were <i>fatally shot Monday inside a room</i> [...] The <i>violence continued in Juárez</i> with at least nine murders as of Wednesday evening, including <i>a beheading in the Valley of Juárez and four people shot to death in a car</i> soon after midnight [...]  <i>Seven homicides occurred Tuesday</i>,[...] In another case Tuesday, a black 1996 Mercedes Benz smashed into the rear of a bus after the car's driver, Paul Raymond Galindo, was shot[...]</p>	<p><i>3 of 4 Juárez shooting victims were U.S. citizens; killed in a Juárez motel were U.S. citizens; fatally shot Monday inside a room; violence continued in Juárez; a beheading in the Valley of Juárez and four people shot to death in a car; Seven homicides occurred Tuesday.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>3 de las 4 víctimas acribilladas en Juárez, eran ciudadanos americanos.</i> Se relata que los asesinados en un motel de Juárez eran <i>estadounidenses</i> y fueron <i>brutalmente acribillados</i> un lunes en el cuarto de un motel.  <i>La violencia continuó en Juárez tras una decapitación y cuatro ejecutados en un vehículo en el Valle de Juárez. Concluye el artículo con otro caso aislado de 7 homicidios ocurridos un martes.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>

<p><b>49. Controversial AG is approved</b>                  Página 12 / Sección: A                  (25/09/2009)</p> <p><i>Mexico's Senate on Thursday confirmed Arturo Chávez Chávez as the nation's attorney general, despite objections by human-rights activist who assailed his role as prosecutor in the northern state of Chihuahua during the 1990s. Chávez, 49, who was quickly sworn in, becomes Mexico's top law enforcement official at a crucial moment. The government of President Felipe Calderon is at war with drug-trafficking groups that have unleashed waves of violence across the country.[...]</i></p> <p><i>E Rights advocates asserted that Chávez had failed as Chihuahua state prosecutor to properly investigate the killings of hundreds of women in Juárez. Foes lobbied to defeat the nomination, and sign-toting protesters camped outside the Senate while the vote took place. "The attorney general should be a man of great prestige so that he has something to defend. Mr. Chávez is lacking in prestige," leftist Sen. Pablo Gomez said before the vote. Chávez was Chihuahua's top prosecutor during 1996-1998, a period when an alarming number of women in Juárez</i></p>	<p><i>Mexico's Senate confirmed Arturo Chávez Chávez as the nation's attorney general, despite objections by human-rights activist; The government of President Felipe Calderon is at war with drug-trafficking groups; unleashed waves of violence across the country; E Rights advocates asserted that Chávez had failed as Chihuahua state prosecutor to properly investigate the killings of hundreds of women in Juárez; Chávez is lacking in prestige; alarming number of women in Juárez were disappearing or</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>Se informa el nombramiento de Arturo Chávez Chávez como el <i>Procurador General de la Republica a pesar de la oposición de un activista de los derechos humanos</i>. Seguido por la vivida descripción del contexto de la administración del presidente de México, <i>"El gobierno de Felipe Calderón está en guerra con los grupos del narcotráfico, quienes han desatado una ola de violencia en todo el país"</i>. Los defensores de los derechos humanos aseguran que Chávez <i>fracaso como procurador al no investigar propiamente los cientos de asesinatos de mujeres en Juárez. Un número alarmante de mujeres desaparecieron o fueron encontradas sin vida y con lesiones terribles en Juárez. 350 mujeres fueron asesinadas en Juárez en el transcurso de 15 años.</i> Se acusa a Chávez de <i>no proceder apropiadamente con las respectivas investigaciones, así mismo, se acusa a las autoridades</i></p>
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<p>were disappearing or turning up dead, often bearing ghastly injuries. More than 350 women were slain in the city during a 15-year period starting in 1993. Critics said <b>Chávez failed to properly investigate</b>, and they <b>accused Chihuahua authorities of torturing suspects and falsifying evidence</b>. In testimony before a Senate committee this week, Chávez acknowledged failings by his former agency, but he said he did his utmost as state prosecutor to investigate and prosecute the slayings. <b>He said his office convicted killers responsible for 32 of the murders</b>. Chávez was previously the ranking federal prosecutor in Chihuahua and worked in the Interior Ministry. [...] The <b>recent wave of violence has hit Chihuahua hardest</b>. In a new episode, on Wednesday night, <b>gunmen burst into a radio station near the U.S. border and fatally shot a reporter</b>, authorities said. Norberto Miranda, 44, worked in Nuevo Casas Grandes for a radio station and Web site. On Tuesday, he posted an article about <b>the region's soaring murder rate</b>.</p>	<p>turning up dead, often bearing ghastly injuries; 350 women were slain in the city during a 15-year period; <b>Chávez failed to properly investigate; accused Chihuahua authorities of torturing suspects and falsifying evidence; He said his office convicted killers responsible for 32 of the murders; recent wave of violence has hit Chihuahua hardest; gunmen burst into a radio station near the U.S. border and fatally shot a reporter; the region's soaring murder rate</b>.</p>		<p><b>Chihuahuenses de torturar a los sospechosos de los crímenes y de falsificar evidencias</b>. Chávez por su parte asegura que en su administración <b>se procesó a asesinos responsables de 32 homicidios</b>. Por otra parte el artículo da cabida a la descripción de una <b>reciente ola de violencia por la cual atraviesa Chihuahua</b> y enfatiza en el caso específico de un hombre armado quien entró a una estación de radio cerca de la línea fronteriza y acribilló brutalmente a un reportero, mismo que había publicado un artículo días antes acerca de los desorbitados índices de asesinatos.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:13</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>50. Girl, 9, part of 35 slain in Juarez as October begins</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (05/10/2009)</p> <p><i>The wave of killings has not slowed in Juarez, with more than 35 homicides in the first four days of October. Victims include a 9-year old girl, a female police officer and five men killed in a Saturday afternoon shooting at a gas station.</i></p> <p>The girl, identified as Laisa Flores Carrillo, and 24-year old Elvia Lopez were killed Thursday night when gunmen fired 31 rounds at a Dodge Ram 2500 [...] <i>A man, another woman and a boy were wounded in the shooting.</i> On Friday, Chihuahua state police crime scene investigator Claudia Elizabeth Valdez Reyes, 27, <i>was shot and killed Friday on a sidewalk</i>, officials said. She had started to work for the state police in January. At about 1 p.m. Saturday, <i>five men were killed at a gas station</i> in colonia Altavista. One man was next to a red 2003 Hummer H2 while the other victims were <i>shot to death in the station's restroom</i> [...] <i>The number of murders is on pace with last month.</i> September ended with an <i>unofficially tally of at least 300 homicides.</i> There were <i>more than 300 homicides in August.</i> In other news, state authorities during the weekend</p>	<p><i>Girl, 9, part of 35 slain in Juarez as October begins; The wave of killings has not slowed in Juarez; more than 35 homicides in the first four days of October; Victims include a 9-year old girl, a female police officer and five men killed; were killed; A man, another woman and a boy were wounded in the shooting; was shot and killed Friday on a sidewalk; five men were killed at a gas station; shot to death in the station's restroom; The number of murders is on pace with last month; unofficially tally of at least 300 homicides; more than 300 homicides in August; kidnapping gang; a gang</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Niña de 9 años forma parte de las 35 ejecuciones en Juárez al iniciar el mes de octubre</i>, así da inicio el artículo seguido por una serie de descripciones de igual naturaleza. <i>La ola de crimen no ha disminuido en Juárez, más de 35 homicidios en los primeros 4 días del mes de octubre.</i> Se menciona edades, especialmente cuando se trata de menores, por lo general el nombre de las víctimas, número de muertos, genero, profesión e incluso datos circunstanciales del crimen dando un panorama vasto de los sucesos ocurridos: <i>niña de 9 años, un oficial de policía del sexo femenino y 5 hombres fueron asesinados a causa de un tiroteo en una gasolinera el sábado por la tarde.</i> <i>Laisa Flores Carrillo, y Elvia Lopez de 24 años fueron asesinadas la noche del jueves cuando un hombre armado realizó 31 disparos 31 desde una Dodge Ram 2500. Un hombre, otra mujer y un niño resultaron heridos en el tiroteo. La investigadora forense de la policía del estado de Chihuahua</i></p>
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<p>said that they have arrested a 20 year-old man who is the suspected leader of a <b>kidnapping gang</b>. Ernesto Piñon De La Cruz allegedly ran <b>a gang</b> that goes by his nickname of <b>“El Neto.”</b> Other members of the Netos were arrested Sept. 20 and allegedly told investigators that Piñon ordered, <b>planned and took part in at least 30 kidnappings for ransom</b>. The <b>kidnappers targeted medical professionals, business owners, a judge, a maquiladora manager and even housewives</b>.</p>	<p><b>“El Neto.”; planned and took part in at least 30 kidnappings for ransom; kidnappers targeted medical professionals, business owners, a judge, a maquiladora manager and even housewives.</b></p>	<p><b>Claudia Elizabeth Valdez Reyes de 27 años fue ejecutada con arma de fuego en una banqueta el viernes. Ejecutados en los sanitarios de una gasolinera.</b> Se hace evidente la comparación del mes anterior con el actual revelando cifras de homicidios, <b>septiembre cerro el mes con un saldo no oficial de 300 homicidios mientras que en agosto hubo un saldo de más de 300 homicidios</b>. La lista de crímenes continúa a lo largo del artículo a partir de las generalidades mencionadas, esto nos indica que no conformes con la vasta descripción de estos, introducen explícitamente otra noticia dentro del mismo artículo. La noticia es breve y no precisamente obedece a un seguimiento de la intención inicial del artículo, aunque sí pertenece al tema en cuestión, crimen. <b>“Lider de una banda de secuestradores”</b>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:16</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>51. Favoring Juarez</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (08/10/2009)</p> <p>Here goes <i>City Council favoring Juarez again</i>. I just heard they are in favor of <i>starting light-rail service between the cities</i>. That would be a good thing <i>if there was not the high level of violence in Juarez</i>.</p> <p>But <i>how many Americans would be using it to go there? Isn't it enough that there is a \$6 million bus stop a block away of the Santa Fe Bridge? If I wanted to go to Juarez, which I don't</i>, that would be close enough for me and I'm disabled.</p>	<p><i>Favoring Juarez; City Council favoring Juarez again; starting light-rail service between the cities; if there was not the high level of violence in Juarez; how many Americans would be using it to go there?; Isn't it enough that there is a \$6 million bus stop a block away of the Santa Fe Bridge?; If I wanted to go to Juarez, which I don't.</i></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>A pesar de que el título de este breve artículo transmite una idea positiva a través de los indicadores identificados en él, (<i>Favoreciendo a Juárez</i>), el breve desarrollo del texto nos denota un desinterés y descontento por parte del autor, así como nos despoja de esta posible connotación positiva de sus indicadores. Estos, a lo largo del texto plantean un sarcasmo inherente en su construcción:</p> <p><i>He aquí el ayuntamiento favoreciendo de nuevo a Juárez.</i></p> <p><i>Sería una buena causa si en Juárez no hubiera altos niveles de violencia.</i></p> <p>Se pregunta el autor que <i>cuántos Americanos usarían esta opción propuesta por el ayuntamiento para ir ahí</i> (a Juárez). Así mismo declara con presunción: <i>¿Qué acaso no es suficiente una central de autobuses con un valor de 6 millones de dólares a una cuadra del puente</i></p>

			<p><i>Santa Fe?</i>  <i>Si quisiera ir a Juárez, lo cual no quiero, eso sería lo suficientemente cerca para mí y tengo una discapacidad.</i></p> <p>IF:1                  IN:1                  ID:5</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>52.Juarez killings</b>  <b>Women victims are new aspect of ongoing violence across border</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (15/10/2009)</p> <p><i>Ongoing cartel-related violent in Juarez almost overshadows the murders of hundreds of woman in and around the city during the past decade. Almost, but not quite. The specter has come back to haunt Juarenses with a report that 100 girls and women have been killed there in 2009, with one body being decapitated and left on a street corner. Those 100 deaths – with more than two months left in 2009 – should be yet another imperative for Mexican authorities to do something substantive on quelling the violence.</i> Julia Monarrez Fragoso, a professor in Juarez at the Colegio de la Frontera and author of a book about the women’s murders, said, “It is</p>	<p><i>Juarez killings; Women victims are new aspect of ongoing violence across border; Ongoing cartel-related violent in Juarez almost overshadows the murders of hundreds of woman; 100 girls and women have been killed there; one body being decapitated and left on a street corner; 100 deaths; imperative for Mexican authorities to do something substantive on quelling the violence; “It is</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Las Matanzas de Juárez, mujeres víctimas de una violencia continua. La violencia continua relacionada con el narcotráfico casi opaca las muertes de cientos de mujeres. Cientos de mujeres han sido asesinadas, uno de los cuerpos fue decapitado y abandonado en una esquina. Después de describir esta realidad aterradorante, el autor declara que es imperativo que las autoridades Mexicanas hagan algo sustancial para aplacar la violencia.</i> Esto seguido por una cita aterradora de un editor del periódico Reforma de México, “Las decapitaciones en mujeres son poco comunes, esta suelen ser asociadas con los Zetas”                  A detalle se describen los</p>



<p><i>frightening ... the civil society cannot and should not become accustomed to this kind of violence.”</i>                  Sergio Gonzalez Rodriguez, an editor for Reforma newspaper in Mexico City, raised a frightening thought. <i>“Decapitations of women are rare. Beheadings are associated with the Zetas, enforcers for the Gulf drug cartel, who aligned themselves with the (Carrillo Fuentes) drug cartel in Juarez. Officials have found evident that some Zetas carry out human sacrifice and beheadings in honor of the “Santa muerte.” The Santa muerte cult is a 240ápida240 of the occult, Mexican pagan deities, variations of the Santeria religion and the alleged vision of a witch doctor in Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico. It’s not clear whether the women’s killings are related to the ongoing cartel violence or whether they are something completely separate. What’s clear is that the murders add to the violent reality and reputation of Juarez and add further to the dangers being faced every day by thousands of innocent Juarenses. This is another sign that violence is far out of control in Juarez and that city, state a federal authorities are powerless – or don’t have the will – to stop the bloodletting. And, of course, the violence isn’t limited to</i></p>	<p><i>frightening ... the civil society cannot and should not become accustomed to this kind of violence.”;</i>  <i>Decapitations of women are rare; Beheadings are associated with the Zetas; drug cartel in Juarez; Zetas carry out human sacrifice and beheadings in honor of the “Santa muerte; The Santa muerte cult is a 240ápida240 of the occult, Mexican pagan deities, variations of the Santeria religion and the alleged vision of a witch doctor; the murders add to the violent reality and reputation of Juarez; the dangers being faced every day by thousands of innocent Juarenses; another sign that violence is far out of control in</i></p>		<p>rituales, costumbres y creencias de los Zetas dando al lector un panorama aún más aterrador del contexto en cuestión a través de los siguientes indicadores:  <i>Sacrificios humanos y decapitaciones. La Santa Muerte. Lo oculto, deidades paganas mexicanas y a supuesta visión de un doctor brujo.</i>                  Se retoma el asunto de las mujeres intentando deliberar si este es relacionado con la violencia del narcotráfico o bien, si es un asunto a parte. Señala el autor que <i>“los asesinatos conforman la violenta realidad y reputación de Juárez, así como los peligros a los que se enfrentan miles de juarenses día a día. Este es otro indicador de que la violencia está fuera de control en Juárez y las autoridades federales no tienen ningún poder – o no tienen la voluntad de parar las masacres”.</i>                  Después de tan detallada reflexión acerca de la percepción que se tiene hacia Juárez, México y los mexicanos, el autor cierra el artículo con un recurso expresivo que incitará al lector a hacer su “propia” reflexión, preguntas retóricas.</p>
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<p><i>Juarez.</i>  <i>When is something going to be done? And who's going to do it?</i></p>	<p><i>Juarez; that city, state a federal authorities are powerless - or don't have the will – to stop the bloodletting; of course, the violence isn't limited to Juarez; When is something going to be done? And who's going to do it?.</i></p>		<p><i>“¿Cuándo se hará algo? Y ¿Quién lo hará?”.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:20</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>53. 5 killings already tallied in November</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (03/11/2009)</p> <p>There were at least <i>five homicides in Juárez</i> on Sunday as the month of November began. Chihuahua state police said that among the dead was an unidentified man, 35-40 years old, with <i>multiple stab wounds found floating in a sewage canal in the village of Caseta, across the border from Fabens in the Valley of Juárez.</i></p> <p>In a separate case, an <i>unidentified woman, 30-35 years old, was shot and killed</i> around 2 a.m. Sunday in downtown Juárez near Pablo Lopez and Actinio streets.</p>	<p><i>5 killings already tallied in November; five homicides in Juárez; multiple stab wounds found floating in a sewage canal in the village of Caseta, across the border from Fabens in the Valley of Juárez; unidentified woman, 30-35 years old, was shot and killed.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>5 homicidios registrados en noviembre en Juárez. Entre los muertos, fue encontrado un hombre no identificado, flotando en un canal de aguas negras, con apuñaladas múltiples.</i> Los indicadores identificados detallan un contexto de horror y por ende abrumador. Introduce otra noticia en el mismo artículo como una noticia aislada pero perteneciente al mismo tema, violencia. El artículo es breve y podemos inferir que la intención del mismo no pretende ir más allá del plantear un contexto cotidiano y habitual de la ciudad vecina.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0</p>

			ID:4  Subcategoría: Desfavorable
<p><b>54. Juarez violence emerging worry</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (04/10/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO.- Even though <i>the vast majority of El Pasoans say they have not been personally affected by the crime</i> that has been strangling Juarez for more than a year, <i>they do feel threatened by it.</i> [...] An <i>El Paso Times</i> poll suggests that <i>fear in El Paso has increased as a drug cartel war in Juarez has worn on</i> since January 2008 and includes <i>grisly mutilations, and daily shootings and massacres in bars</i>, drug rehab centers and restaurants that have left <i>more than 3,300 dead.</i></p> <p>The poll, conducted Sept. 28 by The Reuel Group, found that 80 percent of respondents had not been personally affected by the <i>crime in Juarez</i>, but <i>60 percent said they still felt threatened.</i></p> <p>[...] El Paso Mayor John Cook said the poll matches what he hears from constituents. “It certainly justified what I felt all along” [...] Law enforcement officials maintain that <i>there has not been an</i></p>	<p><i>Juarez violence emerging worry; the vast majority of El Pasoans say they have not been personally affected by the crime; they do feel threatened by it; fear in El Paso has increased as a drug cartel war in Juarez has worn on; grisly mutilations; daily shootings and massacres in bars; more than 3,300 dead; crime in Juarez; 60 percent said they still felt threatened; there has not been an increase in violence in El Paso despite two high-profile cartel cases this year; taken by</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Surge preocupación con la violencia de Juárez. La mayoría de los paseños afirman que no han sido afectados por el periodo de violencia que ha sufrido Juárez por más de un año pero sí se sienten amenazados. Una encuesta de El Paso Times sugiere que el temor en la ciudad de El Paso ha incrementado debido a la guerra del cártel de las drogas. Los siguientes indicadores detallan el panorama que se vive en la ciudad de Juárez, proporciona descripciones crudas, estadísticas y una constante comparación entre las 2 ciudades, evidentemente denotando superioridad por parte de la ciudad estadounidense. Espeluznantes mutilaciones, tiroteos diarios, masacres en bares, más de 3,300 muertos. No se ha reportado un incremento de violencia en El Paso. Un hombre fue secuestrado de su casa de clase media en la</i></p>

<p><i>increase in violence in El Paso despite two high-profile cartel cases this year. [...] On Sept. 3, Sergio Saucedo was taken by gunmen from his middle-class home in Horizon City in a daytime abduction seen by several witnesses, including children on a school bus. Saucedo was later found dead in Juarez with his hands cut off. There have been no arrests. [...] Manuel Rico Jr., the town's interim police chief, said that since the episode, residents have been more willing to report suspicious vehicles and people. "We, as a police department, are doing everything we can to make people feel safe," Rico said. "Are they going to be a little scared? Yes. The border is right across the street." It is a border El Pasoans are increasingly unwilling to cross because of the murders, other crimes and other factors.</i></p> <p><i>In 2007, an El Paso Times poll found that about 44 percent of El Pasoans visited Juarez at least once a year. This latest poll found that more than 80 percent of El Pasoans had no plans to visit Juarez through the end of 2009. University of as at El Paso sociology Professor Theodore Curry said the threat El Pasoans feel is real. "It's a feeling that the violence can seep across the border at any time," he said. "There is a conventional wisdom that it will stay in</i></p>	<p><i>gunmen from his middle-class home; found dead in Juarez with his hands cut off; The border is right across the street; a border El Pasoans are increasingly unwilling to cross because of the murders, other crimes and other factors; 44 percent of El Pasoans visited Juarez at least once a year; latest poll found that more than 80 percent of El Pasoans had no plans to visit Juarez; the threat El Pasoans feel is real; "a feeling that the violence can seep across the border at any time"; possibility that they can come over here when they want"; cartels have shown they can cross over anytime they want; family ties, business ties and cultural</i></p>		<p><i>ciudad de Horizon, TX y después fue encontrado en Juárez con las manos amputadas. La línea fronteriza está a la vuelta de la esquina, una línea que los paseños se rehúsan a cruzar por los asesinatos, las muertes, otros crímenes y otros factores. Más del 80 por ciento de los paseños no tienen planes de visitar Juárez. La amenaza que sienten los paseños es real, es una sensación de que la violencia se puede filtrar por la frontera en cualquier momento. Existe una posibilidad de que vengan aquí cuando lo deseen, los cárteles han demostrado que pueden cruzar cuantas veces quieran. Aunque la violencia en Juárez no salga de Juárez, la imagen de El Paso se ve afectada especialmente por la descripción de los medios nacionales como "La violencia en la frontera". Personas de otras partes del país perciben El Paso como una ciudad violenta a pesar de la baja incidencia criminal. Se hace explícita la comparación de la incidencia de crímenes mencionando</i></p>
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<p>Juarez, but there is a possibility that they can come over here when they want, and they just haven't. But the cartels have shown they can cross over anytime they want.”</p> <p>[...] “The maquiladoras keep working. The tourism we see is business tourism. Also here on the border, there are a lot of family ties, business ties and cultural ties that go across the border.” Even if the violence is contained to Mexico, it still affects how El Paso is viewed, especially through the national media's description of the situation as “border violence.”</p> <p>El Paso District Attorney Jaime Esparza said people from other parts of the country often have a perception El Paso is violent despite the city's low crime rate. “I had an individual ask me if I have a (body) guard because of the violence in Juarez, which I do not,” Esparza said.</p> <p>There have been nine murders in the city of El Paso this – year. There have been about 1,700 in Juarez [...] “Some people are taking advantage of what is happening in Juarez to make it appear that the border is not safe,” Esparza said. [...] The Times poll found that about 57 percent of El Pasoans said they would feel safer with Texas Rangers on the border. [...]</p>	<p>ties that go across the border; .” Even if the violence is contained to Mexico, it still affects how El Paso is viewed, especially through the national media's description of the situation as “border violence.”; people from other parts of the country often have a perception El Paso is violent despite the city's low crime rate; nine murders in the city of El Paso, about 1,700 in Juarez; “Some people are taking advantage of what is happening in Juarez to make it appear that the border is not safe,”; 57 percent of El Pasoans said they would feel safer with Texas Rangers on the border.</p>		<p>que se han registrado 9 asesinatos en la ciudad de El paso, mientras que en Juárez, se han registrado cerca de 1,700, reafirmando que el contexto descrito a lo largo del artículo les es por mucho, ajeno.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:26</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>55. Shootings at Juárez bars leave 7 dead</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (10/11/2009)</p> <p><i>Seven people were shot dead and a woman was wounded during attacks at three different Juárez bars last weekend. [...] The bodies of three men who may have been tortured before they were killed were discovered in various parts of Juárez. All told, more than 3,700 people have died in Juárez's drug war since it began in January 2008. The bar shootings occurred a little more than five hours apart. [...] Police recovered at least 20 shell casings from four different handguns.</i></p> <p>More than three hours later, assailants fired at least seven rounds at the Ghost Bar [...]</p>	<p><i>Shootings at Juárez bars leave 7 dead; Seven people were shot dead; woman was wounded during attacks at three different Juárez bars; bodies of three men tortured before they were killed in various parts of Juárez; more than 3,700 people have died in Juárez's drug war; bar shootings; 20 shell casings from four different handgun.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Deja 7 muertos tiroteos en bares de Juárez.</i> El título da la bienvenida al lector contextualizándolo de inmediato con la realidad que vive la ciudad de Juárez. A lo largo del breve artículo aparecen imágenes aún más detalladas y matizando cada enunciado con indicadores generalmente negativos:</p> <p><i>Los cuerpos de 3 hombres, quienes pudieron haber sido torturados antes de ser asesinados, fueron encontrados en varios lugares de Juárez. Más de 3,700 personas han perdido la vida a causa de la guerra del narcotráfico.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>56. U.N. in Juárez Frightened businessmen want help</b>                  Página 9 / Sección: B                  (13/11/2009)</p> <p>If nothing else, frightened and</p>	<p><i>U.N. in Juárez Frightened businessmen want help; we</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Describe el artículo la desesperación con la que empresarios de Juárez se dirigen al gobierno federal mexicano. Así mismo se expresa que tal acción es un insulto para</p>



<p>fed-up Juárez business groups have sent a strong message to Mexico City – <i>we want the U.N.!</i></p> <p>That should be an insult to any federal government. But <i>it’s clear that Mexican police and army troops have done little to stop thousands of drug-cartel massacres.</i> “We have seen the U.N. peacekeepers enter other countries that have a lot fewer problems that we have,” Juárez business leader Daniel Murguia told The Associated Press. <i>“There is a lot of extortions and robberies of businesses.</i> Many businesses are closing.” It was reported this week that <i>one businessman was killed and his building burned down</i> when he refused to pay <i>246ápida246on money.</i> Some are calling Juárez <i>the most violent city in the world as 1,600 were killed last year and nearly 2,000 so far this year.</i> The government has sent <i>more than 5,000 troops to our neighboring city.</i> But the <i>violence only escalates as cartels fight for control of the drug market.</i> With the <i>lack of law and order,</i> other criminal enterprises have opened up. Recently, a major car-theft ring in El Paso was tied to the violence.</p> <p>Now the <i>business groups will officially ask the Mexican government and the Inter American Human Rights Commission to request United Nations help.</i> Soledad</p>	<p><i>want the U.N.!</i>; <i>it’s clear that Mexican police and army troops have done little to stop thousands of drug-cartel massacres;</i> <i>“There is a lot of extortions and robberies of Businesses; one businessman was killed and his building burned down;</i> <i>246ápida246on money; the most violent city in the world; 1,600 were killed, last year and nearly 2,000 so far this year; more than 5,000 troops to our neighboring city; violence only escalates as cartels fight for control of the drug market; lack of law and order; business groups will officially ask the Mexican government and the Inter American Human Rights Commission to request United Nations help; If Mexico City</i></p>		<p>cualquier gobierno federal aunque justifica el hecho afirmando que <i>queda claro que la policía mexicana y las fuerzas armadas han contribuido poco para combatir las miles de masacres del cártel de la droga.</i></p> <p><i>Se indica que existe un sin número de robos y extorciones a negocios</i> y se comenta el caso de <i>un hombre de negocios quien fue asesinado y su edificio quemado por el hecho de reusarse a la extorción.</i></p> <p>Se menciona que <i>“algunos” llaman a Juárez, la ciudad más violenta del mundo puesto que 1,600 personas fueron asesinadas el año pasado y cerca de 2,000 en el año en curso.</i></p> <p>Se afirma que <i>el gobierno ha enviado más de 5,000 tropas a la ciudad vecina (Juárez), pero la violencia va subiendo de escala mientras los cárteles continúan peleando por el mercado de la droga.</i> Se asevera <i>una falta de ley y orden</i> en donde se da lugar a otro tipo de crímenes y retoma el tema de los empresarios argumentando que estos, <i>solicitarán al gobierno mexicano y a la</i></p>
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<p>Maynez, representing Juárez maquiladoras, told the AP “... We know they (U.N. peacekeepers) are the army of peace, so we could use not only the strategies they have developed in other countries ... but they also have technology.” The request for U.N. presence is a natural. The Juárez business community is a strong voice. <i>If Mexico City cannot bring law and order to one of its largest cities, let it be embarrassed, but let it ask for help from the U.N. Violence must not be allowed to rule.</i></p>	<p><i>cannot bring law and order to one of its largest cities, let it be embarrassed; Violence must not be allowed to rule.</i></p>		<p><i>comisión de derechos humanos la ayuda de las Naciones Unidas. Si México no puede mantener la ley y el orden en una de sus más grandes ciudades, que se avergüence, pero que pida ayuda a las Naciones Unidas. No se debe permitir que la violencia gobierne.</i></p> <p>Podemos deducir que los ejemplos proporcionados denotan la intención de descalificar y poner en evidencia la incompetencia del gobierno mexicano para resolver dichos conflictos internos, se hace explícito a lo largo del artículo la fallida participación de las autoridades mexicanas con ejemplos específicos que no hacen más que proyectar una realidad social decadente.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:14</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><b>57. Girls found slain in Juárez home were convicted killer's daughters</b>                  Página 2 / Sección: B                  (18/11/2009)</p> <p>The two Juárez teenage girls whose <i>bodies were burned after they were killed</i> last week were <i>daughters of a man convicted of killing several women in the border city</i>, authorities confirmed.</p> <p>The girls, Maria Concepción Guardado Flores, 15, and Maria Guadalupe Guardado Flores, 14, were daughters of Manuel "Tolteca" Guardado Marquez, a former bus driver who was arrested in 1999 after he <i>attempted to sexually assault a 14-year-old passenger and maquiladora worker</i>.</p> <p>Chihuahua state authorities accused him and four other men of killing women for Abdel Latif Sharif Sharif, who was a prime suspect in a string of <i>women's murders</i>.</p> <p>Later, Guardado Marquez and the other suspects told the news media that they confessed to the murders and implicated Sharif only because they were <i>tortured</i>.</p> <p>The authorities did not present any evidence that linked them to <i>the slayings</i>.</p> <p>Guardado Marquez and three of the other four suspects remain imprisoned. Sharif, who also denied the allegations, died in 2006 in a</p>	<p><i>Girls found slain in Juárez home; were convicted killer's daughters; bodies were burned after they were killed; daughters of a man convicted of killing several women in the border city; attempted to sexually assault a 14-year-old passenger and maquiladora worker; women's murders; tortured; the slayings; Police have not given a motive for the slayings of the two girls who were shot to death.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p><i>Se encontraron los cuerpos calcinados de dos adolescentes de Juárez. Las menores eran hijas de un hombre procesado por el asesinato de varias mujeres en la ciudad fronteriza.</i> El padre de las jóvenes había sido arrestado al intentar <i>atacar sexualmente a una joven de 14 años</i>. Se describe el proceso jurídico del padre de las jóvenes y se hace hincapié en el posible vínculo con el <i>asesinato de varias otras mujeres</i>. Se señala que <i>la policía no proporciono el móvil del asesinato de las menores quienes fueron ejecutadas por herida de bala para después ser calcinadas</i>.</p> <p>El artículo proporciona datos específicos tanto de los criminales como de las víctimas, nombre completo, edades, profesión e incluso descripciones circunstanciales. La información es por demás abrumadora dada la naturaleza de los hechos relatados.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:</p>
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<p>Chihuahua City prison.  <i>Police have not given a motive for the slayings of the two girls who were shot to death</i>                  Friday. The teenagers were living with a friend in San Isidro, a Valle de Juárez community east of the city.</p>			<p>Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>58. Taco Tote owners' kin slain in Juarez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (19/11/2009)</p> <p><i>The violence in Juarez claimed the life of a member of a prominent El Paso business family.</i>                  Rocío Casandra Heras Caballero, 27, related to owners of El Taco Tote, and her cousin, Humberto Caballero Moreno, 25, were killed earlier this month at La Cantera entertainment district, which <i>used to be known as the safest place to have fun in Juárez.</i>                  Just two months ago, club managers and locals described La Cantera, on Tomas Fernandez Boulevard, as the place to spend the nights on weekends because of its enclosed design and high security.                  But all that changed on Oct. 8 when <i>a group of gunmen entered the Ghost bar at about 2 a.m. and opened fire at the table</i> where Heras and Caballero were sitting with a group of friends. Heras and Caballero were slain, while an unidentified woman in her 20s</p>	<p><i>Taco Tote owners' kin slain in Juarez; The violence in Juarez claimed the life of a member of a prominent El Paso business family; used to be known as the safest place to have fun in Juárez; a group of gunmen entered the Ghost bar and opened fire at the table; found dead with gunshot wounds to the left side of her chest; found with several gunshot wounds to his legs, chest and face; seven shell casings were found at the scene; first victims to be killed in the popular</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se describe el <i>asesinato de una mujer</i>, miembro de una <i>prominente familia de El Paso, dueños del restaurante Taco Tote</i>. Este fue el <i>primer homicidio sucedido en la que se consideraba como la zona de esparcimiento más segura en Juárez.</i> Se describe que los <i>asesinos entraron al bar Ghost y abrieron fuego en la mesa</i> donde se encontraban las víctimas, quienes <i>recibieron disparos en el pecho, piernas y cara.</i> Se encontraron <i>siete casquillos percutidos.</i></p> <p>Transmite una imagen de inseguridad, ya que incluso la zona considerada la más segura sufrió los estragos de la violencia.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:8</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>

<p>was wounded.                  When police arrived, Heras was <i>found dead with gunshot wounds to the left side of her chest</i>, while Caballero's body was <i>found with several gunshot wounds to his legs, chest and face</i>, Chihuahua state police said. At least <i>seven shell casings were found at the scene</i>, according to police. Heras and Caballero become the <i>first victims to be killed in the popular entertainment district</i>. [...]</p>	<p><i>entertainment district.</i></p>		
<p><b>59. Violence grips campuses Juarez students, teachers fight fear to attend classes</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (14/12/2009)</p> <p>JUAREZ – <i>They live in constant fear. They feel powerless</i>. But life must go on. As the <i>violence escalates around them and touches their lives</i>, students at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez say they remain focused on their studies <i>despite the savage war between ruthless drug cartels</i>. The unrelenting war has <i>claimed the lives of more than 2,400 people</i> this year, making <i>Juarez one of the deadliest cities in the world</i>. <i>Several university students and professors have fallen victim to sicarios, or hit men. Many women college students have simply disappeared. More and more students witness shootings, assaults</i></p>	<p><i>Violence grips campuses Juarez students; teachers fight fear to attend classes; They live in constant fear; They feel powerless; violence escalates around them and touches their lives; despite the savage war between ruthless drug cartels; claimed the lives of more than 2,400 people; Juarez one of the deadliest cities in the world; Several university students and professors have</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>De acuerdo con este artículo, <i>los estudiantes de la Universidad Autónoma de Juárez viven en un constante miedo, se sienten indefensos ante la violencia que crece a su alrededor y trastoca sus vidas</i>. Se menciona que los estudiantes siguen adelante, <i>a pesar de la guerra salvaje entre los despiadados cárteles del narcotráfico</i>. El 2009 y sus más de 2,400 homicidios han convertido a la ciudad de <i>Juárez en una de las ciudades más peligrosas del mundo</i>, donde una <i>gran cantidad de profesores y estudiantes universitarios han sido víctimas de sicarios o asaltantes</i>, donde <i>muchas mujeres han simplemente desaparecido</i>, donde</p>

<p><i>and kidnappings, and hear about their friends and family members facing extortion.</i> Some even become victims and consider them <i>lucky to have survived the ordeal.</i> Araceli Ramirez, 19, an odontology student, considers her fortunate. She was <i>recently attacked and robbed in front of her house</i> by a male assailant. The man was arrested but she will never forget the <i>feeling of hopelessness.</i> “<i>You can’t call for help. You can’t move. You can’t do anything because they threaten your life,</i>” said Ramirez. “What you have to do is do what they tell you and that’s it. It’s sad. <i>You get a feeling of desperation.</i>” Ramirez (...) said <i>college life has drastically changed.</i> She can’t leave her house without thinking there is a possibility she might not return home, even when she’s going to school.</p>	<p><i>fallen victim to sicarios, or hit men; Many women college students have simply disappeared; More and more students witness shootings, assaults and kidnappings, and hear about their friends and family members facing extortion; lucky to have survived the ordeal; recently attacked and robbed in front of her house; feeling of hopelessness; “You can’t call for help. You can’t move; You can’t do anything because they threaten your life,” You get a feeling of desperation; college life has drastically changed.</i></p>		<p><i>cada vez más alumnos son testigos de tiroteos, secuestros, asaltos y saben de extorsiones hacia sus familiares y amigos,</i> sintiéndose <i>afortunados de haber sobrevivido a esta terrible experiencia.</i> Se relata el caso de una joven que <i>fue asaltada frente a su casa,</i> pero el <i>sentimiento de desesperanza</i> no la abandona y afirma “<i>no puedes pedir ayuda, no puedes moverte, no puedes hacer nada porque amenazan tu vida, te sientes desesperada y mi vida ha cambiado drásticamente</i>”. Se refleja una perspectiva más personal, a través de los ojos de las víctimas, donde se destacan la impotencia y la desesperanza.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:25</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>60. Mexico rebuke: Women’s murders unsolved</b>                  Página 5 / Sección: B                  (15/12/2009)</p> <p><i>Mexico says it accepts a high</i></p>	<p><i>Mexico rebuke: Women’s murders unsolved; Mexico says it</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se menciona que <i>México aceptó la desaprobación de la Suprema Corte por la manera en la que ha manejado los brutales asesinatos de jóvenes</i></p>

<p><i>court's condemnation for its handling of brutal murders of young women; its government accepts being shamed. It sounds like a proper rebuke. But now what?</i></p> <p>It's not like this condemnation by the Interamerican Court of Human Rights can do much other than <i>embarrass Mexico for its lack of diligence</i>. And since <i>Mexico's lack of diligence goes back some two decades</i>, what's to make the government start being diligent in solving Juarez murders now? Books have been written. Movies and documentaries have been produced. <i>And women continue to be killed by ... nobody seems to know</i>. Either that or <i>some public entity is sweeping a lot of crime under a rug</i>.</p> <p>Confounding the situation of <i>virtual killing fields in Juarez is the mob-style war between two Mexican drug cartels</i>. There have been some <i>4,000 murders in Juarez</i> since January 2008. Both <i>men and women have been found slain, mob-style</i>. [...] <i>Some 4,000-plus troops in Juarez have done little to stem the battle for control of the drug trade</i>. So <i>Mexico gets a public rebuke</i>. The court has found <i>irregularities</i> in the probes of <i>three specific murders</i>, and that <i>evidence</i> in those three cases <i>was mishandled ... and even that innocent people were coerced into confessing</i>.</p>	<p><i>accepts a high court's condemnation for its handling of brutal murders of young women; government accepts being shamed; It sounds like a proper rebuke. But now what?; embarrass Mexico for its lack of diligence; Mexico's lack of diligence goes back some two decades; And women continue to be killed by ... nobody seems to know; some public entity is sweeping a lot of crime under a rug; virtual killing fields in Juarez is the mob-style war between two Mexican drug cartels; 4,000 murders in Juarez; men and women have been found slain, mob-style; 4,000-plus troops in Juarez have done little</i></p>		<p><i>mujeres, el gobierno acepta la vergüenza y el reproche recibido, pero ¿ahora qué?</i></p> <p><i>La falta de diligencia de México en este tema data de al menos dos décadas y las mujeres continúan siendo asesinadas por...nadie parece saber quién</i>.</p> <p>El artículo hace hincapié en la incapacidad del gobierno de México para investigar estos crímenes y llegar a una apropiada conclusión, lo que influye negativamente en la imagen del país, tanto interna como internacionalmente. Señala que pareciera que <i>una entidad pública está escondiendo una gran cantidad de crimen bajo la alfombra</i>, aduciendo la falta de interés o la clara intención de encubrirlos.</p> <p>Se detallan indicadores de violencia y crimen como: <i>virtuales campos de muerte; guerra de mafias; cárteles del narcotráfico; 4,000 homicidios en Juárez; hombres y mujeres ejecutados al estilo de la mafia; irregularidades; evidencia mal manejada; inocentes obligados a confesar</i>.</p> <p>Asimismo, señala que <i>México no tiene la</i></p>
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<p>Basically this court, based in San Jose, Costa Rica, has “ruled” what persons on both sides of the border have been saying for years: <i>Mexico just doesn’t have the expertise, or maybe it’s the will, to solve the cases of many hundreds of murdered women.</i></p> <p>And the court says, too, that <i>Mexico also fails to deliver justice to victims families.</i> People who live here already knew that, too. So this court has decreed Mexico should pay \$800,000 in compensation to the families of the three specific victims found in a 2001 “cotton field” slaying. <i>Justice for three? Certainly nothing near justice for all. Mexico deserves this black mark on its name.</i></p>	<p><i>to stem the battle for control of the drug trade; Mexico gets a public Rebuke; irregularities; three specific murders; evidence was mishandled ... and even that innocent people were coerced into confessing; Mexico just doesn’t have the expertise, or maybe it’s the will, to solve the cases of many hundreds of murdered women; Mexico also fails to deliver justice to victims families; Justice for three? Certainly nothing near justice for all; Mexico deserves this black mark on its name.</i></p>		<p><i>experiencia o la voluntad para resolver los casos de varios cientos de mujeres asesinadas,</i> lo que sugiere una falta de interés o de capacidad.</p> <p>Concluye que <i>México fracasó en llevar justicia a las manos de las familias de las víctimas; ¿justicia para tres? Más bien justicia para nadie; México merece un punto malo en su nombre,</i> demostrando la inhabilidad del país para impartir justicia.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:21</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>61. 6 family members found shot to death in Chihuahua</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (27/12/2009)</p> <p>Prosecutors in the Mexican state of Chihuahua say they found the <i>bullet-riddled bodies of six members of a family in</i></p>	<p><i>6 family members found shot to death in Chihuahua; bullet-riddled</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se menciona el hallazgo de 6 cuerpos perteneciente a miembros de una familia mexicana en un área montañosa de Chihuahua. Entre los detalles se destaca que las víctimas presentaban numerosos disparos en</p>



<p><i>a mountainous area.</i>                  No motive was given for the killing, but <i>drug trafficking, illegal logging and drug cultivation are all common in the northern region.</i>                  State prosecutors' spokesman Eduardo Esparza says the victims are men between the ages of 45 and 55, and all from the same family.                  He said <i>the bodies were found late Friday near a dirt road.</i>                  [...]</p>	<p><i>bodies of six members of a family in a mountainous area; drug trafficking, illegal logging and drug cultivation; all common in the northern region; the bodies were found late Friday near a dirt road.</i></p>		<p>todo el cuerpo y fueron encontrados cerca de un camino de terracería. Aunque las autoridades no conocen el móvil del crimen, se sabe que en esta región el <i>narcotráfico, el cultivo de droga y la tala ilegal</i> son actividades cotidianas.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>62. New officials named to state, regional posts</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (27/12/2009)</p> <p>Mexican army Brig. Gen. Roberto Dawe Gonzalez recently was appointed to head the Chihuahua regional Agencia Federal Investigativa (Federal Investigative Agency). Among other things, the office works with federal prosecutors who <i>deal with organized crime and drug-trafficking cases.</i>                  Another change is the appointment of Aurora De la Mora Alvarado, who will become the new regional director of the Mexican attorney general's office (PGR) in Juarez next month. She will replace Hector Garcia, who will be transferred</p>	<p><i>deal with organized crime and drug-trafficking cases; to discuss strategies aimed at curbing violence in Juarez.</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>Se designó un nuevo titular de la <i>Agencia Federal Investigativa en la región de Chihuahua</i>, misma que <i>se ocupa de los casos concernientes al crimen organizado y el narcotráfico.</i>                  Se menciona también que se discutieron <i>diferentes estrategias para frenar la violencia en Juárez.</i></p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:2</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>

<p>to another city in Mexico. The appointments were announced after Mexican Attorney General Arturo Chavez Chavez met earlier this month with state officials in Chihuahua City <i>to discuss strategies aimed at curbing violence in Juarez.</i></p>			
<p><b>63. Juarez aside, El Paso's "been great"</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (31/12/2009)</p> <p>EL PASO – University of Oklahoma football fans and school officials have been out in force around El Paso this week. Sooner fans said it's hogwash what media reports and gossip back home have been saying: <i>El Paso isn't a safe place to visit because of its proximity to Juarez and the drug-related violence there.</i></p> <p>"Away from here, what you hear is <i>El Paso is next to Juarez and Juarez has all sorts of problems,</i>" said Glen Buecker, a graduate assistant in charge of the Oklahoma band's percussion unit. "It's been great," Buecker said. "The bowl people have been great; the hotel people have been great. Everyone is extremely nice. We're happy to be here." Buecker also pointed to <i>a recent national study that rated El Paso as the second-safest big city in the country.</i> [...]</p> <p>A front-page article in The Oklahoman newspaper earlier</p>	<p><i>Juarez aside, El Paso's "been great"; El Paso isn't a safe place to visit because of its proximity to Juarez and the drug-related violence there; El Paso is next to Juarez and Juarez has all sorts of problems; a recent national study that rated El Paso as the second-safest big city in the country; many Oklahoma fans were scared of coming to El Paso because of the drug-cartel violence across the border in Juarez; an easy misconception</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>El encabezado afirma que <i>a excepción de Juárez, El Paso "ha estado muy bien"</i>, afirmación que denota la marcada relación entre las dos ciudades, pero al mismo tiempo insinúa que lo que pasa en Juárez afecta directamente a la imagen de El Paso. Existen reportes y rumores en diversos medios donde afirman que <i>"el Paso no es un lugar seguro por su cercanía con Juárez y la violencia relacionada con el narcotráfico que ahí impera"</i>, pero por otro lado, en un <i>estudio nacional se le catalogó como la segunda ciudad más segura en el país.</i> Asimismo se describe que turistas de otras partes de Estados Unidos <i>"temían venir a El Paso por la violencia en Juárez"</i> y el artículo afirma que esto no es verdad, que El Paso es una ciudad segura y amistosa. Se concluye afirmando <i>"mientras no</i></p>



<p>this month said <i>many Oklahoma fans were scared of coming to El Paso because of the drug-cartel violence across the border in Juarez.</i> City Rep. Steve Ortega said that's <i>an easy misconception to have, but the reality is that El Paso is a safe and friendly city.</i> Bill Blaziek, general manager of the El Paso Convention &amp; Visitors Bureau, said Oklahoma brought a large contingent of fans, band members and school officials to El Paso <i>despite some negative pregame publicity.</i> [...] Eric Powell of Norman, Okla., said he's felt safe and welcome since he arrived. "It's been really nice," Powell said. Powell <i>said there were reports on the news back home about border violence, but it didn't really keep fans from coming to the game. "As long as you don't cross (the border), you'll be all right,"</i> he said. [...] "We've been here before," Randy Hurst said. "We've always felt safe." [...]</p>	<p><i>to have, but the reality is that El Paso is a safe and friendly city; despite some negative pregame publicity; said there were reports on the news back home about border violence, but it didn't really keep fans from coming to the game; "As long as you don't cross (the border), you'll be all right,".</i></p>		<p><i>cruces la frontera todo estará bien",</i> enfatizando la peligrosidad de Juárez y la superioridad de El Paso en cuestión de seguridad.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
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**Tabla 10. Interpretación de indicadores en los artículos en el periodo 2009-2010. Elaboración propia.**

