

# El Solador

Vol. XXV No. 49

Week of September 5 thru September 11, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

## Making a Difference

# Pageant contestants promote awareness about issues



**Areli Garcia**

Age: 19 Parents: Ramon and Alma Garcia  
School: Texas Tech University  
Classification: Sophomore  
Major: Human Development and Family Studies  
Her platform is "Educating teen mothers on the importance and responsibilities of raising their children".  
Talent: Dance



**Nichole Gonzales**

Age: 17 Parents: Mr. and Mrs. David and Sylvia Gonzales.  
School and Classification: Senior at Lubbock High School  
College Choice: South Plains College in Levelland.  
Major: Business.  
Her platform is "Understanding the benefits of the Head start program in child development and skills advancement".  
Talent: Acting & Reciting



**Amber Barrera Lees**

Age: 18 Parents: Mack Lees and Rosa Barrera Lees  
School: Texas Tech University  
Classification: Freshman  
Major: Pre-med  
Her platform is "The prevention of alcoholism, and educating youth about the consequences of drunk driving."  
Talent: Singing



**Victoria Ponciano**

Age: 17 Parents: Tony and Leticia Ponciano  
School: Lubbock High School  
College Choice: South Plains College & Texas Tech University  
Major: restaurant and hotel management (RHM) specializing in culinary arts  
Her platform is "the Eradication and Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases among youth".  
Talent: Dance



**Soluna Rendon**

Age: 18 Parents: Dora Rendon  
School: Texas Tech University  
Classification: Freshman  
Major: Pre-Med  
Her platform is "The strengthening of family relationships through communication."  
Talent: Playing the violin and Singing



**Dolores Salas**

Age: 20 Parents: Fernando and Suzy Salas.  
School and Classification: Texas Tech University, junior.  
Major: Family Studies.  
Her platform is the prevention and education of child abuse.  
Talent: Dance



**Ashley Tello**

Age: 17 Parents: Frank and Mirella Tello  
School: Cornado High School  
College Choice: South Plains College & Texas Tech University  
Classification: Senior  
Major: Marketing with a minor in Fashion Merchandising  
Her platform is "Educating Hispanic families about foster parenting opportunities and needs".  
Talent: Singing

By Christy Martinez

Four years ago, Miss Fiestas del Llano Pageant Director, Christy Martinez, instituted the personal platform concept as part of the Miss Fiestas del Llano Pageant competition, requiring each pageant contestant to choose an issue of importance to her and society.

The contestants were encouraged to concentrate on the most significant questions facing Lubbock today varying from strengthening families, to promoting health and healing, to AIDS awareness and prevention, and even ways to motivate children to obtain their education.

"It was important for us to inform others