14.3. Periodo C: *El Paso Times* 1 de enero de 2014 - 1 de enero de 2015

Fragmento del artículo donde aparecen los indicadores	Indicadores	Unidad Temática	Interpretación del artículo y subcategoría a la que pertenece (Favorable, Neutra, Desfavorable)
<p>1. <i>Juarez falls to No. 37 on world's most violent cities list</i>                      Página 1 / Sección: A                      (16/01/2014)</p> <p>Juarez has fallen to No. 37 out of the 50 most violent cities ranked by Security, Justice and Peace Organization in its report today. <i>Chihuahua City, ranked at No. 21, is considered more violent than the city across the border from El Paso</i>, which recently was ranked by a different organization as the <i>safest city in the United States among cities of its size. Chihuahua City</i>, capital of the state of Chihuahua, has 855,995 residents, and with 429 homicides in 2012 had a homicide rate of 50.12 per each 100,000 population. The rankings by the Mexico City-based nonprofit research organization for violent cities are based on homicides for 2013. <i>Juarez</i>, with 1.3 million residents, reported 505 homicides in 2012 and 37. 59 homicides per each 100,000 of population. <i>The Mexican border city of Juarez held the first place</i> when it comes in homicides in the years 2008, 2009 y 2010, the No. 2 spot in</p>	<p><i>Juarez falls to No. 37 on world's most violent cities list; 37 out of the 50 most violent cities ranked by Security, Justice and Peace Organization; Chihuahua City, ranked at No. 21, is considered more violent than the city across the border from El Paso; El Paso recently ranked safest city in the United States among cities of its size; Chihuahua City with 429 homicides, homicide rate of 50.12 per each 100,000 population; Juarez reported 505 homicides in 2012 and 37. 59 homicides</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se señala que <i>Juárez</i> cayó al número 37 en la lista de las 50 ciudades más violentas por la Organización de Seguridad, Paz y Justicia en el 2013-2014. <i>Chihuahua tiene el puesto 21</i> en la misma lista y la ciudad de <i>El Paso</i> se encumbra como <i>la ciudad más segura de los Estados Unidos</i> entre ciudades de tamaño similar. Se mencionan estadísticas de asesinatos en el 2012, donde Chihuahua tuvo 429 homicidios, dando un índice de 50.12 personas asesinadas por cada 100,000 habitantes. Juárez obtuvo el 1<sup>er</sup> lugar en dicha lista durante 3 años consecutivos (2008, 2009 y 2010), en el 2011 obtuvo el 2<sup>o</sup> lugar y cayó al 19<sup>o</sup> puesto para el 2012 al reportar 940 homicidios, marcando un índice de 112.80 por cada 100,000 habitantes. Otras ciudades señaladas como peligrosas debido a la violencia son <i>Culiacán</i> (54.57); <i>Keep</i> (54.24);</p>

<p>2011 and number 19 in 2012. <i>Acapulco, a popular tourist destination, reported 940 homicides or 112.80 per each 100,000 of population.</i> The most violent city according to Security, Justice and Peace was San Pedro Sula in Honduras, 1,411 homicides in 2012 or 187.14 per each 100,000 of population. The city has 753,990 people living in it. Other Mexican cities in the list of 50 and their <i>homicide rates include Culiacan (54.57); Keep (54.24); Victoria (49.22); Nuevo Laredo (42.90); Cuernavaca (34.91); and Tijuana (32.50).</i></p>	<p><i>per each 100,000 of population; The Mexican border city of Juarez held the first place in homicides; Acapulco, a popular tourist destination, reported 940 homicides or 112.80 per each 100,000 of population; homicide rates include Culiacan (54.57); Keep (54.24); Victoria (49.22); Nuevo Laredo (42.90); Cuernavaca (34.91); and Tijuana (32.50).</i></p>		<p><i>Victoria (49.22); Nuevo Laredo (42.90); Cuernavaca (34.91); y Tijuana (32.50).</i></p> <p>Todos estos indicadores destacan la violencia que ha imperado en México y que tuvo su mayor auge durante los años 2008-2011. Asimismo se hace innegable la necesidad del autor del artículo por evidenciar la gran cantidad de homicidios que se suscitaron, lo que contribuye a la imagen negativa del país y de estas ciudades en particular.</p> <p>IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:9</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>2. Three die from flu in Chihuahua, including one in Juarez</b> Sección: A (18/01/2014)</p> <p>Three people have died from flu complications in the state of Chihuahua, including one in Juarez, Mexican federal health officials said in a statement Friday. <i>Two of the flu-related deaths occurred in 2013 and one occurred this year,</i> officials</p>	<p><i>Three die from flu in Chihuahua, including one in Juarez; Two of the flu-related deaths occurred in 2013 and one occurred this year; Nationally, Mexico reported 126 deaths in</i></p>	Salud	<p>El artículo señala en el título que tres muertes reportadas en las ciudades de Chihuahua y Juárez fueron a causa del virus de la influenza AH1N1. El autor confunde al lector, ya que más adelante menciona que en 2 de los casos los pacientes eran personas de avanzada edad con enfermedades crónico-degenerativas, las cuales obviamente</p>

<p>said.                  Among the confirmed AH1N1 flu virus cases was that of an 83-year-old woman who died at a clinic in Juarez. Officials said she also suffered from diabetes and high-blood pressure.                  The second death involved a 29-year-old man with heart disease who died at a hospital in Chihuahua City. [...] <b><i>Nationally, Mexico reported 126 deaths in 2013 associated with the AH1N1 flu virus, with the most deaths in the states of Jalisco (12), Guerrero and the State of Mexico (each 10) and two in Chihuahua state,</i></b> according to Mexican federal health authorities.                  Between Jan. 1 and Jan. 16, <b><i>Mexico reported 556 flu cases and 32 deaths.</i></b>                  Health Secretary Dr. Basilio Idefonso Barrios Salas said no extraordinary health measures are required yet at this stage of the flu season. He encouraged the public to get the flu vaccine and to practice good hygiene to prevent the spread of the virus.</p>	<p><b><i>2013 associated with the AH1N1 flu virus; the most deaths in the states of Jalisco (12), Guerrero and the State of Mexico (each 10) and two in Chihuahua state; Mexico reported 556 flu cases and 32 deaths.</i></b></p>		<p>contribuyeron con el cuadro de peligrosidad del virus de la influenza. A pesar de lo aparentemente neutral que pudiera parecer, solamente leer el título del artículo podría alarmar al lector, quien no pudiera estar al tanto de las estadísticas que se mencionan más adelante o pudieran ser confundidas por la cercanía geográfica. Por otra parte, se realiza las medidas tomadas por la Secretaría de Salud en México, al recomendar una buena higiene y vacunarse para evitar la propagación del virus.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:5</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>3. Chihuahua delegation visits Las Cruces today</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (02/05/2014)</p> <p>A delegation of investors, trade groups and public officials from Chihuahua are traveling today to Las Cruces to make business happen.</p>	<p><b><i>Chihuahua's deputy secretary of economy said this will be an opportunity to network with the Las Cruces business</i></b></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>El Secretario de Economía de Chihuahua destaca la oportunidad de formar una relación con la comunidad empresarial de Las Cruces y señala que el propósito de la visita es establecer mayor</p>

<p>About 30 representatives from the Chihuahua state and Juárez governments, as well as Mexican executives and businesspeople, are expected to attend the Las Cruces Foreign Investment Trade Mission summit. [...] It is organized by the Greater Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. <b>Chihuahua's deputy secretary of economy</b> in the North Zone, Javier Sánchez, <b>said this will be an opportunity to network with the Las Cruces business community.</b></p> <p>"This will be a good platform to make business, contacts and synergies among businessmen, investors, educative institutions and government officials from both countries," [...]</p> <p>The Chihuahua delegation at the event will represent the areas of tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, retail, aerospace, film, education and real estate. <b>"The purpose (of the event) is to have more business between New Mexico, Chihuahua, Juárez and Las Cruces,"</b> [...] The event also aims to attract to Las Cruces more visitors from Chihuahua. As of last June, <b>Mexican tourists who have a Laser Visa can now travel into southern New Mexico,</b> including places like Las Cruces and Mesilla. The Chihuahua delegation is also scheduled to visit New Mexico</p>	<p><b>community;</b>  <b>"The purpose (of the event) is to have more business between New Mexico, Chihuahua, Juárez and Las Cruces,";</b>  <b>Mexican tourists who have a Laser Visa can now travel into southern New Mexico.</b></p>		<p>comercio entre Nuevo México, Chihuahua, Juárez y Las Cruces; además de permitir el ingreso de turistas mexicanos, que cuenten con su Visa Láser, a estas ciudades estadounidenses.</p> <p>Aunque el artículo trata en su mayoría sobre economía, también hace hincapié en un tema migratorio que a simple vista parecería natural, pero que resulta redundante y refleja claramente la política de los Estados Unidos frente a la migración mexicana: que los turistas mexicanos necesitan contar con Visa Láser para poder ingresar a territorio estadounidense.</p> <p>IF:3              IN: 0              ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p>State University's Arrowhead Center, a business development center.</p>			
<p><b>4. Juárez man arrested in slaying of wife, three children</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (22/05/2014)</p> <p>A Juárez man has been arrested in the slaying of his wife and three children who were found Monday in their home, officials said. Chihuahua state authorities said Osiel Herrera Bustos, 35, faces murder charges in the slayings of his wife, Reyna Arcelia Beltrán Ibarra, 36, and children, Osiel Herrera Beltrán, 11, Paola Herrera Beltrán, 9 and Diana Herrera Beltrán, 8.</p> <p>Julio Castañeda, spokesperson for the Chihuahua Attorney General's Office, said an <i>autopsy revealed the victims were asphyxiated, probably with a pillow.</i> In a news release, authorities said that the couple had separated [sic] and it a possible motive in the killings. Osiel Herrera and wife had not lived together for a month and a half. Investigators said there was no forced entry into the home and <i>neighbors reported hearing the children at night yelling, "No, 261ápi."</i></p>	<p><i>Juarez man arrested in slaying of wife, three children; autopsy revealed the victims were asphyxiated, probably with a pillow; neighbors reported hearing the children at night yelling, "No, 261ápi."; the victims might have died from poisoning because they were found with foam coming out of their mouth; A toxicological tests concluded they were not poisoned; victims were found in the bedrooms of their house.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Desde el título se puede apreciar el marcado propósito del artículo por provocar el interés morboso en el lector, al mencionar no solo a la <i>esposa asesinada, sino a sus tres hijos, igualmente asesinados.</i> Se describen a detalle los macabros pormenores del asesinato, que <i>las víctimas fueron asfixiadas,</i> incluso <i>supone que lo hicieron con una almohada.</i> Se cruza la línea hacia el amarillismo al hacer referencia al <i>reporte de los vecinos, quienes escucharon a los niños gritar: "no, papá",</i> buscando estremecer al lector y causar una impresión mencionando que fueron <i>encontrados con espuma saliendo de su boca.</i></p> <p>Todos estos indicadores reafirman el nivel de violencia y deshumanización que existe en Juárez, el cual es intencionalmente explícito por el medio de comunicación.</p>

<p>Preliminary reports had indicated <i>the victims might have died from poisoning because they were found with foam coming out of their mouth. A toxicological tests concluded they were not poisoned</i>, Castañeda said. The <i>victims were found in the bedrooms of their house</i> at Jardines de San Pablo neighborhood, near the Zaragoza international crossing, by the woman's coworkers after she missed work Monday morning.</p>			<p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>5. Report: Child sex tourism persists in Juarez, other Mexico cities</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (20/06/2014)</p> <p><i>Juarez is one of the Mexican cities where child-sex tourism persists, according to a U.S. State Department report on international human trafficking</i> released Friday in Washington, D.C.</p> <p><i>“Child sex tourism persists in Mexico, especially in tourist areas such as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Cancun, and in northern border cities such as Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez,”</i> the report said.</p> <p><i>“Many child sex tourists are from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe, though some are Mexican citizens.”</i> The “Trafficking in Persons Report 2014” also said that the <i>Mexican government</i></p>	<p><i>Child sex tourism persists in Juarez; Juarez is one of the Mexican cities where child-sex tourism persists, according to a U.S. State Department report on international human trafficking;</i></p> <p><i>“Child sex tourism persists in Mexico, especially in tourist areas such as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Cancun, and in northern border cities such as Tijuana and Ciudad</i></p>	<p>Policíaca</p>	<p>Aunque el turismo sexual es un crimen existente en muchas ciudades alrededor del mundo, resulta especialmente impresionante cuando el lector se da cuenta que existe en una ciudad tan cercana a la propia, como es el caso de Juárez y otras ciudades de México. Se señalan las ciudades turísticas y las fronteras más visitadas de México, lo que hace más fácil localizarlas en un mapa, pero al mismo tiempo las afecta al otorgarles una reputación criminal, más que turística.</p> <p>A pesar de que se menciona que muchos de los turistas en busca de sexo con menores son de origen norteamericano o europeo, también se menciona que algunos</p>



<p><i>does not fully comply with the minimum standards needed to eliminate human trafficking, but is making significant efforts to do so.</i></p> <p>Maria Elena Ramos, director of Programa Compañeros in Juarez, [...] said the organization is aware that teenage girls who work in the sex trade but does not know of organized networks that traffic children for sex. John Martin, director of Paso Del Norte Center of Hope, which assists <i>human and sex-trafficking victims</i>, said he's learned from researchers that <i>Anapra is one of four areas in the Juarez region where sex with children is available.</i></p> <p>"Reportedly, <i>people can get sex with a child for \$5,</i>" Martin said. "<i>We have it here, too, in El Paso, where it costs \$50 to have sex with a child.</i> [...] The U.S report said <i>Mexican officials have increased the number of reported trafficking convictions; however, official complicity, a lack of intelligence-based investigations, and some officials' limited understanding of human trafficking continued to undermine anti-trafficking efforts.</i>" A previous report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Mexico's Integral Family Development (DIF) "Infancia Robada" (Stolen Childhood) said that about <i>800 children in Juarez</i></p>	<p><i>Juarez,";</i></p> <p><i>"Many child sex tourists are from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe, though some are Mexican citizens.";</i></p> <p><i>Mexican government does not fully comply with the minimum standards needed to eliminate human trafficking; human and sex-trafficking victims; Anapra is one of four areas in the Juarez region where sex with children is available; people can get sex with a child for \$5; We have it here, too, in El Paso, where it costs \$50 to have sex with a child; Mexican officials have increased the number of reported trafficking convictions; official complicity, a</i></p>		<p>son mexicanos y que el gobierno de <i>México no cumple con los estándares mínimos necesarios para eliminar el tráfico de seres humanos.</i></p> <p>Se mencionan los precios que existen tanto en Juárez (\$ 5.00 USD) como en El Paso (\$50.00 USD) por tener sexo con menores, aceptando que el problema también existe en Estados Unidos, pero se repite una y otra vez que <i>el gobierno mexicano resulta incapaz de acabar con este delito</i>, debido a los nexos del crimen organizado con las fuerzas policíacas y el mismo gobierno corrupto. Se describe también que en los Estados Unidos se trafica con menores de origen nativo y con jóvenes transgénero, pero resulta evidente, desde el título, que el artículo busca desprestigiar Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua y México, haciendo hincapié en la <i>incompetencia del gobierno mexicano o su desinterés por acabar con este delito.</i></p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:17</p>
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<p>were used in the commercial sex industry, and that sex tourism occurred when customers from El Paso crossed the border to seek the illicit encounters. That report, which was released in 2000, alleged that networks that included corrupt police, soldiers, government officials and businessmen facilitated the sex exploitation of children in Mexico. A spokesperson for the Chihuahua Attorney General's Office was unavailable Friday for comment. [...] "Native American women and girls (in the United States) were trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex acts; and LGBT youth were particularly vulnerable to traffickers, including a report by one NGO (non-governmental organization) that transgender females were compelled to engage in commercial sex by withholding hormones," the report said. URL for the entire report <a href="http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226847.pdf">http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226847.pdf</a></p>	<p>lack of intelligence-based investigations, and some officials' limited understanding of human trafficking continued to undermine anti-trafficking efforts; 800 children in Juarez were used in the commercial sex industry; sex tourism occurred when customers from El Paso crossed the border to seek the illicit encounters; networks that included corrupt police, soldiers, government officials and businessmen facilitated the sex exploitation of children in Mexico; Chihuahua Attorney General's Office was unavailable Friday for comment; "Native American</p>		<p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
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	<p>women and girls (in the United States) were trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex acts”; transgender females were compelled to engage in commercial sex by withholding hormones.</p>		
<p><b>6. Two men accused of dismembering Juárez woman</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (27/07/2014)</p> <p>Two men have been arrested for allegedly <i>killing and dismembering a Juárez woman</i> last month, Chihuahua state prosecutors said. Chihuahua state investigators arrested Alexis Fabian Orzua Gallegos, 19, and Luis Ruben Martinez, 46, alias “<i>El mil amores</i>” (the thousand loves), on aggravated homicide charges in the death of Miriam Yaneth Sanchez, 22, the state attorney general’s office said. On the morning of June 28, <i>Sanchez’s mutilated body was found inside a black bag</i> near General Angel Trias streets in west Juárez, officials said. Authorities said <i>Sanchez died from strangulation</i>. Both men were arrested Friday night after judge issued warrants for their arrests</p>	<p><i>Dismembering Juárez woman; killing and dismembering a Juárez woman; “El mil amores” (the thousand loves); Sanchez’s mutilated body was found inside a black bag; Sanchez died from strangulation.</i></p>	<p>Policia</p>	<p>La crudeza con la que describe el crimen resalta la violencia a la que se han acostumbrado tanto los lectores de este periódico como los autores de los artículos. Los indicadores de <i>asesinato, desmembramiento, el cuerpo mutilado</i> que fue encontrado en una bolsa negra y que la víctima, a quien llaman por su apellido “<i>Sánchez</i>”, murió por <i>estrangulamiento</i>; muestran que los asesinatos en Juárez son realizados con saña, con un nivel de violencia superior a los que ocurren en Estados Unidos.</p> <p>IF: 0</p>

<p>following an investigation. A motive for the killing was not disclosed.</p>			<p>IN: 0                  ID:5                   Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>7. Consulate officials meet in colonias</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (22/08/2014)</p> <p>JUAREZ .- Unfalia Gaona, a resident from Las Torres neighborhood in southeast Juarez, this week had the immigration advice she had waited to get for the last seven years.</p> <p><i>The advice was free and came directly from a U.S. consular officer who patiently explained in Spanish what she needed to do to reapply for a Laser Visa, or a border crossing card given to Mexicans to enter legally the U.S. for business or pleasure, or both.</i></p> <p>Gaona had attended one of the informative conferences the U.S. General Consulate in Juarez began organizing this summer as a way to tackle scam artists, also known as “coyotes”, who defraud immigrants by promising to get them U.S. visas. [...] “We are trying to make more understandable on how to get a visa and its process so they can avoid the use of coyotes,” U.S. consular officer Ross McKim said. Although the U.S.</p>	<p><i>The advice was free and came directly from a U.S. consular officer; patiently explained in Spanish what she needed to do to reapply for a Laser Visa, or a border crossing card given to Mexicans to enter legally the U.S. for business or pleasure, or both; scam artists, also known as “coyotes” defraud immigrants by promising to get them U.S. visas; The decision came after seeing a constant problem in Juarez of “coyotes” or defrauders; Con men offer legal</i></p>	<p>Migración</p>	<p>Se muestra la “buena voluntad” de los <i>oficiales consulares del gobierno de Estados Unidos al acercarse a las colonias marginadas de Juárez</i> para responder dudas sobre los trámites consulares, ayuda que algunas han esperado por varios años y que estos oficiales realizaron <i>de manera gratuita</i>. Se hace énfasis en la <i>paciencia con la que los oficiales explican, en español</i>, los requisitos para obtener o tramitar de nuevo la Visa Láser. Se destaca también que esta campaña se realiza por primera vez más que nada para evitar que las personas interesadas en cruzar hacia Estados Unidos hagan uso de los llamados “coyotes”, quienes se dedican a cometer <i>fraude, engañando a la gente con promesas</i> de obtener información consular o de tramitar sus visas, obteniendo dinero a cambio de realizar trámites que no tienen ningún costo en</p>

<p>consulate has reached out to the public through the news media, social media and public events, it is the first time representatives from the consulate went to colonias to have discussions. <i>The decision came after seeing a constant problem in Juarez of “coyotes” or defrauders</i> who tend to charge large sums of money to applicants, falsely promising them that they will get a U.S. visa, according to consular officials. [...] <i>Con men offer legal or immigration services, act as intermediaries to fill up U.S. visa applications, and sell fake or legitimate Mexican and U.S. official documents.</i> [...] In February a family from Cuauhtémoc, Chihuahua, was allegedly scammed out of \$500 from a business located next to the consulate that help fill up immigration forms for a Laser Visa, according to news archives. McKim said <i>applicants for a Laser Visa generally do not need intermediaries or immigration lawyers, unless they had trouble with U.S. law before applying.</i> All visa applications are posted at the consulate’s website, ciudadjuarez.usconsulate.gov, and are free if downloaded. [...] <i>“These people (coyotes) live of our applicants, pretending to be American officials or selling them documents that they say will</i></p>	<p><i>or immigration services, act as intermediaries to fill up U.S. visa applications, and sell fake or legitimate Mexican and U.S. official documents; applicants for a Laser Visa generally do not need intermediaries or immigration lawyers, unless they had trouble with U.S. law before applying; “These people (coyotes) live of our applicants, pretending to be American officials or selling them documents that they say will help them in their visa process.</i></p>		<p>cualquiera de las oficinas consulares. Queda claro que el gobierno de Estados Unidos realiza estas campañas informativas buscando un <i>beneficio</i> a largo plazo en sus procesos migratorios, pero también es cierto que realizan una labor que <i>beneficia a la sociedad mexicana, especialmente en las zonas marginadas de Juárez</i>, donde es más probable que la persona a la que se le haya negado la visa busque cruzar por otros medios, generalmente de manera ilegal.</p> <p>IF:1              IN:1              ID:5</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p><i>help them in their visa process,” he said. [...] “It’s going to be a lengthy process to get a Laser Visa again, but at least I know for sure what to do now,” she said.</i></p>			
<p><b>8. Dismembered body found in bags in Juarez</b>                  Página 4 / Sección: B                  (09/09/2014)</p> <p>A dismembered body was found Monday morning in Juarez, authorities said. <i>The body parts were found at about 6 a.m. inside two trash bags left near the Juarez-Porvernir road in the Riveras del Bravo neighborhood, which is across the border from the Socorro area.</i> [...] A spokesman said that the body appeared to be that of a man. [...] Before the body was found, Juarez <i>police arrested six men in the same neighborhood who were allegedly on their way to kill someone,</i> [...] A car chase began at 2:15 a.m. when police tried to pull over a Ford Focus for speeding [...] Police eventually blocked the car’s path and stopped it. <i>Police allegedly found a 9 mm handgun, 12 small packets of crack cocaine and a small packet of marijuana</i> in the car. <i>The car had Texas plates and one of the men had a U.S. passport card.</i> The men allegedly told police that they were on their “way to</p>	<p><i>Dismembered body found in bags in Juarez; body parts were found at about 6 a.m. inside two trash bags left near the Juarez-Porvernir road in the Riveras del Bravo neighborhood, which is across the border from the Socorro area; police arrested six men in the same neighborhood who were allegedly on their way to kill someone; Police allegedly found a 9 mm handgun, 12 small packets of crack cocaine and a small packet of marijuana; car had Texas plates and one</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se descubrió un <i>cuerpo desmembrado en Juárez</i> y las <i>partes mutiladas</i> se encontraron <i>dentro de dos bolsas negras</i> en la frontera con la zona de Socorro. Los indicadores utilizados describen los detalles macabros del asesinato pero crean una imagen mental de la que es difícil desprenderse, pero al verse repetidos en una gran cantidad de artículos terminan por deshumanizar el hecho, hasta que resulta una historia como cualquier otra. Se menciona que seis hombres fueron arrestados en el mismo vecindario y sin miedo ni vergüenza confesaron a los policías que iban en camino a realizar un <i>asesinato</i> porque estaban “trabajando”. Esta falta de respeto hacia la autoridad demuestra la <i>impunidad que predomina en Juárez</i> desmeritando con estas imágenes la incompetencia y corrupción del país vecino, México.</p>



<p>carry out a homicide in Riveras del Bravo, because they were ‘working,’” a police news release stated. Those arrested were Pablo Rojas Segura, 23; Isaac Rojas Segura, 27; Rito Soto Vega, 19; Mario Alonso Galvan Valdez, 23; Gerardo Isaac Mendoza, 23; and a 17-year-old boy who was not named because he is a juvenile. They were <b>arrested on suspicion of drug and firearms charges</b>. Authorities have not said if the men are linked to the dismembered body.</p>	<p><i>of the men had a U.S. passport card; arrested on suspicion of drug and firearms charges.</i></p>		<p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>9. Juarez men suspected of pimping teen boys</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (13/09/2014)</p> <p>Juarez police early Friday arrested two men suspected of <b>prostituting teenage boys</b>, police officials said. Hector Armado[sic] Chavez Vargas, 46, and his cousin, Jose Vargas Santillan, 48, alias “El You,” were arrested at about 2 a.m. after police received information about the <b>prostituting of minors on Bolivia Street in the Partido Romero area in north Juarez</b>, officials said. Three boys, ages, 14, 15 and 16, were located by police who alleged that the <b>men forced them to work as prostitutes in exchange for giving the boys a place to sleep and drugs</b>, officials said. <b>The men allegedly had seven</b></p>	<p><i>Juarez men suspected of pimping teen boys; prostituting teenage boys; prostituting of minors on Bolivia Street in the Partido Romero area in north Juarez; men forced them to work as prostitutes in exchange for giving the boys a place to sleep and drugs; The men allegedly had seven marijuana cigarettes; The men were jailed while an investigation</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se muestra a Juárez como una ciudad en la que los jóvenes corren <b>peligro</b> y las <b>drogas</b> están a su alcance. Dos hombres fueron <b>arrestados</b>, acusados de forzar a varios <b>jóvenes a prostituirse a cambio de un lugar donde dormir y drogas</b>. Los acusados contaban con <b>siete cigarros de marihuana</b> al momento de su arresto y la investigación sigue abierta. A pesar de que el artículo es relativamente corto, los indicadores identificados bastan para transmitir la imagen deseada, <b>inseguridad, vicios, miedo</b>.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:6</p>



<p><i>marijuana cigarettes</i> when they were arrested, police said. Officials said that the social work department will help find the boys a place to live. <b><i>The men were jailed while an investigation continues.</i></b></p>	<p><i>continues.</i></p>		<p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>10. Experts say Mexico, Canada border region has wealth of opportunity</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (13/09/2014)</p> <p><b><i>Borders with Mexico and Canada offer vast opportunities for commerce and trade</i></b>, U.S. lawmakers and other leaders said Friday at a Texas-Chihuahua-New Mexico Regional Economic Competitiveness Forum in El Paso.</p> <p>To compete against other regions in a globalized economy, regional leaders need to raise the border's visibility and demand their fair share of resources for infrastructure and development, said state Sen. José Rodríguez, D-El Paso [...] The Texas Enterprise Fund serves as an example of where El Paso's border community can do more, Rodríguez said, <b><i>"The (TEF) has funded 100 projects worth half a billion dollars, but only two of those projects, together worth about \$5.4 million, were in El Paso."</i></b> [...] provides communities competing against regions outside of Texas with "deal-closing"</p>	<p><b><i>Borders with Mexico and Canada offer vast opportunities for commerce and trade; "The (TEF) has funded 100 projects worth half a billion dollars, but only two of those projects, together worth about \$5.4 million, were in El Paso." ; . El Paso was awarded a combined \$5.4 million in enterprise funds; Democrats, stressed the importance of fighting false negative images that portray the border as violent and dangerous; it portrayed the</i></b></p>	<p>Economía</p>	<p>Expertos de Estados Unidos señalan que <b><i>las fronteras de México y Canadá ofrecen grandes oportunidades para el comercio.</i></b> También mencionan que el Texas Enterprise Fund ha establecido <b><i>proyectos estimados en 500 millones de dólares, de los cuales, cerca de 5.4 millones de dólares se invirtieron en El Paso.</i></b> Dos miembros de la Cámara de Representantes, del partido Demócrata, <b><i>realzaron la importancia de eliminar las falsas imágenes negativas que muestran la frontera como una violenta y peligrosa "zona de guerra", la cual ahuyenta a los inversionistas y menoscaba los esfuerzos que se realizan al reclutar profesionistas en la frontera.</i></b> Esta última aseveración evidencia el contexto conflictivo de México realzando el impacto negativo para ambos</p>



<p>resources to attract new jobs and investment. <i>El Paso was awarded a combined \$5.4 million in enterprise funds</i> in 2006 and 2012, both times for ADP, which offered to create 1,667 direct jobs in the city. U.S. Reps. Henry Cuellar and Beto O'Rourke, both <i>Democrats, stressed the importance of fighting false negative images that portray the border as violent and dangerous.</i> Cuellar said he challenged a 2011 taxpayer-funded study by retired Army Gen. Barry McCaffrey and retired Army Maj. Gen. Robert Scales because <i>it portrayed the border as a "war zone,"</i> something which Cuellar and others said <i>needlessly scares away investors and hurts efforts to recruit professionals to the border.</i></p>	<p><i>border as a "war zone,"; needlessly scares away investors and hurts efforts to recruit professionals to the border.</i></p>		<p>países.  IF:4 IN: 0 ID:1  Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>11. 2 mutilated bodies found in Juárez, 11 killed in mountain gunfight</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: B                  (30/09/2014)</p> <p><i>Two dismembered bodies were found in a parked van in Juárez during the weekend while a drug-cartel battle left 11 people dead in the mountains in southwestern Chihuahua.</i> Shortly after midnight Sunday, the <i>bodies of two men were found inside six plastic bags</i> in a Ford Windstar at convenience store on</p>	<p><i>2 mutilated bodies found in Juárez; 11 killed in mountain gunfight; Two dismembered bodies were found in a parked van in Juárez; a drug-cartel battle left 11 people dead in the mountains in southwestern</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>De nuevo se utilizan indicadores de <i>cuerpos mutilados o desmembrados,</i> encontrados <i>en seis bolsas negras en Juárez</i> y <i>11 personas asesinadas</i> en las montañas al sur del estado de <i>Chihuahua.</i> Se destaca que la zona en la que ocurrió el <i>tiroteo</i> donde <i>murieron las 11 personas</i> es un área conocida por la existencia de <i>campos de marihuana y amapola de heroína.</i> En el lugar se</p>



<p>Boulevard Juan Pablo II in northeast Juárez [...] The van had been reported stolen earlier this month. The men had not been identified.</p> <p><i>In southwestern Chihuahua, 11 people were killed in a gun battle on a mountain road in an area known for marijuana and heroin poppy fields [...]</i></p> <p>The <i>gunfight</i> occurred near the town of Tonachí in the area of Guachochi, an estimated 200 miles southwest of Chihuahua City.</p> <p>The men in the <i>shooting</i> were allegedly members of “two crime groups that operate in the mountain region” involved in the <i>production of marijuana and heroin poppies</i> [...] Authorities said they learned of the gunfight after receiving an anonymous call Friday afternoon. <i>More than a thousand rounds were fired in the battle</i>, officials said. <i>Four pickups were set on fire and inside the trucks were the burned bodies of 11 men</i>, who had been <i>shot multiple times</i>.</p> <p>The men were wearing tactical uniforms and vests. The state attorney general’s office said that <i>the confrontation did not involve the Mexican army, state authorities or any police agency</i>.</p> <p><i>The Herald de Chihuahua reported that the mountain shooting was a battle between the Sinaloa and Juárez drug cartels. Grenades were reportedly used</i> in the fight [...] In 2011, Mexican army</p>	<p><i>Chihuahua; bodies of two men were found inside six plastic bags; In southwestern Chihuahua, 11 people were killed in a gun battle; area known for marijuana and heroin poppy fields; gunfight; shooting; production of marijuana and heroin poppies; More than a thousand rounds were fired in the battle; Four pickups were set on fire and inside the trucks were the burned bodies of 11 men; shot multiple times; the confrontation did not involve the Mexican army, state authorities or any police agency; The Herald de Chihuahua reported that the mountain shooting was a battle between the Sinaloa and</i></p>	<p>encontraron más de <i>mil casquillos percutidos y cuatro camionetas en llamas</i>, dentro de las cuales se hallaban los <i>cuerpos calcinados de 11 individuos</i>, quienes habían recibido <i>múltiples disparos</i>.</p> <p>Se señala a El Heraldo de Chihuahua como la fuente que reportó la noticia en la que se afirma que en el enfrentamiento se usaron granadas de mano. La misma fuente indica que el <i>tiroteo</i> se dio entre <i>miembros del Cártel de Sinaloa y el Cártel de Juárez</i> a raíz del arresto en 2011 de una de los líderes del Cártel de Sinaloa y fundador del <i>Cártel Gente Nueva</i>, quienes han <i>luchado</i> por obtener <i>control de Juárez y el estado de Chihuahua</i>.</p> <p>Una vez más se repiten los indicadores de <i>violencia y crueldad desmedida de los cárteles del narcotráfico</i>. A su vez, se hace énfasis en que la fuente de la noticia no pertenece a los Estados Unidos, sino a medios locales del estado de Chihuahua, en México, transmitiendo la idea que las palabras utilizadas corresponden al imaginario local donde ocurrió el enfrentamiento</p>
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<p>special forces arrested Noel Salgueiro in Culiacan, Sinaloa. He was reputed to be <i>a high-level lieutenant for kingpin Joaquin “Chapo” Guzman</i>, and was allegedly the <i>founder and leader of the Sinaloa cartel’s Gente Nueva group (the new people) warring for control of Juárez and the state of Chihuahua</i> [...]</p>	<p><i>Juárez drug cartels; Grenades were reportedly used; a high-level lieutenant for kingpin Joaquin “Chapo” Guzman; founder and leader of the Sinaloa cartel’s Gente Nueva group (the new people) warring for control of Juárez and the state of Chihuahua.</i></p>		<p>deslindándose en cierta forma de ser el articulista el responsable de la construcción de los hechos.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN: 0                  ID:18</p> <p>Subcategoría:                  Desfavorable</p>
<p><b>12. Ricky Martin to perform in Juarez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (16/10/2014)</p> <p>Popular Latin singer Ricky Martin is <i>coming to the Borderland</i>. According to the entertainer’s website, <i>Martin is bringing his “One World Tour” to Juarez</i> on Dec. 18. The concert is set to take place at the Carta Blanca stadium. No ticket prices or concert details have been announced, except that tickets will be sold for a special presale, starting at noon Thursday.</p>	<p><i>Ricky Martin to perform in Juarez; coming to the Borderland; Martin is bringing his “One World Tour” to Juarez.</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>Esta noticia de cultura trae una bocanada de aire fresco al ambiente sofocado por la violencia y el crimen. La idea que una estrella de talla internacional lleve su espectáculo a la frontera proporciona una imagen positiva y esperanzadora para los habitantes de Juárez y El Paso.</p> <p>IF: 0                  IN:3                  ID: 0</p> <p>Subcategoría: Neutra</p>

<p><b>13. Juárez security, justice task force to be replicated across Mexico</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (08/11/2014)</p> <p>JUÁREZ.-The approach that Juárez task force took in 2010 <i>to demand a safer city at a time when violence in Juárez was at its worst will be duplicated in other parts of Mexico</i>, officials said this week.</p> <p>The Mesa de Seguridad y Justicia de Juárez, a security and justice task force that has been a key factor in the <i>drastic reduction of violence in the city</i>, has joined forces with dozens of others similar groups from all over Mexico that are also <i>looking to decrease homicides, kidnappings and extortions</i>.[...] “The <i>Juárez security task force is a unique project in the country, a great model</i>, that has been a <i>national testimony of success to combat crime</i> and now we want to replicate it in other parts of the country,” said Orlando Camacho, director or Mexico SOS, a <i>national organization formed in 2008 to counter the crisis of insecurity in Mexico</i>. [...]. The Juárez security task force was created in 2010 as part of the program Todos Somos Juárez (We are all Juárez), launched by former President Felipe Calderón in</p>	<p><i>Juárez security; justice task force to be replicated across Mexico; to demand a safer city at a time when violence in Juárez was at its worst will be duplicated in other parts of Mexico; drastic reduction of violence in the city; looking to decrease homicides, kidnappings and extortions; Juárez security task force is a unique project in the country; great model; national testimony of success to combat crime; national organization to counter the crisis of insecurity in Mexico; in response to the violence in the city; Juárez was</i></p>	<p>Política</p>	<p>La <i>estrategia</i> que implementaron las <i>fuerzas especiales</i> en el 2011 para <i>promover la seguridad en Juárez</i> cuando la <i>violencia se encontraba en su punto más crítico</i> será replicada en otras partes de México. Dicha estrategia, reconocida como un <i>modelo único</i> en el país, buscará una <i>drástica reducción de la violencia, los homicidios, secuestros y extorsiones en Juárez</i>. El artículo destaca que para el <i>2010 Juárez</i> fue reconocida como una <i>ciudad sin ley</i>, en la que el <i>crimen abrumaba a las autoridades</i>, pero gracias a este tipo de estrategias los habitantes de la ciudad han comenzado a confiar en las autoridades y poco a poco se ha reconstruido el tejido social de la misma. En el periodo 2013-2014 la tasa de <i>homicidios</i> se ha reducido drásticamente y no se han reportado secuestros en Juárez. También se ha destacado la disposición de las autoridades para escuchar las demandas de la población con el fin de traer de vuelta la paz y la seguridad a la ciudad. A</p>
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<p><i>response to the violence in the city.</i> The organization is made up of business leaders, educators, representatives from different civic organizations and government officials.</p> <p>Dr. Arturo Valenzuela (...) said that <i>Juárez was a lawless city in 2010 because crime and criminals had overwhelmed authorities. In 2010, up to 359 homicides occurred in Juárez each month. That compares with a high of 52 a month so far this year,</i> according to the Juárez security task force. “We had to raise our voice and demand (authorities) to pay attention to us, to take into consideration that civic participation was important in <i>solving the problem of violence in the city,</i>” he said. Valenzuela said the Juárez task force has allowed citizens and government officials to talk, <i>design and coordinate strategies — and measure results — to reduce crime rates and reconstruct the social fabric in the city.</i> It also has been a resource among <i>Juarenses to trust authorities and report crimes,</i> he added.</p> <p>The result, he said, has been the drastic reduction of high impact crimes. <i>In the last year,</i> for example, there have been <i>no reported cases of kidnappings in Juárez.</i> In <i>2011, there were 14 reported kidnapping cases,</i> he added. Chihuahua Attorney General Jorge González Nicolás acknowledged the work of the</p>	<p><i>a lawless city in 2010 because crime and criminals had overwhelmed authorities; In 2010, up to 359 homicides occurred in Juárez each month; compares with a high of 52 a month so far this year; solving the problem of violence in the city; design and coordinate strategies — and measure results — to reduce crime rates and reconstruct the social fabric in the city; Juarenses to trust authorities and report crimes; In the last year no reported cases of kidnappings in Juárez; 2011, there were 14 reported kidnapping cases; bring back peace to Juárez; willingness of government</i></p>		<p>pesar de que el mensaje medular del artículo pretende exponer las posibles estrategias de solución al conflicto del país vecino, los indicadores utilizados insisten en describir una realidad social en decadencia y conflicto sin importar la línea del tiempo en la que se muestren.</p> <p>IF: 0 IN: 0 ID:20</p> <p>Subcategoría: Desfavorable</p>
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<p>Juárez security task force as a group of brave citizens committed to work with authorities for a common goal: to <b>bring back peace to Juárez</b>. He also recognized the <b>willingness of government officials to hear the group's demands</b> and work with them on public policies <b>to improve safety and security</b>. [...]</p>	<p><b>officials to hear the group's demands to improve safety and security.</b></p>		
<p><b>14. Rockefeller Foundation names Juárez among world's 100 resilient cities</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (03/12/2014)</p> <p>Ciudad Juarez has been named one of the the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities, joining El Paso on the list of cities across the world selected for the program. The 100 Resilient Cities are those that have been able to bounce back and survive different kinds of significant challenges. [...] Today, the foundation announced the second group—<b>35 cities that include Juarez, Mexico</b> [...] The organization's website defines resilience as <b>"the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience."</b> In selecting Juarez for the network, the foundation states that government, civil organizations and residents</p>	<p><b>Rockefeller Foundation names Juárez among world's 100 resilient cities; 35 cities that include Juarez, Mexico; "the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.";</b> <b>Juarez's challenges include endemic crime and violence, high</b></p>	<p>Economía                  y                  Policiaca</p>	<p>La Fundación Rockefeller (<b>Rockefeller Foundation</b>) nombra a <b>Juárez una de las 100 ciudades más resistentes del mundo</b>, ciudades con la <b>habilidad de sobrevivir y recuperarse después de franquear retos significativos</b>, así como <b>adaptarse y crecer, sin importar el tipo de tropiezos y choques que hayan experimentado</b>. Entre estos <b>retos</b> se destacan <b>crimen y violencia endémica, alto índice de desempleo, injusticia social</b>, así como <b>fenómenos climáticos como inundaciones y olas de calor</b>. Se enfatiza también que Juárez seguirá recibiendo una <b>gran afluencia de inmigrantes provenientes de todo México, así como de otros países de Centro y Sudamérica</b> y por ello tendrá que encontrar la</p>



<p>have made concerted efforts to strengthen law enforcement and implement systems to mitigate risk, both of which have begun to gain momentum.</p> <p>The foundation said <i>Juarez’s challenges include endemic crime and violence, high unemployment and social inequity, as well as flooding and heat wave issues.</i></p> <p>“To build on these changes, the city will need to address the ongoing threat of flooding, which puts both public safety and economic development at risk”[...] “Plans to deal with storm water, for example, through its collection in groundwater wells, may help Juarez respond better to annual heat waves. This would help protect those most threatened, vulnerable and transient populations.” It also states that <i>Juarez will continue to “face an influx of immigrants from other parts of Mexico and countries to the south. Juarez will need to continue focusing funding and technical capacity on improving its deteriorating infrastructure for power, sanitation, gas, and other services to confront this confluence of challenges; It’s smart investment, and yields a resilience dividend that is a win for everyone.</i></p> <p>[...] “Members of the 100 Resilient Cities network are leading the world in showing that not only is it possible to build urban resilience in every kind of city, but it’s an imperative,” said Dr. Judith Rodin, President of the</p>	<p><i>unemployment and social inequity, as well as flooding and heat wave issues; Juarez will continue to “face an influx of immigrants from other parts of Mexico and countries to the south; Juarez will need to continue focusing funding and technical capacity on improving its deteriorating infrastructure for power, sanitation, gas, and other services to confront this confluence of challenges; It’s smart investment, and yields a resilience dividend that is a win for everyone.</i></p>		<p>manera de invertir para <i>mejorar las condiciones de su deteriorada infraestructura</i> y así <i>afrentar dichos retos.</i></p> <p>La <i>estrategia</i> representa una <i>apuesta inteligente</i> que <i>repercutirá en un incremento en los dividendos</i>, lo que <i>resultará en un beneficio para todos.</i> Aunque el mensaje del artículo intenta adjudicar una característica de carácter “positivo” a la ciudad de Juárez, el contexto social es descrito explícitamente con indicadores de decadencia y conflicto para ser acreedor de dicha cualidad.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:7</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>
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<p>Rockefeller Foundation.          “Cities are learning that by building resilience, not only will they be better prepared for the bad times, but also life is better in the good times, especially for the poor and vulnerable. <i>It’s smart investment, and yields a resilience dividend that is a win for everyone.</i>”</p>			
<p><b>15. 17 pounds of crystal meth found on Juárez-bound bus</b>          Página 1 / Sección: A          (12/12/2014)</p> <p>Mexican army soldiers seized <i>more than 17 pounds of crystal methamphetamine in a bus headed to Juárez</i> this week, the federal attorney general’s office said. The meth was found during an inspection of a bus at a checkpoint near Samalayuca on the highway connecting Juárez and Villa Ahumada. <i>The drugs were inside containers in a suitcase on the bus coming from Guadalajara, Jalisco</i>, officials said. The bus driver and his assistant were arrested until a court determined their disposition. <i>Names were not released.</i></p>	<p><i>17 pounds of crystal meth found on Juárez-bound bus; more than 17 pounds of crystal methamphetamine in a bus headed to Juárez; The drugs were inside containers in a suitcase on the bus coming from Guadalajara, Jalisco; Names were not released.</i></p>	<p>Policiaca</p>	<p>Se encontraron <i>17 libras de metanfetamina cristal</i> en un camión <i>proveniente de Guadalajara con destino a Juárez.</i> Aunque el índice de criminalidad ha disminuido en la región y se han realizado múltiples arrestos, aún se siguen decomisando drogas. La descripción de dichos sucesos en el artículo nos transmite una cotidianidad emblemática del país vecino, de tal manera que no es relevante la longitud del mismo, permitiéndole al lector una rápida mirada a lo inherente del contexto.</p> <p>IF: 0              IN: 0              ID:4</p> <p>Subcategoría:              Desfavorable</p>

<p><b>16. Firefighters hand out more than 4,000 bags of toys in Juarez</b>                  Página 1 / Sección: A                  (24/12/2014)</p> <p>Juárez firefighters gave more than 4,000 bags with toys and about <i>400 bikes to the city's poorest kids on Christmas Eve</i> during their annual Santa Bombero program.</p> <p>Juárez Mayor Enrique Serrano was the keynote speaker. [...] Most of the children and their families began getting in line Monday afternoon. By Tuesday, <i>several hundred people were already in line.</i></p> <p>Local authorities expected long lines, especially this year because Santa Bombero was going to be celebrated at the former Juárez City Call, instead of the Juarez Central Fire Department, [...] <i>Members of the community and representatives of the local government gave them mats, tamales and soft drinks.</i></p> <p>Although it is <i>a tradition to give a bicycle to each of the first children to arrive</i> at the Santa Bombero event, Serrano gave one bike per family.</p> <p>Isabel Torres, who was the third person in line, was grateful that her 7-year-old daughter Zaira got a bike. [...] <i>"We came here because there was no money for gifts. My husband and I work at a maquiladora and we didn't have enough money,"</i> Torres</p>	<p><i>Firefighters hand out more than 4,000 bags of toys in Juarez; 400 bikes to the city's poorest kids on Christmas Eve; several hundred people were already in line; Members of the community and representatives of the local government gave them mats, tamales and soft drinks; a tradition to give a bicycle to each of the first children to arrive; "We came here because there was no money for gifts. My husband and I work at a maquiladora and we didn't have enough money,"; toys and bikes for the giveaway come from year-round donations from</i></p>	<p>Cultura</p>	<p>El <i>cuerpo de bomberos de Juárez</i> realizó una <i>colecta</i> para Nochebuena de aproximadamente <i>4000 bolsas con juguetes y cerca de 400 bicicletas</i> para los <i>niños más pobres de la ciudad</i>. Se menciona que <i>cientos de personas participaron en la colecta</i>, así como miembros de la comunidad y <i>representantes del gobierno local</i>, quienes proporcionaron <i>cobijas, tamales y bebidas</i>.</p> <p>Aunque es una <i>tradición regalar una bicicleta</i> a los primeros niños en acudir al evento, los bomberos regalaron una bicicleta a cada familia, motivo por el cual <i>muchas familias agradecieron el gesto</i>.</p> <p>A pesar de estar describiendo una buena causa, el artículo hace evidente el bajo nivel socioeconómico de las familias que acuden al evento <i>"Santa Bombero": "no teníamos dinero suficiente" – "mi esposo y yo trabajamos en la maquiladora"</i> (sueldos sumamente bajos) – <i>"gracias en nombre de los niños pobres de Juárez"</i></p> <p>IF:6                  IN: 0</p>
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<p>said.                  The <i>toys and bikes for the giveaway come from year-round donations from the community.</i>                  “<i>I thank you in the name of the poor children of Juárez,</i>” Serrano said.                  The Santa Bombero campaign began 75 years ago and depends on the community’s help.</p>	<p><i>the community; thank you in the name of the poor children of Juárez.</i></p>		<p>ID:2                   Subcategoría: Favorable</p>
<p><b>Tabla 11.</b> Interpretación de indicadores en los artículos en el periodo 2014-2015. Elaboración propia.</p>			

## 15. Interpretación y discusión de los resultados.

La tabla de análisis nos muestra de manera sistematizada nuestra aproximación al análisis discursivo y de contenido que se realizó a los elementos de la muestra. Es de gran relevancia mencionar ambas prácticas ya que, como se estableció con anterioridad, la presente investigación se vale de un conjunto de procesos sistemáticos que nos permitieron recopilar y analizar los datos de la muestra tanto de forma cuantitativa como de forma cualitativa.

Si bien el objetivo principal de un medio masivo de comunicación es el informar, esta investigación intentó brindar una descripción significativa de la realidad del contexto social de México a través del análisis de los mensajes periodísticos que de este se informa. Una de las interrogantes más comunes para cualquier individuo es aquella que atiende a la incertidumbre del cómo se percibe su identidad social ante otra. Otra de las interrogantes más comunes que arroja en este tema en particular, es el qué se informa y sobre qué se informa. Es importante mencionar que esta investigación no profundizó en el porqué se informa, aunque se puede recurrir al análisis crítico del discurso para indagar en este aspecto más ampliamente. Se discute entonces que la noticia supone la exposición de un acontecimiento nuevo cuya relevancia, desde nuestra perspectiva, no debería ser valorada por el medio que la expone, sino por la audiencia que la recibe, ya que conlleva una subjetividad implícita en los patrones de relevancia del conocimiento, es decir, de qué tema o eventualidad le interesa al individuo saber.

De los artículos analizados en esta investigación, llama nuestra atención, obviamente, la construcción de una realidad abrumadora, conformada por mensajes

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cargados de significados agobiantes para cualquier individuo quien forma parte de un grupo social ajeno a los contextos expuestos. Una de las estrategias para la construcción de dichas realidades, es aquella que bombardea constantemente y exhaustivamente con recursos lingüísticos, reciclándolos hasta el punto de hacerlos imprescindibles e inherentes a los contextos en disputa y, a su vez, trascendiendo conceptualizaciones a otras generaciones y grupos sociales ajenos al descrito.

Es menester entonces, hacer explícita la cuestión desmoralizante y desalentadora de que la interrogante, aunque no se intentó ahondar en ella, resulta un tanto atractiva para expandir el presente estudio en futuras investigaciones: ¿qué motiva a aquellos quienes tienen el poder de hacerlo, a construir y resguardar una realidad social negativa, en decadencia y ante todo, ajena?

**PARTE V: CONCLUSIONES.**

Con este apartado concluimos la investigación, en la que se pudieron observar una serie de fenómenos que apoyan la hipótesis que dio inicio a nuestro interés en este tema de estudio.

Como aportación podemos destacar las siguientes conclusiones:

### **Conclusión 1**

En la gran mayoría de los artículos podemos encontrar una característica recurrente, la cual describe explícita y literalmente la ciudad de Juárez, el estado de Chihuahua y México con adjetivos calificativos negativos, con nombres específicos que los estereotipan y catalogan, como: “the bloodiest city” (la ciudad más sangrienta), “place with rampant violence” (lugar con violencia desenfrenada), “the deadliest place” (el lugar más letal), “the most dangerous city” (la ciudad más peligrosa), entre otros. Esta práctica discursiva analizada nos muestra que los medios masivos de comunicación tienen el poder de atribuirle intencionalmente una imagen específica no solamente a un lugar o un evento, sino a todo un contexto. En este caso se le atribuye a la ciudad de Juárez, y por consiguiente al resto del país, una imagen intrínsecamente negativa.

Mediante estrategias discursivas específicas se puede observar una estructuración de una realidad ajena, aunque a los individuos se les presente la misma realidad, es sabido que la subjetividad permea en ésta y puede asimilarla de diferente manera. A pesar de esta aseveración encontramos que tal estrategia discursiva contextualiza una realidad social en donde no se da cabida al beneficio de la duda, puesto que la constancia e insistencia de este tipo de mensaje periodístico influye en los esquemas cognitivos de los individuos, desafiando la subjetividad.

## Conclusión 2

Se logró hacer un recuento del número de artículos publicados en relación a México, Chihuahua o Juárez en *El Paso Times* en los tres periodos. Esta cuantificación permitió llevar a cabo el análisis de una manera más clara y sencilla. Podemos concluir que dedican una parte sustancial de su contenido periodístico a temas relacionados con México, específicamente de Cd. Juárez y Chihuahua. Resulta relevante mencionar que *El Paso Times* dedica una sección completa llamada *Borderland*, a la ciudad de Juárez y El Paso, lo que denota explícitamente la importancia que le da este medio a la cobertura periodística en el área extranjera, Juárez, México. Una de las razones, podríamos decir que naturales, de dicha actividad de este medio en particular, es la inevitable coexistencia de dos ciudades fronterizas, las cuales reflejan una parte de la cultura de ambos países. Es evidente entonces que debido a esta intercontextualidad podemos justificar de cierta manera, aunque no en profundidad, el contenido periodístico que *El Paso Times* destina a las temáticas de un contexto ajeno. Resulta necesario mencionar que los artículos encontrados en dicho medio no pertenecen exclusivamente a esta sección, lo que nos lleva a deducir, una vez más, el grado de importancia que se le da al contexto en cuestión.

Sin embargo, cabe mencionar que esta investigación no atiende el objetivo de analizar el porqué de esta práctica del medio analizado, pero sí el de evidenciar que este fenómeno al parecer es una práctica cotidiana de *El Paso Times*.

### Conclusión 3.

Es menester reconocer que el objetivo de identificar los temas publicados sobre México en la prensa analizada se logró con éxito, ya que los indicadores nos permitieron dilucidar el contexto que objetivan para su posterior categorización.

A primera vista, los indicadores parecen ser una descripción inofensiva de los acontecimientos descritos, sin embargo, al analizarlos por medio de la semántica, pudimos observar que existe un trasfondo interpretativo recurrente. Es decir, el uso de significados inherentemente negativos conforma gradual e insistentemente una imagen negativa o desfavorable al relatar sucesos pertinentes al contexto expuesto por el medio. Las descripciones que predominan en la narración de los artículos analizados varían en proporción de longitud, por lo cual creemos que la intencionalidad en su mensaje fluctúa hacia lo opuesto, lo favorable, pero es inminente mencionar que la longitud de dichos artículos no fue objeto de análisis en la presente tarea, sino el análisis metódico del significado de los mensajes partiendo de sus indicadores, por más o menos que estos fuesen. En suma, dichas descripciones proporcionan el bagaje contextual y semántico que nos permitió interpretar la intencionalidad del medio de comunicación al representar la realidad de los acontecimientos presentados y, a través de ellos, deducir que *El Paso Times* denota continuamente una imagen desfavorable del particular contexto del que publica.

#### Conclusión 4.

Podemos concluir que *El Paso Times* hace un uso exhaustivo de la temática policiaca ante los otros temas, haciéndolo presente no únicamente en los artículos catalogados dentro de esta unidad temática, sino que los indicadores inherentes a esta están presentes en la mayoría de las unidades temáticas.

En referencia a la unidad temática *Policiaca*, es un tanto repetitivo mencionar la trascendencia que genera este tema, en el aspecto de que impacta por naturaleza a la audiencia. Sin embargo, concluimos que la forma desenfrenada de su producción se convierte en la relevancia que tiene ésta en la presencia continua en la mayoría de los mensajes periodísticos analizados. A su vez, es de gran importancia destacar que dicho tema se encuentra inmerso en otras unidades temáticas, reafirmando exhaustivamente que este tipo de imágenes son la estructura inherente del contexto social mexicano.

Es importante destacar que los acontecimientos pertenecientes a esta unidad temática se presentan de una manera cruda y, en ocasiones, carente de medida, sobre todo al describir particularidades de sucesos desagradables por naturaleza. Podemos ejemplificar esta aseveración con el hecho de que no solo se informa una cierta cantidad de asesinatos, sino que detalla de manera explícita y grotesca las circunstancias en las que ocurrieron, práctica con la que el medio cruza la línea del periodismo puramente informativo hacia el amarillismo. Esta deducción resulta crucial para la presente investigación, ya que se pretendió analizar un medio informativo serio y conservador, en donde una actividad amarillista no tiene cabida.



## Conclusión 5.

En lo que respecta a la unidad temática *Migración*, es necesario mencionar que en un principio, antes de realizar la investigación pertinente y tomando en cuenta la contextualización, se pensó que este tema sería el más recurrente. Sin embargo, una vez analizados los indicadores de todos los artículos se hizo evidente que el medio no le otorgó suficiente relevancia a este tema, al menos en lo que concierne a los periodos analizados. Cabe mencionar que en los mensajes periodísticos de migración se encontró que el tema policiaco se hace también evidente, justificando las estrategias del gobierno estadounidense para defender su frontera y estereotipando a todo el que la cruza como “ilegal” o “indocumentado”, objetivando a dichos individuos como “criminales”.

Por otra parte, la insistencia del medio en abordar temas de índole de seguridad nacional, en lo que respecta a su país, muestra una marcada tendencia a reforzar una imagen en la que se autodescriben como altruistas, agilizando los procesos de acceso a Estados Unidos, pero solamente a los ciudadanos de dicho país. Observamos que estos procesos de acceso marcan una tendencia hacia la seguridad nacional, es decir, toda innovación que se implementa en su frontera, favorece únicamente a sus ciudadanos, entorpeciendo intencionalmente el acceso a los extranjeros, específicamente mexicanos. Además, llama nuestra atención el hecho de publicar artículos sobre inmigrantes muertos en el desierto al intentar ingresar a Estados Unidos, a manera de advertencia para todos aquellos que intenten esta actividad. Lo que resulta irónico es que estos artículos van dirigidos principalmente a los migrantes, pero dicha información se publica en inglés y es evidentemente dirigida a la audiencia estadounidense, quien es la que tiene el acceso directo a este medio.

## Conclusión 6.

En la unidad temática de *Política* se concluye que la mayoría de las notas muestran una descalificación hacia las estrategias del gobierno mexicano en cuestión de seguridad nacional, destacando la falta de interés de las autoridades para intervenir y solucionar las problemáticas existentes. Observamos que deliberadamente muestran al gobierno mexicano como “incompetente” para solucionar los problemas en puerta, se valen de indicadores explícitos como “el gobierno mexicano no quiere darse cuenta de los problemas que aquejan a su país” o “crimen abrumaba a las autoridades”, para hacer evidente este punto. Deducimos entonces que las descripciones que competen a los ejemplos anteriores siguen la misma dinámica que las otras unidades temáticas, en las que se describe un contexto desfavorable en cualquiera de los acontecimientos que presentan.

Además, en la mayoría de los artículos se describen en múltiples ocasiones sucesos relacionados con la violencia, el narcotráfico, la deportación de criminales e indocumentados y la corrupción a diversas escalas (militar, política, fuerzas policiales). Esto muestra la insistencia del medio de comunicación para presentar una realidad social mexicana en decadencia.

### Conclusión 7.

En los temas relacionados con *Economía* podemos concluir que, a pesar de que se encontraron en algunos artículos concepciones favorables, la recurrencia de indicadores desfavorables sobresale. Se presenta un contexto económico ligado entre las ciudades fronterizas de ambos países, en donde los esfuerzos realizados para llevar a cabo determinados proyectos se inclinan favorablemente hacia la economía estadounidense, sobajando los esfuerzos o contribuciones por parte de la economía mexicana.

Un aspecto que llama nuestra atención es la insistencia, por parte de algunas autoridades estadounidenses, de “ayudar” al gobierno mexicano a implementar estrategias para crear empleos en México, medida orientada a evitar la migración hacia Estados Unidos, obviamente por motivos económicos. Con ello se destaca la intención de realzar una imagen de superioridad económica por parte de los Estados Unidos, ante un país vulnerable como México, según su perspectiva.

Es importante mencionar que en esta unidad temática volvemos a ubicar el contenido policiaco, en donde el indicador protagónico de violencia permea hacia los otros sucesos. Con ello podemos confirmar la insistencia narrativa de este medio de comunicación para explicitar hechos desfavorables, como los concernientes a temas de violencia e inseguridad, dándole una vez más prioridad a esta temática.

### Conclusión 8.

A pesar de la naturaleza de la unidad temática *Cultura*, se encontraron indicadores que llaman la atención hacia temas de violencia, dejando de lado el objetivo esencial de esta categoría, la cual implica realzar las formas y expresiones de una sociedad determinada. Es entonces en estas formas en las que reside la cuestión formativa de las realidades construidas, en donde el dilucidar el contenido temático va más allá de emitir un mensaje. Se observa asimismo, que aquellos artículos que presentaron sucesos de carácter neutral en relación con este tema, es decir, sin favorecer o desfavorecer lo expuesto, fueron meramente aislados. Con ello podemos deducir que la intención medular del medio de comunicación no es destacar del todo las características de la cultura mexicana, ya que realzan los aspectos desfavorables sobre los favorables. Otro aspecto que observamos es la baja incidencia de esta temática en particular, lo cual reafirma una vez más la falta de interés por temáticas que pudieran aportar aspectos positivos en la construcción social del contexto social mexicano.

Es evidente entonces concluir que la presencia de indicadores desfavorables, vinculados con la violencia y su trascendencia, proliferaron en dichos discursos, denotando una vez más un contexto social moldeado por tan popular y rutinario concepto, violencia.

### Conclusión 9.

La unidad temática de *Salud*, en la que se encontró el menor número de artículos, se enfoca principalmente al brote de algunas enfermedades o noticias aisladas sobre plagas en lugares remotos, que no tienen relación directa ni con la frontera ni con las ciudades principales. Se pudo inferir que de esta unidad temática, no solamente el número de artículos evidencia el escaso interés del medio de comunicación por presentar información del contexto en cuestión, sino que el mensaje en sí resulta de nuevo desfavorable, al elegir acontecimientos burdos o escasamente pertinentes al contexto de la frontera, pero que son insistentemente negativos.

Los temas de salud son de gran relevancia en cualquier estructura social, puesto que reflejan estilos de vida, educación y cultura. En los artículos analizados se pudo apreciar un gran déficit de temas que reflejaran un panorama más amplio del sistema de salud mexicano. Cabe mencionar que solamente un artículo, de dieciséis, reconoció la educación de la sociedad mexicana en temas de salud sexual; el resto de los artículos corresponden a sucesos desfavorables, carentes de profundidad en relación al sistema de salud.

Este tipo de noticias denotan una irrelevancia, o bien, un mero requisito temático que probablemente no afectará la construcción social previamente establecida por los demás mensajes periodísticos analizados, debido al reducido número de notas publicadas sobre este tema y al resultado del análisis de su discurso.

### Conclusión 10.

Debido a que los artículos fueron publicados en el idioma inglés, fue necesario interpretarlos al español. Esto no interfirió en su análisis, ya que se mantuvo la fidelidad del texto original en toda interpretación y traducción de los indicadores de dicho texto. Con esto se puede concluir que la transmisión del mensaje periodístico ocurre independientemente del idioma en el que se genere o al contexto al que se quiera adaptar, quedando claro que el mensaje periodístico cumple su cometido intencional original.

De esta manera deducimos que el contexto social de México en dicho mensaje periodístico se muestra como un panorama decadente, desalentador, corrupto, carente de autoridad, inseguro y subdesarrollado en la mayoría de las categorías temáticas que se utilizan para ejemplificarlo.

*El Paso Times* destina una gran cantidad de artículos relacionados con México, no obstante, es evidente la preferencia temática que impera. A pesar de destacar en algunas noticias los aspectos favorables del país, elige la reproducción de un discurso caracterizado por imágenes negativas y violentas, en donde muestra la subyacente intención de describir una realidad sin ninguna verdadera condición de solidaridad y hermandad hacia su país vecino.

Anteriormente existían publicaciones especializadas en la nota roja y el amarillismo, publicaciones que lucraban con el morbo de los lectores. Estas publicaciones no desaparecieron, sin embargo, el periodismo “serio” de antaño se transformó y la nota roja se trasladó a una práctica rutinaria, sin ser segmentada. Podemos concluir que esta reflexión fue representada por la muestra analizada en esta

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investigación, donde la práctica periodística tiene su mayor auge en este tema, reflejando tanto la necesidad de morbo por parte de los lectores, como el interés de saciarlo, por parte del medio de comunicación. Finalmente, la actividad periodística que prevalece en este tema en particular exhibe intencionalmente una realidad sin tapujos, abusando de la naturaleza del tema, anteponiéndolo a otros temas que pudieran favorecer a la construcción e imagen del contexto del país vecino.

**PARTE VI: BIBLIOGRAFÍA Y FUENTES DOCUMENTALES.**



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## ANEXOS

### ANEXO A. Artículos analizados 2004-2005



Fotografía del periódico *El Paso Times*, el encabezado habla de un cuerpo decapitado.

## 1. Juarenses map future

### LOUIE GILOT

JUÁREZ.- Elected officials, maquiladora executives, small-business owners, educators, social workers and residents of Juárez and El Paso spent the year brainstorming the future of Juárez.

In an unprecedented effort, they came together to create a nonprofit organization called Plan Estratégico de Juárez, or strategic plan for Juárez, financed with \$700,000 to almost \$900,000 a year in public and private donations.

Carlos Murguía, owner of Barrigas restaurants in El Paso and Juárez, said the idea germinated about four years ago among frustrated business people.

"We realized that there are always short-term plans in Juárez with no benefits for the city beyond the moment. But for the Juárez that we want, we need a long-term plan", Murguía said.

The organization wants to change the face of Juárez in the next 10 to 15 years.

The organization created a steering committee and hired the Spanish firm SOCINTEC, which had done improvement studies in South America. This month, the firm concluded the yearlong study, which had taken the form of expert forums, town hall meetings, and a survey of 11,000 people on both sides of the border.

The diagnosis?

Juárez has failed to control its growth, failed to reclaim the ailing maquila industry, failed to diversify its commercial activity, failed to reach out to El Paso significantly, and failed to promote education and culture.

But there is hope.

The organization's next step will be a list of improvement projects to be presented in the spring.

"We've always recognized that no plan is useful if it does not come to life", plan director Lucinda Vargas said. Vargas left her job as a senior economist with the El Paso branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas in 2001 to work for the plan because she always "wanted to do something with a more direct impact on Mexico", her area of specialty, she said.

Making wishes into reality is often a budgetary impossibility in Mexico, but organization officials are hopeful because the people who were involved in making the plan are the very community and business leaders -including the Juárez mayor- who can make things happen in Juárez.

"I think there is a true commitment", said Cecilia Levine, president of MFI International Manufacturing LLC, in El Paso, who was interviewed for the study. "We should do the same thing in El Paso, or even as a region".

To reach across the border and tackle binational problems, like bridge lines, the plan proposes the creation of a border lobby to dispatch regularly to Washington, D.C., and Mexico City.

As for crime, which thousands of regular juarenses ranked as the worst problem in Juárez, Vargas said, "If we start to build this the right way with the right actors involved in the right sectors, we will change that".

MAQUILAS

Other suggestions for economic development:

In the past three years, Juárez lost 62 plants, many of them electronics plants that moved to China, where labor is cheaper.

But economists said Juárez still has a lot to offer in the niche it carved itself in the automotive industry over the past 40 years.

The plan suggests:

Focus on the automotive industry.

Educate the work force to be bilingual.

Cater to the maquila industry with services such as human resources, machine maintenance, information technology and marketing.

Re-energize the industry by embracing the technology it now demands.

Delphi Corp., the world's largest maker of auto parts, blazed the trail in 1995 when it built its largest technical center in Juárez, Delphi Mexico Technical Center, and hired hundreds of engineers who have developed 50 U.S. patents to date. Few other companies have followed suit.

But Juárez relies too much on the maquila industry for revenue and salaries, the study said -58 percent of workers in Juárez work in maquilas. The plan suggests diversifying commercial activity by making the business registration process easier and cheaper, offering credit for small- and medium-size companies, and generally encouraging local investment.

#### CONTROLLING GROWTH

The organization noted that the southbound growth pattern of Juárez made the city "extended, fragmented and diffuse". Since the 1960s, the city's square mileage has increased by 12 times, its population has quadrupled, but its population density has been reduced three times.

Developers have created new areas that mix residential, industrial and commercial lots in the south but still cannot meet the demand for 12,000 new affordable houses. At the same time, areas on the older, northern side of the city decay.

The result, the study reads: "The image of the city is at the same time eclectic and without identity".

The plan suggests:

Curb development to the south.

Revitalize Downtown and the PRONAF for tourism and social cohesion.

Build a modern business center in Downtown or the PRONAF, which could become a landmark for the city, much like El Paso's high-rises.

Good roads have been built in Juárez but only inside the city.

The plan suggests:

Build arteries to the interior of Mexico to make Juárez a trade corridor comparable to Nuevo Laredo.

Increase the railroad networks.

Increase the flow of passengers at the Juárez airport, which sees only 500,000 travelers a year.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A

07/01/2004

## **2. Reactions mixed in El Paso for undocumented worker permits**

### **LARRY MONÁRREZ**

President Bush's proposal to let undocumented immigrants work in the United States will not change Domingo Soledad's life very much.

Soledad, 41, is a legal U.S. resident who picks onions and chile in fields around El Paso to send money to his wife and three children in Chihuahua City, Chihuahua. He said he spent seven years in the United States as an undocumented worker.

"I don't think it will affect the people who have been here", Soledad said in Spanish. "It's a good idea; they need a lot of people to work in the fields".

Bush is expected to announce his proposal today at the White House when he meets with 150 people interested in immigration.

Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services Inc. officials estimate that 15 million undocumented immigrants live in the United States. About 60 percent of them are Mexican, they said.

"What they need to start talking about is comprehensive immigration reform ... that regularizes the status of people already here, takes care of the people who are stuck on a backlog and also helps immigrants without visas because of their low-skill work", said Ouisa Davis, executive director and attorney of Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services Inc. in El Paso.

"It would definitely help my business", Jesús Becerra, owner of Becerra Construction, said in Spanish. "It would be a lot more help because it's difficult to find Americans that want to work in construction. They mostly get educated and don't have to work with a pick and a shovel".

But uncertainty about the details of Bush's proposal has some business advocates crossing their fingers.

"Anything that is going to help foster a better relationship with Mexico and the United States, making sure that it is truly economically based and beneficial for both countries, would be a great next step", said Cindy Ramos-Davidson, CEO of the El Paso Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Larry Monarrez may be reached at [lmonarrez@elpasotimes.com](mailto:lmonarrez@elpasotimes.com); 546-6126.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

10/01/2004

## **3. Lower alert to shorten bridge wait**

### **CHARLES K. WILSON**

People crossing into El Paso from Mexico should begin to see shorter wait times today with the nation's terror alert level lowered from orange to yellow, U.S. Customs and Border Protection spokesman Roger Maier said Friday.

El Paso officials received notice about midday, Maier said, and agents at the international bridges then began conducting less intense inspections.

For Jackson Forest, who lives in Juárez, the trip across the Paso del Norte Bridge on Friday morning was routine, much like the past couple of weeks.



"I walked right across, showed my ID as always," Forest said as others scurried through security checks with newspapers, breakfast snacks and bags in tow. "The last few days, it's been pretty rapid".

Though the Homeland Security Department kept orange alert levels in effect for some airports and airlines, El Paso International Airport's status has returned to yellow, airport spokeswoman Liz Bellegarde said.

"We're meeting all federal mandates," she said. "And for passengers it's business as usual".

Business as usual, Bellegarde said, means passengers should continue to arrive 90 minutes before their flights to check in and clear inspections.

Maier said the return to yellow status does not mean terrorism threats are gone.

"Anti-terrorism remains our No. 1 priority," he said, "but with the reduction of the alert level, the intensity (of inspections) should decrease to a degree that the impact for El Pasoans will be somewhat shorter crossing times across the bridges".

Charles K. Wilson may be reached at [cwilson@elpasotimes.com](mailto:cwilson@elpasotimes.com)

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B</i>
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14/01/2004
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#### **4. Mexico raises bridge fee 3%**

##### **LOUIE GILOT**

Bridge fees will go up about 10 cents for cars on the Mexican side in the coming weeks, but Mexican officials said Tuesday the increase has nothing to do with El Paso's recent fee increase.

Officials said it's an annual adjustment for inflation.

Fees will increase 3 percent, which means that the fee for cars will go from 18 to 19 pesos, or from \$1.65 to \$1.75. The pedestrian fee will remain at 2 pesos, or 25 cents, officials said.

"It is not a surprise. In the past, when fees have gone up on our side, the Mexicans have responded", said Mike Breitinger, executive director of the Central Business Association.

The decision Jan. 6 by the El Paso City Council to raise the fees on the American side made its way back to the national headquarters of Caminos y Puentes Federales, the Mexican federal highway and bridge department in Cuernavaca, Morelos.

"They know about it", Javier de la Fuente Aguayo, the department's representative in Juárez, said of his bosses. "But the principal concern is to recoup inflation without hurting the users".

In El Paso, the pedestrian fee increased 10 cents to 35 cents and the car fee increased 40 cents to \$1.65.

"It's good that at least there is no increase for the pedestrians on the Mexican side", said Luis Molina, an El Paso maquila contractor who crosses the bridge every day.

Americans will see fluctuations in the dollar version of the Mexican fee, as exchange rates vary. Mexican authorities also round up the fees to more manageable amounts. For instance, the pedestrian fee could be 18 cents currently, but officials keep it at 25 cents. Louie Gilot may be reached at lgilot@elpasotimes.com; 546-6131

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*El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: B*

16/01/2004

### **5. Get serious about teens partying in Mexico**

#### **BERNADETTE SEDILLOS SELF**

How serious are El Pasoans about stopping the dangerous practice of teens pouring across the border into Juárez, so they can drink?.

So far, not serious enough to take the kind of rump-kicking action that would have a real deterrent effect.

If El Pasoans want to dramatically reduce the number of minors crossing into Juárez, they should make it illegal for them to do so.

It's time El Pasoans demand, and support, the kind of legislation adopted by California five years ago to halt the flow of minors into Tijuana.

Here's a portion of California's Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 1500:

"A peace officer of any city or county shall prevent the entry from California into the Republic of Mexico at the border by any resident of this state under the age of 18 years who is unaccompanied by a parent or guardian or who does not have written consent for such entry from a parent or guardian or who does not have a passport".

To clarify this law and reduce the possibilities for ludicrous lawsuits -something for which California is famous- lawmakers also stipulated:

"The authority of the peace officer under this part shall be only to prevent entry and not otherwise to detain. Nothing in this part shall be construed to limit the authority of a peace officer under any other law of this state".

That's what a community that cares about its young people does. Some minors are going to scream about it. But it's "tough love", and it's long past time this community did something besides moan about the problem.

Rio Grande Safe Communities Coalition is studying the possibility of passing a law like California's in Texas. Marge Bartoletti, executive director, said getting such a law in place is a top priority for the group. She said the law has been a success in the Tijuana-San Diego area, reducing the number of returning late-night partyers by at least 26 percent.

The Pacific Institute of Research and Evaluation, which has conducted surveys at El Paso bridges since 1998, shows that about 1,000 youths cross the bridges from El Paso into Juárez on a typical weekend. Kids who drink alcohol and participate in binge-drinking are more likely to be involved in fights, car crashes or to become the victims of other crimes, Bartoletti said.

"If California can do it, why can't we?" Bartoletti asked.

There is no excuse not to pass a law such as this. Granted, the last time a local politician, former Mayor Carlos Ramirez, attempted to keep alcohol from falling into the hands of U.S. minors in Juárez, the efforts were viciously criticized on both sides of the Rio Grande.

Ramirez had suggested that Mexican business owners in Juárez not sell alcohol to U.S. minors. The legal drinking age in Mexico is 18. Members of the Juárez Avenue Business Association were incensed. They took out a full-page ad in a Juárez paper and accused Ramirez of portraying Juárez as an immoral city with vice-filled businesses. (Ahem).

El Paso should solve its own problems, they said, "Instead of suggesting that our constitution be changed...".

So, let's change our law. These teens who drink and then come back and drive on U.S. streets are this community's problem -and its future.

Such a law wouldn't stop U.S. minors in the 18-20 bracket from crossing and drinking, but it will dramatically limit those who are younger from getting across.

That could save lives.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: D
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17/01/2004
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## **6. FUN ON THE BORDER**

### **Juárez surprises longtime area resident border**

#### **MARÍA CORTÉS GONZÁLEZ**

As a lifelong El Pasoan, I felt pretty confident that visiting Juárez would be routine.

Having visited Juárez extensively as a girl, I'm not alarmed that children sell "Chiclets" on the street, nor am I ever surprised by the constant interweaving of cars and trucks on major roads.

And yet, the minute I stepped off the tourist trolley, I realized I was in for a fun day, judging by the hospitality and colorful culture I quickly encountered and had somehow forgotten about.

By the way, if you're not sure about visiting Juárez on your own, the El Paso-Juárez Trolley Co. provides a great alternative. It makes hourly stops at 10 businesses, including galleries, home decor stores, the Juárez Market and the Ajuua restaurant.

The company recommends reservations so that you can get a seat on the day you want to go. But it's pretty lenient on time, given that my nieces and I arrived about 10 minutes before departure and were able to quickly pay and board. (Not that I encourage being late, but it's good to know.).

The trolley driver didn't offer very much insight except to tell us the peso rate. So don't lose the brochure that provides information on all the stops.

The business owner at the first stop, Coloms, greeted us warmly -even offering to drive us to other stops if walking would be too strenuous- and told us a little about his store and other stores nearby.

The first three stores, all within walking distance, have a variety of items, including silver jewelry, beautifully painted pottery, marble game board sets and more familiar items such as Mexican dresses and sombreros.

I fell in love with a miniature marble set of dominoes including box, for \$10.75. But I was hesitant to buy anything on the first stop, since I was willing to take a gamble that I could find it at the market for less. Plus, I like to haggle. So we enjoyed the visit but didn't spend a dime.

We arrived at Ajuua restaurant, the fourth stop, on foot about a half-hour before lunch. And now I'm a believer that everyone should arrive when there's no crowd. Why? Because instead of one attentive waiter, you're likely to get two or even three.

A couple of things to know about Ajuua: It has a bakery that daily makes these wonderful cream-cheese-filled rolls. And it makes its tostadas, which means they're always fresh and crunchy.

Our waiter, Victor Hernandez, not only gave us top-notch service but also offered chicken strips for the 2-year-old nephew, saying it was on the house. The trolley driver later confirmed it's a common practice at the restaurant.

After sampling a variety of foods, it's hard to choose a favorite. The tacos de alhambre, which had bits of steak along with chorizo, bacon, tomato, onion and chile, were flavorful. But the shrimp cocktail was also a winner with its large shrimp.

The meal is also quite inexpensive, each plate costing under \$6.

After lunch, we skipped several stops, including the leather factory and smaller markets, and decided to end our day with a stop at the well-known Juárez Market.

If you're a first-timer, you might feel ambushed by the vendors, who come up to the trolley trying to interest you in their handmade purses, necklaces and other goodies.

But don't. Smile, say "Despues" and keep on walking. Again, the first vendors in the market are very persuasive.

In fact, I had no plans to buy jewelry but somehow ended up buying a dainty silver bracelet for my 7-year-old daughter for \$12. And I'm not sure I got it at a good price because the vendor seemed to agree quickly to my \$12 offer, \$3 down from his asking price.

My tip for haggling is simple. Ask about an item. If you really like it, don't say much and start walking away. This way, you don't really have to haggle because by the time you get to the second booth, the vendor will yell out a price that both of you can live with.

This worked quite well with the marble set, which started at \$25. I didn't get much of a discount from the first store's price of \$10.75. But I was pleased that at \$10, the domino dots at the market had a better finish.

I knew I was going to buy at least three decorative fishes for my children's bathroom, so I went straight to the chase, asking a vendor directly what was the least he would accept. After a little discussion, we settled on three for \$10. Happily, I took my time picking out three colorful fishes from his good variety.

I spent about \$50 in Juárez and had a good time doing it. So again, if you haven't wandered into this border adventure in years, it's time to give it a try. And remember: Ask for Victor at Ajuua. Just tell him I sent you.

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27/01/2004

## **7. Bodies linked to cartel**

### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- Five men's bodies found in the past three days deep in the dirt of a Juárez back yard are the most recent victims of drug turf battles, officials with the Mexican attorney general's office said.

The latest body was unearthed Monday afternoon behind the house at 3633 Parsioneros St., which, officials said, belongs to an alleged operative in the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel.

Family members of kidnap victims drove to the site Sunday and Monday, some from as far as Chihuahua City, hoping for answers about their loved ones' whereabouts. Mexican officials led them inside the house where a body was being prepared for transport to the medical examiner's office. One family went inside sobbing, but came out dry-eyed.

Officials didn't say how many bodies are left to be identified. They didn't comment on the causes of death either, but said some of the bodies showed signs of torture.

Police photographs show the first three bodies as they were found -semi-nude, with bags over their heads and covered in lyme and liquid plaster, presumably to dull the smell.

Investigators will continue to dig today and said they expect to find at least one more body.

Since Dec. 1, 2003, between 16 and 19 men have been kidnapped in Juárez, and a few have been executed, Juárez police said.

Drug-related killings have surged in other places along the border recently. Sunday, a shooting in Nuevo Laredo left three people dead. Friday, a shootout between police and presumed drug traffickers in Anahuac, 50 miles southwest of Nuevo Laredo, killed two officers and another person. And Thursday, former Deputy State Attorney General Rogelio Delgado was shot to death in Tijuana along with three others.

Officials with the Mexico attorney general's office in Mexico City tied the weekend's gruesome discovery to the Juárez drug cartel headed by Vicente Carrillo Fuentes because the owner of the house is high ranking in the cartel, officials said.

The owner now sits at the El Paso County Jail awaiting trial on federal drug charges.

Mexican officials identified him as Humberto Santillán Tabares. A U.S. federal indictment lists his name as Heriberto Santillán Tabares, and his aliases as Humberto Esteves Lopez, "The Doctor" and "The Engineer". Santillán was arrested by El Paso sheriff's deputies Jan. 15 on an outstanding federal warrant for his Dec. 10 indictment for conspiracy to possess and to import a controlled substance with intent to distribute,

among other charges. The controlled substance was 11 pounds of cocaine, the indictment revealed.

Investigators would not say whether Santillán led them to the graves.

U.S. law-enforcement agencies -U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Drug Enforcement Administration- are assisting Mexican federal officials but have kept a low profile.

The U.S. Consulate in Juárez and the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City released only the following statement, "The (U.S. government) considers the ongoing investigation in Ciudad Juárez a clear example of good cooperation between Mexican and U.S. law enforcement. U.S. law-enforcement personnel came in at the invitation of Mexico".

In 1999, when mass graves -with a total of nine bodies- were found in ranches in south Juárez, the FBI was heavily involved in the high-profile case. The U.S. presence drew criticism that it threatened the sovereignty of Mexico, but also drew praise from relatives of missing people, who have tried to encourage more binational cooperation since then.

Members of the Association of Relatives and Friends of Disappeared Persons in El Paso, who are still trying to find answers about 196 men who have disappeared in Juárez since 1993, had mixed feelings about the new discovery.

On one hand, the graves won't put an end to their ordeal.

"These bodies are fresh. Oh boy, I hate that word, 'fresh.' But in any case, they could not be our loved ones", association founder Jaime Hervella said.

Mexican officials said Monday that the victims might have died as recently as 10 to 15 days ago. Hervella's group hasn't had any new members for a few years.

Still, the new investigation was energizing.

"Nobody wanted to believe us that people are burying people in houses here. It's out of this world, but it happens. There are other locations that we want investigated", said Patricia Garibay, whose brother, Jorge Luis Garibay was kidnapped Jan. 10, 1998, outside the Kentucky Club on Juárez Avenue, never to be seen again.

This weekend, Mexican federal agents from the organized crime unit of the attorney general's office, the federal agency of investigation, and state detectives with a mobile laboratory descended on the house on Parsioneros Street with a search warrant. Inside, they found a marijuana press, rolls of plastic wrap, handcuffs and traces of blood, officials said. In the triangular back yard, they saw shovels, picks and a camping tent covering freshly turned dirt.

With trained dogs and an excavating machine, they unearthed the first body at 1:30 a.m. Saturday. The man had been buried about a yard deep under the tent. Underneath him lay a second body. The third body was dug up nearby at 4:10 a.m. The fourth body was found at 6:30 p.m. Sunday and the fifth at about 2:30 p.m. Monday.

The house may have been used as a stash house and a torture chamber, but the deceptively dull yellow stuccoed duplex blended well enough into the surrounding quiet, middle-class neighborhood to fool neighbors.

"Really, we didn't know anything. Nobody lived in the house. We thought it was closed", said Mike Maceda, a hairstylist with a shop two doors down from the house.

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28/01/2004

## 8. Find may keep some out of Juárez

### LARRY MONARREZ

The discovery of 11 bodies at an alleged drug trafficker's house in Juárez has some El Pasoans rethinking how much time they need to spend across the border.

Westsider Arlene J. Hopkins, who regularly crosses the border to buy medicine and to visit a dentist, said she decided to cut down on her trips to Juárez after hearing of the discovery Tuesday.

"I think it's just grisly what they found over there," Hopkins said as she headed for Juárez at the Paso del Norte Bridge. "I am closing my Mexican bank account because I want to limit my time in Juárez. I don't want to spend any more time in Juárez than I have to, and now I'll only go to places that are walking distance".

The impact of a similar investigation of multiple graves in November 1999, in which nine bodies were found, prompted the Juárez city government to buy a \$30,000 advertisement in the *Washington Post* to rebuild the city's image. The ad was in response to "a distorted, unfair and untrue picture" left by the news media covering the investigation and was meant to encourage tourism, officials said.

Juárez has also been the object of national and international news reports and documentaries over the deaths of women.

About 360 girls and women have been killed in Juárez since 1993; about 120 were sex-murder victims. Officials say that in addition to the murders, between 75 and 400 women who were reported missing in that period remain unaccounted for.

In the latest discovery, the deaths are believed to be related to drug trafficking, officials said.

"This is very unfortunate news that we know the mafias are responsible for," said Jorge Navarro, a spokesman for the city of Juárez. "As a matter of tourism, I can't see any impact".

Juárez visitors should feel more comfortable because of the hundreds of federal police officers who are working in the city, Navarro said.

News of the discovery and the possibility of an impact on tourism did not alarm the El Paso-Juárez Trolley Co., which offers routes to popular tourist sites in Juárez.

"Most of our clients are from out of town and aren't aware of what is happening in Juárez," said Mercedes Calzada, spokeswoman for the trolley company. "There was hardly any trouble with the (investigation) in 1999. We did see business slow a little after the World Trade Center disaster, but that's it".

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## **9. 11 bodies found**

### **Texas K-9 unit helps investigate**

#### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- At least 11 bodies have been unearthed from the 12-by-18-foot patio of a Juárez safe house for the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel, officials with the Mexican attorney general's office said Tuesday.

The victims were apparently rivals of the Vicente Carrillo Fuentes drug gang and were executed with "extreme violence" as long as six months to one year ago, Mexico Attorney General Rafael Macedo de la Concha said in a news conference Tuesday in Mexico City. Several of the victims had been strangled or suffocated.

"This is a war among drug traffickers," Macedo de la Concha said. "It is a confrontation between cartels for territory".

Officials said Tuesday that they thought they had found all the bodies buried at the house at 3633 Parsioneros in Juárez but continued to investigate.

Officer Jim Minton of the Austin Police Department was sent to Juárez with another K-9 officer and their body-sniffing dogs Thursday evening to help Mexican authorities. He said the dogs sniffed out 10 spots, one of which yielded two bodies, one on top of the other.

"The Mexican officials wanted to know whether there were bodies buried and where (in the back yard) they were," Minton said. "The dogs identified 10 specific locations, but we can't tell them if there is more than one body at each location".

Three bodies were found Saturday, one was found Sunday, and seven more were found since Monday.

Officials still haven't released the identities of the victims, who appear to have been tortured. But officials said Tuesday that two families of missing men have identified clothing found near the bodies. The clothing was worn by three men the last day they were seen alive, Jan. 14. That is the date when Enrique Padilla, 26, Carlos Perez, 26, and Omar Cepeda, age unavailable, disappeared, according to police records.

On Tuesday, more relatives of missing men went to the house on Parsioneros and to the Juárez morgue in hopes of identifying articles of clothing.

Alejandro Nevárez, an elderly man, went to the house looking for answers about his son's whereabouts, but he was asked not to say more by agents from the Mexican federal investigation agency.

In Juárez, 15 men have gone missing since Dec. 1, according to state police records. Along the border, other instances of drug-related violence have exploded lately.

Deputy Attorney General Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos said in Mexico City that the arrests of several major traffickers created a power vacuum, which resulted in the deaths of dozens along the border and in Mexico's interior.

"This makes all of us uneasy," he said, "but it is better to have these incidents, clashes over the application of the law, than to permit in silence" the operation of the gangs.

In Juárez, the house on Parsioneros was the safe house of an alleged operative in the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel named Heriberto Santillán Tabares, Mexican officials said. Neighbors, who didn't want to be named, said they saw a couple with children live there



until April, when they moved somewhere else, saying they were going to use the Parsioneros house as an office. Other neighbors said they thought the house was closed. Santillán is in jail in El Paso on drug charges.

Police photographs have shown the first three bodies as they were found in their dirt graves Saturday -semi-nude with bags over their heads and covered with lime and liquid plaster, presumably to quicken decomposition and dull the smell.

Officer Minton said he was flown to Juárez in a private jet Thursday at the request of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is helping Mexican officials.

"We didn't have time to wait for a commercial flight. They wanted us right away," Minton said. "We were honored to be asked to come there to help Mexico".

The Austin officers and their dogs went home Monday and didn't say whether they would be returning for more investigation in Juárez.

The two dogs -Austin, a 6-year-old golden retriever, and Major, a 4-year-old Belgian Malinois- are the only two certified body-sniffing dogs in the United States. Many body-sniffing dogs were retired or fell ill after helping at ground zero in New York City in 2001 and 2002, Minton said.

In addition to recent disappearances in Juárez, dozens of other people have vanished in the past decade. Families of those missing for years initially thought the bodies unearthed this week were unlikely to be their missing loved ones, but now they're not sure.

"The first bodies were fresh ones with meat on their bones," said Patricia Garibay, who has been looking for her brother, Jorge Luis Garibay, since 1998.

"But the last couple of bodies, I presume judging by size, could be bones," she said.

Garibay has gone to the home every day since Saturday, when the first body was unearthed.

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30/01/2004
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### **10. 13 officers detained in deaths**

#### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- Thirteen state police officers were detained for questioning Wednesday night in connection with the drug-related multiple graves in Juárez, and four other officers have fled, Mexico federal police officials said Thursday.

The 17 men include a night shift commander named Miguel Loya Gallegos and his entire crew.

Thursday evening, a 12th body was found in the back yard of the middle-class house at 3633 Calle Parsioneros. Investigators continue digging there and are also looking into six other houses, officials said.

The new corruption angle in the gruesome affair comes as no surprise to Ernesto Gomez Godínez, who has been looking for his vanished son since 1996.

"The entire town knows very well that it has been years that the police are involved in organized crime. We have a term for it, narco gobierno", or drug government, Gomez said.

When Gomez's son disappeared, witnesses related that he had been abducted by men in what appeared to be a federal police van, Gomez said.

The bodies found this week had been buried from 10 days to three months, federal police have said.

Oscar Valadez Reyes, Chihuahua state deputy attorney general, called the turn of events a "shameful and painful situation".

"This is a sad matter because it tarnishes the work of the police that carries out its duties. As you remember, last year was a good year. We solved many of the most sensitive cases that presented themselves in this town. It was a constant effort", Valadez said.

The Chihuahua State Judicial Police, known by its Spanish initials, PJE, fired about 300 officers for corruption in the past two years.

Mexico Deputy Attorney General Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos said Wednesday in Juárez that all elements of the state police are subject to investigation. He briefly visited the Parsioneros house Thursday.

Four people are already behind bars in the case. They are the mother, Erika Mayorga Diaz, father, Alejandro Garcia Cárdenas, and their son, Alejandro Garcia Mayorga, who rented the house and the alleged drug lord who used it as a safe house. These suspects reportedly tipped off the authorities as to the involvement of state police officers, officials said.

Wednesday evening, state police officials were asked by their federal counterpart to turn in the commander and all the personnel working under him. Thirteen officers voluntarily presented themselves to the federal authorities and were flown to Mexico City, where they were still being questioned Thursday.

But their superior, commander Loya, and three colleagues, Álvaro Valdez Rivas, Lorenzo Ramirez Yanez and Erick Cano Aguilera, had not shown up for work in days. State police officials could not find them at their homes either. They are now wanted.

The state officers' alleged involvement in the multiple graves is still unclear. Santiago Vasconcelos said Wednesday that the commander directly participated in the kidnappings and killings inside the house. The killings were meant to cement the power of a cell of the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel, he said.

The men could flee to the United States, as Santiago Vasconcelos said the tenants of the Parsioneros house tried to do before they were arrested.

"This is the logical place they would come to hide", said Art Werge, spokesman for the FBI in El Paso.

The FBI and El Paso police said they have not been contacted by Mexican police to keep an eye out for the fugitives. Roger Maier, spokesman for U.S. Customs and Border Protection in El Paso, did not want to comment because "it's law-enforcement sensitive".

Now, Chihuahua state police officials' pressing concern is to reassign officers to cover the now-decimated night shift.

"So as not to leave the city without protection", Valadez said.

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31/01/2004

### **11. So, want to take a stroll through Juárez?**

#### **CHARLIE EDGREN**

Well, economic development for El Paso just took a huge turn south this week.

South as in unfavorable. South as in Juárez.

You gotta figure that finding 12 bodies buried in a back yard just across the border isn't exactly the kind of drawing card the EcDev types were looking for.

"C'mon, BigDeal Corp. Inc., this is a great place to relocate your corporate headquarters and widget-making operation. Sure, they just found 12 bodies that reportedly showed signs of asphyxiation and/or bullet wounds and buried in a Juárez back yard. Yeah, yeah, there've been 300 or so women killed in various gruesome ways over there in the past decade or so. Not to worry. There's some great restaurants there. Darn nice market, too. And pretty soon there'll be a canopy on the bridge".

You'd think that convincing people of the disguised benefits of air you can chew, water shortages, high gasoline prices, West Nile fever, crazed drivers, a relatively sparse assortment of pastimes and amusements and assorted other drawing cards would be difficult enough.

How do you persuade people to come to El Paso when they'll be living next to a narcotics-infested, drug-cartel-run, violence-ridden killing field?.

Even the U.S. State Department warns people about traveling to Juárez. In a consular information sheet dated Jan. 30, 2004, excerpts read, "Crime in Mexico continues at high levels, and it is often violent, especially in Mexico City, Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez and Nuevo Laredo. ... Innocent bystanders are at risk from the increase in drug-related violence in the streets of border cities.

"In Ciudad Juárez, Nuevo Laredo and Tijuana, shootings have taken place at busy intersections during daylight hours. In Ciudad Juárez, several U.S. citizens, including innocent bystanders, have been killed in drug-related shootings over the past three years".

Might as well go for a walk in Baghdad.

Wouldn't you think officials up to and including President Vicente Fox would want to clean this up? Well, they don't, and there are only two possible reasons: They can't, or they don't wish to.

If Fox spent as much time cleaning up the drug-related problems in Juárez and elsewhere as he does trying to export his citizens to the United States, everyone would be better off.

But there is official disinterest. Worse than that, though, is there's official involvement. So far, 13 state police officers have been detained for questioning in Juárez's latest body

bonanza. And it's long been suspected that there's official involvement in the murders of the hundreds of women found over the years.

In addition to the billions of dollars sent home every year by Mexican migrants, Mexico depends heavily on tourism money. Wouldn't you think that rampant, indiscriminate killings might put a damper on tourism in J-town? Pshaw and tut and au contraire, said Jorge Navarro, a spokesman for the city of Juárez, as he noted that visitors should feel much more comfortable because of the hundreds of federal cops working there.

Comfortable? It's more like running and screaming for your life whenever you spot a badge. These days it's hard to distinguish between the cartels and the cops and the government.

The solution? Finding some honest officials who truly want to clean up the problems.

Yeah, I know, you want some of what I'm smoking.

Charlie Edgren is an editorial writer for the *El Paso Times*. E-mail address: cedgren@elpasotimes.com.

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03/02/2004
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## **12. Field, Fonda to perform in Juárez**

### **LOUIE GILOT**

Jane Fonda, Sally Field and several telenovela stars and singers will act out a special, free performance of "The Vagina Monologues" in Juárez on Valentine's Day to bring attention to the violence against women in the Mexican border town, event organizers said.

"I think it's going to bring more international attention to Juárez regarding violence against women and the culture of impunity", said Nancy Rushforth of Amigos de las Mujeres de Juárez, a Las Cruces organization.

Rushforth said she is also trying to get the stars, which include Lilia Aragon, Marintia Escobedo, Laura Flores, Monica Alicia Juárez, Christine Lahti, Shiva Rose and the "Monologues" creator Eve Ensler, to march with local activists and women from San Jacinto Plaza in El Paso to Juárez.

In the past 11 years, more than 300 women have been killed in Juárez.

The Valentine's Day event is organized by Amnesty International and V-Day, an international feminist movement formed in 1998 by Ensler.

"Last year when V-Day joined the local organizers and activists for a meeting with the special prosecutor in Juárez, we promised (the prosecutor) if there was not justice we would come back with the world in one year. It is one year later -we are marching on the 14th to say the time has come; we will wait no longer", Ensler said.

Ensler has in the past donated money from the "Monologues" performances in Mexico City to Casa Amiga, the rape crisis center in Juárez.

The stars could not be reached Sunday, but Fonda told the Associated Press last week, "I'm going to help bring attention to the 300 women victims who were murdered, tortured, raped and disappeared in Juárez".

A discussion on gender violence by Mexican Congresswoman Marcela Lagarde is also scheduled for Feb. 14 in Juárez.

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03/02/2004

### **13. Stop the killings**

#### **It's time to end this reign of terror**

Tragically, we are not surprised. Worse yet, we are not shocked.

Once again the gruesome discovery of bodies in Ciudad Juárez has placed that city in the glaring spotlight of the international news media.

And once again there are the words of response. Mexico's Deputy Attorney General Jose Luis Santiago Vasconcelos arrived to say that even if it takes 10 years the Mexican federal government will stay to solve the crimes.

We've heard the promises before.

This time it cannot be lip service. This time, something must be done to stop the slaughter in our sister city across the bridge.

The announcement that police corruption is part of this crime is chilling -but no surprise to those living in Juárez or El Paso.

People -men and women and, yes, even children- have been disappearing regularly in Ciudad Juárez. When their bodies are discovered there's a great public lament -but the same ugly system remains in control.

Then it's forgotten -until the next time. And it seems there is always a next time.

This time 12 bodies have been unearthed in the back yard of a little house on a cul de sac. Officials say they are victims of a brutal drug war.

This time there are rumors that there are more bodies in the back yards of other houses - maybe as many as six such sites.

This newspaper has covered these disappearances and murders for a decade and called for solutions before. It's time they come.

We who have relatives in Juárez, who visit there regularly, know there are good people living in that city. They deserve to be safe. They deserve a concentrated investigation into these crimes and a halt to the reign of criminal terror.

Mexican President Vicente Fox is dedicated, according to Santiago Vasconcelos, to stamping out this crime. This time we need to see that is true.

If the FBI can be of help, it should be called in. We who live on this side of the border cannot sleep comfortably knowing our sister city is under siege by a criminal element.

As this investigation and ensuing crackdown on some of the criminal activity unfolds, it is unfortunately true that more violence may be in the offing.

But when, if not now, will these murders be stopped? When, if not now, will those of hundreds of disappeared women be solved. When, if not now, will the perpetrators be brought to justice?.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B

03/02/2004

#### **14. Juárez is victim of brutal regime**

I read a disturbing article in the *El Paso Times* newspaper this morning.

It described a city in a wretched country where people are tortured and thrown into mass graves.

The people live in filth and poverty and their rulers are corrupt.

The infrastructure of the country is crumbling and the potential wealth of the land is looted by a privileged few.

The police don't protect the people; they prop up the criminal syndicate.

Thought I was talking about Baghdad, Iraq?.

Wrong.

I just described a day in the life of citizens of Juárez, Mexico.

It's unclear to me why we had to travel to the other side of the world to liberate a country imprisoned by a corrupt, brutal regime -it's been here in our own back yard for a century now.

Joe Justice.

Central El Paso.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: A

10/02/2004

#### **15. Braceros march to U.S. Embassy demanding cash**

##### **MORGAN LEE**

MEXICO CITY.- Mexicans who worked in the United States during and after World War II demanded back wages in front of the U.S. Embassy on Monday, two days after protesters pushed past private guards at President Vicente Fox's family ranch to make similar demands.

The workers, known as "braceros", have been lobbying for years for pay that was withheld in a savings account to be paid upon the workers' return to Mexico. None received that money.

President George W. Bush last month proposed a similar program for migrants with jobs in the United States, prompting braceros to demand that they also be paid. Monday, former braceros in straw hats gathered outside the U.S. Embassy to renew demands for their withholdings.

Frustration among former braceros is surging a year after the Mexican government put together a registry of former guest workers, inflating expectations for payment, said Francisco Arredondo, a commissioner in the National Braceros Association.

The association was not involved in Saturday's unrest but led Monday's march from the U.S. Embassy to the presidential residence in Mexico City.

The braceros "feel tricked and used", Arredondo said. "In a way the problem was provoked by the (Mexican) government ... for not paying attention to them".

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14/02/2004

#### **16. Report: Juárez crime is on decline**

##### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- The discovery of bodies in a Juárez back yard last month and the ongoing digging at another house this week did nothing to change the city's reputation as an outlaw and dangerous place.

But exactly how much crime goes on in Juárez?.

According to statistics by the Chihuahua state attorney general, which investigates and prosecutes crimes with a direct victim, unlike federal crimes such as drug and weapons smuggling, crime is down -slightly.

State police opened reports on 317 homicides last year, 132 of which were classified as manslaughter as opposed to murders. The number of homicides was down from 422 in 2002, 391 in 2001, and 380 in 2000.

But more important for visitors, drive-by shooting executions, which happen in the street and sometimes in daylight, were down to 35 executions in 2003, compared with more than 50 in 2002.

State police spokesman Mauro Conde said the executions -as well as four reported kidnappings and many more disappearances last year- have not victimized bystanders.

"These crimes are related to drug trafficking", he said.

Still, the numbers are sky-high when compared with El Paso crime statistics. Last year, El Paso recorded 21 homicides, and the city was named the second-safest among U.S. cities with populations of 500,000 or more.

Jaime Manzano, 87, recently learned firsthand about the dangers of Juárez.

Manzano, a resident of El Paso's East Side and an entertainer known as "El Pecas", is used to walking around Juárez in peace.

A few weeks ago, he followed someone he thought was a fan and was robbed and roughed up, he said.

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16/02/2004

#### **17. Egg farm pays \$3.2 million to migrant workers**

MEXICO CITY.- DeCoster Egg Farms has paid a \$3.2 million settlement benefiting migrant workers who sued the U.S. operation in 1998, charging racial discrimination in housing and working conditions, the Mexican Foreign Relations Department reported Sunday.

The egg farm near Turner, Maine, gained a reputation in the 1980s and 1990s as one of the nation's most abusive workplaces.

The payment was made Wednesday, the Foreign Relations Department announced in written statement. The statement said the lawsuit against DeCoster was related to 900

Mexicans but did not explain how the money would be disbursed. Foreign Relations officials could not immediately be reached for comment.

When the settlement was announced in June 2002, Mexican authorities said it would be advertised to class members through Mexico's consular network and in Spanish- and English-language media.

The settlement was to cover all Hispanic workers, not just Mexicans.

Between 1,400 and 1,500 Hispanics are believed to have worked at DeCoster during the period covered by the settlement, 1988 through June 2002.

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19/02/2004

### **18. Juarese charged with 5 murders**

#### **LOUIE GILOT**

The man who sparked the investigation that uncovered the bodies of 12 men in a Juárez back yard last month was indicted on murder charges by an El Paso federal grand jury Wednesday.

Heriberto Santillán Tabares, 49, was arrested on a drug warrant by sheriff's deputies in El Paso on Jan. 15 and has been in U.S. custody since then.

Wednesday, the charge of murder was added to the indictment, for allegedly killing or helping to kill five of the 12 men whose bodies were found last month buried at 3633 Parsioneros St. in Juárez.

The victims -Luis Padilla Cardona of Socorro, Fernando Reyes Aguado, Cesar Rubio, Omar Cepeda Sáenz and Juan Carlos Perez Gomez- died after Aug. 5, according to the indictment. They had been tortured and executed to cement the power of part of the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel, a cell allegedly headed by Santillán, Mexico's deputy attorney general said last month.

Shana Jones, a spokeswoman for the U.S. attorney's office in San Antonio, explained why the Juárez killings can be tried in the United States: "When an individual commits murder in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, we can charge it here as long as the criminal enterprise takes place here".

The criminal enterprise in this case consists of four drug charges: possession with intent to distribute, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute, importation and conspiracy to import a controlled substance -for allegedly trafficking about 4 tons of marijuana and more than 29 kilograms (about 64 pounds) of cocaine from Juárez to El Paso since Feb. 28.

Officials with Mexico's attorney general's office in Mexico City said they had not been told of the U.S. indictment Wednesday evening and reserved their comment. The agency started digging at a third house this week but has yet to find more bodies.

Since 1993, more than 200 men have disappeared in the Mexican border city and are thought to have been killed by members of the drug cartel.



The alleged co-conspirators in Santillán's drug charges are Ismael Bueno, 52, of Hereford, Texas; Jesus Rodriguez Rodríguez, 37, of Durango, Mexico; and Homero Nevárez Montoya, 24, of Chicago, who are in U.S. federal custody.

Eight more men who have not been located were indicted in absentia. They are Edmundo Castillo Flores, 51, of Torreón, México; Jesus "Chato" Delgado, 41, of El Paso; Chris Sepúlveda, 24, of El Paso; Arturo Bustillos, 39, of Horizon City; Miguel Loya Gallegos, 35, of Juárez; and three men only identified as "Julio", "Ramon" and "Manuel Luján".

Miguel Loya Gallegos is the Chihuahua state police commander that officials believed took part in the murders and who is now a fugitive.

If convicted of all charges, the defendants face life in prison, Jones said.

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24/02/2004
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## **19. Repatriation issue**

### **It's not a simple matter of deportation**

Repatriation, deportation, call it what you want, it's a contentious issue for which there are no easy solutions. What to do with undocumented immigrants is the problem tackled by Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge and Mexican Interior Minister Santiago Creel last week at border-security meetings in Mexico City. Some progress was made; much more is left to do.

One of the big issues is whether deported undocumented immigrants should be taken all the way back to their hometowns, or released just across the border. Release in the interior of Mexico lessens the chances that the immigrants will try illegal border crossing again, at least for a while. Turning them loose at the border is tantamount to inviting them to try again immediately.

Although Creel and other officials agreed in principle to interior repatriation, it wasn't fully resolved. And then Creel, at a joint news conference concluding the talks, said that repatriation "must be voluntary".

That's going to be a tough issue, because obviously anyone who deliberately and knowingly broke U.S. law to come into the United States probably is not going to volunteer for repatriation.

And just as obviously, not every undocumented immigrant can be incarcerated. With an estimated 8 million or more undocumented immigrants in the United States, the logistics and humanity of that option defy consideration.

There's certainly going to have to be compromise here, creative compromise that would prove beneficial to both countries.

With Mexico pushing for a guest-worker program, how that country deals with the deportation and/or repatriation issue is important. The two programs go hand in hand.

Unfortunately, no mention of that was made at the meetings. A viable guest-worker program, though it must be short of offering a blanket amnesty, would remove some

immigrants from undocumented status and allow them to work in the United States without the fear of repatriation hanging over their heads.

In one sense, repatriation or deportation seems such a simple matter. Someone who enters the United States illegally should be deported. But the matter isn't that cut-and-dried.

Mexico is sensitive -many would say overly sensitive- to matters of sovereignty. Attention must be paid to that.

Mexicans in this country illegally account for a huge portion of Mexico's gross national product. That can't be ignored.

Many immigrants trying to reach the United States die every year from heat, cold, drowning or other causes. That has to be considered.

Immigration, legal and illegal, is an important part of border security. Last week's talks took some positive first steps. Now it's time for more.

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## **20. Mexican official suspected of prostituting children**

### **DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

A high-ranking Chihuahua law enforcement official is being investigated on suspicion of sexually abusing and trafficking of minor girls, Chihuahua state officials announced Friday.

Officials said Hector A. Labra, a deputy chief administrator in the Chihuahua state attorney general's office, was accused of operating a ring in Juárez that sought girls 15 to 17 years old to have sex with wealthy and prominent men at an undisclosed home in the Club Campestre neighborhood.

Labra was in charge of Averiguaciones Previas, the state office where residents file all initial complaints about crimes that include burglaries, sexual assaults and homicides.

Oscar Valadez, Chihuahua state deputy attorney general and Labra's supervisor, announced Labra's arrest and indictment and said more arrests are pending.

According to the allegations against Labra, customers selected the minors for sex from a catalog. A young woman was used to lure the girls with offers of work at a telecommunications company.

Hector Garcia, the Mexican federal attorney general deputy director in Juárez, said federal officials will investigate also if they determine that federal laws were violated.

Friday, Francisco J. Ramirez, father of one of the young victims who made a statement against Labra, said his family members are afraid to leave home because they fear police reprisals. "I have reason to believe that more police officers are involved", Ramirez said.

Labra is scheduled to appear before a judge today to answer to the charges.

Recently, other Chihuahua state police were accused of helping to abduct and kill people for the Carrillo Fuentes drug cartel. That case is being investigated by federal officials.

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11/03/2004

## **21. Bush, Fox meeting**

### **Juárez slayings are conversation topic**

Maybe, just maybe, if Mexican officials hear enough comments from U.S. officials about the wholesale slayings of women in Juárez, something will be done about it.

And it doesn't hurt when such comments come at the top levels, as happened this past weekend at President Bush's Crawford, Texas, ranch.

Mexican President Vicente Fox was a guest there and, according to reports, the Juárez murders came up not once, but twice.

Mexican authorities have been notably uncaring and uncooperative when the matter has been brought up, probably, many theorize, because of widespread government and law-enforcement corruption and the possible involvement of officials in the slayings.

Possibly Mexican officialdom has just been hoping that if the matter was ignored, it would disappear. That hasn't been the case and, it appears, it's not going to be the case. Another body was discovered Wednesday.

Some U.S. federal lawmakers are now calling for congressional hearings into the brutal killings. And the bright illumination of U.S. congressional hearings is something you can bet the Mexican officials don't want.

As one State Department official put it, "We see it as both a border security and human-rights problem". It's obviously a matter that demands continued pressure at the highest levels of government.

Bush also imparted some news that Fox didn't want to hear, but credit Bush with being candid about it.

Fox wasn't given much to be optimistic about when it comes to a quick temporary-worker plan.

While some kind of legalization plan is near and dear to his heart, now it has fallen afoul of a U.S. political season. The matter of providing temporary work permits for millions of undocumented workers is a political hot potato in the best of times. In an election year, when a pro or con stance could determine whether someone gets to stay in office or must go collect retirement, politicians are going to be super-careful with this matter.

It's possible that Congress might take up the issue with something other than superficial interest, but don't bet on it. And, truth be known, it's probably better to wait until the election histrionics are over with before taking up this serious issue.

And it is serious. There's little doubt that some kind of guest worker plan is needed, although it must stop well short of any kind of amnesty program.

With a wobbly immigration program teetering in place and an estimated 8 million to 10 million undocumented Mexican immigrants in this country illegally, something must be done.

Bush unveiled a plan earlier this year that shows some promise. Again, however, serious consideration of that proposal must wait until the political season blows over and matters can be considered more calmly and practically.

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12/03/2004
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## **22. Juarenses strangled, may have been raped**

### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- The young woman who was found dead Wednesday near a Juárez quarry had been strangled and might have been raped, according to an autopsy report released Thursday, possibly making her the first victim of a serial-like sexual murder in a year.

The woman was identified as Rebeca Contreras Mancha, 23, of Juárez. Medical examiners found that she had been strangled, probably by someone's hands, and that she had had sexual intercourse before her death, although they couldn't say whether it was forced or consensual. They found no semen on her body.

Juárez state police, with the help of El Paso police, also combed the Mimbres arroyo northwest of Juárez where Contreras Mancha's body was found Wednesday morning by a truck driver on his way to a quarry.

"There were no signs indicating that she had been killed there. There have been no missing-person reports with the municipal, federal or state police. So the person who killed her must have been very close to her," Oscar Valadez Reyes, Chihuahua state deputy attorney general, said at a press conference Thursday.

The autopsy determined that Contreras Mancha, who tested positive for cocaine, died between 36 and 40 hours before being found.

The case is being taken up by the police task force investigating crimes against women in Juárez. The unit is made up of state and federal agencies and is headed by state officials.

Victims'-rights activists took offense Thursday at the police's characterization of the dead woman.

"They said she didn't fit the profile (of the serial murders) because she was chubby and had tattoos. But this is the life of a woman we are talking about," said Esther Chavez Cano, director of a Juárez rape crisis center.

Chavez also said she did not trust the state police to solve the case. Last month, 18 state police officers were suspected in the drug-related deaths of 15 men found buried in a Juárez back yard.

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18/03/2004

### **23. Gunmen fire on truck in Juárez, killing 2 men**

JUAREZ.- At least eight gunmen wielding automatic weapons opened fire on a pickup on the southern outskirts of this border city Wednesday, killing two men and severely wounding a third, investigators said.

The shootings occurred shortly after noon near the corner of Zaragoza Boulevard and Burma Street, just off the highway connecting Juarez and the city of Chihuahua. Witnesses said three sport-utility vehicles pulled in front of a 1975 pickup and that men with machine guns began shooting. The victims were sprayed with more than 30 bullets, according to state police forensic reports.

Witnesses said they saw at least eight gunmen, but the exact number of suspects involved in the shooting was unclear, investigators said.

State and local investigators told reporters that the killings were almost certainly drug-related, but that police had yet to uncover any evidence linking the victims to narcotics smuggling or organized crime.

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25/03/2004

### **24. Mexican officials accused of trafficking immigrants.**

#### **LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- The Mexican government dealt a blow to a large criminal organization staffed by Mexican public servants who helped smuggle immigrants into the United States from Juárez, officials with Mexico's attorney general's office said Tuesday.

Agents from the Agencia Federal de Investigación, the Mexican FBI, arrested 42 people Friday in all levels of government in 12 Mexican states. Among them were seven federal immigration officers working in Juárez, including three assigned to Grupo Beta, a task force dedicated to rescuing immigrants from the desert, the river and other dangers.

Mexico Attorney General Rafael Macedo de la Concha said the officials "offered information about police raids, illegally freed captured migrants, and allowed them to pass with falsified documents".

"The government's position is clear: The traffic of human beings is shameful and intolerable. It means trafficking in human necessity, in the dreams of a good life for many men, women and families. When public servants are involved, it hurts our institutions as well, and our ideals of liberty, justice and social well-being", Macedo de la Concha said in a news conference Tuesday in Mexico City.

The ring might have operated on the American side of the border, Mexican officials said, but it wasn't clear Tuesday whether officials had contacted their U.S. counterparts. The 2-year-old investigation continues. Warrants were issued for 15 more people, including two in Juárez, who are now wanted. Officials did not release their identities.

Officials said the smuggling ring brought Brazilians, Cubans, Uruguayans, Asians and Central Americans to Mexico from its southern states of Quintana Roo and Chiapas.

The migrants traveled by bus or flew to the Juárez airport. There, civil servants would drive them to hotels and collect money from them, attorney general spokesman Socrates Campos said.

In Juárez, the men arrested were Juan Rodriguez Perez, 52; Jose Francisco Delgado Rojas, 47; Jose Javier Garma Aldana, 32; Ruben Madrigal Hernandez, age unavailable; Jose Javier Garma Aldana, 32; Ignacio Hernandez Vasquez, 52; Francisco Javier Dias Romero, 27; and Edgar Rios Lopez, age unavailable.

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## **25. Juarenses report high condom use**

### **LOUIE GILOT**

A nonprofit group studying the use of condoms in Mexico found that Juarenses are doing a good job of protecting themselves against HIV.

The study by the Population Council, out of Mexico City, called "Understanding Successful Condom Use in México and the Dominican Republic", was conducted last year by interviewing more than 713 men and women in Juárez. Researchers found that 42.3 percent of university students, 31 percent of factory workers and 100 percent of prostitutes described themselves as successful condom users.

Researchers then invited some of the successful users to participate in focus groups, where researchers learned the users "associated condom use with a feeling of security, peace of mind, protection, tranquility, hygiene and increased sexual satisfaction", according to the report. Many of the female students and factory workers said condoms were their preferred form of birth control.

The Population Council received help from FEMAP, the Mexican Federation of Private Health and Community Development associations in El Paso and Juárez. FEMAP works with prostitutes in the Juárez red-light districts known as Mariscal, west of the Paso del Norte Bridge and La Paz.

"If the man doesn't want (to wear a condom), the woman doesn't go with him. But there are also cases of very vulnerable women" who didn't talk to the researchers, said Graciela de la Rosa, health program coordinator at FEMAP.

The Chihuahua public health service in Juárez said 328 cases of HIV were recorded in the state of Chihuahua in 2003, but experts agree that HIV is significantly underreported in Mexico. El Paso has had 344 reported cases of HIV since 1999, according to the City-County Health and Environmental District.

The Population Council said it would use the study results to form HIV awareness campaigns.

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28/04/2004

## **26. Migrant flow across border increases 13% over past year**

**OLGA R. RODRIGUEZ**

SASABE, Mexico.- After a four-year decline, illegal immigration from Mexico is spiking as several thousand migrants a day rush across the border in hopes of getting work visas under a program President Bush proposed. Many also are trying to beat tighter security to come in June.

The U.S. border patrol told the Associated Press that detentions -which it uses to judge illegal migration rates- jumped 25 percent to 535,000 in the six months ending March 31 compared to a year ago.

In the El Paso sector, detentions increased 13 percent over the same period, due to rushes of crossings near Columbus, N.M., and Fabens. El Paso sector Border Patrol spokesman Doug Mosier said efforts to tighten the border in Arizona have "squeezed out" undocumented immigrants to less-monitored areas in New Mexico and West Texas.

Near Sasabe, a town bordering the Arizona desert that's the busiest illegal border crossing area, an average 2,000 people arrive daily.

On a recent day, at a break in a barbed-wire fence outside Sasabe, about 300 migrants scrambled out of 10 trucks and four vans within 30 minutes with their smugglers, who led crowds along a worn trail. As the sun set, they disappeared into rolling hills that hide the treacherous desert.

Raudel Sanchez, a 22-year-old farm worker, said he wanted to get back to his job at a Minnesota ranch.

Sanchez crossed into the United States through Sasabe three years ago, but says the journey is getting more difficult. He walked three days in the desert and was out of water when he was caught in Arizona and deported.

Undeterred, he said he planned to take a bus to Altar, a northern city about 70 miles from the border where migrants hire smugglers. From there, he planned to head back to Sasabe and cross again.

Many migrants are betting on the approval of Bush's migration proposal, which faces an uphill battle in Congress. About 75 percent of those arrested are Mexican, while the rest are from Central America and other places, U.S. Customs officials said.

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30/04/2004

## **27. Arrests ordered in Juárez bodies**

**LOUIE GILOT**

MEXICO CITY.- A federal judge has ordered the arrests of 11 people in connection with 12 bodies found buried at a safe house for drug traffickers in Juárez, authorities said late Tuesday.

In a statement, the federal attorney general's office said those wanted in the case face a range of charges including multiple homicides, organized crime, possessing banned weapons and explosives, and drug smuggling.

The warrants were the first to come out of investigations that have continued since authorities discovered a dozen bodies at a home in Juárez in January. Top lieutenants of a drug gang allegedly headed by Vicente Carrillo Fuentes and based in Juárez used the house to store drugs and dispose of victims, investigators say.

At least one of those ordered captured was already in police custody. Alejandro García rented the home and told authorities in January he helped kill and bury victims in his back yard at the behest of a Vicente Carrillo gang leader and several Mexican state police officers.

García, who said he worked for the Vicente Carrillo gang for a year, face's five new counts of homicide, according to the arrest warrants made public Tuesday.

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## **28. Woman left to die in desert**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

A 32-year-old undocumented immigrant died after being left behind by smugglers in the desert near Columbus, N.M., in what the U.S. Border Patrol said Wednesday was the first immigrant death in the El Paso sector this year.

On Friday, the woman, from the Mexican state of Veracruz, crossed with a group from Palomas, Mexico, when she became ill and was unable to walk, said the Border Patrol on Wednesday. The smugglers allegedly persuaded the group to leave her behind.

Two alleged immigrant smugglers were arrested. Humberto Chavira Ordonez, 27, and Baldomero Chavira Ordonez, 26, both of Chihuahua, could face life in prison or the death penalty if convicted of charges of smuggling resulting in death, officials said.

Baldomero Chavira Ordonez allegedly returned to the area where the woman was left and told a rancher about her. The rancher then called the Border Patrol, which found the woman in "severe medical distress". She died en route to the Deming hospital Friday night. Her name was not released pending notification of next of kin in Mexico.

"There is always a concern" due to the coming summer heat that such deaths could increase, said Border Patrol Agent Ramiro E. Cordero. Two heat-related deaths occurred in the El Paso area during fiscal year 2002-03, he said.

An El Paso immigrant rights activist said New Mexico could see an increased in immigrants because of tougher enforcement along the Arizona-Mexico border.

"The abuse, the robberies, are nothing new", said Simon Chandler, who is a member of the Coalicion Pro Migrante, which on Wednesday announced the opening of a migrant orientation center at 263 Calle Tlaxcala in Juárez.

The center is intended to provide immigrants and deportees a haven from smugglers, robbers and others, Chandler said.

The center is open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Thursday and Saturday.



*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A

30/06/2004

### **29. U.S.-Mexico deal would end social-security double taxation**

**MORGAN LEE**

GUADALAJARA, México.- Mexican and U.S. officials signed an agreement Tuesday to eliminate double social-security taxation, providing relief to about 13,000 workers in both countries.

U.S. Social Security Commissioner Jo Anne Barnhart and Mexican Social Security Institute Director Santiago Levy signed the agreement at a workshop on economic development. The measure helps workers who have divided their careers between the United States and Mexico.

It would apply to about 3,000 U.S. citizens working for U.S. companies in Mexico and about 10,000 Mexicans working for Mexican companies in the United States.

It does not deal with Mexicans working illegally in the United States. "There are provisions of law that prevent us from paying undocumented aliens," said Jim Courtney, a press officer with the Social Security Administration.

U.S. companies that employ U.S. citizens in Mexico are now required to contribute to both the U.S. and Mexican social security systems, as do Mexican companies employing Mexicans in the United States.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F

29/07/2004

### **30. Money sent home by immigrants increases**

MEXICO CITY.- Remittances sent home to Mexico by workers abroad reached \$7.87 billion in the first half of 2004, 25.9 percent higher than the same period of 2003, the country's central bank reported Wednesday.

Experts say that remittances are rising but that some of the increase is due to increasing use of more easily monitored electronic or bank transfers; in the past, many workers sent their money home in cash, which is harder to track.

Remittances rose to fourfifths the value of oil exports in the first half of the year, according to the Bank of Mexico. Remittances have surpassed foreign investment and tourism revenues and are the secondlargest source of foreign income, behind oil.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: A

09/08/2004

**MÉXICO**

### **31. Two bodies, possibly men, found burned**

JUÁREZ.- Two charred bodies were found Sunday on vacant land in the foothills south of Juárez, state authorities reported.

The bodies were burned beyond recognition, but were believed to be men, said Mauro Conde, spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general's office. Authorities located the bodies a few days after large seizures of illegal drugs on both sides of the U.S. border near Juárez, but authorities declined to comment on whether the deaths may have been related to drug trafficking.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A	13/08/2004
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### **32. Increasingly, U.S. expatriates in Mexico express desire to vote**

**MARK STEVENSON**

MEXICO CITY.- Both Republicans and Democrats reported Thursday that they have seen rising interest in absentee voting among expatriates in Mexico, the biggest overseas battleground in the Nov. 2 presidential elections.

Ana Maria Salazar, chairwoman of Americans Overseas for Kerry in Mexico, said "one lady who said she hadn't voted since (Dwight D.) Eisenhower came out, leaning on her cane, to register" for an absentee ballot in Mexico. Campaign sources estimate 1,083,000 U.S. citizens live in Mexico.

Though there are no firm estimates on how many of those are eligible voters, Mexico is thought to be the single largest place of residency for the estimated 4 million to 7 million Americans living abroad; Canada is probably second, with about 680,000 resident Americans.

"I think there is more interest, and greater numbers (seeking to register), because it's a close election", said Larry Rubin, Mexico chairman for Republicans Abroad, who said, "Mexico is the primary focus for Americans living abroad".

Requests for absentee ballots are sent to individual county election boards, so it isn't known how many have been requested.

"We have found that Americans abroad are very concerned about current U.S. foreign and domestic policy", said Diana Kerry, the candidate's sister and chairwoman of Americans Overseas for Kerry.

Salazar said some anecdotal reports from U.S. election boards in states including Florida suggest that overseas ballot requests are running "about double what they were in the past".

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	17/08/2004
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### **33. Cartel killings sweep Juárez**

**LOUIE GILOT**

JUÁREZ.- A rash of violent, drug-related killings swept through Juárez over the weekend a possible reaction by the drug cartel to recent drug seizures on both sides of the border, Juárez police said.

Police registered 11 homicides in a week, including six this weekend alone, most recently a city policeman and a 52-year-old woman.

The woman, Lidia Elias Granados, was found Sunday morning stuffed in a metal drum. She was fully clothed and had beating marks all over her body, police said. No motive for her killing was immediately available.

Saturday night, a 20-year-old man was shot to death in a gang fight.

Except for those two deaths, last week's murders were classified as drug-related executions, where victims were either riddled with bullets while they drove or were kidnapped and tortured before being choked or stabbed.

Officials said the drug-related killings could be punishment for lost loads.

So far this year, 39 homicides have been attributed to organized crime in Juárez, compared with 35 in all of last year.

"We think it is linked to some large drug seizures in El Paso and Juárez", Mauro Conde, the spokesman for the Juárez state police said. The state prosecutor has put several police divisions on the cases, Conde said.

Some of the most spectacular recent drug seizures included a raid on a Juárez stash house that yielded seven tons of marijuana and the destruction of a marijuana field south of Juárez, which represented about 20 tons of the drug. In El Paso, customs officials reported last month that their cocaine seizures at the bridges more than doubled from last year's numbers.

On Sunday, the body of a municipal police officer, Pedro Cevallos Gonzalez, 40, was found in the trunk of his Mercury Grand Marquis at 21 de Marzo and Rio Danubio streets, police said. The officer appeared to have been beaten and stabbed.

The previous day, the bodies of four men ages 19 to 36 were found tied up and wrapped in blankets inside a parked Chevrolet Suburban. They died of asphyxiation and had been tortured with gunshots, police said. Last Wednesday, a 38-year-old man was found shot in his car. Last Tuesday, a man was shot to death with an AK-47 as he drove. And Aug. 8, the burned bodies of two men were found on a trail.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: A</i>	04/09/2004
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#### **34. Two more slain men are found in Juárez, one near free bridge**

JUÁREZ.- Police on Friday recovered the bodies of a pair of men, one wrapped in a blanket in a pickup parked near the border Bridge of the Americas and another in the bushes outside an exclusive apartment complex.

The first victim, discovered in the truck, was tortured and strangled in a fashion similar to at least 48 other slayings so far this year. in the area of Juárez, a metropolis plagued by organized crime and drug trafficking.

Officials of the Chihuahua state attorney general's office said they had not yet identified the man, who was about 45 years old. Electric cable was tied around his feet and abdomen. A plastic bag covered his head.

The truck, With Texas license plates, was reported to police about 5:30 a.m. The body was found inside about 8 a.m.

"They've seized on this as the official dumping ground for murder victims," said businessman Homero Soltero Gonzalez, who owns a shop in the area.

Several hours later, police found the body of another unidentified man, whose partly decomposed remains lay near the Rincones de San Marcos apartments. The cause of the death of the second victim was not released pending an autopsy.

The discoveries come during an unusually bloody period along the border.

On Wednesday, police in Juárez found the tortured bodies of a pair of men in the back of a vehicle.

Before dawn Tuesday, officials found the corpses of two men in the trunk of a car abandoned near El Chamizal Park, a few steps from the U.S. border.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B</i>
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06/09/2004
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### **35. Immigration reform needed**

#### **Expedited deportation wont solve problems**

The Department of Homeland Security's new policy giving sweeping deportation powers to U.S. Border Patrol agents threatens the prospects of legitimate asylum seekers. Yet it does nothing to fix the dysfunctional U.S. immigration system that fails to address the real reasons why up to 12 million undocumented immigrants live here. The Border Patrol can summarily deport tens of thousands of unauthorized immigrants, but that won't stop the flow of hundreds of thousands of others.

What is needed is comprehensive immigration reform. A good start would be congressional approval of the bipartisan AgJobs bill, which offers improved mechanisms for legally employing foreign workers and job protection for Americans. Another smart step would be to offer U.S. aid to spur jobs in regions, particularly in Mexico.

Encouraging employment abroad and orderly, controlled immigration across U.S. borders would free up the DHS and Border Patrol to focus on the nation's true enemies - the human smugglers, drug traffickers and terrorists.

Most recently, a confidential United Nations report leaked to The New York Times found that immigration officials often failed to provide certified translators, didn't understand asylum laws and negatively viewed asylum seekers as frauds. Border Patrol agents are trained to deter and detain illegal immigrants. Asking them to sort out the asylum seekers is like asking a police officer to determine a suspect's guilt or innocence.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B

16/09/2004

### **36. Mexico's Fox to visit Juárez**

#### **LOUIE GILOT**

Mexico President Vicente Fox is scheduled to visit Juárez on Monday to meet with business leaders and discuss new investments in the border maquiladora industry, business groups said.

Fox, who last visited Juárez maquiladoras in May 2001, is reportedly interested in plans by appliance giant Electrolux AB and printer-maker Lexmark International Inc. to build large plants in Juárez.

"He is going to get together with a group of business people to discuss some investment projects we are working on. It's the whole idea", said Manuel Ochoa, vice president for binational development at the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce. The chamber was invited to the meeting.

Juárez officials from Fox's party, the National Action Party, or PAN, and officials at the U.S. and Mexican consulates in Juárez and El Paso said they were awaiting more details on the visit.

The Electrolux refrigerator plant is expected to start production next year, employ 3,000 people and draw 200 to 400 suppliers to the border. The Lexmark plants will produce toner cartridges in six to eight months and employ 1,000 people.

The plants have yet to be built, and both companies are investing an estimated \$100 million each.

Fox is also expected to inaugurate a new overpass south of the city, said Jose Contreras, spokesman for the Juárez chamber of commerce.

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*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

20/09/2004

#### **Letters to the Editor**

### **37. Juárez coverage positive for once**

I congratulate you on your editorial about the Juárez plan to use old tires as a fuel in a Cementos de Chihuahua plant. Juárez has certainly taken a step in the right direction with their plan for getting rid of old tires a problem anywhere in the world.

But my congratulations are because the paper wrote an article about Ciudad Juárez that was positive, a rare act indeed for the Times. Any person who relies on the El Paso media to inform themselves about our sister city would have a very negative image of it. You rarely mention Ciudad Juárez at all, and when you do it is almost always about murders and violence. Ciudad Juárez is a city inhabited by normal human beings, where weddings take place, children go to school, stores and restaurants open, public- works projects are inaugurated, college students graduate, wine festivals happen, art exhibits open and sporting events take place.

Juárez has all the trappings that most large cities in the world have, including excellent restaurants. I hope that your editorial signals a new approach one that gives a more even, objective and fair image of our sister city.

Francisco González.

West El Paso.

Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F
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16/10/2004
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### **38. 275 to lose manufacturing jobs**

#### **Toro moves work to Juárez; others cutting back**

##### **VIC KOLENC**

The Toro Co. is moving assembly work from its Northeast El Paso plant to Juárez, which will cut about 125 jobs, including about 45 temporary jobs, the company announced Friday.

The El Paso plant at 9455 Railroad, which will focus on plastic-injection molding for its irrigation products, will employ 300 full-time workers after the layoffs are completed next summer, said Dawn Klehr, a spokeswoman at Toro's Minnesota headquarters.

Toro's layoffs aren't the only ones hitting El Paso's work force this week.

Two other El Paso manufacturers notified state officials this week that they would lay off a combined total of 150 to 160 workers in coming weeks and months, Martin Aguirre, CEO of Upper Rio Grande@Work, El Paso's public employment agency, reported Friday.

Elcom, part of Japan-based Yazaki Corp., plans to close its wire plant at 47 Butterfield Trail near El Paso International Airport by October 2005, and lay off 90 to 100 workers from January through October, according to its notification to the Texas Workforce Commission this week.

Ohio-based Columbus Industries plans to lay off 60 workers, including 54 assemblers, beginning this month as part of a consolidation of operations at its East Side plant at 32-A Spur, the company's state notification said. The plant makes air filters for appliances. Officials of Elcom and Columbus were not available late Friday for comment.

The layoffs show the continued decline in El Paso's manufacturing sector. From August 2003 to August 2004, the sector lost 1,000 jobs, the latest state data show.

The number will grow substantially in November and December, when VF Jeanswear will lay off more than 1,000 workers as it closes two plants and reduces operations at another. VF, maker of Wrangler and Lee jeans, is moving the jobs to Mexico.

These layoffs "make it harder for everyone looking for work," Aguirre said. Characteristics of many assembly-line workers in El Paso -long tenures, low education and often limited English proficiency- make it more difficult for them to get new jobs, Aguirre said.

Many of the laid-off factory workers will go into government-funded retraining programs, he said.

Toro's Klehr said, "Our irrigation (products) business is more and more competitive, and to maintain and grow our market share, we must mold and assemble plastics at a lower cost than our competitors. Assembly (work) is less expensive in Juárez," Klehr said. "We found our El Paso facility is a premier (plastic) injection molding plant and we want to focus on that at this plant".

Ten office workers and about 45 temporary workers were laid off Friday, Klehr said. About 70 full-time assembly workers have the option of taking a severance package now or staying until the production shift is completed next summer, Klehr said.

Severance packages and job search help will be provided for full-time employees laid off, she said. A handful of the employees may find new jobs at the plant, she added.

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*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: A</i>	20/10/2004
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### **39. Officials offer money to end plague of rats**

MÉXICO CITY.- Officials in northern Mexico are offering rewards to people who kill hordes of rats that dozens of cats could not conquer. Citizens who have the stomach for it can make five pesos, or 40 cents, for each rodent, they kill in Guadalupe y Calvo, Mayor Jesus Velazquez told the Associated Press in a telephone interview Monday.

Velazquez announced the new approach after an army of imported cats failed to do the job in Atascaderos, an isolated farm village in the rugged Tarahumara mountains in northern Chihuahua state. Officials estimate that there are about a half-million rats in the region and that the rodents have begun invading houses in the town of 3,000 people.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B</i>	22/10/2004
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## **TEXAS ASSOCIATION FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATIVE**

### **40. Dual-language event draws 3,000 educators**

#### **GUSTAVO REVELES ACOSTA**

More than 3,000 educators from throughout the state are in El Paso for what is billed as the largest bilingual-education convention in Texas.

The 32nd annual Texas Association for Bilingual Education conference at the Judson F. Williams Convention Center began Wednesday and will continue through Saturday.

The convention featured plenary sessions, workshops and visits to schools in El Paso and Juárez by teachers, administrators and parents with stakes in bilingual education.

"El Paso is the perfect place for this convention because schools here are seen as the leaders in bilingual education", said Claudia Nickel, an organizer of the convention and a teacher at Paso dale Elementary. "The programs here are seen as innovative, and people come from all over to look at us".

People at the convention have already studied various bilingual and dual-language programs at Mont wood High, Alicia Chacon and Mesita Elementary schools in El Paso and the Instituto Iberoamericano San Patricio in Juárez.

On Thursday, educators heard from several college professors about new bilingual-education trends and visited with vendors at the convention center exhibit hall.

"There is so much out there -so much information and so many things to learn", said Diane Gutierrez, an elementary teacher from San Antonio. "I love coming to these conferences because I always go back with a million ideas to use in my classroom".

The conference will end Saturday with an education summit, which will focus on the effects of the No Child Left Behind Act on special education.

Nickel said the summit will also deal with topics such as English-only and other movements to bar bilingual education in Texas and other states.

"We are lucky in El Paso, because we have superintendents who understand the importance of bilingual education", she said. "But there are people here who come from districts where keeping bilingual education alive is a struggle".

Officials of the El Paso Convention and Visitors Bureau said the conference delegates filled about 1,200 hotel rooms and pumped about \$1.3 million into the local economy.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B*

14/11/2004

#### **41. Immigration problem awaits solution**

**MARY SÁNCHEZ**

"Fixing" immigration is a balancing game of security concerns; visas to reunite families; exports and imports; labor rights; and the need to attract foreign workers, researchers and students. Think of immigration as a labyrinth.

Tweak one area for a "fix" and another connected angle may tumble into disrepair. Work on one issue and neglect another -the overall effect will be negligible.

This reality followed a delegation of White House officials to Mexico this week for a meeting with their Mexican counterparts. Secretary of State Colin Powell assured Mexico that immigration reform will be on the agenda of newly re-elected President Bush. Powell also used the words "comprehensive immigration reform".

So at least in theory, everyone gets it now.

Prior, the U.S. attempted piecemeal reform. There was an effort to legalize some of the millions of illegal workers already settled in the United States -about 3 million got legal status through a 1986 amnesty. But little was done to stem the continued flow of people. More illegal immigrants arrived, recreating the problem, in bigger numbers- at least 9 million people are illegally in the country today.

One attempt to close the door on illegal entry was to barricade the border with high-tech equipment, guards and fortified walls. But only a small part received the attention. Some areas are still three strands of barbed wire. The consequence -thousands of people dying. Immigrants shifted to avoid the new barriers, crossing the border at the more dangerous parts of the desert.



NAFTA in part was envisioned to help build the economy of Mexico so people will be less inclined to leave home for work in the United States. Mexico is the United States' second-largest trading partner and much has been done to improve how commerce flows between the two countries. But NAFTA hasn't delivered economic relief in Mexico yet to the degrees first perceived. The United States is still a giant "have" and Mexico is still a populous "have not".

Powell also told the Mexican officials that Bush will press Congress to pass a guest worker program, matching migrant laborers with willing employers in the United States. That is already happening. Just illegally.

Bush first floated the idea of a temporary guest worker program in January. It never became a bill to Congress.

Immigrants living in the shadows are not about to sign up to be legal for three years with the guarantee that they will be deported later. The more workable agricultural guest worker bill stalled in Congress.

Mexican President Vicente Fox at one point claimed he wanted "the whole enchilada" when it came to fixing immigration issues between the United States and Mexico. But this week he was quoted saying, "It's hard to say how quick, how complete, how integral the accord will be".

In the next four years, Congress can either fully address the issues, or continue the past performance of piecemeal, step forward, step backward legislation.

The magical "fix" a waits.

Mary Sanchez is an opinion-page columnist for The Kansas City Star. Readers may write to her at: Kansas City Star, 1729 Grand Blvd., Kansas City, MO. 64108-1413, or via e-mail at [msanchez@kstar.com](mailto:msanchez@kstar.com).

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A</i>
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15/12/2004
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#### **42. Border checks to start early**

##### **LOUIE GILOT**

The US-VISIT border security program will start in El Paso on Dec. 20, instead of the previously announced Dec. 31, U.S. Department of Homeland Security officials said.

Inspectors at international bridges will fingerprint and photograph visa holders coming into the United States, and will check the prints against databases of terrorist suspects.

Those affected will be nonimmigrant visa holders, visitors from visa-waiver countries and laser visa holders seeking an I-94 form to travel beyond the border zone -for example, to Ruidoso. The quick process will take place behind the scenes and won't slow lane traffic, bridge officials have said.

"Most people who cross won't see much difference", said Ana Hinken, a Washington spokeswoman for the program.

This first phase of the program will not affect laser visa holders, students, children younger than 13 and people older than 79. Dedicated Commuter Lane users also should not be affected.

The ports of entry at Santa Teresa and Fabens will start the program Dec. 16, Hinken said. One of the pilot sites was Laredo, where the first border crosser was fingerprinted Nov. 15.

Joe Lopez, an El Paso advertiser and the chairman of the Texas Association of Mexican-American Chambers of Commerce, has been following the Laredo program closely on behalf of the border business community.

"It's been very positive", he said. "It's due to the fact that they check about 3 percent of the people coming through, only the people going beyond the Laredo market. We're not having the lines we thought we would. My compliments to Homeland Security".

But many in border communities feared the system would significantly disrupt the flow of international business, as well as discourage border-crossing shoppers and families.

Elsewhere in Texas, Brownsville will implement US-VISIT checks Dec. 27, and Del Rio will start Dec. 29, officials said.

The program has been in effect at the El Paso International Airport, which has only one international flight a day, since January.

The next phase of US-VISIT -checking visitors leaving the United States at land borders- will be tested this summer.

Accenture Ltd., a contractor with the Department of Homeland Security, is testing a radio frequency system for bridges, private sector liaison to Homeland Security Alfonso Martinez-Fonts said in El Paso in October.

The idea would be to give drivers mini-fingerprint readers to press as they exit the United States. If they don't do it or if they have overstayed their visas, they won't be allowed back in.

The system would be easy to implement at the Stanton Street bridge, where cars must stop to pay a bridge fee, but more difficult at the free bridge, where cars zoom into Mexico.

The next phase will be in place in 2005-06.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

ANEXO B. Artículos analizados 2009-2010



**TIMES Q&A**  
 Rick Meléndrez

**Returning Demo chair exemplifies political passion**

By Ramon Bracamontes  
 EL PASO TIMES

After an eight-year hiatus, Rick Meléndrez is back in politics, and more importantly back where he wants to be — chairman of the El Paso County Democratic Party.

Meléndrez, 58, easily won the chairmanship on Tuesday when he received 68 percent of the vote. "I'm back in the saddle," a joking Meléndrez said this week.

Previously, Meléndrez was the party's chairman from 2003 to 2004, and from 1996 to 1998. During his first term as chairman, the party had some financial problems and Meléndrez was arrested. Those problems were taken care of and they never resurfaced as his second term in office went smoothly.

Today, Meléndrez and his wife, Michelle, own Texas Book Emporium, an online bookstore. They also create websites for nonprofit groups and political organizations.

**Q Why did you decide to run for party chair again?**  
 A I've had a passion for politics since I was a child. My parents always paid their poll tax, never missed an election. My dad was a barber, and as I would shine shoes in his humble barbershop on the east side of San Antonio, I'd hear many a political debate between him and his customers.

Once, as a child, my mom took me out of school early, and we trekked to San Antonio's west side. We were going to a parade to see Henry B. Gonzalez, who was running for Congress. We waited on the curb for an hour and here comes this yellow Thunderbird convertible. Seated and waving at everyone was Henry B. Gonzalez and Cantinflas. The crowd cheered. Mom told me, "That's Henry B., and he is going to be the first Mexican-American elected to Congress. I was more excited to see Cantinflas. When Henry B. won, dad would proudly tell

Please see **Demo 5A**

**THE NEW FACE OF POLITICS**



**Mary Edna Gonzalez** is the new state representative for District 75. She is the first woman to represent the eastern Lower Valley district.

**Mary Edna Gonzalez embodies many milestones for the state's District 75 House seat. But she's only focused on helping people.**

By Cindy Ramirez  
 EL PASO TIMES

**O**n the political scene, state representative-elect Mary Edna Gonzalez is being touted as the new face of politics — the only openly gay state lawmaker in Texas and the first woman to represent El Paso's eastern Lower Valley in the state House.

However, she doesn't dwell on those labels. Instead, she focuses on her family, where she's "big sister Mary," and where 10 younger siblings still tease her for being old.

She's 28. "My family definitely has been the key force that shaped me," Gonzalez said during an interview at Cotton Eyed Joe's, a

Please see **Gonzalez 5A**

**Boxing Chamber members urged to buy fight tickets**

By Felix Chavez  
 EL PASO TIMES

The June 16 nationally televised mid-dewlight title fight between Julio César Chávez Jr. and Andy Lee is just two weeks away and the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce is working hard to help get fans into Sun Bowl Stadium.

The chamber is encouraging its members to buy blocks of tickets for the fight, which are priced between \$25 and \$200. The minimum order is 10 tickets and a 10 percent group discount will be applied.

Tickets can be used as company see fit. For example, some organizations are providing the chance for their employees to purchase tickets at a discounted price and some are using the tickets to reward their clients with a night out at the Sun Bowl or for fundraising purposes.

"Our commitment is pretty simple," said Richard Dayoub, who is the president and chief executive officer of the Greater El Paso Chamber of Commerce. "This is an important sports event for this community and we want to encourage promoter Bob Arum and other promoters of sporting events to bring events here. We want to show how strong our sports fan base is."

Event coordinator Lester Bedford didn't say exactly how many tickets have been sold so far, but did say that Top Rank, which is promoting the fight, is comfortable with how sales are going. Tickets went on sale May 5 and \$100 were sold on opening weekend.

"We have a long way to go before the fight," Bedford said. "There are lots of good seats available and we're hoping to get boxing fans

Please see **Fight 5A**

**TODAY AT elpasotimes.com**

- Poll: How do you think the Julio César Chávez Jr.-Andy Lee fight will sell?
- Fight day information 5A

**New Mexico Santa Fe's aid to film industry rates zero thumbs up**

By Milan Simonich  
 TEXAS-NEW MEXICO NEWSPAPERS

**SANTA FE** — Critics might say New Mexico's state government bombed at the box office.

In the nine years before Susana Martinez became governor in 2011, New Mexico invested \$239 million in 22 movies and television series. The State Investment Council provided mostly interest-free loans of up to \$15 million per movie or series in return for a share of the profits.

This enterprise may have been heady and glamorous, helping bring Benet Washington, Jennifer Lopez and a galaxy of other stars to New Mexico. Profitable it was not.

Only one of the movies — "The Book of Eli," starring Washington — actually turned a profit for the state. It has provided \$51,017 for New Mexico and continues to produce revenue through rental fees and play on premium channels.

The other 21 movies and television series all reported the same number — zero — for the state's share of profits. Three of those movies eventually provided modest financial returns to the state for a variety of reasons, including the threat of a lawsuit in one case.

Please see **Film 5A**



**Borderland**

**Summer sustenance**  
 Area school districts will provide free healthy meals for children this summer.  
 Story: IB, Schuchatz, 2B

**Correction**

In Sunday's story on two Fort Bliss soldiers who were killed in Afghanistan, their positions were misidentified. Spc. Keith L. Jacobs was a radio and communication specialist and Pfc. Leroy Deronde III operated a truck.



Fotografía de la primera página del periódico *El Paso Times*, Sección A.



Fotografía del periódico *El Paso Times*, Sección B: "Borderland".

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

02/01/2009

## **1. Drug-related slayings in Juárez top 1,600 mark as 2008 ends**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

A couple of fatal stabbings and a homicide arrest were among the incidents that occurred as a bloody 2008 came to a close in Juárez.

A Chihuahua state police spokesman said official statistics for the number of homicides were still being compiled. But an unofficial tally shows that the Juárez area ended the year with a record high with more than 1,600 killings, most of them attributed to turf wars among drug cartels.

The new year began with more deaths, as three homicides were reported Thursday, officials said.

The deaths closed out 2008 long before New Year's Eve festivities began in the evening.

At 1:50 a.m. Wednesday, an unidentified man was found dead of multiple stab wounds on a street in El Barreal colonia, state police said.

The man, who appeared to be between 25 and 30, was wearing only black pants, which were down below his buttocks, and black underwear with white skulls, police said.

Also that morning, a man named Miguel Angel Márquez Aguirre, 45, died at the Juárez general hospital of stab wounds in his neck and head injuries received last Saturday, police said.

A total of three homicides occurred Tuesday, including a man identified as Juan Manuel Buhaya Galvan, 47, fatally shot that night inside the Estilistas Mona beauty shop at 6890 Capulin. There were no arrests.

Also Tuesday, state investigators arrested Oscar de la Cruz Espino, alias "El Nanas," accused in the fatal shooting of Braulio García Martínez, 30, during a dispute among neighbors on May 10, 2007, officials said.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B

03/01/2009

## **2. Man in cowboy attire, handcuffs found slain**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

EL PASO.- A handcuffed man was found stabbed to death late Friday morning inside an abandoned house in the western part of Juárez, Chihuahua state police.

The man, who also had a piece of cloth covering his mouth, had several scrapes, bruises, cuts and head injuries, police said. The body was found inside a house in the 4000 block of Fidel Avila street in colonia Galeana.

Police were trying to identify the man who appeared to be 25 to 30 years old. The man had black hair, a mustache and wore a pink shirt, black jeans and black cowboy boots.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: A

04/01/2009

### **3. Blood runs in streets of Juárez**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

The new year began much as the last one ended in Juárez - three homicides on New Years Day.

Juárez had its most violent year in memory in 2008 as extortion, street shootings and beheadings became an almost daily occurrence because of a crime wave fueled by a war among drug cartels.

Chihuahua state police spokesman Arturo Sandoval said that a final tally on the number of homicides last year would not be available until later this week. But unofficially, 2008 ended with more than 1,600 homicides around Juárez.

Juárez officials said the city police force is in better shape than it was a year ago. It fired 300 officers deemed untrustworthy, grew to more than 1,600 officers and acquired needed firearms from the federal government.

But as 2009 begins, Juárez and the rest of Mexico still face a public-safety crisis from the corrupting power of organized crime that some have describe as a national security threat also felt on the U.S. side of the border.

"The continued impunity of these crimes constitutes a frontal threat to the rule of law in our binational community," states a draft of a proposed resolution condemning the violence in Juárez, scheduled to go before the El Paso City Council on Tuesday.

The document is intended to show solidarity with the people of Juárez, support law enforcement and urge the governments of the U.S. and Mexico to "examine the nations policies on drugs with a focus on rehabilitation rather than incarceration."

The proposal will head to the City Council almost a year to the day - Jan. 5, 2008 - that Juárez Mayor José Reyes Ferriz said drug cartels began fighting in the city.

Recent rumors in Juárez that warring drug traffickers have reached an agreement to end the fighting could not be confirmed.

The upheaval between Mexican cartels is believed to have been sparked by the breakup of the Sinaloa Federation in a feud between the Sinaloa cartel lead by Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman and the Beltran Leyva organization, which has old ties to the Juárez cartel, according to a recent analysis by Stratfor, an Austin publisher of geopolitical intelligence.

The analysis stated that nothing indicated the violence in Mexico would end soon, and that further attacks on government forces "seem all but inevitable."

One of the latest confrontations occurred last week in the mountains outside the town of Uruachic in west-central Chihuahua. Soldiers on reconnaissance were attacked, resulting in three attackers killed, three soldiers wounded and the discovery of a marijuana plantation, military officials said.

The Strafor analysis stated that the violence continued in Juárez despite the arrival of more than 2,000 soldiers last March because the Mexican army is stretched too thin at multiple hot spots.

"Juárez is an interesting case study of what happens when too few troops are deployed to such a large metropolitan area," the Stratfor analysis stated.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

07/01/2009

#### **4. Cook nullifies vote seeking study of drug legalization GUSTAVO REVELES ACOSTA**

EL PASO.- Mayor John Cook on Tuesday vetoed a unanimously supported resolution from City Council asking the federal government to seriously study the legalization of narcotics as a way to respond to the plague of violence that last year killed 1,600 people in Juárez.

The council on Tuesday had voted 8-0 on a resolution drafted by the city's Border Relations Committee, outlining 11 steps the U.S. and Mexican governments can take to help El Paso's "beleaguered and besieged sister city."

All city representatives also supported an amendment by South-West city Rep. Beto O'Rourke that added a 12th step: the encouragement of the U.S. federal government to start a "serious debate" on the legalization of drugs.

Cook said it was the amendment that forced him to use his veto power for just the third time in his administration.

"The action of council ... undermines the hard work of the committee by adding new language which may affect the credibility of the entire resolution," he said in his veto.

"It is not realistic to believe that the U.S. Congress will seriously consider any broad-based debate on the legalization of narcotics," Cook added. "That position is not consistent with the community standards both locally and nationally."

Cook's veto angered several on council, including some of his closest political allies.

"I am really disappointed. I went and told him that personally," O'Rourke said. "This amendment received unanimous support from council and it also received the support of the members of the committee who wrote the resolution."

Eastridge/Mid-Valley city Rep. Steve Ortega said he respected Cook's decision, but disagreed with it.

"The controversial amendment merely calls for the initiation of a debate regarding the prohibition of narcotics ... (it) does not endorse the legalization of drugs but it places it on the table for debate," he said. "Ending cartel related violence in Juárez represents this region's biggest challenge and justifies an all-inclusive dialogue concerning potential solutions."

Cook did find some support from U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, who said Tuesday that the council's resolution wouldn't have been supported in Washington, D.C.

"Legalizing the types of drugs that are being smuggled across the border is not an effective way to combat the violence in Mexico," he said. "I would not support efforts in Congress that would seek to do so."

O'Rourke and others on council said they are not advocating for the legalization of drugs, much less their use.

Rather, they want lawmakers to have a serious debate on whether the end of drug prohibition would have a positive impact on the level of violence that has erupted along the U.S.-Mexico border.

"I completely understand... this is a very uncomfortable conversation to have," said West-Central city Rep. Susie Byrd. "But the reason that I am compelled to support the

resolution as we approved it is that whatever we have been doing in the last 40 years has not worked."

But Cook said the council missed the point on the message that the resolution as first drafted was meant to send.

"The whole purpose of the resolution was to get national attention to the violence in Juárez," he said. "After it was amended, the focus was placed instead on legalizing drugs in the United States."

O'Rourke said that the resolution was powerful as it was originally presented, but that his amendment was successful in taking the document "to the next level."

"We started a conversation about solutions... a conversation that was supported by everyone on council," he said. "The mayor, though, didn't say a word during the meeting. It wasn't until I received a Xerox copy of his veto that I heard from him."

Cook said he was sorry that he didn't voice his opposition to the amendment, but "frankly, I didn't think it was going to pass."

Byrd, who has previously criticized Cook's vetoes, said the mayor needed to take action during the open meeting and not wait until the afternoon to act.

"It's almost like policy- development in the back room... there is no public discussion," she said.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A
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09/01/2009
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**5. Homeland Security has plan  
U.S. ready for Mexico violence  
Military would respond to drug war  
RAMON BRACAMONTES**

EL PASO.- If Mexico's vicious drug war ever spills into El Paso, the United States has several response plans, one

A Border Patrol agent looked across the border Thursday on the levee between the Paso del Norte Bridge and the former Hacienda restaurant. (Victor Calzada / *El Paso Times*) of which calls for a military surge along the U.S.-Mexico border, Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff said this week.

Chertoff has instructed the 22 federal agencies that fall under Homeland Security to develop border-violence response plans because the drug war in Mexico appears to be escalating, not ending. So far, more than 5,300 people have been killed across Mexico as rival drug cartels continue to fight over drug trafficking corridors.

One drug corridor at the center of the violence is the Juárez "plaza," where more than 1,600 people were killed last year. In Mexico, "plaza" refers to a drug cartel's territory.

"We completed a contingency plan for border violence, so if we did get a significant spillover, we have a surge if I may use that word - capability to bring in not only our own assets but even to work with" the Defense Department, Chert off told The New York Times.



He did not give details on how, when or where the military might be used.

The *El Paso Times* could not reach Chertoff, but Jason Ciliberti, a spokesman for U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which is one of the federal agencies under the Homeland Security department, confirmed the contingency plans. He said federal agencies have had border violence response plans for several months now.

"We need them so customs and Border Patrol can continue daily operations," Ciliberti said from his Washington, D.C., office. "The other reason the plans exist is because these agencies, which are all a part of Homeland Security, must provide U.S. citizens with a safe place to live. If the violence threatens the daily safety and daily routine of U.S. citizens, Homeland Security must be ready."

Ciliberti said the contingency plans vary, but for the most part, if the violence in Mexico spills into the U.S., the first Homeland Security plan calls for increasing the number of Border Patrol agents in the region. The El Paso sector now has about 2,500 Border Patrol agents. Chertoff said that nationally, an additional 19,000 agents will be deployed this year.

The Homeland Security plan also calls for the partnering of federal agents with local and state police officers to help patrol any areas where border violence is occurring.

It is unknown how many federal agents and officers are in El Paso, but all of the agents who work for immigration and customs are a part of the Homeland Security network.

"As a last resort, it would include the military," Ciliberti said.

Paul Boyce, a spokesman with U.S. Army public affairs office in the Pentagon, said all of the U.S. armed forces, including the Army and Fort Bliss, are a part of U.S. emergency contingency plans. He said the military is ready to help any city, state or region in any type of emergency.

"For security reasons, we do not get into the details or say what our role would be," Boyce said.

Luna County (N.M.) Sheriff Raymond Cobos, whose territory encompasses Deming and the Columbus port of entry, said the drug cartels are very much aware of the firepower U.S. law enforcement agencies and the military have.

"I think they look across the border and see a lot of U.S. law enforcement ready to respond," Cobos said. "Since the violence started, we have treated every incident as a potential border violence incident. But so far, nothing has spilled over."

Cobos said that if the violence did reach El Paso, local law enforcement agencies up and down the border would be able to respond appropriately.

"But if for some reason that didn't work," he said, "then we would call on Chertoff's contingency plans."

El Paso Police Chief Greg Allen said that he did not think a military buildup would ever be needed.

"It would have to be an end-of-the-world type situation before the military is brought in," Allen said. "We all pretty much feel like the violence is going to be contained in Mexico. Our concern is minimal."

U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, said the fact that the federal government has a contingency plan for border violence should be put in perspective. The federal government historically has had plans for any type of national emergency.

"As the violence in Juárez escalated last year, the Department of Homeland Security updated these plans to ensure that our federal law enforcement agencies are adequately prepared to meet any type of emergency that could arise should the violence in Mexico threaten the security of the United States," Reyes said.

"The use of military forces would be a last resort because our federal law enforcement agencies are fully prepared to respond to most emergency scenarios and that is the whole purpose behind these contingency plans."

Still, El Paso County Commissioner Dan Haggerty said the news that the U.S. has various levels of contingency plans to deal with the violence should be comforting to most El Pasoans.

"I think it is going to get worse in Mexico, and we as U.S. citizens need to be assured that Homeland Security or someone is going to protect us," he said. "We must accept that we live in a city that has been labeled as a major drug-smuggling corridor and a place for illegal immigration.

"With that type of illegal activity comes the possibility that our safety is at risk."

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B	20/01/2009
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**6. Officer decapitated:  
DANIEL BORUNDA**

A head was found Sunday in an ice chest left in front of police station in the village of Praxedis G. Guerrero east of Juárez, Chihuahua state police said Monday.

The head was identified as that of Manuel Castro Martinez, 62, reportedly a commander with the police department in the town located across the border from Fabens. The head was inside a transparent plastic bag and covered by ice, investigators said. An undisclosed message was left at the scene.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B	24/01/2009
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**7. GPS traces stolen autos, parts to Juárez  
DANIEL BORUNDA**

Vehicles and auto parts possible linked to 18-wheelers stolen in El Paso were seized at a Juárez junk yard raided by Chihuahua state police and Mexican federal agents, authorities said Friday.

A global positioning system in a stolen trailer belonging to a U.S. company led investigators to the Yonke Riveros at 154 Queretaro street, officials said.

Agents seized five trailers, two semi-trucks, 28 dismantled doors with logos of various companies, 12 chassis and 18 dismantled vehicles of different types. An investigation continues.

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24/01/2009

## 8. Safety plan for maquilas created

### DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ

Juárez Mayor José Reyes Ferriz has announced a safety plan for the city's maquiladoras that creates secure corridors and the use of "panic buttons" to protect employees traveling to and from assembly plants.

Under the plan, several strategies will be incorporated, including the alert system and the deployment of about 300 city, state and federal law enforcement officers to improve security.

"We met with business leaders of the maquiladora industry to design various ways to protect this sector that is very important to Juárez," Reyes Ferriz said. "The maquiladora industry generates the majority of our jobs, and we must do what we can to protect this source of employment."

Local, state and federal officials are participating in the safety plan.

"We cannot comment on the city's announced plan because we have not seen the details yet," said Xochitl Díaz, spokeswoman for Delphi, which operates assembly plants in Juárez and other Mexican cities

José Contreras, a Juárez businessman, said the plan "sounds like a great idea." "The maquiladora executives, in particular, need protection because of what has taken place in the city," he said.

Last week, Mexican soldiers rescued a Lear plant manager who had been kidnapped in Juárez, and another maquiladora executive who works for Delphi narrowly averted a carjacking.

The Lear manager's captors had asked for a \$1.5 million ransom.

In recent weeks, law enforcement received reports of ransoms - ranging from \$200,000 to \$400,000 - that were paid to free private customs brokers and a prominent business leader who had been kidnapped, among others.

The Juárez maquiladoras and their workers, an estimated 200,000 men and women at about 300 plants, have been the targets of robbers and thieves during the past several months.

Since drug violence began to escalate in the city last year, other crimes such as bank robberies, extortions, arson and kidnappings have also increased.

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## OUR VIEWS

### 9. Juárez violence:

#### U.S. assistance is considered, Warring cartels may try for truce

DANIEL BORUNDA

EL PASO.- The deadly street shootings, decapitations and other killings in Juárez are taking place at a higher pace than at the same time last year even as talk of a drug cartel truce has increased along with the U.S. role on Mexican soil.

The number of homicides in the Juárez area has surged past 130 already this month, according to an *El Paso Times* tally, an increase over the 37 homicides recorded by Chihuahua state investigators in January 2008. Last year, 1,609 homicides occurred.

Juárez is considered the current murder capital of Mexico, but killings have also flared across the state of Chihuahua and in other parts of Mexico.

The Dallas Morning News, citing anonymous sources, reported that if the bloodbath escalates, U.S. officials are contemplating the possibility of an enhanced U.S. role in battling Mexican drug cartels, including joint operations with Mexican forces and the involvement of U.S. contractors, military and intelligence personnel.

Mexico historically has resisted any type of interference by the U.S. on its territory, but it has allowed U.S. law enforcement agencies to have offices in Mexican cities. Mexico has also recently cooperated with the U.S. and has extradited drug traffickers to the U.S. The U.S. has had agents in Mexico for several decades, including the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the FBI, which share intelligence with Mexican authorities.

The FBI has offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Hermosillo and Tijuana and a suboffice in Monterrey, according to the bureau's Web site. The DEA has offices in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlan, Merida, Monterrey, Tijuana and Juárez.

U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the U.S. is trying to help Mexico fight the violence and that Mexican President Felipe Calderón told the U.S. during a meeting recently in Washington, D.C., that 93 percent of the people killed in the crime wave are connected to drug cartels.

"The only thing I want to say is that the situation is very serious and very critical," Reyes said. "It is a danger because the cartels are fighting among each other, and the Calderón administration has decided to take on this issue of the cartels and criminal gangs.

"It is not helpful when people talk about this potential agreement that may or may not be taking place with Mexico. Obviously, the less that is said about that the better. I regret people speculating like they were in that story in the Dallas Morning News -- that doesn't help the effort. That continues to stir up the concerns (and) the mistrust that exist in that situation."

The violence among the drug cartels may eventually be settled by the cartels themselves.

On Dec. 11, representatives of several drug cartels met at a seafood restaurant in Culiacán, Sinaloa, to form a truce because the fighting is interfering with the regular business of narco-trafficking, the Rio Doce weekly in Sinaloa reported earlier this month.

The Rio Doce report stated that the gathering included representatives of reputed drug lords Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman, Ismael "El Mayo" Zambada, the Beltran Leyva brothers, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes of the Juárez cartel and the Arrellano Felix family of Tijuana.

The deal among cartels reportedly is supposed to be reviewed Friday.

Meanwhile, the slayings continue in Juárez.

Eleven homicides occurred in Juárez on Sunday, seven on Monday, six on Tuesday and nine on Wednesday. And on Thursday, at least six men had been killed by the evening, including an unidentified man found tied up and stabbed to death not far from the new U.S. Consulate, state police said.

Murders spurred by drug cartel war, along with a rise in extortion, kidnappings, bank robberies and auto thefts across the state of Chihuahua, were the topic of a meeting Thursday among law enforcement and government officials in Chihuahua City.

Chihuahua Gov. Jose Reyes Baeza said in a statement that authorities have to come up with "extraordinary resources" to find a way to safeguard banks and industrial and commercial sites.

"We have to set a goal for ourselves in the year 2009 to a substantial decrease in bank robberies, for example," Reyes Baeza said. "We cannot have another year like 2008."

The violence in Juárez has continued for more than a year despite additions to the local police force and the deployment of an estimated 2,000 soldiers and federal police to the city.

In Chihuahua City on Tuesday night, two police officers were shot and killed a few blocks apart in the state capital city's downtown. State police said Gerardo Olivas Almanza, 26, was killed when gunmen fired at his patrol vehicle, and officer Luis Aguilar Larrazolo, 39, was shot to death a few blocks away.

The police shootings were in addition to six men killed in various slayings that same day in the Chihuahua City area.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B</i>	<i>06/02/2009</i>
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## **10. 207 dead; army storms warehouse in Juárez**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

The Mexican army and heavily armed federal police with a helicopter flying overhead raided a drug warehouse Thursday morning in Juárez even as killings are surging beyond the extraordinary levels of last year.

If it isn't a war zone, it would be hard to tell by the body count, which has reached 207 in the Juárez area this year.

In the first five days of February, 54 people were slain, surpassing the 37 homicides in all of February last year.

The raid by forces with Joint Operation Chihuahua led to the seizure of nearly 2 tons of marijuana hidden in plastic containers apparently ready to be transported to the United States, said Enrique Torres, spokesman for the federal anti-crime operation.

An estimated 100 federal agents and soldiers with their faces masked took part in the unusually strong show of force as they rushed into the same warehouse on Mexico street where four men were shot to death Tuesday. No arrests were reported.

The raid came as the Juárez region continues to boil with drug-related violence.

Before dawn Thursday, five men were shot execution-style in the community of El Millón, east of Juárez across the Rio Grande from Fabens, Chihuahua state police said.

The men were lined up, their heads covered and their hands and feet bound with tape when they were shot in the backyard of a home, police said. The men, who had not been identified, were wearing pajama pants and underwear.

Some Juárez news outlets reported that the men belonged to the same family and were pulled out of a home while they slept.

Investigators said the men were killed by 11 rounds fired by a "military-style" small firearm.

El Millón is a village in the valley of Juárez whose farming communities are part of a notorious smuggling corridor east of El Paso-Juárez that has recently become a hot spot for violence.

Last Saturday, three severed heads - the latest in a string of similar decapitations in the valley - were found in an ice chest in the main plaza in El Millón, along with an undisclosed threatening message, police said.

The valley drug-smuggling corridor is reputedly controlled by Jose Rodolfo Escajeda, alias "El Rikin," who was featured by the Drug Enforcement Administration on a "wanted" billboard in El Paso last year, a DEA spokesman said. Escajeda remains at large.

The violence in Juárez and other parts of the state of Chihuahua began in January 2008, spurred by a war among the Juárez and Sinaloa drug cartels. More than 1,600 people were killed last year in Juárez.

Almost all the slayings remain unsolved, though authorities have made a few arrests.

For example, Israel Duran Ledesma, 18, aka "El Loco" or "El Morgan," was arrested Wednesday evening on the Bridge of the Americas.

Duran is charged in the fatal shooting of 17-year-old Felix Antonio Garcia Ramirez during a Sept. 22 fight among street vendors and window washers on the same international bridge.

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By the numbers

The number of homicides in Juárez compared with the count at the same time last year.

January 2009: 153.

January 2008: 37.

\*February 2009: 54.

February 2008: 37.

Total homicides

\*2009: 207.

2008: 1,609.

\*Homicides as of the evening of Thursday, Feb. 5.

Sources: Chihuahua state police and *El Paso Times* tally.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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07/02/2009

## **11. Consulate says avoid Valley of Juárez**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

The U.S. Consulate in Juárez is warning U.S. citizens to avoid the Valley of Juárez and to consider the risk in visiting Juárez due to rising drug-related violence.

The warning comes as the valley east of Juárez has become a violent hot spot, including the execution-style shooting of five men Thursday and grisly beheadings in recent weeks.

"American citizens are not being targeted. However, U.S. citizenship provides no protection from the violence," stated the advisory, called a warden message that was issued Tuesday and posted on the consulate's Web site.

There is "no indication that the situation will improve in the near future," the message stated.

The Valley of Juárez, or Valle de Juárez, consists of farming communities and villages east of Juárez along the Rio Grande across from Fabens to McNary, Texas; in what law enforcement officials say is also a longtime smuggling corridor.

Border Patrol spokesman Agent Ramiro Cordero said agents remain on alert but have seen no spillover of violence onto the U.S. side.

"The U.S. Consulate General urges all Americans to carefully consider the risk and necessity of all travel to Ciudad Juárez and the state of Chihuahua," the Web message stated.

The U.S. State Department also has a travel alert for all of Mexico.

More than 200 people have been killed this year in the Juárez area, and more than 1,800 have been slain since a drug cartel war began in January 2008.

The rampant killings appeared to have slowed only one reported homicide as of Friday evening.

About 12:30 p.m. Friday, Marcelo Nuñez Hernández, 30, was fatally shot with a .22-caliber weapon on Viaducto Diaz Ordaz in colonia 16 de Septiembre in Juárez, Chihuahua state police said. There had been no arrests.

Besides the staggering death toll, other crimes have increased in Juárez.

Thursday night, two 14-year-old boys were arrested when Juárez police heard screaming and caught the boys raping two women held at gunpoint by a third teen who escaped, police said.

In other news, the vigilante Juárez Citizens Command has not unveiled its Web site, which the group had said would be running on Feb. 2.

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El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B

09/02/2009

## 12. More than 200 Americans killed in Mexico since 2004

ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOUSTON.- More than 200 American citizens have been killed in Mexico since 2004, the highest number of unnatural deaths in any foreign country outside military combat zones, according to the U.S. State Department.

The deaths included a 22-year-old Houston man and his 16-year-old friend who were hauled out of a minivan and shot. They also included a 65-year-old nurse from Brownsville whose body was found floating in the Rio Grande after visiting a Mexican beauty salon, as well as a retiree who was fatally stabbed while camping on a Baja beach, the Houston Chronicle reported in a story published Sunday. The paper examined hundreds of records related to the deaths.

The State Department tracks most American homicides abroad but releases few details. Most occurred in border cities, including Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez and Nuevo Laredo, where violence has increased along with drug cartel feuds.

The Chronicle analysis found that some American homicide victims were involved in organized crime. At least two dozen American victims were labeled as cartel hitmen, drug dealers, smugglers or gang members. Others were drug users or wanted in the United States.

But in at least 70 other cases, the Americans were killed in Mexico while there on seemingly innocent business: visiting family, vacationing, or living and working there.

Mexican Congressman Juan Francisco Rivera Bedoya of Nuevo Leon said he thinks that most American victims are killed after crossing the border for illegal activities or venturing into unsafe areas.

"Tourists visiting cathedrals, museums and other cultural centers are not at risk," he said.

The State Department last year issued "travel alerts" for several border communities, warning that dozens of U.S. citizens had been kidnapped or killed in Tijuana, though it gave no details.

"We're not trying to scare anybody off, but we sure as heck want people to be aware of the dangerous conditions that they might encounter in certain parts of the country," former U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Tony Garza said before leaving the post.

Across Mexico, more than 5,000 people were killed last year, authorities report. Some of the deaths of police and other public officials have been public and gruesome, with bodies posed in public places.

In Juárez, more than 1,600 people were slain in 2008. Already this year, more than 200 have been killed.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*



*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B

17/02/2009

### **13. Patrolling border should be top job**

**JACK D. RIFE**

We need to think back a few years, to a time when our politicians were telling us our military wasn't qualified or disciplined enough to patrol our borders; that they didn't know enough about deadly force, although it's part of every soldier's training.

We sent troops to patrol the East German and Czech borders during the Cold War. Our troops patrolled both, by vehicle and on foot.

We have ground surveillance radar capability (NODS). We have well-trained cavalry units that can support our Border Patrol mission, with little or no training. The 2nd, 3rd, 11th and other cavalry units ran border operations for over 50 years, and did it well.

Now we want to send troops in to Mexico to patrol with Mexican soldiers a police? Police are being shot, beheaded and kidnapped.

Do we need to subject our soldiers, our husbands, wives, sons and daughters to this?

We need to patrol our side of the border with all our resources, including our military.

Shut it down completely and prosecute those who enter illegally, whether or not they're smuggling drugs.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

17/02/2009

### **14. Experts say Mexico ripe for insurrection**

The Mexican government is not aware of an armed movement that presents a threat to Mexico's security, but officials are monitoring whether the self-styled Movimiento Armado del Norte (Northern Armed Movement) resorts to more than online rhetoric in the future.

Experts said Mexico's instability, due to widespread killings and economic woes, could give rise to a new insurrection, at least in parts of the country.

The alleged organization issued two communiqués this year, the second with a Chihuahua state dateline. It claims to exert influence in the states of Chihuahua, Baja California, Sonora, Coahuila and part of Durango.

"Mexican authorities first knew of this alleged subversive movement through its first communiqué made public on January 1, 2009, and once again through its second communiqué on January 24, 2009," said Ricardo Alday, spokesman for the Mexican embassy in Washington.

"During complicated political, economical or social junctures in Mexico and other nations throughout the world, it is common to see the sudden appearance of statements or communiqués signed by alleged subversive movements, more commonly known as 'paper tiger' organizations."

Does it pose a problem for the Mexican government?

"So far, the Mexican government does not have any information that could corroborate the existence of this alleged subversive group anywhere in Mexican territory," Alday said.

Movimiento Armado del Norte communiques signed by alleged Commander Ruben Corona generated considerable buzz on the Internet. Its first communiqué appeared Jan. 1, the 15th anniversary of the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas that took everyone by surprise.

The communiqués rail against foreign investors and government abuses, and its author claims the group will work from within the system to change the government.

"We have to remember most of the Mexican Revolution was carried out in northern Mexico," said Ray Sadler of Las Cruces, author and expert on Mexico's political history. "The conditions are ripe in Mexico for an armed movement, given the current instability. But, it would take a lot more resources to carry out something like this today than it did during the (1910) Revolution."

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A</i>	<i>27/02/2009</i>
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### **15. Mexican attorney general says violence near peak**

#### **TRACI CARL**

MEXICO CITY.- Mexico's federal attorney general said Thursday that more than 1,000 people have been killed in drug violence so far this year, but that he believes the worst is nearly over.

Attorney General Eduardo Medina Mora said the world's most powerful drug cartels are "melting down" as they engage in turf wars and fight off a nationwide crackdown.

He also said that 6,290 people were killed last year -- the most specific government accounting yet of drug killings that doubled the 2007 toll.

Juárez is now the most worrisome of a number of hot spots in Mexico, Medina Mora said. "But this is not reflecting the power of these groups. It is reflecting how they are melting down."

About 90 percent of the dead are suspected drug traffickers, and most of the rest were police and soldiers, Medina Mora said. Innocents caught in the crossfire account for about 4 percent of the toll, he estimated.

The government doesn't expect to stop drug trafficking, but hopes to make it so difficult that smugglers no longer use Mexico as their conduit to the United States.

"We want to raise the opportunity cost of our country as a route of choice," he said.

He applauded cross-border efforts that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration said culminated this week with the arrests of 755 Sinaloa cartel members and seizure of \$59 million in criminal proceeds in the United States.

Medina Mora called for more U.S. prosecutions of people who sell weapons illegally to the cartels, and for stronger efforts to stop drug profits from flowing south.

Mexico has spent \$6.5 billion over the past two years in this fight, on top of its normal public security budget, but he said that falls short of the \$10 billion that Mexican drug gangs bring in annually.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx.

06/03/2009

**16. Prison violence kills 20  
Gangs battle at Cereso prison in Juárez, Mexico  
DANIEL BORUNDA**

A gang attack left 20 inmates dead and more than 30 others injured on Wednesday in one of the bloodiest riots in the turbulent history of prisons in Juárez.

The riot was the most violent outbreak at the 4-year-old Chihuahua state Cereso prison, which was believed to be more secure than the riot-plagued municipal Cereso prison.

It is not known whether any Americans were involved.

Chihuahua state public safety officials said an investigation was under way to determine how members of one prison gang managed to launch the major attack on rivals housed in a maximum-security section.

"It was an attack presumably by the Aztecas gang on rival gangs," said Marco Antonio Moreno, a spokesman for the Chihuahua public safety department.

Around 6 a.m., prisoners were leaving a conjugal visitation area of the prison when an Azteca gang member forced a guard to open the cells of fellow gang members, officials said.

Initial reports were that prisoners used firearms, but Moreno said it was believed that the inmates were armed with makeshift knives, known as shanks.

The freed Aztecas -- about 150 according to an Associated Press report, though state officials would not confirm that number -- then forced their way to an area where members of the rival Mexicles and Artistas Asesinos (Artist Assassins) gangs were located.

Prisoners were stabbed with shanks, sliced with broken glass and beaten with variety of blunt objects. Mattresses and blankets were set on fire, and windows were broken as attackers entered the maximum-security area, officials said.

No guards were killed, and order was restored about three hours later by about 200 anti-riot police and dozens of Mexican army soldiers.

A list of the dead provided by prison officials showed that seven of the slain had no known gang affiliations, five were Artistas Asesinos, three were Mexicles, two were Norteños, one was a Sureño, one belonged to another gang, and one inmate had not been identified. No known Aztecas were among the dead.

The Aztecas and Mexicles have been fighting for years to control drug trafficking inside prison, fueling riots and assaults that have left more than 20 inmates dead at the Juárez municipal Cereso since 2006.

Aztecas are associated to the El Paso-based Barrio Azteca prison gang targeted in a U.S. anti-racketeering case last year.

As a precaution, soldiers were sent to guard the outside of the Juárez municipal prison.

The municipal prison is scheduled to be taken over by the military in coming days as part of the deployment of more than 5,200 soldiers and 800 federal police sent to quell violence, which has left nearly 2,000 people slain in the Juárez area since January 2008 due in part to a drug cartel war.

Street violence in the city apparently has slowed since Mexican troop reinforcements arrived last weekend, but slayings continue.

State police said an unidentified woman in her late teens was shot to death Tuesday night in colonia Melchor Ocampo -- one of two homicides that day. And Wednesday afternoon, the decomposing decapitated head of a man was found in a vacant lot next to the Club de Leones (Lion's Club) school. Daniel Borunda may be reached at dborunda@elpasotimes.com;546-6102.

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11/03/2009

### **17. Maquila industry expected to weather recession well**

#### **DARREN MERITZ**

EL PASO.- Though the maquila industry and border trade in the El Paso-Juárez region has been hard hit by the global recession, the peso's devaluation and drug-cartel violence, industry and economic experts said Tuesday that the border has seen tougher times and the industry is well positioned when the economy rebounds.

Experts gave a tempered, yet optimistic assessment of cross-border manufacturing at the State of the El Paso Economy, a joint presentation by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and the University of Texas at El Paso that emphasized that this, too, shall pass.

The devalued peso and fears among U.S. businesses about violence across the border has caused a ripple effect in El Paso, where business people in sectors such as real estate and manufacturing are keenly aware of the intertwined economies of El Paso and Juárez.

"I think they're too optimistic, but there's light at the end of the tunnel, I know," Angelica Zweig, a Realtor at ReMax, said about Tuesday's economic forecasts. "I see a lot of people who want to get out of the violence and come here, but there's no financing for foreigners."

The bad news includes the loss of about 42,000 manufacturing jobs in Juárez in the past year; the peso falling to 15.33 on the dollar after it peaked at about 10-1 last year; and 1,600 people slain in Juárez last year, mostly the result of warring drug cartels.

Even so, that's only part of the story, said K. Alan Russell, president of TECMA Group, a contract manufacturing company headquartered in Juárez.

While cartel violence in Juárez and the global recession have dominated the world's attention, Russell said he is confident the U.S. and Mexican governments have strategies that will quell the killings. He said the violence has had minimal impact on manufacturing businesses across the border and they are well poised for growth as better economic times return.

What's more, the El Paso-Juárez region has weathered harsher downturns. In the recession of 2000-02, about 60,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in the region as many manufacturers moved operations to Asia, particularly China.

"This is not a ghost town where buildings are empty all over the place," Russell said about Juárez.

Manufacturing businesses in Juárez also have planned well to emerge from the recession perhaps better poised for business growth than before.

Maquilas have avoided more significant layoffs by transitioning to four-day and even three-day workweeks during the economic slowdown. As the United States and Mexico emerge from recession, maquilas could ramp up their production quickly and efficiently.

While the devalued peso is painful to the economy, it could make the region more attractive to the automobile industry's parts manufacturers that may try to expand when the economy rebounds and auto sales improve, Russell said.

Bob Cook, president of the El Paso Regional Economic Development Corp., or REDCo, said Tuesday that auto-related companies already are closely watching manufacturing in Juárez.

About 35 percent of all maquila industry is auto-related, he said, and companies are preparing to make a move once the economy starts looking up.

REDCo has identified 12 to 15 auto industry suppliers that are looking at Juárez as a potential market for expansion, he said.

"We're seeing a lot of activity but not a lot of decisions right now," Cook said. "We've already had several companies in the auto industry that have come into our market."

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	13/03/2009
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#### **18. 4 teens caught smuggling pot at Zaragoza port**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

EL PASO.- Four 15-year-old pedestrians were caught with marijuana strapped to their bodies in separate smuggling attempts this week at the Zaragoza Bridge.

The arrests took place as authority's caution that drug cartels may be trying to recruit teens at schools in El Paso and Juárez to move illegal drugs into the U.S.

"It's a serious matter for kids to be involved in drug trafficking," said County Attorney José Rodríguez, whose office prosecutes crimes committed by juveniles. "It cannot only endanger themselves but their family as well."

On Tuesday, U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers caught two boys with 7 and 8 pounds of marijuana each strapped to their backs.

Wednesday night, officers busted two other teens with a total of 10 pounds of marijuana strapped to their bodies.

Two of the teens are Juárez residents while the other two are U.S. citizens, CBP officials said. It was not revealed where they attend school.

The teens were turned over to the El Paso Police Department.

Teen smuggling has fluctuated over the years and the arrests this week raised alarms, said Marc Marquez, interim chief juvenile probation officer at the Juvenile Justice Center.

"That is something we will monitor very closely," Marquez said.

The county attorney's office and schools have been working to warn students about the consequences of drug smuggling.

On Wednesday, the Ysleta Independent School District approved using drug-sniffing dogs on its campuses to find drugs.

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25/03/2009

### 19. Border violence

- \* A glance at drugs and violence along the U.S. - Mexico border.
  - \* Ninety percent of the cocaine in the United States was smuggled through Mexico.
  - \* Drug cartels make an estimated \$10 billion in annual profits from drugs sold in the U.S.
  - \* About 2,000 weapons a day are smuggled into Mexico from the U.S. Those weapons are used in 95 percent of all killings in Mexico.
  - \* In Mexico, 6,290 killings were blamed on the drug cartels in 2008.
  - \* In Juárez more than 1,600 people were killed during the year. In El Paso, 18 killings were reported.
  - \* Since Feb. 25, when 11,000 Mexican soldiers and government agents were deployed to Juárez, officials say, the number of killings there has dropped by 70 percent.
  - \* In the week before the soldiers arrived, the number of homicides averaged more than seven a day. Since then, killings have declined to one or two a day.
  - \* In Tijuana, across the border from San Diego, 843 people were slain in 2008, more than half during the last three months of the year. In San Diego - whose population is about the same as Tijuana - 26 people were killed last year.
  - \* Other Southwestern U.S. cities have reported no spike in drug-related homicides.
  - \* San Diego. (Population 1.3 million) 26 homicides.
  - \* Phoenix (population 1.5 million) 168 homicides.
  - \* El Paso (population 616,029) 18 homicides.
  - \* Mc Allen, Texas (population 129,455) six homicides.
  - \* Brownsville, Texas (population 177,090) five homicides.
  - \* In Phoenix, an increase in kidnappings over the past decade is attributed to drug cartels.
- 2006 - 253  
2005 - 244  
2004 - 249  
2003 - 251  
2002 - 216  
2001 - 152  
2000 - 117  
1999 - 160
- \* Among the moves the U.S. government is making under the border security initiative:

Sending about 350 additional personnel from the Homeland Security Department for a host of border-related work, including doubling the border enforcement security teams that combine local, state and federal officers.

\* Adding 16 new Drug Enforcement Administration positions in the Southwestern region. DEA now has more than 1,000 agents working in the region.

\* Sending 100 more people from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to the border in the next 45 days.

\* Boosting the FBI's intelligence and analysis work on Mexican drug cartel crime.

\* Increasing the inspection of rail cargo heading from the U.S. into Mexico and putting X-ray units in place to try to detect weapons being smuggled into Mexico.

\* Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton prepares to travel Wednesday to Mexico for the start of several weeks of high-level meetings between the two countries on the drug violence.

\* Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano and Attorney General Eric Holder are expected to meet with Mexican officials in early April.

\* Napolitano said officials were still considering whether to deploy the National Guard to the Arizona and Texas borders with Mexico, which the governors had requested.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B</i>
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31/03/2009
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## **Our views**

### **20. Juvenile smugglers**

#### **Drug cartels using El Paso youths**

Tracking drug smuggling from Juárez into El Paso shows a frightening trend. More and more of our juveniles are being recruited as mules.

The evil hook is that our youths are told they can make a lot of money, and even if they are arrested, they are treated as juveniles (under 17), not adult criminals, in the courts.

Juveniles are, however, prosecuted, authorities say.

This is an example of border violence spilling over into El Paso. It shows that when law-enforcement agencies tighten border security in some ways, drug cartels use other ways to continue their illegal trade.

Already this month there have been 17 accused smugglers arrested who are 17 and younger. That's a spike because there were five arrests in February and seven in January. That includes a 14-year-old girl caught with 8 pounds of marijuana on her body March 18 on the Bridge of the Americas.

Last year, there were between two and four juvenile smuggling cases a month, Customs spokesman Roger Maier said.

Catching and prosecuting drug smugglers is, of course, the job of our border security law enforcers. Protecting children is, of course, the job of their parents.

Parents, relatives, friends and neighbors should be aware of signs that a juvenile is transporting drugs. A juvenile who is surprisingly flush with cash is one sure red flag.

Parents should know this, and if for some reason they don't, then peers certainly do know which of their acquaintances are putting their futures, and perhaps their physical well-being, on the line.

It's becoming obvious that the thousands of Mexican army troops in Juárez have helped stem the drug-war violence there. But drug running has not stopped. Drug lords, as they have in the past, are finding new ways to circumvent the border checks.

And the scary part is this: Whereas our court system has mercy on juveniles, the drug gangs don't. They kill you if they believe you step out of line while transporting their illegal shipments.

Parents, get this message across to your children.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B</i>	<i>04/04/2009</i>
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## **21. Cartel arrest raises Juárez alert level**

**DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

The capture of alleged Mexican drug cartel leader Vicente Carrillo Leyva prompted the Juárez mayor to place police in the city on alert.

Mexican officials said they feared that cartel operatives could respond to Carrillo Leyva's arrest with acts of retaliation. "The mayor has asked law enforcement officers on patrol to exercise extreme caution," said a statement issued by Chihuahua Joint Operation officials.

Juárez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz, who's received death threats, ordered the alert after Mexican federal officials announced Carrillo Leyva's arrest.

Carrillo Leyva, considered the No. 2 man in the Juárez cartel, was arrested Wednesday while jogging in Mexico City. Officials who presented him at a news conference Thursday said he had changed his appearance through plastic surgery.

His uncle, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, the cartel's chief leader, is wanted in the United States in connection with drug-trafficking and several homicides.

Carrillo Leyva's father, Amado Carrillo Fuentes, reportedly died after plastic surgery in 1997.

Nearly 2,000 people have been killed in Juárez since 2008, and authorities attribute most of the deaths to warring drug cartels.

More than 10,000 soldiers and federal agents are helping state and city police patrol Juárez streets.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B

06/04/2009

## **22. Soldier shoots driver during traffic stop in Juárez**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

A Juárez driver was shot in a hand when he allegedly tried to run over a Mexican military police officer and a city police officer who stopped his car during the weekend, Joint Operation Chihuahua officials said.

The incident began when military police, assigned to city police patrol duties, spotted a 2003 Nissan 350Z speeding, zig-zagging and running stop lights at 2:25 a.m. Saturday on Avenida Paseo Triunfo de la Republica, officials said.

The car stopped, but the driver, Rafael Noris, then attempted to run over officers and drive away when he was shot in a hand by a soldier defending himself, officials said.

Noris stopped a few yards away after being shot. He was taken to a hospital where he escaped. Authorities continue to search for him.

Soldiers joined police on patrols earlier this month following the arrival of thousands of soldiers and federal police to try to curb a crime wave in Juárez.

In other news, an encobijado (a mob-style victim left wrapped in a blanket) was found Saturday in an irrigation canal in the village of Guadalupe, Chihuahua, state police said.

Adrian Samaniego Mendoza, 27, had been shot twice in the head.

There have been seven homicides in the first five days of April compared with nine the first five days in March.

Also, the Mexican military continues to make large weapon seizures in the state of Chihuahua, officials said.

On Friday, paratroopers seized 11 rifles, 11 handguns, two submachine guns, paramilitary gear and marijuana in five vehicles abandoned on a ranch road near the town of Namiquipa.

Military-style uniforms and two bulletproof vests were also found.

Officials believe the men fled before the arrival of soldiers.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F

09/04/2009

## **23. Major maquiladora blaze in Juárez puts jobs at risk**

**STEPHANIE SANCHEZ / VIC KOLENC**

EL PASO.- One thousand maquiladora workers' jobs were threatened Wednesday after a Juárez factory and warehouse occupied by four companies was mostly destroyed in a blaze, Juárez officials said.

Juárez firefighters battled the fire for more than eight hours Tuesday and contained it about 11 p.m. They worked through the rubble Wednesday to clear hot spots that could ignite small fires, said firefighter Jesus Hernandez.

There were no injuries, he said. The cause is being investigated by Juárez federal, state and municipal officials.

The fire reportedly started in the area occupied by MCS Industries and Dometic, two of the four companies in the building, about 2:50 p.m. Tuesday.

Those companies' facilities were destroyed, and the blaze spread through the 900,000-square-foot building, reaching and damaging the areas operated by Cormmex and Foxconn, said Jorge Chairez, a city spokesman.

MCS Industries is a Pennsylvania-based picture frame manufacturer with a distribution center in Santa Teresa, Cormmex makes cardboard boxes and packaging materials, Dometic is a medical products manufacturer, and Foxconn makes computers.

Chairez said Foxconn employees would be sent to work at the company's San Jeronimo facility, just across the border from Santa Teresa. Chairez said officials were brainstorming to keep workers from the other companies employed.

Mike White, a senior partner for TeamNafta.com, an El Paso commercial real estate company, said the warehouse was built about 40 years ago and was originally a Zenith TV plant.

The building is owned by Verde Corporate Realty Services of El Paso, said White, a broker who handled the sale of the building in 2003. The building is across from the Abraham González International Airport, which was closed Tuesday because of the fire's heavy smoke.

"Our understanding is because building had no sprinkler system, there was no way to fight the fire," White said. Juárez has no fire code requiring sprinkler systems, he said. However, most new developments have sprinkler systems installed by the developer or tenant, he said.

The building was "old and outdated, but fully leased. Verde did a good job in fixing it up," he said.

Firefighters attempted to salvage as much of the building as possible, and Juárez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz requested assistance from El Paso, Chairez said.

El Paso Mayor John Cook said Ferriz called him about 3 p.m. Tuesday to ask for assistance from the El Paso Fire Department. Ferriz, he said, specifically requested a ladder truck to conduct an aerial attack.

Cook said the El Paso Fire Department worked with Juárez fire officials and decided firefighters would continue a "perimeter defense".

There are limited times, Cook said, when the city would be granted permission by the Texas governor to send emergency aid across the border. A declaration of emergency could be signed by the governor when people's lives are at risk or there is an environmental threat, he said.

Cook said he was keeping a close eye on the fire Tuesday because two tanks -one filled with oxygen and the other freon- outside the warehouse could have exploded.

Emergency assistance was last deployed to Juárez during the summer rainstorms of 2006, when large pumpers were sent to pump water threatening to spill over Juárez dams, Cook said. A levee break on the Rio Grande could have spilled 5 million gallons of water onto Downtown El Paso, he said.

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15/04/2009

#### **24. Homicide is likely in burned body case**

##### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

The burned body of man was found at a carwash in Juárez shortly before 2 a.m. Tuesday, Chihuahua state police said.

The unidentified man, who appeared to be 25-30 years old, was on the floor in the office of the Happy Carwash near Avenida Valentin Fuentes and Aguirre Laredo streets. A cause of death had not been determined. The case is listed as a homicide.

Also Tuesday, the unidentified bodies of 26 men and one woman who died at the end of 2008 and earlier this year were given individual burials at San Rafael municipal cemetery, city officials said. Genetic samples were taken for future identification.

Sunday night, two unidentified men were fatally shot in separate cases. One man was killed in colonia El Barreal and the other was shot on a sidewalk in the 1100 block of Costa Rica street, police said.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A

22/04/2009

#### **25. Ambassador to Mexico had Ukraine post, was thing tank's conflict expert**

##### **EDUARDO CASTILLO**

MEXICO CITY.- Mexico has approved a Cuban-American with expertise in conflict management as the new U.S. ambassador, the Foreign Relations Department said Monday.

Foreign Secretary Patricia Espinosa told reporters Mexico approved the new U.S. ambassador several days ago, though she did not say who it was. Foreign Relations Department spokesman Victor Aviles later told The Associated Press it was Carlos Pascual.

Pascual was the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine from 2000 to 2003 and also served as coordinator for reconstruction and stabilization at the U.S. State Department. He has most recently been vice president and director of foreign policy for the Brookings Institution in Washington, where he focused on post-conflict stabilization.

President Barack Obama's administration has yet to formally announce its choice for ambassador to Mexico, which the Senate must approve.

Mexico's brutal drug violence has become a top U.S. security concern. The U.S. government is backing President Felipe Calderon's military-led crackdown against drug-trafficking cartels with millions of dollars in training and equipment.

During a visit to Mexico last week, Obama acknowledged that the United States shares responsibility for the bloodshed and kidnappings in Mexico that have spilled across the border into the U.S.

He pledged to step up efforts to stop the trafficking of U.S. guns that are used in much of the drug-related violence in Mexico, but said he would not seek the renewal of a U.S. assault- weapons ban. Instead, he pledged to increase enforcement of laws banning the

transfer of such guns across the border. He also has pledged to send more federal agents to the border.

The U.S. and Mexican governments say drug cartels use "straw purchasers" to get many of their guns from commercial dealers in the United States.

Pascual also has been an advocate of change in U.S. policy toward Cuba. He recently co-authored a Brookings report that argued that policy has eroded American influence on the island and left the United States isolated in the region. The report urged several steps, including enhancing contact between Cuban and U.S. citizens and removing Cuba from countries that support terrorism.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B	24/04/2009
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## **26. Fort Bliss soldiers banned from Mexico**

**MICHAEL D. HERNÁNDEZ**

EL PASO.- Drug-related violence in Mexico has prompted Fort Bliss to restrict all of its soldiers from entering the Mexican state of Chihuahua or any Mexican city along the border with the United States.

The new restrictions are contained in a memorandum signed by Maj. Gen. Howard B. Bromberg. It was dated April 15 and released to the public Wednesday evening.

The memo states "reported conditions in Mexico continue to present an unacceptable risk to the health, safety, welfare and morale of (Department of Defense) personnel and their families."

Land travel by personal vehicles throughout Mexico for an unofficial reason is also prohibited for service members, the document states. Only commanders at the brigade level can approve travel for someone if an emergency or a mission requires such travel.

Violators of the travel restrictions are subject to military discipline.

The Mexican government has about 7,000 soldiers and federal police in Juárez, and their presence has helped to slow the wave of killings as two drug cartels compete for control of the lucrative corridor into the United States.

Still, there were 37 homicides reported in Juárez during April as of early Sunday. And city officials from Juárez announced that the Mexican soldiers were expected to leave in September.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	01/05/2009
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## **27. 2 men, teen girl are shot dead east of city**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

Two men and a teenage girl were slain Wednesday night in the village of Guadalupe in the Valley of Juárez, Chihuahua state police said.

Cesar Guadian, 32, Efrén Guadian, 39, and Marlene Yadira Guadian Padilla, 16, were shot shortly after 9 p.m. in the valley along the Rio Grande east of Juárez. The U.S.

Consulate earlier this year declared the area off-limits to Americans because of rampant drug violence.

The slayings in the Juárez area continue at a rapid pace, with at least 22 homicides since Sunday despite the presence of the Mexican army.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B</i>	04/05/2009
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## **28. May begins with 19 slayings in Juárez**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

The violence in Juárez has not slowed down even as the city deals with concerns about a swine flu outbreak.

There have been at least 19 homicides already in the month of May in the Juárez area.

Efren Silos Diaz, 28, was found fatally shot in the abdomen at about 1 a.m. Sunday in colonia Nueva Galiana in one of the latest cases, Chihuahua state police said. There were six homicides Saturday and a dozen Friday.

Anti-drug operations also continue in the city.

Last Thursday, the Mexican army raided an indoor marijuana growing operation in a Juárez home.

Soldiers seized 565 marijuana plants grown in an elaborate operation including an irrigation system, chemicals to make the crop grow and a system to dry the harvest, military officials said.

The so-called narco-lab was found by soldiers using drug-sniffing dogs and other equipment, officials said.

Two other homes with indoor farming equipment were also raided.

There were no reported arrests.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A</i>	19/05/2009
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## **29. EP families wary of visiting Juárez**

**RAMÓN BRACAMONTES**

EL PASO - Three years ago, far East El Paso resident Gianina Díaz would go to Juárez three or four times during the week and every weekend. For her and her three children, crossing the border to spend time with her mother was a comfortable part of their routine.

"To us, it was home. It is mom's house, so it is ours," she said. "Spending nights over there was nothing."

Not anymore.

Since the drug cartel violence began 17 months ago, Diaz's trips to Juárez have dropped to twice a month. Her children rarely go along. And because a Coronado High School

freshman was killed by a stray bullet over the weekend, Diaz's children will go even less.

"We were just there this weekend," Diaz said. "You've got to be careful, but if there is no need to take the children, I won't."

Not visiting Juárez calls for a lifestyle change among the thousands of El Pasoans who have family there.

Though no official statistics exist about the number of El Pasoans with relatives in Juárez, the latest U.S. Census count shows that more than 81 percent of El Paso's population is Hispanic. Of those people, three of four list México as their country of origin.

This means that El Paso residents traveling to Juárez to see grandma or to shop is a way of life, said Irasema Coronado, a University of Texas at El Paso professor who specializes in U.S. México affairs, including family relations on the border.

"To some people in El Paso, going to Juárez is like going to another part of town," Coronado said. "My heart goes out to the family of this girl. And I hope that anyone who goes over there takes precautions."

Jorge Muñoz, 30, who lives in Central El Paso and has three children, ages 6, 4 and - 7 months, said he has to go to Juárez just about every week to visit his in-laws.

"We try not to take the, children anymore," he said. "You can be careful, but you never know what may happen because things are not good over there right now."

However, Rosa Muñoz, 17, who is not related to Jorge Muñoz, said she still goes to

Juárez just about every, weekend, and that she has her family's blessing. She is not worried about getting caught in the line of fire.

"It is just as safe as anywhere else because the violence is not random," said Muñoz, a junior at San Elizario High School "...You just have to be careful. I go alone sometimes. There is nothing to be afraid of."

Since 2008, more than 2,000 people have been murdered in Juárez. Juárez officials say that fewer than 5 percent of the shootings have involved innocent bystanders. The rest were targeted.

Coronado student Tania Lozoya, 15, was a bystander Saturday night when she was shot in the neck. A student government representative and junior varsity softball player, she traveled to Juárez with her family.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	02/06/2009
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### **30. Gunmen shoot, kill recovering drug addicts in Juárez**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Gunmen entered a Juárez drug rehabilitation center shortly before midnight Sunday and shot five patients to death, state police said Monday.

The attacks were part of a surge in violence that has claimed 35 lives since Friday.

The men apparently were asleep when the attack began at 11:37 p.m. inside the drug rehab center named La Vida Sin Adicciones (Life Without Addictions) at Ignacio de la Torre and Juan Méndez streets, said Arturo Sandoval, a spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general.

About 50 patients were in the center, and 20 rounds were fired from three different caliber weapons, authorities said.

"The rest (of the center's clients) took off running out a back door and jumping over walls," Sandoval said.

Killed were Jesus Ignacio Palma, 36, Sergio Adrian Chavez Garcia, 31, Luis Felipe Limones Fernandez, 18, and Gerardo Leyva Rodarte, 32, police said. The fifth man was not identified.

Authorities said the center had received threats to shut down.

This case was similar to another attack that occurred last summer.

Eight men were killed and five wounded in August in a massacre during a prayer session at another drug rehabilitation center in Juárez. Unknown was whether there were any links between the two shootings.

During the Barrio Azteca federal racketeering case in El Paso last year, investigators testified that the prison-based gang operated a drug rehab center in Juárez.

Sandoval said he did not know if the center attacked on Sunday night had ties to gangs or organized crime.

Violence has rocketed in recent days in Juárez despite the presence of the military and federal police.

A total of 11 people were killed Friday, 12 on Saturday, 11 on Sunday and one man as of Monday afternoon, police said.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B
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05/06/2009
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### **31. Cartel wars: Shooting brings violence across border**

Juárez drug-cartel violence has undeniably crossed the border into the United States. El Paso police said Wednesday that a man killed on the East Side on May 15 was a midlevel member of the Juárez drug cartel.

He was shot eight times near his home and later died at Thomason Hospital.

Law-enforcement and government officials have long sought to reassure El Pasoans by saying they don't expect the Mexican violence to cross the border into this city.

And it's true that the East Side killing isn't like the worst kind of violence we've seen in Juárez and elsewhere along the border and even in the interior of Mexico. It wasn't a shootout in the streets.

But it was, undeniably, violence that crossed the border and that's a reality that must be confronted.

The dead man, Jose Daniel Gonzalez Galeana, had a house in El Paso. It makes you wonder how many other cartel figures similarly have houses in El Paso and frequent El Paso.

Anyone in the drug-cartel infrastructure has to be considered a potential target. And people who are potential targets pose a danger to anyone around them. No innocent bystander was hurt this time. That might not always be the case.

The East Side incident is also troubling because it occurred at the same time that violence seems to be ramping up once more in Juárez. There was a welcome lull in violence that accompanied the stationing of troops and more law-enforcement personnel in Juárez.

But in the past few weeks, drug-related incidents have been increasing and it appears that whatever hold the military and police had on violence is slipping. That makes it increasingly important for U.S. authorities to ensure that the violence doesn't cross the border.

El Paso police Chief Greg Allen said, "From Day 1, I always said if anything does happen, it will be very target-specific. They will not be randomly shooting at people."

We hope that's the case.

But there are also worries that innocent bystanders might get caught in up cartel violence occurring in El Paso.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B</i>
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12/06/2009
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### **32. 5 die in Juárez motel shooting**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Five men were killed and a 25-year-old woman was wounded when gunmen stormed into a Juárez motel room Thursday morning, Chihuahua state police said.

Twenty rounds were fired, and the slain men were found on the floor in a room of Las Palmas motel on Avenida Ejercito Nacional near Francisco Villarreal street, police said. The slain men were Jesus Antonio Domínguez Salcido, 21; Pedro Omar Loya, 34; and Jose Isabel Reyes Lopez, Armando del Rio Garcia and Daniel Terraza Dominguez, whose ages were not available, police said.

In other news, Mexican military authorities said Thursday that six military police officers were arrested for 15 days as punishment for disobeying orders in a confrontation with news media covering a June 5 traffic accident involving soldiers. Their supervisor was arrested for eight days.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B

15/06/2009

### **33. Mexican soldiers accused of killing, abuse**

HOUSTON.- Human rights officials are blaming soldiers for as many as four deaths, eight disappearances and numerous cases of torture in Juárez.

Military and national police officials deny involvement in any abuse of innocent civilians, and the military has the strong backing of President Felipe Calderón, who sent the military in to get a handle on the cartel-related killings.

But stories of abuse show similarities, according to men who say they are picked up by troops, blindfolded, driven to remote locations and beaten.

"The guarantee of public security has been totally broken," said Gustavo de la Rosa, an official with the Chihuahua state human rights commission in Sunday's Houston Chronicle. "Juárez was better off without the soldiers."

Military patrols target poor neighborhoods, using abusive tactics to extract information from drug addicts or suspected gang members about drug dealers, human rights groups and residents said.

"They are all men who are not on any arrest list," said Javier Gonzalez, 55, a lawyer whose small municipal office takes abuse complaints.

Chihuahua state prosecutors and human rights groups are investigating the cases, but Mexico's defense ministry denies soldiers were involved in the four killings and eight disappearances.

On Thursday the army announced that soldiers who roughed up Juárez journalists earlier this month would be detained for 15 days. But Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and others rights groups fear that most cases go unpunished because soldiers only face military courts.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B

19/06/2009

### **34. Child-sex tourism increases in Juárez**

**DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Child-sex tourism continues to grow in Mexican northern border cities such as Tijuana and Juárez, according to a U.S. State Department report.

"Foreign child-sex tourists arrive most often from the United States, Canada and Western Europe," according to the report, made public this week.

It said people from Mexico also are trafficked into the United States for commercial sexual exploitation. Besides the northern border cities, the report said, Cancun and Acapulco are popular child-sex tourism destinations.

Each year, as many as 20,000 children are sexually exploited in these urban centers, officials said.

"Mexican men, women and children (also) are trafficked into the United States for forced labor, particularly in agriculture and industrial sweatshops," the report said.

The U.S. government said corruption and lax enforcement were to blame for few human-trafficking prosecutions in Mexico.

Jacinto Segura, spokesman for the Juárez city police, said, "We're aware of the report, but our function as city police is prevention. If police become aware of a situation of this nature, then they will step in to prevent it. State and federal authorities can investigate any complaints brought to their attention."

The U.S. State Department released "The 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report" on Tuesday, and on Wednesday Mexican authorities announced the arrest of a Mexican federal immigration official assigned to Mexico City's airport on suspicion of human trafficking.

Last week authorities in Costa Rica said they were investigating the trafficking of its citizens in Mexico.

This is not the first time a major report has mentioned the border as a magnet for child-sex tourism.

In 2001, the United Nations UNICEF and Mexico's National System for Integral Family Development alleged that sexual exploitation of children was rampant in places such as Juárez, Tijuana, Guadalajara, Acapulco, Cancun and Tapachula in Chiapas state.

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B</i>
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<i>25/06/2009</i>
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## **Our views**

### **35. Bridge tiff**

#### **Council ignores rabble-rousers**

City Council has overwhelmingly ignored the hoo-ha of rabble-rousers and voted to continue studying the feasibility of a new port of entry in the Lower Valley.

It was the mature thing to do and good for all of El Paso.

We rely heavily on trade with Mexico. This area needs four more ports in the coming decades, according to a study by the Metropolitan Planning Organization.

But some, cheered on by the superintendent and trustees of the Ysleta Independent School District, are decrying a bridge in the YISD area - between the existing Bridge of the Americas and the Zaragoza bridge.

These protesters refuse to hear the city's message that any new bridge would end at the Border Highway; it would not displace homes, businesses or schools.

And it would be a car/pedestrian bridge. It would not be for truck traffic.

Eastridge/Mid-Valley city Rep. Steve Ortega has continually said he has the backs of residents. He said he sees the overall need for a port, but, "For the 15th time, I've said this: I won't support any plan that routes traffic through existing neighborhoods."

There are no such plans.

It should be understood that if new ports are to be built, it takes years before the red tape between Washington, D.C., México City, Texas/El Paso and Chihuahua/Juárez can be signed and sent to a contractor.

Plus, one of the four is already under way - and it's been more than a decade. The federal budget includes about \$91.5 million to build the proposed Tornillo-Guadalupe International Port of Entry in east El Paso County.

More than a year ago, three projects were recommended by the MPO board - at Socorro, at Sunland Park and between the Bridge of the Americas and the Zaragoza bridge. No bridge plans call for going into existing neighborhoods. All would be designed to put traffic onto the Border Highway, which is Loop 375, which connects to Interstate 10.

Why protesters decry any site in the Lower Valley is vague. There will be no negative impact in those areas.

We need more bridges.

They will help El Paso, not hurt anyone.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B
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26/06/2009
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### **36. Drainage cleanup stirs up rats, mice**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

Juárez environmental and civil protection officials Thursday issued an alert about a rats and mice plague.

The rodents apparently began showing up at homes in various parts of Juárez after the recent cleaning of the city's drainage system in an effort to control flooding, officials said.

City crews have started a fumigation program and are cleaning vacant lots to help stop the plague. Residents were advised to fumigate and clean their property.

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01/07/2009
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### **37. El Paso woman, 19, found dead in Juárez**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

A 19-year-old woman from El Paso was found dumped on a Juárez street with her throat slashed, one of more than 200 homicides in June.

The woman's name has not been released, but a spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general's office told The Associated Press that U.S. Consulate officials identified her as a U.S. citizen from El Paso.

It was unclear whether the woman was found Tuesday or whether she was the unidentified woman found slain early Monday on Rio de Janeiro and San Francisco streets in colonia Anahuac, south of the downtown.

At least seven people, including several teenagers, from the El Paso area have been killed in Juárez since a wave of violence began last year.

The violence, which averaged about seven homicides daily in June, has continued despite the presence of more than 8,000 soldiers and federal police.

The killing continued Tuesday, including the fatal shooting of Geminis Ochoa, a leader of downtown street endors during riots years ago, Juárez media reported.

Eight homicides were reported Monday, including two teens. Julio Cesar Matus, 14, and Cesar Flores, 16, died at a hospital before 11 p.m. after being shot in colonia Zaragoza, Chihuahua state police said.

In another incident Monday, Oscar Arturo Gonzalez Delgado, 31, killed himself after stabbing to death his father, Arturo Gonzalez Rocha, 59, and wounding his mother, police said.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A*

09/07/2009

### **38. Mexico outraged by killing of anti-crime activist**

**MARK STEVENSON**

MEXICO CITY.- Mexico reacted to the slaying of an anti-crime activist with outrage Wednesday: Congress called for a minute of silence, television commentators demanded justice and activists pledged to step up their fight against crime despite persistent threats.

Public-safety groups say Benjamin LeBaron was the first anti-crime activist in Mexico to have been murdered in retaliation for his work.

"It is essential that those responsible... be punished," the non-governmental group Mexico United Against Crime said in a statement. "We cannot allow organized crime to intimidate, threaten and kill those brave enough to denounce them."

The lower House of Congress held a minute of silence and proposed a resolution condemning Tuesday's slaying of LeBaron, 32, and neighbor Luis Widmar, 29, by a gang of armed men in military-style camouflage gear. The two were abducted from LeBaron's house, tossed into a truck and then shot in the head on a nearby road.

"Millions of Mexicans share your indignation over this crime," national radio and television commentator Joaquin Lopez Doriga told the victims' relatives.

Members of the tiny hamlet of Colonia LeBaron, a community founded by excommunicated Mormons in northern Chihuahua state, pledged to forge ahead with community efforts to stop kidnapping and extortion, despite LeBaron's death.

LeBaron helped lead the town's approximately 2,000 inhabitants in protests against the May 2 kidnapping of LeBaron's brother Eric LeBaron, 19. The residents refused to pay the \$1 million ransom kidnappers requested and demonstrated in the Chihuahua state capital to demand justice.

Even after Eric was released unharmed a week later, the LeBaron people -most of whom are dual U.S. citizens and many of whom still practice a breakaway version of the Mormon faith- continued to lead marches demanding more law enforcement in the rural, isolated corner of Chihuahua state.

They also set up a committee to report any suspicious activities in town to police, quickly becoming an example for other Chihuahua communities plagued by drug-related kidnappings and extortion.

"A lot of the neighboring communities were asking for our help on how to get organized and how to set up," said LeBaron's cousin, Daniel LeBaron. "They kind of looked at us as an example to follow."

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12/07/2009

### **39. Juárez: Drug violence death toll tops 1,000 for this year**

**AILEEN B. FLORES**

More than 1,000 people have been killed in Juárez since the beginning of 2009 due to drug violence, Chihuahua state police reported Saturday.

At least 215 homicides were reported in June in the Juárez area, compared with 118 in May.

A 37-year-old man was among the recent victims. Francisco Alcalá was found dead just before 2 p.m. Saturday at the intersection of 16 de Septiembre and Platino streets. Alcalá was shot multiple times in the chest and face, according to a police report.

Chihuahua police said another man was killed around the same time at the Colonia Zaragoza east of Juárez. The unidentified man was shot twice in the head and was transported to a clinic, where he was pronounced dead.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B

22/07/2009

### **40. U.S. sends new alert on travel in Mexico**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

EL PASO.- The U.S. State Department is warning travelers about the resurgence in drug violence in the state of Chihuahua that has claimed the lives of U.S. citizens, activists and bystanders.

Americans should "exercise a high degree of caution" when in Juárez and other parts of Chihuahua, said an advisory, called a Warden Message, from the U.S. Consulate in Juárez.

"Drug cartels and associated criminal elements have retaliated violently against individuals who speak out against them or who they otherwise view to be a threat to their organization, regardless of the individuals' citizenship," said the advisory, posted Friday.

The alert apparently refers to the death of anti-kidnapping activist Benjamin LeBaron, a dual U.S.-Mexico citizen, killed two weeks ago by gunmen who took him from his home near Galeana in the northwestern part of Chihuahua.

Because of murders and kidnappings, Americans should avoid nonessential trips to that corner of Chihuahua, including the towns of Nuevo Casas Grandes, Madera and Namiquipa, whose mayor was slain last week, the consulate advised.

The consulate also re-stated a call made in February for U.S. citizens to stay out of the violent Valley of Juárez, situated across the Rio Grande from Fabens and Fort Hancock. More than 2,600 people, including nine U.S. citizens this year, have been killed in the Juárez area since a drug-cartel war erupted in January 2008.

The State Department also has a travel alert for all of Mexico because of violent crime. Tuesday morning, the body count in Juárez continued to grow when unidentified men were found floating in irrigation canals.

Three bodies, one of them headless, were found in a canal near the Antonio J. Bermudez industrial park in east Juárez, state police said.

A fourth body, wrapped in a blanket bound with wire, was pulled from a canal in the village of Praxedis G. Guerrero.

In Chihuahua City, federal police caught a man with four fragmentation grenades, two rifles, three bulletproof vests and Kevlar helmets and a banner with a drug-cartel message.

The man, Antonio Venavides Vazquez, also had a handgun tucked into his waistband when police stopped his pickup, authorities said.

"So you know the one who gives the orders here is La Linea," the banner read, referring to the name of what is known as the Juárez drug cartel.

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Online link <http://ciudadjuarez.usconsulate.gov/wardenjuly17.html>

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23/07/2009
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#### **41. Cartel violence**

##### **U.S. warns travelers to Mexico**

As if we needed a reminder of what's happening across the border, the State Department is warning travelers about the recent increase in violence in the state of Chihuahua.

The advisory, which was posted on Friday, says in part, "Drug cartels and associated criminal elements have retaliated violently against individuals who speak out against them or who they otherwise view to be a threat to their organization, regardless of the individuals' citizenship."

It should also be noted that you don't have to be a vocal cartel opponent or a direct threat to the cartels to become a victim; innocent bystanders also have been killed.

The U.S. Consulate in Juárez is warning Americans particularly about the north-western area of Chihuahua, although the Consulate also repeated an earlier warning about staying out of the Valley of Juárez, across the border from Fabens and Fort Hancock, because of the violence.

The State Department also has posted a travel warning for the entire country of Mexico because of the possibility of violence.

These warnings are more signs that violence in parts of Mexico is out of control, and places like Chihuahua and Michoacan seem to be run by drug cartels rather than government.

In just the Juárez vicinity, more than 2,600 people have been killed since the cartel war started in January 2008. Nine of those people were American citizens.

The State Department warnings should be heeded.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B

03/08/2009

#### **42. July was Juárez's deadliest month**

##### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

A multiple shooting inside a pool hall and a double-homicide in a nightclub parking lot during the weekend were part of a flood of violence that made July the deadliest month in Juárez history.

July ended with 248 homicides in the Juárez area, according to a tally by the *El Paso Times* with information from Chihuahua state police. There were around 300 homicides in all of 2007.

The city averaged eight killings a day last month, including daytime street shootings, mutilated bodies dumped on vacant lots and children hit in the crossfire of violence sparked by a war among drug cartels that began in January 2008.

Among the recent victims was 9-year-old Ivan David Davila Rodriguez, who was shot in the head during a shooting that wounded three other people on the patio of a home on Thursday night.

Early Friday, a half-dozen gunmen killed four men and a woman inside Bull's billiards on Avenida Tecnológico.

Police identified the dead as Maria Susana Montañes Rodriguez, 22; Enrique Montañes Salas, 45; Hector Santoyo España, 40; Fernando Alberto Valenzuela, 25; and Fernando Gonzalez Melendez, 31.

Also Friday, two men were fatally shot in the parking lot of the Rodeo Discoteque on Avenida Abraham Lincoln near the Bridge of the Americas. Felix Omar Santillan Salinas, 25, and Ivan Pacheco Arollo, 28, who was in a white Cadillac with Texas plates, were killed. It was unclear if Pacheco was a Texas resident.

Police and soldiers did make one arrest in the more than a dozen deaths since Friday.

Carmelo Gonzalez Ortiz, 39, faces homicide and assault charges for allegedly stabbing and killing a man and wounding another when the pair attempted to stop a street fight Saturday night in Anapra. Jesus Roman Tinajero, 39, died on the way to a hospital.

The rampant violence has continued despite patrols, checkpoints and raids by thousands of Mexican army troops and federal police deployed to the city. The military activity has led to complaints about unlawful searches and other civil rights abuses.

Officials said there have been 717 complaints filed against the military and federal police involved in Joint Operation Juárez.

Nearly 600 of the complaints have been resolved, said Javier Gonzalez Mocken, the coordinator for a program that handles complaints within Joint Operation Juárez.

Gonzalez said in a statement that the majority of complaints are from residents of low-income neighborhoods. In one case, a woman reported soldiers had gone into her home 14 times.

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11/08/2009

### **43. Mutilated body found at Juárez monument**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

It was macabre *déja vu* in Juárez as another mutilated body was left near the Workers Monument and two men were killed Monday outside a bar that was site of a triple homicide last month.

The dismemberment was part of a trend of beheadings that increased in Juárez last year as part of a war among narco-traffickers.

Chihuahua state attorney general's office spokesman Julio Castañeda said the latest mutilated person was found Saturday with the body in the trunk of a car, both arms amputated in the back seat, the genitals on the street and the severed head on the hood of the Dodge Intrepid.

The body was identified as 46-year-old Raul Heberto Gutierrez Peña. An autopsy determined he died of a stab wound to the chest.

Last Wednesday, the bodies of five men were left in a sport utility vehicle with a severed head on the hood at the same bustling location.

"The beheadings and the cutting off of body limbs ... It's intimidation. It's true narco-terrorism," said Robert Almonte, a retired deputy chief with the El Paso Police Department who runs a consulting firm that trains police across the nation on drug trends.

The beheadings send a threat to rivals, but on some occasions have been ritualized offerings to the Santa Muerte, the death saint popular among the Mexican underworld, Almonte said.

In recent years, beheadings in Mexico have become a common display of drug cartels' power, with inspiration said to come from sources as varied as cartel-hired special forces from Central America and Internet videos of beheadings by terrorists in the Middle East.

In other violence, two men were shot to death early Monday in a parking lot as they left the Onix dance club, which was the site of a triple homicide on July 20. Ivan Morales Bautista, 27, and Alejandro Acevedo Hidalgo, 28, died at the scene.

Even with multiple homicides daily, the Juárez mayor's office said Monday that Joint Operation Chihuahua has had some success this year with an 80 percent drop in bank robberies, a 50 percent drop in auto thefts and a 60 percent dive in convenience store robberies.

Also Monday, state investigators said they arrested Samuel Mauricio Muñoz Moreno, who is accused of belonging to a extortionist gang that set fire to The Q bar, the Viejo Oeste bar and Chevillote billiards.

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12/08/2009

## **BORDER SECURITY CONFERENCE**

### **44. Juarez mayor criticizes deportations**

#### **Criminals add to city's problems, Ferriz says**

#### **DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

EL PASO.- Juarez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz said Tuesday that dumping thousands of U.S.-jailed criminals from Mexico in his violence-torn city worsens an already bad situation.

He said the U.S. government empties its jails and deports 7,000 criminals each year to Juarez.

"They need to be sent to Mexico City and distributed back to their communities," Ferriz said Tuesday at the Border Security Conference at the University of Texas at El Paso.

He also defended the use of Mexican soldiers to help civilian law enforcement crack down on drug dealers and other organized criminals.

He said the rise in crimes such as bank robberies, ATM thefts, store robberies and vehicle thefts showed that Joint Operation Chihuahua has managed to hurt the drug dealers cash flow. Drug dealers are turning to other crimes to make up for the loss in drug proceeds.

Juarez officials said Mexican soldiers are expected to end their patrols when a new 1,400-member city police force hits the streets next month, four months ahead of schedule.

"The army had said it would not help with police patrols until the police force was cleaned up," Ferriz said.

Getting rid of corruption meant firing 300 police officers, and training recruits to replace them and others who retired early or failed to show up for the confidence exams others had failed.

About 5,000 soldiers are taking part in Joint Operation Chihuahua in Juarez as part of Mexico's national war against the drug cartels. The joint force includes city, state and federal police and the military.

U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano, the conference's keynote speaker, said she is aware the Mexican government is concerned about the U.S. deportations, which technically are removals.

"We are not going to stop deporting people, let me be clear on that," Napolitano said during a news conference at UTEP. "But as to where and when we deport people, we may make some adjustments to that."

Richard Rocha, spokes man for Immigration and Customs Enforcement in Washington, said ICE removed 85,425 criminal aliens to Mexico during fiscal year 2008, which ended Sept. 30.

Of those, ICE removed 6,844 through its El Paso field office. Rocha did not have an exact breakdown, but speculated that most of the 6,844 people were from Mexico and the rest from other countries.

"Criminal aliens are removed through various of our field offices, not just El Paso," Rocha said.

Panelists at the conference discussed other issues, also.

Ferriz and other speakers -- including U.S. Rep. Bob Filner, D-Calif.; author and UTEP Professor Kathleen Staudt; and Rodger Garner, the Mexico mission director for the U.S. Agency for International Development -- recommended investing more into Mexico's socio-economic infrastructure to increase employment, reduce violence and improve quality of life.

The Agency for International Development's budget for Mexico for fiscal year 2008 was \$23 million, mostly for health, educational and judicial reform programs, Garner said.

Other speakers said most U.S. assistance for Mexico was going to military and law enforcement training and hardware, such as the \$1.5 billion Merida Initiative.

Filner said the U.S. government poured millions dollars after World War II into rebuilding Japan and Germany, which became economic powerhouses. "Why not help the economy of a friendly nation (Mexico) and use spending to create jobs?" he asked.

Ferriz said Juárez erred when it invested too much into the 30-year maquiladora industry's infrastructure and not enough into strengthening the city's social fabric.

Staudt said a typical salary in Mexican border cities was \$4.50 a day, which fell to \$3.70 a day after the recession kicked in.

"We need trade policies that allow people to earn living wages in their own countries," she said.

About 700 people attended the conference, which ended Tuesday.

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06/09/2009
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## **Our views**

### **45. Juarez murders**

#### **Can't take that in stride**

Try, we must, to still treat a single murder in our city as a pain in the heart, albeit with some comfort that every law-enforcement agency is on the case. Around the clock. On every lead. In every nook and cranny. The guilty one will be captured.

That's small-town America today. And we'd like to think: that's still the case in big-town El Paso.

But looking at the ongoing drug cartel wars in next-door Juárez, carnage seems unstoppable and the body count is numbing. However, we can't allow ourselves to become calloused to the deaths.

Some assassins were arrested and charged last week. They said most of their victims were involved in illegal drug trade, extortions, kidnappings, thievery and robbery.

Here are some numbers racked up by the alleged assassins: Hector Armando Alcibar Wong, 21, alias "El Koreano," is accused of 15 homicides.

And with the lineup of newly accused, the numbers go up ... and far up. Cristian Enrique Franco Franco, 22, is accused of 16 homicides. Edgar Flores Martinez, 30, aka

"El Pumba," is accused of 87 homicides. And Omar Castro Rivera, 28, aka "Ali" or "El Colas," is accused of 98 homicides.

These men have been arrested, but there are obviously more of them prowling around. That's because in the last 20 months there have been some 3,000 people murdered next door to El Paso. Street shootings. Executions. Mutilations. In July, there was a record 260 killed. In August, the number approached 300.

Just how many members of drug cartels, and just how many overall deadly criminals are there over there? And where do they come from?

Here's a note: Late last month, soldiers arrested two alleged kidnappers and rescued a businessman being held for ransom. One of the alleged kidnappers is Tachuelin.

Tachuelin? Children know him. That's Adrian Enriquez Parra, a former television kids clown who now goes by the name of "El Tacha."

Mayhem over there. Burned bodies, decapitations ... and it's certain there are innocents who've been caught in the crossfire.

Let's try hard not to go numb in the heart. This has to stop sometime, and good people have to prevail.

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12/09/2009

#### **46. Embracing their roots**

##### **"Viva Mexico" performers hope to reignite love of their culture**

**ALEJANDRA MATOS**

EL PASO.- In his colorful Aztec attire, Armando Alvarado holds his head high. He looks out into the distance, raises his arm, and with reverence and pride in his voice, he loudly proclaims the name of his beloved land, Mexico.

"When we say "Mexico," I want people to awaken that fire inside them that spells our culture," said Alvarado, 46.

Alvarado and 60 other performers of "Viva Mexico" will ignite the Chamizal National Memorial Theater with Mexican history and culture through music and dance Sept. 18-20.

This is the production's 15th annual presentation, and Alvarado says it is a great way to see more than 500 years of Mexican history re-enacted. Audiences will see everything from Aztec dances to Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican Revolution.

"The show is intended to bring back that which our youth is losing of our culture," he said. "I feel a little saddened that we as adults, with the rich heritage, do not stress our culture, traditions and values as people of Mexican descent."

Malena Cano, producer and director, began the production when she, too, realized she did not know all of Mexico's history.

"When one of my daughters was in grade school, she came to me and didn't fully understand what Cinco de Mayo was, and it made me realize that I didn't know, and I went on a mission to find out what it was," Cano said. "That's when the idea was born. Why not bring a show to the Hispanic community that is very educational?"

Louis Foix, 54, has been performing in "Viva Mexico" for 13 years and said that using dance and music was one of the best ways to understand Mexico's rich culture.

"A lot of kids are losing touch with their roots. A lot of them are Hispanic, and don't know a lot of the history," Foix said. "The music and scenery changes make it easier to understand what happened and puts you in touch with your background."

Although some people may not believe that knowing their cultural history is important, Cano believes it is essential.

"People have to know their roots, because if you don't know where you came from, you won't know where you're going," she said.

Cano, a Mexican folkloric singer in the El Paso and Juárez area, said she and the other performers are at their best when on stage, and that's why they enjoy it so much.

"It brings out the Mexican in you and gives you the liberty to express yourself," she said.

Cano said all the performers are volunteers. They range in age from 3 months to 77.

Foix said he and his entire family are involved in the performance. "We are very proud to be in the productions," he said. "We are a big family here."

For Foix, one of the best parts of the production is the feeling of returning to his roots.

As a Hispanic who is often mistaken as being of white ancestry, he is grateful that the show can bring him back to his heritage.

"It's very easy to become Americanized," he said. "However, there is Mexican blood running through me. It's who I am."

Alvarado wants people to leave "Viva Mexico" with pride and a desire to continue to explore their culture, he said.

"If we don't put on productions like this, slowly but surely the tradition fades away, and then unfortunately we become a part of a big melting pot," Alvarado said. "I am not a part of a melting pot. I still stick to the traditions that my mother taught me."

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#### **47. Drug-related violence eclipses record**

#### **150 slain in city so far in September**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Murders in Juarez in the first nine months of this year have surpassed last year's record-setting total even as killings continue daily, including a shooting during a funeral Tuesday.

More than 150 homicides have occurred this month, pushing the year's total to more than 1,620, past the 1,607 homicides reported by Chihuahua state police in 2008 when a war started among drug cartels.

The rampant violence tempered Mexican Independence Day celebrations in Juarez and El Paso as crowds gathered Tuesday night for the traditional "grito," or cry for independence.

Juarez resident Carlos Alberto Castillo, 32, said security has deteriorated since last year, making people less likely to go celebrate.

"The security services of Mexico have not had the results they expected," said Castillo, decked out in a green Mexico jersey and a tricolor hat while enjoying the Independence Day festivities sponsored by the Mexican Consulate at San Jacinto Plaza in Downtown El Paso.

Juarez officials said advances are being made against the onslaught of crime, though the murders continue. There were at least five homicides as of Tuesday evening, including a person shot and killed when gunmen stormed into El Refugio funeral home.

On Monday evening, U.S. Border Patrol agents helped a man who ran across the Rio Grande to safety in San Elizario after being shot and wounded in the Valley of Juarez.

A Border Patrol spokesman said the man had been shot in an arm and was limping. A radio transmission while the man was flown to University Medical Center of El Paso said the man was shot in the forearm and in the buttocks.

"He could be prosecuted for violating immigration law. Right now, first and foremost is his health and safety," said Agent Ramiro Cordero, an agency spokesman.

Also Monday, 635 cadets graduated from the Juarez police academy as part of a plan to grow the city's force to 3,000 members who have undergone greater scrutiny in an effort to eliminate corruption.

Military police currently patrolling alongside Juarez police and transit officers will start a gradual withdrawal later this month, said Enrique Torres, spokesman for the federal Joint Operation Chihuahua.

There are about 6,000 soldiers and 1,000 federal police officers deployed to Juarez, with 1,200 soldiers leaving this week as part of a regular rotation, Torres said.

Military authorities have said the operation is helping to disrupt drug trafficking. They also point to numerous arrests, including last week's arrest of Michael Escatel, a suspected cartel hit man from El Paso, who has since been taken to Mexico City.

Between 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers are scheduled to take part in the traditional Independence Day parade by the old presidency building in downtown Juarez.

Juarez Mayor Jose Reyes Ferriz on Tuesday addressed 2,400 soldiers who had patrolled with municipal police as part of several patriotic events.

"It fills me with pride to address you on this date that will be registered in the history archives of Juarez," he said. "I come to say farewell to the troops who arrived from all corners of the country to defend Juarenses from the invasion of organized crime."

But Juarez is not safe even with the efforts of the Mexican army, said Sylvia Anchondo of West El Paso.

Anchondo normally celebrates Mexico's Independence Day in Juarez but this year she instead was among the thousands of attendees who enjoyed the mariachi music, singers and dancers at San Jacinto Plaza in El Paso.

"In the past, one could walk down Avenida Juarez with your family. The people were good. Occasionally, you'd see a drunk," she said. "Now, there is no authority, no respect and you don't feel safe."

Juarez resident Martha G. de Elias said that it is important to celebrate the holiday despite the fears and struggles caused by the drug violence.

"I think it's important to preserve those Mexican roots," de Elias said. "You can feel the pride in your heart."

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#### **48. 3 of 4 Juárez shooting victims were U.S. citizens**

##### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Three of four victims killed in a Juárez motel were U.S. citizens, a spokesman for Chihuahua state attorney general's office said Wednesday.

The U.S. citizens were Yolanda Vanessa Torres Fernandez, 23, and Brenda Lisette Fernandez Torres, 20, who were from New Mexico, and Jimmy Albert Moreno Macias, 21, office spokesman Vladimir Tuexi said.

The victims' hometowns were not available.

Investigators were looking into the possibility that the women were sisters but that their last names were written down in the wrong order.

The three and Daniel Ivan Torres Gutiérrez, 22, were fatally shot Monday inside a room of La Cúpula motel on Avenida Paseo de la Victoria.

The violence continued in Juárez with at least nine murders as of Wednesday evening, including a beheading in the Valley of Juárez and four people shot to death in a car soon after midnight in colonia Arroyo Colorado.

State police identified the victims in the car as Edgar Tomas Nevarez Caballero, 22; Luis Arturo Nevarez Alvarado, 22; Martín de Jesús Barrios Pizaña, 24; and Valeria Michell Rodriguez Chávez, 22.

Seven homicides occurred Tuesday, including three men killed at the Changoléon auto shop in the southern part of the city. Carlos Oscar Gallegos Olivas, 42, Sergio Gallegos Pérez, 46, and an unidentified man were shot in the shop.

In another case Tuesday, a black 1996 Mercedes Benz smashed into the rear of a bus after the car's driver, Paul Raymond Galindo, was shot, police said. Galindo, 35, died of his wounds.

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#### **49. Controversial AG is approved**

##### **KEN ELLINGWOOD**

Mexico's Senate on Thursday confirmed Arturo Chávez Chávez as the nation's attorney general, despite objections by human-rights activist who assailed his role as prosecutor in the northern state of Chihuahua during the 1990s.

Chávez, 49, who was quickly sworn in, becomes Mexico's top law enforcement official at a crucial moment. The government of President Felipe Calderon is at war with drug-trafficking groups that have unleashed waves of violence across the country.

A lawyer from Calderon's conservative National Action Party, Chávez picked up opposition support to win confirmation by a hefty margin, 75-27. He takes over from Eduardo Medina Mora, who resigned this month amid criticisms by political opponents that the government's anticrime offensive was foundering.

"I come with my head held high and will work the same way: with honesty, transparency and with a commitment to serve my country, Chavez said after his swearing-in.

E Rights advocates asserted that Chávez had failed as Chihuahua state prosecutor to properly investigate the killings of hundreds of women in Juárez. Foes lobbied to defeat the nomination, and sign-toting protesters camped outside the Senate while the vote took place.

"The attorney general should be a man of great prestige so that he has something to defend. Mr. Chávez is lacking in prestige," leftist Sen. Pablo Gomez said before the vote.

Chávez was Chihuahua's top prosecutor during 1996-98, a period when an alarming number of women in Juárez were disappearing or turning up dead, often bearing ghastly injuries. More than 350 women were slain in the city during a 15-year period starting in 1993.

Critics said Chávez failed to properly investigate, and they accused Chihuahua authorities of torturing suspects and falsifying evidence.

In testimony before a Senate committee this week, Chávez acknowledged failings by his former agency, but he said he did his utmost as state prosecutor to investigate and prosecute the slayings. He said his office convicted killers responsible for 32 of the murders.

Chávez was previously the ranking federal prosecutor in Chihuahua and worked in the Interior Ministry.

Although the PAN holds a numerical edge in the Senate, Chávez needed votes from the main opposition force, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, to win confirmation. The vote was a test of Calderón's relations with the PRI since the opposition party gained control of the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of Congress, during July elections.

The recent wave of violence has hit Chihuahua hardest. In a new episode, on Wednesday night, gunmen burst into a radio station near the U.S. border and fatally shot a reporter, authorities said. Norberto Miranda, 44, worked in Nuevo Casas Grandes for a radio station and Web site.

On Tuesday, he posted an article about the region's soaring murder rate.

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05/10/2009

## **50. Girl, 9, part of 35 slain in Juarez as October begins**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

The wave of killings has not slowed in Juarez, with more than 35 homicides in the first four days of October.

Victims include a 9-yearold girl, a female police officer and five men killed in a Saturday afternoon shooting at a gas station.

The girl, identified as Laisa Flores Carrillo, and 24-yearold Elvia Lopez were killed Thursday night when gunmen fired 31 rounds at a Dodge Ram 2500 in the Paseos de Zaragoza area in east Juarez, Chihuahua state police said.

A man, another woman and a boy were wounded in the shooting.

On Friday, Chihuahua state police crime scene investigator Claudia Elizabeth Valdez Reyes, 27, was shot and killed Friday on a sidewalk, officials said. She had started to work for the state police in January.

At about 1 p.m. Saturday, five men were killed at a gas station in colonia Altavista. One man was next to a red 2003 Hummer H2 while the other victims were shot to death in the station's restroom, police said.

Police said that only one victim, Javier Mercado Castañeda, 47, had been identified.

The number of murders is on pace with last month. September ended with an unofficially tally of at least 300 homicides. There were more than 300 homicides in August.

In other news, state authorities during the weekend said that they have arrested a 20year-old man who is the suspected leader of a kidnapping gang.

Ernesto Piñon De La Cruz allegedly ran a gang that goes by his nickname of "El Neto."

Other members of the Netos were arrested Sept. 20 and allegedly told investigators that Piñon ordered, planned and took part in at least 30 kidnappings for ransom.

The kidnappers targeted medical professionals, business owners, a judge, a maquiladora manager and even housewives.

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08/10/2009

## **YOUR VIEWS**

### **51. Favoring Juarez**

Here goes City Council favoring Juarez again. I just heard they are in favor of starting light-rail service between the cities. That would be a good thing if there was not the high level of violence in Juarez.

But how many Americans would be using it to go there? Isn't it enough that there is a \$6 million bus stop a block away of the Santa Fe Bridge?

If I wanted to go to Juarez, which I don't, that would be close enough for me and I'm disabled.

Daniel McDonald. West El Paso



## OUR VIEWS

### 52. Juarez killings

#### Women victims are new aspect of ongoing violence across border

Ongoing cartel-related violent in Juarez almost overshadows the murders of hundreds of woman in and around the city during the past decade.

Almost, but not quite.

The specter has come back to haunt Juarenses with a report that 100 girls and women have been killed there in 2009, with one body being decapitated and left on a street corner.

Those 100 deaths - with more than two months left in 2009 - should be yet another imperative for Mexican authorities to do something substantive on quelling the violence.

Julia Monarrez Fragoso, a professor in Juarez at the Colegio de la Frontera and author of a book about the women's murders, said, "It is frightening ... the civil society cannot and should not become accustomed to this kind of violence."

Sergio Gonzalez Rodriguez, an editor for Reforma newspaper in Mexico City, raised a frightening thought.

"Decapitations of women are rare. Beheadings are associated with the Zetas, enforcers for the Gulf drug cartel, who aligned themselves with the (Carrillo Fuentes) drug cartel in Juarez. Officials have found evident that some Zetas carry out human sacrifice and beheadings in honor of the "Santa muerte."

The Santa muerte cult is a melange of the occult, Mexican pagan deities, variations of the Santeria religion and the alleged vision of a witch doctor in Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

It's not clear whether the women's killings are related to the ongoing cartel violence or whether they are something completely separate. What's clear is that the murders add to the violent reality and reputation of Juarez and add further to the dangers being faced every day by thousands of innocent Juarenses.

This is another sign that violence is far out of control in Juarez and that city, state a federal authorities are powerless - or don't have the will - to stop the bloodletting. And, of course, the violence isn't limited to Juarez.

When is something going to be done? And who's going to do it?

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03/11/2009

### **53. 5 killings already tallied in November**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

There were at least five homicides in Juárez on Sunday as the month of November began.

Chihuahua state police said that among the dead was an unidentified man, 35-40 years old, with multiple stab wounds found floating in a sewage canal in the village of Caseta, across the border from Fabens in the Valley of Juárez.

In a separate case, an unidentified woman, 30-35 years old, was shot and killed around 2 a.m. Sunday in downtown Juárez near Pablo Lopez and Actinio streets.

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04/10/2009

### **Poll series**

#### **54. Juarez violence emerging worry**

**DANIEL BORUNDA**

EL PASO.- Even though the vast majority of El Pasoans say they have not been personally affected by the crime that has been strangling Juarez for more than a year, they do feel threatened by it, a new opinion poll found.

An *El Paso Times* poll suggests that fear in El Paso has increased as a drug cartel war in Juarez has worn on since January 2008 and includes grisly mutilations, and daily shootings and massacres in bars, drug rehab centers and restaurants that have left more than 3,300 dead.

The poll, conducted Sept. 28 by The Reuel Group, found that 80 percent of respondents had not been personally affected by the crime in Juarez, but 60 percent said they still felt threatened.

"Generally speaking, there is a broadening concern about what is happening in Juarez," pollster Russell Autry of the Reuel Group said.

El Paso Mayor John Cook said the poll matches what he hears from constituents.

"It certainly justified what I felt all along," Cook said. "We haven't been impacted. But just knowing your sister city - so close to you, that you have relatives in and business interests in - seeing so much violence there makes you worried."

Law enforcement officials maintain that there has not been an increase in violence in El Paso despite two high-profile cartel cases this year. On May 15, federal informant Jose Daniel Gonzalez-Galeana was fatally shot outside his home in an upscale East Side neighborhood. Police arrested five men, including a Fort Bliss soldier, on capital murder charges.

On Sept. 3, Sergio Saucedo was taken by gunmen from his middle-class home in Horizon City in a daytime abduction seen by several witnesses, including children on a school bus. Saucedo was later found dead in Juarez with his hands cut off. There have been no arrests.

Horizon City Mayor Walter Miller said that his quiet bedroom town east of El Paso is safe, but that the kidnapping raised awareness that drug traffickers are not limited by the border.

"It woke people up," Miller said. "It's what we knew all along. It's here among us."

Manuel Rico Jr., the town's interim police chief, said that since the episode, residents have been more willing to report suspicious vehicles and people.

"We, as a police department, are doing everything we can to make people feel safe," Rico said. "Are they going to be a little scared? Yes. The border is right across the street."

It is a border El Pasoans are increasingly unwilling to cross because of the murders, other crimes and other factors.

In 2007, an *El Paso Times* poll found that about 44 percent of El Pasoans visited Juarez at least once a year.

This latest poll found that more than 80 percent of El Pasoans had no plans to visit Juarez through the end of 2009.

University of Texas at El Paso sociology Professor Theodore Curry said the threat El Pasoans feel is real.

"It's a feeling that the violence can seep across the border at any time," he said. "There is a conventional wisdom that it will stay in Juarez, but there is a possibility that they can come over here when they want, and they just haven't. But the cartels have shown they can cross over anytime they want."

Juarez city government spokesman Jaime Torres said daily life continues while authorities work to improve security.

"We respect the opinions of other groups, but people continue to keep coming to Juarez," Torres said.

"The maquiladoras keep working. The tourism we see is business tourism. Also here on the border, there are a lot of family ties, business ties and cultural ties that go across the border."

Even if the violence is contained to Mexico, it still affects how El Paso is viewed, especially through the national media's description of the situation as "border violence."

El Paso District Attorney Jaime Esparza said people from other parts of the country often have a perception El Paso is violent despite the city's low crime rate.

"I had an individual ask me if I have a (body) guard because of the violence in Juarez, which I do not," Esparza said.

There have been nine murders in the city of El Paso this year. There have been about 1,700 in Juarez, including more than two dozen victims who were from the El Paso area.

"Some people are taking advantage of what is happening in Juarez to make it appear that the border is not safe," Esparza said.

Such accusations led to the announcement last month of Texas Gov. Rick Perry's plan to send "Ranger recon" teams of Texas Rangers to what the governor described as high-crime spots along the border.

The plan has support in El Paso: The Times poll found that about 57 percent of El Pasoans said they would feel safer with Texas Rangers on the border.

"Texas loves their Texas Rangers, don't they?" asked Autry, the pollster, who explained the survey did not determine whether the reaction was reflective of Perry or of the legendary reputation of the state's most-storied law-enforcement agency.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B</i>
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10/11/2009
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### **55. Shootings at Juárez bars leave 7 dead**

#### **STEPHANIE SANCHEZ**

Seven people were shot dead and a woman was wounded during attacks at three different Juárez bars last weekend.

Those killed in the shootings were among at least 29 people who have died since Thursday.

The bodies of three men who may have been tortured before they were killed were discovered in various parts of Juárez.

All told, more than 3,700 people have died in Juárez's drug war since it began in January 2008.

The bar shootings occurred a little more than five hours apart.

The first happened at La Despedida bar at Tecnológico and José de Hurrigaray avenues just before 9:05 p.m. Saturday.

Gunmen fatally shot Eduardo Leyva Gómez, 36. Pedro Alfonso Marin Naturín, 65, was wounded and taken by family members to a hospital, where he died.

Just after 11 p.m. Saturday, three others died in a hail of gunfire at Tequila Bar at Oscar Flores and Delicias bou levards. The victims were Edgar Fernando Ramos Flores, 32; Alberto González Pérez, 28; and Cesar Balbuena López, who was between 30 and 40 years old. Police recovered at least 20 shell casings from four different handguns.

More than three hours later, assailants fired at least seven rounds at the Ghost Bar at Tomas Fernández and Vicente Guerrero boulevards.

Killed were Rocío Casandra Hera Caballero, 27, and Humberto Caballero Mo re no, who was between 25 and 30 years old. An unidentified woman was also shot.

Hera and Caballero died at the scene. The other woman was taken to a hospital. Her condition was

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<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B</i>
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13/11/2009
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#### **OUR VIEWS**

### **56. U.N. in Juárez**

#### **Frightened businessmen want help**

If nothing else, frightened and fed-up Juárez business groups have sent a strong message to Mexico City - we want the U.N.!

That should be an insult to any federal government. But it's clear that Mexican police and army troops have done little to stop thousands of drug-cartel massacres.

"We have seen the U.N. peacekeepers enter other countries that have a lot fewer problems that we have," Juárez business leader Daniel Murguia told The Associated Press. "There is a lot of extortions and robberies of businesses. Many businesses are closing."

It was reported this week that one businessman was killed and his building burned down when he refused to pay extortión money.

Some are calling Juárez the most violent city in the world as 1,600 were killed last year and nearly 2,000 so far this year.

The government has sent more than 5,000 troops to our neighboring city. But the violence only escalates as cartels fight for control of the drug market.

With the lack of law and order, other criminal enterprises have opened up. Recently, a major car-theft ring in El Paso was tied to the violence.

Now the business groups will officially ask the Mexican government and the Inter American Human Rights Commission to request United Nations help.

Soledad Maynez, representing Juárez maquiladoras, told the AP "... We know they (U.N. peacekeepers) are the army of peace, so we could use not only the strategies they have developed in other countries ... but they also have technology."

The request for U.N. presence is a natural. The Juárez business community is a strong voice.

If Mexico City cannot bring law and order to one of its largest cities, let it be embarrassed, but let it ask for help from the U.N.

Violence must not be allowed to rule.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B</i>	18/11/2009
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### **57. Girls found slain in Juárez home were convicted killer's daughters**

#### **DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

The two Juárez teenage girls whose bodies were burned after they were killed last week were daughters of a man convicted of killing several women in the border city, authorities confirmed.

The girls, Maria Concepción Guardado Flores, 15, and Maria Guadalupe Guardado Flores, 14, were daughters of Manuel "Tolteca" Guardado Marquez, a former bus driver who was arrested in 1999 after he attempted to sexually assault a 14-year-old passenger and maquiladora worker.

Chihuahua state authorities accused him and four other men of killing two men for Abdel Latif Sharif Sharif, who was a prime suspect in a string of women's murders.

Later, Guardado Marquez and the other suspects told the news media that they confessed to the murders and implicated Sharif only because they were tortured.

The authorities did not present any evidence that linked them to the slayings.

Guardado Marquez and three of the other four suspects remain imprisoned. Sharif, who also denied the allegations, died in 2006 in a Chihuahua City prison.

Police have not given a motive for the slayings of the two girls who were shot to death Friday. The teenagers were living with a friend in San Isidro, a Valle de Juárez community east of the city.

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*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

*El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A*

19/11/2009

### **58. Taco Tote owners' kin slain in Juarez**

**AILEEN B. FLORES**

The violence in Juarez claimed the life of a member of a prominent El Paso business family.

Rocío Casandra Heras Caballero, 27, related to owners of El Taco Tote, and her cousin, Humberto Caballero Moreno, 25, were killed earlier this month at La Cantera entertainment district, which used to be known as the safest place to have fun in Juárez. Just two months ago, club managers and locals described La Cantera, on Tomas Fernandez Boulevard, as the place to spend the nights on weekends because of its enclosed design and high security.

But all that changed on Oct. 8 when a group of gunmen entered the Ghost bar at about 2 a.m. and opened fire at the table where Heras and Caballero were sitting with a group of friends. Heras and Caballero were slain, while an unidentified woman in her 20s was wounded.

When police arrived, Heras was found dead with gunshot wounds to the left side of her chest, while Caballero's body was found with several gunshot wounds to his legs, chest and face, Chihuahua state police said.

At least seven shell casings were found at the scene, according to police.

Heras and Caballero become the first victims to be killed in the popular entertainment district, which hosts 12 bars and restaurants, including Maria Chuchena.

Heras was the daughter of the owner of Juárez restaurant Mariscos Mazatlan and related to Pacifico Heras, founder and president of El Taco Tote.

Caballero was the son of the owner of La Capilla restaurant in Juárez.

El Taco Tote has five restaurants in El Paso, five in Juárez and an additional 13 family-owned or franchise locations throughout the Southwest and Mexico.

El Taco Tote started in Juárez in 1988 and started franchising in 2003. Its corporate headquarters are now in El Paso.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

14/12/2009

### **59. Violence grips campuses**

#### **Juarez students, teachers fight fear to attend classes**

**STEPHANIE SANCHEZ**

JUAREZ - They live in constant fear. They feel powerless. But life must go on.

As the violence escalates around them and touches their lives, students at the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez say they remain focused on their studies despite the savage war between ruthless drug cartels.

The unrelenting war has claimed the lives of more than 2,400 people this year, making Juarez one of the deadliest cities in the world.

Several university students and professors have fallen victim to sicarios, or hit men. Many women college students have simply disappeared.

More and more students witness shootings, assaults and kidnappings, and hear about their friends and family members facing extortion. Some even become victims and consider them lucky to have survived the ordeal.

Araceli Ramirez, 19, an odontology student, considers her fortunate. She was recently attacked and robbed in front of her house by a male assailant.

The man was arrested but she will never forget the feeling of hopelessness.

"You can't call for help. You can't move. You can't do anything because they threaten your life," said Ramirez. "What you have to do is do what they tell you and that's it. It's sad. You get a feeling of desperation."

Ramirez, who on a recent late evening was on campus studying for final exams, said college life has drastically changed. She can't leave her house without thinking there is a possibility she might not return home, even when she's going to school.

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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B

15/12/2009

### **60. Mexico rebuke:**

#### **Women's murders unsolved**

Mexico says it accepts a high court's condemnation for its handling of brutal murders of young women; its government accepts being shamed.

It sounds like a proper rebuke. But now what?

It's not like this condemnation by the Interamerican Court of Human Rights can do much other than embarrass Mexico for its lack of diligence. And since Mexico's lack of diligence goes back some two decades, what's to make the government start being diligent in solving Juarez murders now?

Books have been written. Movies and documentaries have been produced. And women continue to be killed by ... nobody seems to know. Either that or some public entity is sweeping a lot of crime under a rug.

Confounding the situation of virtual killing fields in Juarez is the mob-style war between two Mexican drug cartels. There have been some 4,000 murders in Juarez since January 2008. Both men and women have been found slain, mob-style.

Through it all, Mexico has claimed to have uprooted crooked law-enforcement officers and crooked members of its army. Some 4,000-plus troops in Juarez have done little to stem the battle for control of the drug trade. So Mexico gets a public rebuke. The court has found irregularities in the probes of three specific murders, and that evidence in those three cases was mishandled ... and even that innocent people were coerced into confessing.

Basically this court, based in San Jose, Costa Rica, has "ruled" what persons on both sides of the border have been saying for years: Mexico just doesn't have the expertise, or maybe it's the will, to solve the cases of many hundreds of murdered women.

And the court says, too, that Mexico also fails to deliver justice to victims families. People who live here already knew that, too.

So this court has decreed Mexico should pay \$800,000 in compensation to the families of the three specific victims found in a 2001 "cotton field" slaying.

Justice for three? Certainly nothing near justice for all. Mexico deserves this black mark on its name.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	27/12/2009
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### **61. 6 family members found shot to death in Chihuahua**

Prosecutors in the Mexican state of Chihuahua say they found the bullet-riddled bodies of six members of a family in a mountainous area.

No motive was given for the killing, but drug trafficking, illegal logging and drug cultivation are all common in the northern region.

State prosecutors' spokesman Eduardo Esparza says the victims are men between the ages of 45 and 55, and all from the same family.

He said the bodies were found late Friday near a dirt road.

Chihuahua state police said Saturday that two army battalions posted in the border city of Juárez to fight drug-fueled violence would be rotated out and that fresh soldiers would replace them. The statement said such 60-day rotations are routine.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	27/12/2009
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### **Appointments**

#### **62. New officials named to state, regional posts**

##### **DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Mexican army Brig. Gen. Roberto Dawe Gonzalez recently was appointed to head the Chihuahua regional Agencia Federal Investigativa (Federal Investigative Agency).



Among other things, the office works with federal prosecutors who deal with organized crime and drug-trafficking cases.

Another change is the appointment of Aurora De la Mora Alvarado, who will become the new regional director of the Mexican attorney general's office (PGR) in Juarez next month. She will replace Hector Garcia, who will be transferred to another city in Mexico.

The appointments were announced after Mexican Attorney General Arturo Chavez Chavez met earlier this month with state officials in Chihuahua City to discuss strategies aimed at curbing violence in Juarez.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	31/12/2009
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### **63. Juarez aside, El Paso's "been great"**

**DAVID BURGE**

EL PASO - University of Oklahoma football fans and school officials have been out in force around El Paso this week.

Sooner fans said it's hogwash what media reports and gossip back home have been saying: El Paso isn't a safe place to visit because of its proximity to Juarez and the drug-related violence there.

"Away from here, what you hear is El Paso is next to Juarez and Juarez has all sorts of problems," said Glen Buecker, a graduate assistant in charge of the Oklahoma band's percussion unit.

"It's been great," Buecker said. "The bowl people have been great; the hotel people have been great. Everyone is extremely nice. We're happy to be here."

Buecker also pointed to a recent national study that rated El Paso as the second-safest big city in the country.

Oklahoma and Stanford University will face off today; kickoff is at noon. The game sold out on Dec. 22 - the earliest sellout in its 76-year history.

Buecker said that even though the Sooners had a disappointing season by their standards, about 99 percent of the team's fans are happy to be in El Paso.

"There's always the elite and the upper-crust donors who want to be in the national title game every year," Buecker said. "But that's like 1 percent. All in all, we're very happy to be here."

A front-page article in The Oklahoman newspaper earlier this month said many Oklahoma fans were scared of coming to El Paso because of the drug-cartel violence across the border in Juarez.

City Rep. Steve Ortega said that's an easy misconception to have, but the reality is that El Paso is a safe and friendly city.

Bill Blaziek, general manager of the El Paso Convention & Visitors Bureau, said Oklahoma brought a large contingent of fans, band members and school officials to El Paso despite some negative pregame publicity.

Blaziek said he's more concerned that the fans that did make the trip leave with a favorable impression of El Paso.

As it does every year, the Convention & Visitors Bureau has worked with the Sun Bowl Association to buy ads in metropolitan areas surrounding both participating schools. The idea is to send out a message that visitors are welcome in El Paso and that the city is known for its warm hospitality, Blaziek said.

Oklahoma fans haven't been disappointed by what they've found so far, they said.

Eric Powell of Norman, Okla., said he's felt safe and welcome since he arrived.

"It's been really nice," Powell said.

Powell said there were reports on the news back home about border violence, but it didn't really keep fans from coming to the game.

"As long as you don't cross (the border), you'll be all right," he said.

Carl Gentry, also from Norman, said he's enjoyed his stay in El Paso as well.

"Everybody is so nice," he said. "Everywhere you go; people talk to us and wish us good luck. It's a beautiful city, but it's grown a lot since the last time I was here" in the mid-1960s. Randy and Terri Hurst of El Reno, Okla., just arrived in El Paso on Wednesday.

"We've been here before," Randy Hurst said. "We've always felt safe."

Terri Hurst said they're diehard fans that support the team no matter what.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

# Adriana Neder Muñoz El retrato social de México a través del periodismo internacional, caso específico: El Paso, Texas



## ANEXO C. Artículos analizados 2014-2015

Fotografía de las primeras páginas del periódico *El Paso Times*, Sección A: "News".

El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A

16/01/2014

### **1. Juarez falls to No. 37 on world's most violent cities list**

**DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Juarez has fallen to No. 37 out of the 50 most violent cities ranked by Security, Justice and Peace organization in its report today.

Chihuahua City, ranked at No. 21, is considered more violent than the city across the border from El Paso, which recently was ranked by a different organization as the safest city in the United States among cities of its size.

Chihuahua City, capital of the state of Chihuahua, has 855,995 residents, and with 429 homicides in 2012 had a homicide rate of 50.12 per each 100,000 population.

The rankings by the Mexico City-based nonprofit research organization for violent cities are based on homicides for 2013.

Juarez, with 1.3 million residents, reported 505 homicides in 2012 and 37.

59 homicides per each 100,000 of population. The Mexican border city of Juarez held the first place when it comes in homicides in the years 2008, 2009 y 2010, the No. 2 spot in 2011 and number 19 in 2012.

Acapulco, a popular tourist destination, reported 940 homicides or 112.80 per each 100,000 of population.

The most violent city according to Security, Justice and Peace was San Pedro Sula in Honduras, 1,411 homicides in 2012 or 187.14 per each 100,000 of population. The city has 753,990 people living in it.

Other Mexican cities in the list of 50 and their homicide rates include Culiacan (54.57); Keep (54.24); Victoria (49.22); Nuevo Laredo (42.90); Cuernavaca (34.91); and Tijuana (32.50).

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*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A

18/01/2014

### **2. Three die from flu in Chihuahua, including one in Juarez**

**DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Three people have died from flu complications in the state of Chihuahua, including one in Juarez, Mexican federal health officials said in a statement Friday.

Two of the flu-related deaths occurred in 2013 and one occurred this year, officials said. Among the confirmed AH1N1 flu virus cases was that of an 83-year-old woman who died at a clinic in Juarez. Officials said she also suffered from diabetes and high-blood pressure.

The second death involved a 29-year-old man with heart disease who died at a hospital in Chihuahua City.

Details about the third flu-related will be released later this month, officials said.

Nationally, Mexico reported 126 deaths in 2013 associated with the AH1N1 flu virus, with the most deaths in the states of Jalisco (12), Guerrero and the State of Mexico (each 10) and two in Chihuahua state, according to Mexican federal health authorities.

Between Jan. 1 and Jan. 16, Mexico reported 556 flu cases and 32 deaths. Health Secretary Dr. Basilio Idefonso Barrios Salas said no extraordinary health measures are required yet at this stage of the flu season. He encouraged the public to get the flu vaccine and to practice good hygiene to prevent the spread of the virus. Diana Washington Valdez may be reached at [dvaldez@elpasotimes.com](mailto:dvaldez@elpasotimes.com); 546-6140.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A	02/05/2014
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### **3. Chihuahua delegation visits Las Cruces today**

#### **LORENA FIGUEROA**

A delegation of investors, trade groups and public officials from Chihuahua are traveling today to Las Cruces to make business happen.

About 30 representatives from the Chihuahua state and Juárez governments, as well as Mexican executives and businesspeople, are expected to attend the Las Cruces Foreign Investment Trade Mission summit today, according to organizers of the event.

The event will take place at the at the Hotel Encanto de Las Cruces from noon to 5 p.m. It is organized by the Greater Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Chihuahua's deputy secretary of economy in the North Zone, Javier Sánchez, said this will be an opportunity to network with the Las Cruces business community.

"This will be a good platform to make business, contacts and synergies among businessmen, investors, educative institutions and government officials from both countries," he said.

The Chihuahua delegation at the event will represent the areas of tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, retail, aerospace, film, education and real estate.

"The purpose (of the event) is to have more business between New Mexico, Chihuahua, Juárez and Las Cruces," said Armando Martínez, from the Chihuahua trade office who is the link with the Las Cruces and Hispanic chambers of commerce.

The event also aims to attract to Las Cruces more visitors from Chihuahua.

As of last June, Mexican tourists who have a Laser Visa can now travel into southern New Mexico, including places like Las Cruces and Mesilla.

The Chihuahua delegation is also scheduled to visit New Mexico State University's Arrowhead Center, a business development center.

Lorena Figueroa may be reached at 546-6129.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A	22/05/2014
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### **4. Juarez man arrested in slaying of wife, three children**

#### **LORENA FIGUEROA**

A Juárez man has been arrested in the slaying of his wife and three children who were found Monday in their home, officials said.

Chihuahua state authorities said Osiel Herrera Bustos, 35, faces murder charges in the slayings of his wife, Reyna Arcelia Beltrán Ibarra, 36, and children, Osiel Herrera Beltrán, 11, Paola Herrera Beltrán, 9 and Diana Herrera Beltrán, 8.

Julio Castañeda, spokesperson for the Chihuahua Attorney General's Office, said an autopsy revealed the victims were asphyxiated, probably with a pillow.

In a news release, authorities said that the couple had separated and it a possible motive in the killings. Osiel Herrera and wife had not lived together for a month and a half. Investigators said there was no forced entry into the home and neighbors reported hearing the children at night yelling, "No, papá."

Preliminary reports had indicated the victims might have died from poisoning because they were found with foam coming out of their mouth. A toxicological tests concluded they were not poisoned, Castañeda said.

The victims were found in the bedrooms of their house at Jardines de San Pablo neighborhood, near the Zaragoza international crossing, by the woman's coworkers after she missed work Monday morning.

Lorena Figueroa may be reached at 546-6129.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A</i>
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20/06/2014
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## **5. Report: Child sex tourism persists in Juarez, other Mexico cities**

**DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Juarez is one of the Mexican cities where child-sex tourism persists, according to a U.S. State Department report on international human trafficking released Friday in Washington, D.C.

"Child sex tourism persists in Mexico, especially in tourist areas such as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Cancun, and in northern border cities such as Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez," the report said. "Many child sex tourists are from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe, though some are Mexican citizens."

The "Trafficking in Persons Report 2014" also said that the Mexican government does not fully comply with the minimum standards needed to eliminate human trafficking, but is making significant efforts to do so.

Maria Elena Ramos, director of Programa Compañeros in Juarez, a nonprofit organization that works with vulnerable populations, said the organization is aware that teenage girls who work in the sex trade but does not know of organized networks that traffic children for sex.

John Martin, director of Paso Del Norte Center of Hope, which assists human and sex-trafficking victims, said he's learned from researchers that Anapra is one of four areas in the Juarez region where sex with children is available.

"Reportedly, people can get sex with a child for \$5," Martin said. "We have it here, too, in El Paso, where it costs \$50 to have sex with a child. Reports like these (U.S. State Department report) help to raise awareness, and help us in our outreach efforts to the community."

The U.S report said Mexican officials have increased the number of reported trafficking convictions; "however, official complicity, a lack of intelligence-based investigations, and some officials' limited understanding of human trafficking continued to undermine anti-trafficking efforts."

A previous report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Mexico's Integral Family Development (DIF) "Infancia Robada" (Stolen Childhood) said that about 800 children in Juarez were used in the commercial sex industry, and that sex tourism occurred when customers from El Paso crossed the border to seek the illicit encounters.

That report, which was released in 2000, alleged that networks that included corrupt police, soldiers, government officials and businessmen facilitated the sex exploitation of children in Mexico.

A spokesperson for the Chihuahua Attorney General's Office was unavailable Friday for comment.

The U.S. State Department reported released Friday includes the United States, which it described as a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children, U.S. citizens and foreign nationals, subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.

"Native American women and girls (in the United States) were trafficked for the purpose of commercial sex acts; and LGBT youth were particularly vulnerable to traffickers, including a report by one NGO (non-governmental organization) that transgender females were compelled to engage in commercial sex by withholding hormones," the report said.

URL for the entire report <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226847.pdf>

Paso Del Norte Center of Hope may be reached at 915-231-8882; the organization is on Facebook.

Diana Washington Valdez may be reached at 546-6140.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A	27/07/2014
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## **6. Two men accused of dismembering Juárez woman**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Two men have been arrested for allegedly killing and dismembering a Juárez woman last month, Chihuahua state prosecutors said.

Chihuahua state investigators arrested Alexis Fabian Orzua Gallegos, 19, and Luis Ruben Martinez, 46, alias "El mil amores" (the thousand loves), on aggravated homicide charges in the death of Miriam Yaneth Sanchez, 22, the state attorney general's office said.

On the morning of June 28, Sanchez's mutilated body was found inside a black bag near General Angel Trias streets in west Juárez, officials said. Authorities said Sanchez died from strangulation.

Both men were arrested Friday night after judge issued warrants for their arrests following an investigation. A motive for the killing was not disclosed.

## **JUAREZ**

### **7. Consulate officials meet in colonias**

#### **Informative conferences to help tackle coyote scams**

##### **LORENA FIGUEROA**

JUAREZ .- Unfalia Gaona, a resident from Las Torres neighborhood in southeast Juarez, this week had the immigration advice she had waited to get for the last seven years.

The advice was free and came directly from a U.S. consular officer who patiently explained in Spanish what she needed to do to reapply for a Laser Visa, or a border crossing card given to Mexicans to enter legally the U.S. for business or pleasure, or both.

Gaona had attended one of the informative conferences the U.S. General Consulate in Juarez began organizing this summer as a way to tackle scam artists, also known as "coyotes", who defraud immigrants by promising to get them U.S. visas.

The meetings are done about every two weeks in community centers located in low-income neighborhoods, some of them in the city's outskirts, where residents get first-hand visa information.

"We are trying to make more understandable on how to get a visa and its process so they can avoid the use of coyotes," U.S. consular officer Ross McKim said.

Although the U.S. consulate has reached out to the public through the news media, social media and public events, it is the first time representatives from the consulate went to colonias to have discussions.

The decision came after seeing a constant problem in Juarez of "coyotes" or defrauders who tend to charge large sums of money to applicants, falsely promising them that they will get a U.S. visa, according to consular officials.

The "coyotes" work around the consulate premises, located at the busy intersection of Paseo de la Victoria and Ejército Nacional avenues.

Con men offer legal or immigration services, act as intermediaries to fill up U.S. visa applications, and sell fake or legitimate Mexican and U.S. official documents.

Most of the times, they defraud applicants of a Laser Visa. In February a family from Cuauhtémoc, Chihuahua, was allegedly scammed out of \$500 from a business located next to the consulate that help fill up immigration forms for a Laser Visa, according to news archives.

McKim said applicants for a Laser Visa generally do not need intermediaries or immigration lawyers, unless they had trouble with U.S. law before applying.

All visa applications are posted at the consulate's website, [ciudadjuarez.usconsulate.gov](http://ciudadjuarez.usconsulate.gov), and are free if downloaded.

McKim said he also has identified applicants being charged \$60 on photocopies they do not need.

"These people (coyotes) live of our applicants, pretending to be American officials or selling them documents that they say will help them in their visa process," he said.

So far, the consulate meetings have reached about 500 people, who most of the times have personal immigration inquiries aside from how to obtain a Laser Visa, according to consular officials.



On Tuesday a meeting was held at a community center in the San Antonio neighborhood, in southwest Juarez.

Those who attended had questions about immigrant requirements to buy used vehicles in the U.S., how to report a stolen Laser Visa and what to do after immigration officers at the ports of entry seize a Laser Visa, like in Gaona's case.

"It's going to be a lengthy process to get a Laser Visa again, but at least I know for sure what to do now," she said.

Lorena Figueroa may be reached at 546-6129.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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## **8. Dismembered body found in bags in Juarez**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

A dismembered body was found Monday morning in Juarez, authorities said.

The body parts were found at about 6 a.m. inside two trash bags left near the Juarez-Porvernir road in the Riveras del Bravo neighborhood, which is across the border from the Socorro area, a spokesman for the Chihuahua state attorney general's office said.

A spokesman said that the body appeared to be that of a man. The remains were taken to the medical examiner to be identified and to determine a cause of death.

Before the body was found, Juarez police arrested six men in the same neighborhood who were allegedly on their way to kill someone, police officials said.

A car chase began at 2:15 a.m. when police tried to pull over a Ford Focus for speeding, officials said. Police eventually blocked the car's path and stopped it.

Police allegedly found a 9 mm handgun, 12 small packets of crack cocaine and a small packet of marijuana in the car. The car had Texas plates and one of the men had a U.S. passport card.

The men allegedly told police that they were on their "way to carry out a homicide in Riveras del Bravo, because they were 'working,'" a police news release stated.

Those arrested were Pablo Rojas Segura, 23; Isaac Rojas Segura, 27; Rito Soto Vega, 19; Mario Alonso Galvan Valdez, 23; Gerardo Isaac Mendoza, 23; and a 17-year-old boy who was not named because he is a juvenile.

They were arrested on suspicion of drug and firearms charges. Authorities have not said if the men are linked to the dismembered body.

Daniel Borunda may be reached 546-6102.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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### **9. Juarez men suspected of pimping teen boys**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Juarez police early Friday arrested two men suspected of prostituting teenage boys, police officials said.

Hector Armado Chavez Vargas, 46, and his cousin, Jose Vargas Santillan, 48, alias "El You," were arrested at about 2 a.m. after police received information about the prostituting of minors on Bolivia Street in the Partido Romero area in north Juarez, officials said.

Three boys, ages, 14, 15 and 16, were located by police who alleged that the men forced them to work as prostitutes in exchange for giving the boys a place to sleep and drugs, officials said. The men allegedly had seven marijuana cigarettes when they were arrested, police said.

Officials said that the social work department will help find the boys a place to live. The men were jailed while an investigation continues.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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13/09/2014

### **10. Experts say Mexico, Canada border region has wealth of opportunity**

#### **DIANA WASHINGTON VALDEZ**

Borders with Mexico and Canada offer vast opportunities for commerce and trade, U.S. lawmakers and other leaders said Friday at a Texas-Chihuahua-New Mexico Regional Economic Competitiveness Forum in El Paso.

To compete against other regions in a globalized economy, regional leaders need to raise the border's visibility and demand their fair share of resources for infrastructure and development, said state Sen. José Rodríguez, D-El Paso, one of the featured speakers at the forum that attracted more than 300 people.

The Texas Enterprise fund serves as an example of where El Paso's border community can do more, Rodríguez said, "The (TEF) has funded 100 projects worth half a billion dollars, but only two of those projects, together worth about \$5.4 million, were in El Paso."

The TEF provides communities competing against regions outside of Texas with "deal-closing" resources to attract new jobs and investment. El Paso was awarded a combined \$5.4 million in enterprise funds in 2006 and 2012, both times for ADP, which offered to create 1,667 direct jobs in the city.

U.S. Reps. Henry Cuellar and Beto O'Rourke, both Democrats, stressed the importance of fighting false negative images that portray the border as violent and dangerous.

Cuellar said he challenged a 2011 taxpayer-funded study by retired Army Gen. Barry McCaffrey and retired Army Maj. Gen. Robert Scales because it portrayed the border as a "war zone," something which Cuellar and others said needlessly scares away investors and hurts efforts to recruit professionals to the border.

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## **11. 2 mutilated bodies found in Juárez, 11 killed in mountain gunfight**

### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Two dismembered bodies were found in a parked van in Juárez during the weekend while a drug-cartel battle left 11 people dead in the mountains in southwestern Chihuahua.

Shortly after midnight Sunday, the bodies of two men were found inside six plastic bags in a Ford Windstar at convenience store on Boulevard Juan Pablo II in northeast Juárez, said a spokesman for the state attorney general's office.

The van had been reported stolen earlier this month.

The men had not been identified.

In southwestern Chihuahua, 11 people were killed in a gun battle on a mountain road in an area known for marijuana and heroin poppy fields, the state attorney general's office said.

The gunfight occurred near the town of Tonachí in the area of Guachochi, an estimated 200 miles southwest of Chihuahua City.

The men in the shooting were allegedly members of "two crime groups that operate in the mountain region" involved in the production of marijuana and heroin poppies, the Chihuahua state attorney general's office said in a news release.

Authorities said they learned of the gunfight after receiving an anonymous call Friday afternoon.

More than a thousand rounds were fired in the battle, officials said.

Four pickups were set on fire and inside the trucks were the burned bodies of 11 men, who had been shot multiple times.

The men were wearing tactical uniforms and vests.

The state attorney general's office said that the confrontation did not involve the Mexican army, state authorities or any police agency.

The Heraldo de Chihuahua reported that the mountain shooting was a battle between the Sinaloa and Juárez drug cartels. Grenades were reportedly used in the fight and one of the men killed was Pedro Salgueiro Gonzalez, a cousin of Noel "El Flaco" Salgueiro Nevarez, the newspaper reported.

In 2011, Mexican army special forces arrested Noel Salgueiro in Culiacan, Sinaloa.

He was reputed to be a high-level lieutenant for kingpin Joaquin "Chapo" Guzman, and was allegedly the founder and leader of the Sinaloa cartel's Gente Nueva group (the new people) warring for control of Juárez and the state of Chihuahua, officials had said.

Daniel Borunda may be reached at 546-6102.

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### **12. Ricky Martin to perform in Juarez**

#### **MARGARET GALLARDO**

Popular Latin singer Ricky Martin is coming to the Borderland.

According to the entertainer's website, Martin is bringing his "One World Tour" to Juarez on Dec. 18. The concert is set to take place at the Carta Blanca stadium.

No ticket prices or concert details have been announced, except that tickets will be sold for a special presale, starting at noon Thursday.

Information: rickymartinmusic.com.

Margaret Gallardo is entertainment editor for the *El Paso Times*. She may be reached at mgallardo@elpasotimes.com; 546-6166.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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08/11/2014

### **13. Juárez security, justice task force to be replicated across Mexico**

#### **LORENA FIGUEROA**

JUÁREZ.-The approach that Juárez task force took in 2010 to demand a safer city at a time when violence in Juárez was at its worst will be duplicated in other parts of Mexico, officials said this week.

The Mesa de Seguridad y Justicia de Juárez, a security and justice task force that has been a key factor in the drastic reduction of violence in the city, has joined forces with dozens of others similar groups from all over Mexico that are also looking to decrease homicides, kidnappings and extortions. The task force, made up of citizens and government leaders, works to coordinate crime-fighting strategies, and then tracks and measures the results.

"The Juárez security task force is a unique project in the country, a great model, that has been a national testimony of success to combat crime and now we want to replicate it in other parts of the country," said Orlando Camacho, director of Mexico SOS, a national organization formed in 2008 to counter the crisis of insecurity in Mexico.

Mexico SOS and the Juárez security task force organized and held the First National Forum of Security and Justice conference this past week in Juárez. At the conference, business leaders, human rights activists, as well as representatives of security task forces from 15 states and government officials met to talk about the country's future.

From the conference, officials formed the National Network of Security and Justice Task Forces. The task forces also entered into an agreement vowing to work together for a safer Mexico.

The Juárez security task force was created in 2010 as part of the program Todos Somos Juárez (We are all Juárez), launched by former President Felipe Calderón in response to the violence in the city.

The organization is made up of business leaders, educators, representatives from different civic organizations and government officials.

Dr. Arturo Valenzuela, one of the founders and a member of the Juárez security task force, said the success of the organization is due to the open dialogue between citizens and government officials. He said that Juárez was a lawless city in 2010 because crime and criminals had overwhelmed authorities. In 2010, up to 359 homicides occurred in Juárez each month. That compares with a high of 52 a month so far this year, according to the Juárez security task force.

"We had to raise our voice and demand (authorities) to pay attention to us, to take into consideration that civic participation was important in solving the problem of violence in the city," he said.

Valenzuela said the Juárez task force has allowed citizens and government officials to talk, design and coordinate strategies — and measure results — to reduce crime rates and reconstruct the social fabric in the city. It also has been a resource among Juarenses to trust authorities and report crimes, he added.

The result, he said, has been the drastic reduction of high impact crimes. In the last year, for example, there have been no reported cases of kidnappings in Juárez. In 2011, there were 14 reported kidnapping cases, he added.

Chihuahua Attorney General Jorge González Nicolás acknowledged the work of the Juárez security task force as a group of brave citizens committed to work with authorities for a common goal: to bring back peace to Juárez.

He also recognized the willingness of government officials to hear the group's demands and work with them on public policies to improve safety and security.

Representatives from the Juárez security task force and Mexico SOS said they will advocate for states to establish open trials, which started in Juárez in 2008. The groups also will advocate for the certification of jails, such as the one the Juárez Cereso received had last month.

"They will take these tools that are fundamental in our country and the attitude that things can be done and can be done well," Orlando said.

Lorena Figueroa may be reached at 546-6129.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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#### **14. Rockefeller Foundation names Juárez among world's 100 resilient cities**

**CINDY RAMÍREZ**

Ciudad Juarez has been named one of the the Rockefeller Foundation's 100 Resilient Cities, joining El Paso on the list of cities across the world selected for the program.

The 100 Resilient Cities are those that have been able to bounce back and survive different kinds of significant challenges. The Rockefeller Foundation this summer named the first 32 cities that will participate in the global network, including El Paso.

Today, the foundation announced the second group-- 35 cities that include Juarez, Mexico; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Santa Fe, Argentina; Athens, Greece; as well as several U.S. cities such as Dallas, St. Louis, Mo., Boston, Mass., and Tulsa, Okla. The

announcement was made during The Rockefeller Foundation's Urban Resilience Summit in Singapore.

The organization's website defines resilience as "the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience."

In selecting Juarez for the network, the foundation states that government, civil organizations and residents have made concerted efforts to strengthen law enforcement and implement systems to mitigate risk, both of which have begun to gain momentum.

The foundation said Juarez's challenges include endemic crime and violence, high unemployment and social inequity, as well as flooding and heat wave issues.

"To build on these changes, the city will need to address the ongoing threat of flooding, which puts both public safety and economic development at risk," the foundation says about Juarez in its 100 Resilient Cities website. "Plans to deal with storm water, for example, through its collection in groundwater wells, may help Juarez respond better to annual heat waves. This would help protect those most threatened, vulnerable and transient populations."

It also states that Juarez will continue to "face an influx of immigrants from other parts of Mexico and countries to the south. Juarez will need to continue focusing funding and technical capacity on improving its deteriorating infrastructure for power, sanitation, gas, and other services to confront this confluence of challenges."

Resilient cities get support to hire a chief resilience officer to coordinate and oversee resilience activities, as well as for the development of a resilience plan and services to implement strategies.

The 100 Resilient Cities program was created by an initial \$100 million commitment by the Rockefeller Foundation as part of its centennial last year, recognizing the trends of urbanization and globalization that characterize this century.

"Members of the 100 Resilient Cities network are leading the world in showing that not only is it possible to build urban resilience in every kind of city, but it's an imperative," said Dr. Judith Rodin, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. "Cities are learning that by building resilience, not only will they be better prepared for the bad times, but also life is better in the good times, especially for the poor and vulnerable. It's smart investment, and yields a resilience dividend that is a win for everyone."

Cindy Ramirez may be reached at 546-6151.

*Artículo generado por Información Procesada. [www.inpro.com.mx](http://www.inpro.com.mx)*

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### **15. 17 pounds of crystal meth found on Juárez-bound bus**

#### **DANIEL BORUNDA**

Mexican army soldiers seized more than 17 pounds of crystal methamphetamine in a bus headed to Juárez this week, the federal attorney general's office said.

The meth was found during an inspection of a bus at a checkpoint near Samalayuca on the highway connecting Juárez and Villa Ahumada.

The drugs were inside containers in a suitcase on the bus coming from Guadalajara, Jalisco, officials said.

The bus driver and his assistant were arrested until a court determined their disposition. Names were not released.

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24/12/2014

## **16. Firefighters hand out more than 4,000 bags of toys in Juarez**

**LORENA FIGUEROA**

Juárez firefighters gave more than 4,000 bags with toys and about 400 bikes to the city's poorest kids on Christmas Eve during their annual Santa Bombero program.

Juárez Mayor Enrique Serrano was the keynote speaker.

"Happy Christmas. Enjoy your gifts," Serrano said early Wednesday morning to the several hundred children at the event.

Most of the children and their families began getting in line Monday afternoon. By Tuesday, several hundred people were already in line.

Local authorities expected long lines, especially this year because Santa Bombero was going to be celebrated at the former Juárez City Call, instead of the Juarez Central Fire Department, at Heróico Colegio Militar and 5 de Mayo avenues.

Authorities moved the people waiting in line Tuesday night to the underpass at 16 de Septiembre Avenue, which was closed to vehicles, to protect them from the weather. Members of the community and representatives of the local government gave them mats, tamales and soft drinks.

Although it is a tradition to give a bicycle to each of the first children to arrive at the Santa Bombero event, Serrano gave one bike per family.

Isabel Torres, who was the third person in line, was grateful that her 7-year-old daughter Zaira got a bike. Torres and her daughter got in line Monday afternoon.

"We came here because there was no money for gifts. My husband and I work at a maquiladora and we didn't have enough money," Torres said.

The toys and bikes for the giveaway come from year-round donations from the community.

"I thank you in the name of the poor children of Juárez," Serrano said.

The Santa Bombero campaign began 75 years ago and depends on the community's help.

**ANEXO D. Artículos no analizados en la muestra 2004-2005**

**Titulares de los artículos del periodo A (1° de enero del 2004 - 1° de enero del 2005)  
que forman parte de la Población pero no de la Muestra.**

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      08/01/2004  
Plan would let immigrants WORK LEGALLY  
Juarenses not enticed by proposal

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A      08/01/2004  
Perry, legislators agree with Bush's plan

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      08/01/2004  
Initiative attracts skepticism

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B      09/01/2004  
Bridge fees may rise in Juárez, too

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      09/01/2004  
Migrant plan is good 1st step, Fox says

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      12/01/2004  
Bush will work to heal relations between U.S., México at summit

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      12/01/2004  
Possible papal candidate calls accusations political  
CARDINAL CLEARED  
Juárez racetrack owner also was accused in money laundering

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B      12/01/2004  
Juárez police make arrest in 5-year-old case

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A      13/01/2004  
Bush, Fox heal rifts  
Leaders agree on immigration, Iraq

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B  
Busts lead to \$7.85 million worth of cocaine      13/01/2004



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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A 9.9 million Mexicans call U.S. home, Mexican agency says	14/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Parking violations cost more	14/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Securing the border More agents needed to curb smugglers	14/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Appliance giant eyes Juárez	14/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: A Migrant workers oppose Bushs immigration plan	14/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 84 lose jobs as molding plant takes business to Juárez	15/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Mexico decides against rate increase for bridge crossers	16/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Suspect in FBI attack dies after stabbing	16/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Bushs migrant plan brings scams	16/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B PAN to pick candidate for governor Sunday	17/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Electrolux to close plant; jobs may be headed for Juárez	17/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B PAN picks senator as governor candidate	19/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 13 / Sección: A Fox says México will help U.S. pull immigrants from shadows	18/01/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 4 carbon monoxide deaths in Juárez prompt warnings	19/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Leftists gain more clout in Americas	20/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Illegal means illegal	20/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Bad proposal	20/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Officials confirm PAN governor candidate	20/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: A Mexican Senate wants OK on migration deal with U.S.	20/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Boundary agency's new chief starts job	21/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B More news needed	25/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Bodies of 3 men found buried behind Juárez home	26/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A JUAREZ AIRPORT WORKS TO PREVENT TERROR Mexico takes steps to protect U.S.	26/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Suspect caught on traffic violation	28/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Grave search widens	29/01/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A Indicted man found dead in jail cell	29/01/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: A	30/01/2004
Mural in L.A. draws attention to missing, slain Juárez women	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A	01/02/2004
FBI ready to aid Juárez again	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B	03/02/2004
6 homes in Juárez may be searched	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B	03/02/2004
Ease congestion	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	05/02/2004
Mexican officials search mansion	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	05/02/2004
Harness the wind	
Area needs to attract more clean industries	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: A	06/02/2004
Put aside differences on fiscal plan, Fox says	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B	07/02/2004
Man wanted in deadly wreck caught at bridge	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B	08/02/2004
Victims mothers to miss march	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F	08/02/2004
CAMPO IN CRISIS	
Farmers struggle in Juárez	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	11/02/2004
Teen likely caught TB in Juárez	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A	11/02/2004
Bracero leaders say protest at Fox ranch broke no laws	

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Immigrants discovered in back of rental truck	11/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Immigrants guilty of felonies could be sent back to Mexico	11/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B Benefit performance is scheduled today	14/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B Keep pushing Mexico to end the violence	14/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Gunfire drives 8 Mexican police across border	14/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: A 200 ex braceros protest lost retirement money	14/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Violence in Juárez impacts all of us	15/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Thousands march for Juárez women We have to stand up and fight now	15/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Digging at 3rd house begins; 2 are arrested	17/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Famous Juárez nightclub lost to fire	18/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 2 arrested as police search 3 more houses	19/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A Ridge in Mexico to talk about border security	20/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B Memorial to remain Downtown through weekend 50 gather to recall slain immigrant	21/02/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Bush falls far short on immigration	22/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Database of Juárez murders to help ID victims	26/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 3 Juarenses accused in laser visa theft ring	26/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B El Paso teens binge on booze, study finds	26/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B Booze binges Youth drinking in El Paso raises concerns	27/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Official linked to girl trafficking gets bond	29/02/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Human remains found are those of transients	01/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Juárez pedestrian hit, killed in El Paso	02/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B DNA database helps identify 2 slain women	02/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A Fox to stand firm with Bush on migration	05/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A U.S. wont fingerprint Juarenses	05/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A Number of slain Juárez woman jumps, report says	06/03/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B CRIME WATCH. 2 Juarenses arrested after failed burglary	06/03/2004
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Woman found dead on Juárez quarry road

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Agents drug busts end in \$1.7 million of pot

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This is about the dignity of the braceros

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U.S. knew about Juárez killings, newspaper says

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German bazaar raises money for Tarahumara Indian church in south Juárez

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Tiny Mexican villages fear exodus to U.S.

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A Judge considers verdict on Trevi	20/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Appliance giant to star at maquila expo	20/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B FOCUS ON: HIGHER EDUCATION Program raises price on application for STUDENT VISAS Scholars to pay for new security	23/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B JUÁREZ Man, teenager slain in separate incidents	24/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B LOST AND FOUND Exhibit shows items migrants drop	24/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Lower Valley girl found in Juárez after a week	24/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Skeleton in California doesnt match Chihuahuan	24/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A LAN DISPUTE: DRILLING IN DESERT GRASSLANDS OTERO VERDICT BUREAU TO DECIDE MESAS FUTURE	25/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 13 / Sección: A Three men found slain in two cars near Juárez	27/08/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Poverty rate in El Paso continues to increase	27/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Police find 400 pounds of pot, make one arrest	29/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B U.S., Mexico working to prevent agroterror	30/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A OFFICIALS SEE RISE IN DRUG SEIZURES	31/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Billions in U.S. taxes paid by migrant workers available	31/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 27 immigrants found in train Two possible smugglers detained	31/08/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Juárez tire pile to head south Cement plant to burn rubber as part of fuel	01/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Police officer among 10 men slain last week in Juárez area	01/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 1,035 jobs to leave EP VF Jeanswear to move to Mexico	02/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: B Pay water debt Farmers shouldn't have to sue Mexico	03/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Look at us	04/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Most migrant deaths occur in area canals	06/09/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: A Chihuahua man says he killed wife, child	07/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B U.S., Mexico officials meet to discuss used autos, tires	09/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F NM promotes ports possibilities Santa Teresa invites maquila suppliers to relocate, save	11/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B Ill visa applicants urged to stay home	11/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Border requires \$1 billion Officials unveil plan to close security gaps	11/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B MERCADOS DEMOLITION BEGINS Business moves to nearby garage	11/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Border strategy needed Beef up security, boost trade	12/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Tire burning Juárez finds safe way to do it	13/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Chamber group wants parity for U.S. visitors from Mexico	17/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Fox visit to Juárez postponed till Tuesday	18/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: B Visa stays Mexicans, Canadians a long way from parity	19/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A Agent teams round up fugitive immigrants	19/09/2004

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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 20/09/2004  
Migrants give back  
Remittances have become critical to Latin America as well as to the families who depend on them
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 21/09/2004  
FOX TO VISIT JUAREZ TODAY TO SEE MAQUILA REBIRTH
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 21/09/2004  
Tarahumara from area to go to Washington
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 22/09/2004  
Juarenses confront Fox on schools, slain women
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A 22/09/2004  
Judge finds Trevi, two other singers innocent
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 24/09/2004  
Scholarships for Chihuahua students may expire
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 24/09/2004  
Drug informant allegedly helped in Juárez killings
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B 24/09/2004  
Border traffic  
Grants help with truck-inspection stations
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A 24/09/2004  
Trevi returns home, plans Texas trip
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B 25/09/2004  
Tourism could provide a solid tax base
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 25/09/2004  
Motorcyclist dies in one of three traffic accidents
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 26/09/2004  
Missing El Paso girls found safe in Juárez

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Krispy Kreme in Juárez offers kids a place to play	24/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: A Repatriation program saved dozens of lives, official says	28/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A AIR QUALITY: BRICKMAKING IMPROVEMENTS Project builds cleaner kilns across border	29/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A Body found in abandoned truck in Juárez	30/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F JUAREZ MAQUILA GROWTH TO SURGE 130,000 new jobs projected this year	30/09/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Many will be exempt from checks at bridges	01/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18,000 seek jobs 2nd annual expo draws 130 employers	03/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: A New Chihuahua governor to focus on womens killings	04/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B More migrants caught in area	06/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Identity of woman found in canal sought	07/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Woman found dead; sex crime is suspected	09/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 15 / Sección: A Critics dismiss findings that domestic violence spawned Juárez killings	10/10/2004



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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B New Juárez mayor to take office	10/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Migrants share stories of struggles	13/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Juárez bus driver is convicted of slaying eight Juárez women	15/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Upscale Juárez mall opens today	15/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Top suspect in killing is dead, police say	15/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Rights groups to visit border, talk of slayings	17/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: A Mexican federal police director plays down border terrorism fears	20/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Perry to sign border trade pact in El Paso	20/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Partners for future Border governors see brighter days ahead	22/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B Pact signing Improving cross-border trade boosts El Paso	22/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Mexican President Fox to meet with officials	22/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A ANGRY TEACHERS CONFRONT FOX Visit to Juárez disrupted	23/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Church group sponsors event against violence	23/10/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A Victims families disappointed	26/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A OFFICERS MAY SHARE BLAME IN JUAREZ SLAYINGS	26/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B U.S. woman says officer assaulted her	28/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 200 EP jobs lost to Mexico	28/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Alleged drug kingpins indicted	28/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Sister city crime Juárez, Mexico needs to police the police	28/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A Mexican town surrenders to rats	30/10/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Youths find new meaning in celebrating Day of Dead	01/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Activists converge in Juárez to protest killings	01/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juarenses plead guilty to year-old slaying	01/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Woman's raped body found in Juárez	04/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Autopsy report	04/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Raped, slain girl was high-school student	05/11/2004

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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A 06/11/2004  
Mexican officials seize dairy products in hunt for tainted supply
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B 07/11/2004  
Ad offensive
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A 09/11/2004  
Ridge, Mexican official discuss migration deal
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/11/2004  
México will press Powell for deal on immigration
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A 10/11/2004  
Powell says conditions are better for migration deal with Mexico
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 11/11/2004  
Family seeks man deported to Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 11/11/2004  
Expo Maquila 2004
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 11/11/2004  
Feelings mixed over later bar hours
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/11/2004  
Route to Mexico may be altered by closure
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/11/2004  
Group collects items for Juárez children
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 15/11/2004  
Funds sought to aid conjoined twins born in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 16/11/2004  
Child found slain in canal wasn't raped
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 16/11/2004  
Twins doing well  
Parents seek help to treat conjoined sisters

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Trial in Juárez drug slayings shifts to San Antonio	19/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Doctors open talks about separating twins	19/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Immigration Reform talks must be clear, focused	24/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A Chihuahua to join first nationwide health plan	24/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Border agents ratchet up checks for meat, produce	24/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F New Verizon calling plans include Juárez	24/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 17 / Sección: A Womans skeletal remains found in Juárez cotton field	27/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B City seeks to curb teen drinking	28/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Migration accord It would be first of many steps	29/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: A U.N. report says widespread migration is here to stay	30/11/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17-day-old conjoined twins die	01/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B COUNCIL DECIDES IT WOULD SUPPORT BILL TO BAN MINORS FROM JUAREZ	01/12/2004

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Officials seek help in identifying dead child	04/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30 YEARS OF FIGHTING TRAFFICKING Anti-drug center is success	04/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Juárez now part of Verizon calling plans	04/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Preparation is key to visits to, from Mexico	09/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B Mexico says U.S. must reform immigration	12/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B Teens in Juárez	12/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: B Juárez slayings Government report is far from credible	12/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 14 / Sección: A Chihuahua town stems rat problem with blood thinner, housekeeping	15/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Mexicans may be able to vote absentee by 06	17/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Names of four arrested in crackdown released	17/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man pleads guilty to human smuggling	21/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Border no problem for paisanos	21/12/2004
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Agent who accepted bribe pleads guilty	21/12/2004

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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B      28/12/2004  
State of emergency declared in Chihuahua
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: A      29/12/2004  
Godfather leads Juárez cartel, official say
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: A      31/12/2004  
Warrants out for five investigators  
Chihuahua official cites negligence in handling of killings of Juárez women

**ANEXO E. Artículos no analizados en la muestra 2009-2010**

**Titulares de los artículos del periodo B (1° de enero del 2009 - 1° de enero del 2010)  
que forman parte de la Población pero no de la Muestra.**

<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Juárez police thwart robbery, kill suspect	01/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B U.S. Border Patrol agents discover pot in stolen truck	03/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Dream realized Soccer player hits big time "Special" player hopes to thrill fans	03/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Chihuahua police make arrest in slaying	04/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Juárez charities El Pasoans afraid to cross border	05/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Bracero claims for money owed by Mexico due today	05/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man found shot to death in trash drum	06/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Marijuana bust	06/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Border violence ICE: 2 had guns, ammo for Mexico Pair allegedly part of international network	07/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 15,000 eat rosca	07/01/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B JUÁREZ Lawyer, son among four slain Tuesday	07/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Ex-U.S. drug czar warns of Mexican border rush	08/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Juárez-area slayings top 20 in new year	08/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Fugitive handed over	09/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B HEAT is on	09/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man is found dead with hands severed	09/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Override of Cook veto up for vote Tuesday	09/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Carjacking suspect caught after crash	10/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Gang violence up: 3 deaths in '08	10/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Legalized drugs only way to halt cartels	11/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Drug war spillover Be prepared for refugees	11/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B U.S.-Mexico drug war: We're clucking like chickens	11/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Council's vote on drugs unacceptable	11/01/2009



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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Turning the tide on drugs Obama, Calderon to discuss narcotics, drug war	12/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Fugitive handover Laud U.S.-Mexico cooperation	12/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Woman allegedly strikes officer with car	13/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B EDITORIAL BOARD Drug talks Presidents must show resolve	13/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Better options are needed to stop Juárez violence	13/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B DRUG BUST Marijuana found in semi; driver arrested	14/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Stolen-car suspects:	14/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 2 El Pasoans jailed in alleged carjacking	14/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 2,000 fresh troops sent to Juárez as violence continues	14/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 4 men found slain at Juárez residence	15/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Thomason treats 2 more victims of Juárez crime	15/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Teen slain in Juárez:	16/01/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Juárez vigilantes vow to kill 1 criminal a day	16/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Slain officers ID'd:	16/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Officials: Vigilantes will worsen violence	17/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 2 Mexican soldiers stopped on U.S. side	17/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Ex-Chihuahua police agent slain in Juárez	17/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Fed soldier shot, killed at party in Juárez	18/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Amnesty International wants protection for Juárez community	18/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B "Makeover" recipient undeserving of trash talk	18/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A U.S. grows worried about violent neighbor Government, private sector issue warnings about Mexico	19/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Hot topics Have single-agenda meetings	19/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Juárez police thwart robbery, kill suspect	01/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B U.S. Border Patrol agents discover pot in stolen truck	03/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Dream realized Soccer placer hits big time. "Special" placer hopes to thrill fans	03/01/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Chihuahua police make arrest in slaying	04/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Juárez charities El Pasoans afraid to cross border	05/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Bracero claims for money owed by Mexico due today	05/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man found shot to death in trash drum	06/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Marijuana bust	06/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Border violence ICE: 2 had guns, ammo for Mexico Pair allegedly part of international network	07/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 15,000 eat rosca	07/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Lawyer, son among four slain Tuesday	07/01/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Ex-U.S. drug czar warns of Mexican border rush	08/01/2009
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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 14 / Sección: A 15/02/2009  
Rebel Group threatens to force out foreign investors

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/02/2009  
Mexican army hopes to tighten grip in town plagued by drug-related violence

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 18/02/2009  
Deputies find pot in car, arrest driver

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A 18/02/2009  
Drug gangs drive off policemen

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 18/02/2009  
Protests slow bridge traffic  
Police chief, 3 officers die in ambush

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 19/02/2009  
Body found smoldering in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/02/2009  
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*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/02/2009  
Bridge rallies raise suspicions  
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No verdict yet in gun-smuggling trial

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2nd town council member is slain

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 21/02/2009  
Marijuana seized at Bridge of Americas

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 21/02/2009  
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Mistrial declared in smuggling case

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 21/02/2009  
Mexican protesters plan rally at bridge

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 21/02/2009  
Juárez police chief quits

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 22/02/2009  
Juárez vigilante group voices support for army

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 24/02/2009  
After threats, Juárez mayor in El Paso

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 25/02/2009  
Gov. Perry wants U.S. troops guarding border

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 26/02/2009  
Drug cartel roundup in U.S. nets 750

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A 26/02/2009  
As doesn't see U.S. role in war on drug cartels

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: A 27/02/2009  
Felipe Calderón rejects "failed state" label

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17/03/2009  
Heavy military presence slows violence in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A 18/03/2009  
Mexican soldiers on patrol in Juárez find abandoned arsenal in Anapra

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 18/03/2009  
Soldiers to accompany disarmed Juárez traffic officers

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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 19/03/2009  
Sunland Park watches landfill bill
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 19/03/2009  
Mexico responds to truck ban, slaps tariffs on U.S. imports
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 19/03/2009  
Stolen bulletproof Mercedes-Benz found in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/03/2009  
State border security criticized  
American Civil Liberties Union says anti-crime operation falls short
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/03/2009  
President Barack Obama to visit Mexico  
Drug war, immigration to be discussed
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/03/2009  
EP, Juárez mayors are honored in D.C.
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B 20/03/2009  
Juárez to be topic of O'Rourke meeting
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 20/03/2009  
U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes, 2 other reps to talk with Mexican President Felipe Calderón
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 21/03/2009  
Juárez street gangs agree to sign peace pact
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 22/03/2009  
El Paso might be the first border city to tow uninsured vehicles
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 23/03/2009  
City wants firm to find best site for new bridge
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/03/2009  
Latest secret grave 1 of many around Juárez, bodies show signs of torture
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 23/03/2009  
3 more men found slain in Juárez

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Hearing surprises senators Officials: Drug-war spillover exaggerated	31/03/2009
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A passion for business

Jewelry CEO Susan Eisen is among 8 honored

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Juárez aids workers who lost jobs in fire

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/04/2009  
Obama, Calderón to discuss aiding drug war

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 16/04/2009  
Separate shootings leave 2 men dead in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/04/2009  
U.S. border czar appointment greeted with applause, skepticism

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/04/2009  
Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano visits El Paso  
Fortifying the border  
Steps taken: More agents, initiatives to guard Southwest  
New leader: Czar vows to stem flow of drugs, weapons

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 17/04/2009  
New Mexico Border Authority director quits

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B 17/04/2009  
Border czar:  
El Paso deserves attention

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17/04/2009  
Officials see renewed focus on border issues, relations

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17/04/2009  
SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS  
Guns, drugs top  
Obama's visit to Mexico, South America

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/04/2009  
Woman slain while in U.S. registered car

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B 18/04/2009  
Impounding cars

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man is found dead in abandoned home	22/04/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 3 men found beaten to death in Anapra	02/05/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Suspected hit men arrested after tip	05/05/2009
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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: B 08/05/2009  
Deported man says he killed Juárez woman
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: B 08/05/2009  
Bridge busts net marijuana, cocaine
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 09/05/2009  
NAFTA concerns take center stage at Symposium on Hemispheric Integration and  
Global Competitiveness
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 10/05/2009  
Mexico: 21 new flu cases in Chihuahua state
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 11/05/2009  
3 men arrested in Juárez gang slaying
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Drug violence, swine flu leave Mexico tourism reeling
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Sheriff's officials say man abducted wife, son, held them in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Man, 38, dies in Juárez from swine flu complications
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Death threat prompts police precautions
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Accidental shooting wounds 3 soldiers
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/05/2009  
Passport deadline looms: District Clerk's office extends hours
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 13/05/2009  
Mexican president's visit set for Thursday
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/05/2009  
Times Watchdog report  
Mexico data overstate weapons traced to U.S.

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Drug war epicenter:  
In Juárez, President Felipe Calderón draws line against cartels
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B 15/05/2009  
Mentally ill man was locked in Juárez room
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 16/05/2009  
14 alleged Barrio Aztecas are arrested in drug case
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 18/05/2009  
EP teen reportedly slain in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 19/05/2009  
Mexican soldiers seize half-ton of pot in stop
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 19/05/2009  
Juárez violence  
Cooperation, as always, is the key
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/05/2009  
15-year-old wanted to be a lawyer
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 20/05/2009  
Man arrested after high-speed pursuit
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 20/05/2009  
Tania Lozoya / The effects of violence  
300 bid farewell to slain teen girl
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 22/05/2009  
2 officers shot in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 25/05/2009  
Slain man was state auto-theft detective
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 26/05/2009  
Undercover officer kills alleged robber
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 26/05/2009  
City records 3 more violent deaths

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Vehicle checks backed	29/05/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A Oops! White Sands rocket did leave crater in Juárez cemetery	30/05/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Hoping to remain productive, México searches for solutions	31/05/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juárez: Man shot 4 times is taken to Thomason Hospital	31/05/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A BORDER CITIES PLAY TO STRENGTHS El Paso, Juárez tout borderplex to nation	31/05/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Juárez professor among 2 dozen slain	01/06/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B Mayor can help El Paso trade	05/06/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Violence leaves 16 dead in Juárez	07/06/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Suspected hit men arrested in Juárez	08/06/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Off-duty police officer fatally shot	11/06/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Asylum-seeker's case spurs rally	12/06/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 100 killed since June began; 18 slain on Friday, Saturday	14/06/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: B Chihuahua police look into possible grave	14/06/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Mexican soldiers arrest 25 in commando group	15/06/2009
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Teen who was shot is taken to Thomason Hospital

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17/06/2009  
11-year-old from San Elizario slain during weekend

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/06/2009  
Attorney general says ICE will use more agents to fight drug cases

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B 19/06/2009  
Girl, 17, is among 7 slain Wednesday

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/06/2009  
25 people apply to lead Asarco cleanup

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 22/06/2009  
2,500 soldiers head to Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 23/06/2009  
Juárez war  
Cartels beating 10,000 feds

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/06/2009  
Cartel battle shifts

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 24/06/2009  
Shooting leaves 3 men dead, 1 hurt

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 24/06/2009  
Drought won't crimp water allotments

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: A 25/06/2009  
Calderón: Drug war threatens democracy

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 25/06/2009  
El Paso mom of 4 is slain in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 26/06/2009  
El Paso teen, cousin slain in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 27/06/2009

Boy found at border left shelter in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 28/06/2009  
Crime drives Juarenses into exile

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: A 28/06/2009  
Displaced Juarenses slowly build new lives in El Paso

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 28/06/2009  
Juárez: 2 men, teen girl are slain in violence

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 29/06/2009  
Alleged kidnappers arrested in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 29/06/2009  
Asarco cleanup

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B 02/07/2009  
EP victim of Juárez violence is identified

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 02/07/2009  
Kidnappings bring Chihuahua protest

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 03/07/2009  
Residents blame health problems on nearby Asarco plant, landfill

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 04/07/2009  
Weapons, marijuana found in warehouse

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 04/07/2009  
Voting ballots stolen, later found on roof

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 05/07/2009  
Fabens man slain near Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 05/07/2009  
Hospital founder crusades for Juárez poor

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 07/07/2009  
PAN, Felipe Calderón lose as PRI regains clout

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Suspects in Juárez linked to Zetas	08/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Mexico hands over man wanted in U.S.	08/07/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B Gunmen kill anti-crime activist, neighbor	08/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Exhibit serves as grim reminder	09/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Asarco cartoon provides fine idea	09/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 3rd bidder vies to take over Asarco	10/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Governor says killers of activist identified	10/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Trains will no longer stall traffic in Chihuahuita	11/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A FIGHTING POVERTY / ARTIST BRINGS JUÁREZ TO U.S. Exhibit shows life in a shack	11/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Trio held in drive-by shooting remain jailed	13/07/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 5 men killed in 2 shootings Sunday	14/07/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man finds grenade on street in Juárez	16/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B El Paso woman slain in Juárez	17/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Cartel violence Mexican government seems impotent	19/07/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B 3 slain outside club in Juárez	21/07/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 3 gunmen shoot, kill man at restaurant	23/07/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Commercial REAL ESTATE Unused manufacturing space at highest rate since early 2005	24/07/2009

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Nicknames for drug bosses in Mexico flashy, even goofy	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	26/07/2009
Soldier shoots, kills suspect in Juárez robbery	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: A	26/07/2009
Mexico holds 4 in agent's slaying	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	27/07/2009
Soldiers seize fake military gear being produced at Juárez factory	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F	28/07/2009
Parent has new plan for Asarco bankruptcy	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	29/07/2009
Woman found dead near SUV is from El Paso	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	30/07/2009
Mom recalls telling her: "Don't go"	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	03/08/2009
Military finds ammo, weapons in prison	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	04/08/2009
Unidentified man found decapitated	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	06/08/2009
Bodies of 5 men found in parked SUV	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	07/08/2009
Army to scale back joint police patrols	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	09/08/2009
2 men slain Friday at bar; 3 others found dead in truck	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	10/08/2009
8 tons of sugar is stolen from Juárez maquila	
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A	12/08/2009

Man's slaying was "payback" for cartel leader's arrest, police say

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B 13/08/2009  
3 dead in attack on head of northern Mexico prison

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B 14/08/2009  
Investigator killed in Juárez shootout

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 15/08/2009  
Companies bid for Asarco at bankruptcy hearing

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/08/2009  
Soldiers find load of drugs in officer's car

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 17/08/2009  
Leon Metz: We call our neighbor city to the south Ciudad Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/08/2009  
Slain family planned to leave Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 18/08/2009  
8 people shot, killed inside bar; 4 injured

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 19/08/2009  
El Pasoans slain in Juarez bar shooting

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 20/08/2009  
Juárez victim was fugitive, police say

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 23/08/2009  
Mexican army captain slain in Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B 23/08/2009  
Juárez has a lot more than trains to deal with

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 24/08/2009  
2 men allegedly rape girl inside candy store

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 24/08/2009  
Woman from U.S. shot in Juarez

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B El Paso-born teen dies in Juarez shooting	27/08/2009
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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Juarez mayor asks army to stay 6 months longer	02/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Asarco could have buyer Judge says Grupo Mexico should take over smelter	02/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19 slain in Juárez drug rehab center	03/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Suspect in beating death is extradited	03/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Juarez soldiers Give mayor 6 more months	03/09/2009
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Attack considered city's worst multiple shooting

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 07/09/2009  
2 men held in 2007 fatal drive-by shooting

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 08/09/2009  
El Pasoan slain in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/09/2009  
Mexico seeks to revamp drug war with new AG

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 09/09/2009  
Services set for man killed in shooting

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 10/09/2009  
Kidnap victim found dead  
Horizon City man's mutilated body found in Juárez late Tuesday

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 11/09/2009  
EP man jailed in Juárez as suspect in 18 cartel slayings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F 12/09/2009  
Sterlite Industries boosts bid for Asarco

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12/09/2009  
Officials say suspect took part in slayings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 14/09/2009  
U.S. man found with ammunition in Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 14/09/2009  
2 men found slain inside their homes in Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 15/09/2009  
5 men slain make 35 killings since Thursday

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/09/2009  
On watch in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/09/2009  
Drug-related violence eclipses record  
150 slain in city so far in September



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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Juárez drug violence 10 slain at rehab center More carnage: Shootings at carwash, eatery kill 10 more	17/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B Mexican sports hero Chiu Nuñez dies	18/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juarez violence topic of Press Club forum	18/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 2 shooting victims were U.S. citizens	18/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Lost Juárez teen returns to his family	19/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B More than a dozen slain during weekend	21/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A New cartel methods widen drug war's toll	21/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: A Mexico's attorney general nominee draws fire for his former job as prosecutor in Juarez	22/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Juarez violence Civic group seeks rule of law	22/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Mayor: U.S. drug policies need to change	22/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Beheaded man among 8 slayings in Juárez area	23/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Border highway to have pay lanes Road to widen 1 lane each way	25/09/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: F Judge backs Grupo Mexico for Asarco	26/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Gated bar district is safest place to socialize	27/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juarez slaying tied to Aztecas Man was ex-husband of woman convicted in racketeering case	28/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Woman's rape-slaying under investigation	29/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A JUÁREZ MAYOR: LIGHT RAIL CAN EXIST BY 2013	30/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Juárez man, sons are accused in beating death of EP woman	30/09/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Event in Juarez today part of global peace march	02/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B Five men were shot to death Thursday in a home in south Juarez	02/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B State police officer killed outside her Juarez home	03/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Light rail	04/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B Light rail issue faces roadblocks	04/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juárez man accused in fatal shooting	06/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Bar shooting leaves 5 dead in Juárez	06/10/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A ‘I’m afraid ... my family is afraid’ Human-rights official: Mexican soldiers part of drug violence	07/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Men arrested after 2 tons of pot found	07/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Drug legalization	08/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B 4 Aztecas arrested after drugs, guns found	08/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Extortion attempts not linked to cartels	08/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Palomas mayor abducted, killed	09/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 6 / Sección: B Mexican violence	10/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Soldier responding to ranch shot, killed	10/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 12 held in slaying of Mexican soldier	12/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man tied to Aztecas found with pot, guns	12/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juárez: Number of slayings in ‘09 passes 1,900	13/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Decapitated body among 100 girls, women killed in Juarez in ‘09	14/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Woman who was decapitated is ID’d	15/10/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Cheers on border	16/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Letter cites corruption in Mexico	16/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Federal utility to provide electricity	16/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Dog sniffs out load of pot in dog food	16/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Mexican activist in U.S. custody	17/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Officials: Alleged cartel members admit to 67 killings	20/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B Mexico students	20/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Alleged gang leader on FBI list	21/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Former Chihuahua AG is slain in front of home	22/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A FBI links fugitive to hundreds of cartel hits	22/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: A Rights watchdog for Chihuahua is released by Customs and Border Protection	22/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Assassins hunt: Few handle Juarez slayings	23/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Mexican activist calls U.S. detention unfair	23/10/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B	26/10/2009

Teen sentenced in woman's kidnapping

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 26/10/2009  
Brother of El Paso TV anchor slain in Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 27/10/2009  
El Paso logs 8th swine flu death

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 28/10/2009  
2 allegedly confess to slaying bus drivers

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 29/10/2009  
U.S. Consulate issues 1-day alert

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 8 / Sección: B 30/10/2009  
Juárez mayor asks for more soldiers

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 01/11/2009  
Pot, weapons confiscated

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 02/11/2009  
Migrants killed while crossing remembered

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 02/11/2009  
Investigation goes on in killing of official, agents

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 02/11/2009  
Commuter train

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 03/11/2009  
Man, 82, missing for week found in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 03/11/2009  
Juárez man accused in '05 rape extradited

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 06/11/2009  
El Pasoan among 4 shot to death outside school  
Slain airman grew up in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 06/11/2009  
Troops find weapons, threatening banner

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Police commander slain in vehicle	07/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Body found in Juarez identified as ex-drug kingpin's son	12/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 11 / Sección: A Drug lord on Forbes' list of most powerful	13/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A UN peacekeepers sought for Juárez:	13/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Man arrested after authorities find guns	13/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A UN peacekeepers sought for Juárez:	13/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Gunmen torch house of women they killed	14/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Murder rates Juarez deadlier than Miami in '80s	15/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A Juarez violence Drug-war brutality persists despite presence of military	15/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Slayings persist: 7-year-old, his father found slain	15/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Groups tour Mexico to put spotlight on slayings	16/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: B Border security	16/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Girls who were slain, set on fire identified	17/11/2009

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 4 Chihuahua state police officers killed in Juarez	20/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 7 / Sección: A Court: Mexico violated rights to safety Rulings come in 3 slayings of Juarez women	20/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: A Programs will battle Juárez gangs	21/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Crime Stoppers program starts Dec. 1	21/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 6-years-old shot, killed in Juárez	21/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Suspects arrested in slaying of U.S. Air Force staff sergeant in Juárez strip club	22/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juarez: 2 alleged carjackers killed in shootout	22/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Lawyer, women's rights activist dies at age 60	23/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B "Red Beret" unit is latest effort to stem Juárez violence	23/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A EP 2nd safest U.S. city	24/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Members of suspected hit squad arrested	24/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Expert: Juárez violence a "terrorist war"	24/11/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B YOUR VIEWS	25/11/2009

Juárez violence raises fear, stress

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 25/11/2009  
OUR VIEWS  
Juárez violence  
Education, publicizing deaths crucial

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 25/11/2009  
Juárez  
4 men accused in 20 store robberies

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 26/11/2009  
Crime  
Anonymous tip line to serve Juárez soon

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 27/11/2009  
Juárez  
Soldiers find cocaine in teen's DVD player

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 30/11/2009  
Baby wounded, 23 slain over weekend in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 29/11/2009  
Riding in the combat zone  
Jittery police, military unite to cope with chaos

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 30/11/2009  
Alleged hit man held in activist's slaying

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 03/12/2009  
JUÁREZ  
University to protest med student's killing

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/12/2009  
Asarco cleanup agency chosen

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 04/12/2009  
In Juárez, silent march to protest 4,000 killings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 06/12/2009



2 suspected hit men arrested, allegedly confess to 70 slayings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/12/2009  
A call for peace  
4,000 plead for help to make Juarez safe

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 08/12/2009  
Gunmen kill 4 in car in colonia Altavista

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 10 / Sección: A 09/12/2009  
Amnesty Int<sup>1</sup> accuses Mexican army of abuses

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 12 / Sección: A 11/12/2009  
Mexico condemned for handling of slayings of Juarez women

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 11/12/2009  
Juárez police arrest man linked to slayings of 200

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 12/12/2009  
Court blasts Mexico for Juarez women's murders

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 13/12/2009  
Women's bodies found near tracks, on City Street

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 14/12/2009  
Juarez  
Wounded man dies on Zaragoza Bridge

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 14/12/2009  
Mexico intends to comply with court ruling in Juarez women's murders

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 16/12/2009  
5 young men slain on patio of home

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 9 / Sección: B 18/12/2009  
Drug lord slain: 1 battle won in Mexico

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 5 / Sección: B 20/12/2009  
2 Juarez police officers shot; 1 dead

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<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Stabbing is among 9 slayings Monday	22/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Americans arrested after pot discovery	22/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A UT law students, faculty helped get slain Juárez woman's mom asylum	22/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 4 face charges of renting stolen visas	24/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B US high school student, mother are beaten to death in Juárez	25/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Visa sale scheme lasted 5 years	25/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A War on drugs / Juárez Mayor José Reyes Ferriz It's U.S. problem, too Too many guns fuel violence, mayor says	26/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: B Activist who denounced border killings dies at 73	27/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Cristina Lara's battle against bone cancer "They like me a lot" Juárez girl finds friends at hospital	27/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A No quick fix seen for drug battle in Juárez	27/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Juarez 36 rounds cut down two teenage boys	28/12/2009
<i>El Paso Times</i> / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B Unidentified woman found slain in lot	30/12/2009

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- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 30/12/2009  
Juárez  
Undercover officers assigned to buses
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 31/12/2009  
Girl, 3, maybe dad shot dead in Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 01/01/2010  
Juárez  
Man arrested in gas attendant's shooting
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 01/01/2010  
Mexico warned of cartel attacks  
DEA report tells of counteroffensive

**ANEXO F. Artículos no analizados en la muestra 2014-2015**

**Titulares de los artículos del periodo C (1° de enero del 2014 - 1° de enero del 2015)  
que forman parte de la Población pero no de la Muestra.**

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 04/01/2014  
Juarez police arrest three alleged hit men suspected in beheadings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 15/01/2014  
Sky bridge installed at Downtown El Paso ballpark

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 15/01/2014  
Man arrested in connection with death of missing 14-year-old Juárez girl

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 15/01/2014  
Mexico violence may lead to binational hearings

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 18/01/2014  
Dangerous cities: Juarez drops in violence rank

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 21/01/2014  
Juarez police: Group was planning murder spree in Valley of Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 25/01/2014  
Chihuahua City police officer arrested for allegedly clubbing senior citizen at  
supermarket

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/01/2014  
New website launched in Juarez to fight child hunger  
Zaragoza Foundation created webpage

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 31/01/2014  
Fourth flu-related death in Juarez confirmed

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 04/02/2014  
US Consulate trial: Barrio Azteca gang member recounts killings during Juárez cartel  
war

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 05/02/2014  
Juarez consulate trial: FBI agent says the accused never told him he was tortured in  
Mexico

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/02/2014  
Office in El Paso to promote Juarez tourism, attractions
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 08/02/2014  
Chihuahua state police make another large marijuana bust in Valley of Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 11/02/2014  
US Consulate trial: DEA source set up secure network for Juarez cartel
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/02/2014  
Juarez consulate killings: Cameraman who filmed car bombing testifies
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 12/02/2014  
More than two dozen dead animals found in clandestine dump in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 14/02/2014  
Three arrested in deadly southern Chihuahua attack (updated)
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 14/02/2014  
First same-sex marriage takes place in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/02/2014  
More than 3,000 to marry today at Juarez mass wedding
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/02/2014  
El Paso's La Fe throws party to honor new US citizens
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 20/02/2014  
Mexican braceros to US: Open Bracero Program's files
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 22/02/2014  
Human trafficking: Mexico-US investigators participate in joint training  
FBI, Chihuahua agencies combine efforts to combat border human trafficking
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/03/2014  
Juarez men out partying allegedly drove around with dead friend in car
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 04/03/2014  
Juarez residents feel safer, according to report

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 07/03/2014  
Flying car and more pitched at El Paso venture expo  
Entrepreneurial spirit, technologies on display at UTEP
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 12/03/2014  
Family: New Mexico teen killed in Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/03/2014  
Juarez mom arrested after baby dies in burning crib
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/03/2014  
Girl's suicide in Juarez shelter prompts human rights investigation
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 20/03/2014  
Girl found hanged in Juarez shelter is believed to be from Ecuador
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 22/03/2014  
Burned bodies: 15-year-old Juarez girl allegedly kills adoptive mother, sister
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/03/2014  
Julian Aguilar: Leader focuses on what El Paso can do better
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 02/04/2014  
GECU members can get El Paso Chihuahuas debit card
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 09/04/2014  
Man arrested in Juarez wanted on child rape charges in El Paso
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 11/04/2014  
Mexican farmers protest, block commercial lanes at Juarez bridge
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 12/04/2014  
Sinaloa cartel leader pleaded guilty to drug trafficking, is cooperating with US
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/04/2014  
Tales from the morgue  
The trend story from a century ago: Motor cars are putting horses out to pasture
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/04/2014  
Pete P. Gallego: More CBP officers good for border

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/04/2014  
Work begins to turn Pueblito Mexicano into government offices
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 24/04/2014  
Mexico closes clinic in hyperbaric chamber death
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 25/04/2014  
Man convicted in U.S. consulate slayings gets 10 life sentences
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 26/04/2014  
Juan Gabriel video to be filmed in Juarez next week without the ailing singer
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 02/05/2014  
Chihuahua authorities arrest man in connection with smuggling of Ecuadorian girl who committed suicide
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 04/05/2014  
4K Juarez children help promote Juan Gabriel album  
School children danced to 'El Noa Noa' as they filmed music video
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 05/05/2014  
Authorities arrest man in connection with smuggling of girl who committed suicide in Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/05/2014  
Second message on Juarez mountains placed on hold  
Second painting: Translated the message will read, "50 years of his Apostolate, S.J.F."
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/05/2014  
Church in Juarez begins erasing message on mountain
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 15/05/2014  
JUAREZ. Church must remove its message from mountain
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/05/2014  
Area activists gather to raise HIV/AIDS awareness
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/05/2014  
State of Juarez: City rebounds, hurdles remain

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/05/2014  
Juarez drug wars: Display of threats often used by cartels  
Narco propaganda near bodies found Wednesday
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 27/05/2014  
Juarez master plan to include Downtown overhaul  
Authorities want to improve urban image, restore buildings and more
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B 28/05/2014  
JUAREZ  
2 lawyers among 8 killed Monday
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B 28/05/2014  
NEON DESERT  
Mexican rock band claims tattoo discrimination at Juarez airport
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 29/05/2014  
Video released shows two men suspected of killing Juarez lawyer
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/06/2014  
Man arrested in deaths of two Juárez lawyers
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 29/05/2014  
Union Pacific unveils \$400M Santa Teresa rail facility
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/06/2014  
El Paso and Juárez authorities on alert with high temperatures this week
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/06/2014  
Clean up of Juarez mountain message progressing slowly
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 4 / Sección: B 10/06/2014  
Deluge of meth from Mexico spreads across Texas
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/06/2014  
Margaret Morton remembered as a leader in the border community
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/06/2014  
Ex-Juárez police officer, son allegedly forced women into prostitution



- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/06/2014  
Mexican police arrested after crossing border in shooting incident
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/06/2014  
Mexican federal government offering \$230K reward for missing girl
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/06/2014  
Chihuahua state police arrest reputed La Linea leader in Villa Ahumada
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/06/2014  
MLS franchise proposal is bold effort
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 27/06/2014  
Letters: Miguel Juárez responds to criticism over his role in arts
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 29/06/2014  
Statistics: Mexican deportations through Chihuahua down 15% in early 2014  
Recent influx of immigrants has little El Paso impact
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 29/06/2014  
Crime rates remain high in Chihuahua State
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/06/2014  
THE BORDER  
Influx of inmigrants has Little EP impact  
México; Deportations via Chihuahua dropped 15 percent from 2013 to 2014
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/07/2014  
Landslide in Juarez kills mother, two children
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 2 / Sección: A 04/07/2014  
Obama under pressure to visit US-Mexico border
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 07/07/2014  
CRIME  
Juarez murders decline in June
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/07/2014  
Missing Chicago woman found wandering streets of Juarez

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/07/2014  
Man dies after lightning strike in Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 17/07/2014  
JUAREZ  
Police arrest suspect linked to four killings
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/07/2014  
State of Juarez: City rebounds, hurdles remain
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 20/07/2014  
Bodies of two men found in Valley of Juárez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 20/07/2014  
Juarez: More Homes Without Weapons program swaps guns for gift cards
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 21/07/2014  
Industrial real estate vacancy rates decrease in El Paso, Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 21/07/2014  
Reputed gang leader, William Alfonso Fonseca Reyes, accused in Juarez lawyer deaths
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 26/07/2014  
Home Sports Story Fiesta to bring Mexican pro teams to Southwest University Park
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 27/07/2014  
Rolando Pablos: Borderplex task force looks to grow non-stop flights in El Paso
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 28/07/2014  
Mexico side of Tornillo-Guadalupe international bridge to be finished in August
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/07/2014  
Juarez man arrested, charged with killing police officer  
Previous: Officer, 16-year-old shot during Juarez ambush remain in stable condition
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 31/07/2014  
Coach of Mexico soccer team in Juarez today
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 05/08/2014  
'Disappearances Have to Disappear' missing children campaign kicks off in Juárez

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: A 06/08/2014  
Briefs  
JUAREZ  
Police seize arsenal at hotel
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/08/2014  
Las Cruces man sentenced to 10 years in Juarez for extortion
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/08/2014  
THE BORDER  
US ambassador praises Juarez for improvements
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 17/08/2014  
Fracking may be coming to the Chihuahua border, Mexican officials say
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Sección: A 23/08/2014  
Beating of US woman in Juárez begins movement
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: B 30/08/2014  
US officials downplay claims of ISIS threat  
Watchdog group alleges presence of group in area
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/08/2014  
53rd TlaqueArte Latino American Expo art show comes to Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 01/09/2014  
Fort Bliss changes gate access policy through Tuesday morning  
Two gates restricted to military ID cardholders; 4 key gates stay open to public
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/09/2014  
Reputed Sinaloa drug cartel bodyguard to be sentenced Wednesday  
Witnesses involved in 100 killings in Mexico
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/09/2014  
GUADALUPE DISTRITO BRAVO, MEXICO  
Mexico works to complete its part of Tornillo-Guadalupe international bridge
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 06/09/2014  
Apps to help make Juárez accessible

- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/09/2014  
Victor Muñoz: Border industry recruiters show lack of respect for our workers
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 07/09/2014  
Home News Story Movoto: 37 things you probably didn't know about El Paso
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/09/2014  
UTEP CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION  
NEW SCULPTURE TO BE UNVEILED  
Special gift: Artwork is gift from México people to commemorate deep ties across border Symbol: Designed by artist Sebastián, "Esfera Cuántica Tlatholli" celebrates knowledge
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/09/2014  
Infamous Juárez prison, Cereso, changing image
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/09/2014  
Mexico remains vital to U.S. economy, U.S. trade official tells El Paso conference
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/09/2014  
Juárez man arrested after body found in drum
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/09/2014  
34 ARE ARRESTED IN GANG ROUNDUP  
Prison origin: Authorities say 15 are members of Barrio Azteca and others are associates Heroin ring: DPS commander says investigation found 225 pounds smuggled into Texas
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 20/09/2014  
Juárez man gets 20 years in case of body found drum
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/09/2014  
Juárez hopes to draw visitors with return of feria
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 3 / Sección: B 24/09/2014  
Five suspected Sinaloa cartel hit men arrested near Juarez
- El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 05/10/2014

Cereso prison in Juarez gets American certification

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 06/10/2014  
Juarez bodyguard kills sons, himself

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 06/10/2014  
Shuttle service to and from Juarez starts Wednesday  
Visitors can hop on bus for \$12 and visit historic landmarks, markets

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/10/2014  
Mayor of Juarez says city is changing for the better  
Officials from 3 levels of government, civil leaders to attend; will be first state of city  
address for mayor

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 10/10/2014  
Traffic checkpoint netted alleged Juarez cartel leader

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 13/10/2014  
The Texas Tribune: Tours aim to redefine Juarez, revitalize tourism

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 14/10/2014  
Man in Juárez allegedly had 484 pounds of marijuana

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/10/2014  
Buzzfeed: El Paso Congressman Beto O'Rourke is Juarez's biggest booster

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/10/2014  
Once-popular Juarez fair back this weekend after four-year hiatus

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 16/10/2014  
Juarez police officer shot, killed this morning

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/10/2014  
Juárez boy set to get surgery for massive tumor

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/10/2014  
Man killed in shooting outside Juarez mall

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/10/2014

Organized crime is taking over towns in Chihuahua state, group alleges

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/10/2014  
Protest at UTEP draws attention to missing Mexican students

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 24/10/2014  
Two men sentenced in sexual assaults, killing of 15-year-old girl in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 24/10/2014  
Shooting in Juárez kills three

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/10/2014  
Juarez music teacher allegedly stabs and kills wife on Sunday

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/10/2014  
Juarez film company wins top honor in Mexico's renown film festival

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 01/11/2014  
Annual Juarez feria ends Sunday with 'Día de los Muertos' celebration

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 06/11/2014  
Ex-members of Juarez police Delta unit convicted in abduction

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 08/11/2014  
Legislature lowers punishment for extortion convictions in Juárez, state of Chihuahua

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 01/11/2014  
Paisanos prepare to head home, Juarez ready to lodge them

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 11/11/2014  
El Paso police looking for missing Juarez man (Update)

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 15/11/2014  
Official says people feel unsafe in Mexico even though crime is down

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/11/2014  
Health officials encourage prevention as mosquito-borne virus makes its way to Mexico

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 19/11/2014

Juarez boy has massive tumor removed in Albuquerque hospital

Previous: Juárez boy set to get surgery for massive tumor

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 20/11/2014

El Paso-Juárez area students march in honor of 43 missing Mexican students

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 26/11/2014

Mutilated body of woman left in box, three killed in shooting in Juárez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 26/11/2014

Juárez boy who had massive tumor removed recovering

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 22/11/2014

Juarez teen allegedly posed as 6th-grader to possibly recruit child porn victims

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 03/12/2014

Mennonite working with Juarez drug cartel gets 15 months

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 09/12/2014

Juarez boy fighting massive tumor is out of ICU

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 12/12/2014

University student among three killed in Valley of Juarez

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 18/12/2014

Juarez starts construction on \$50 million medical complex

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 23/12/2014

'Light being' filmed at Juarez park, watch video

*El Paso Times* / El Paso, Tx. / Página 1 / Sección: A 30/12/2014

12-year-old Juárez boy dies from fireworks injury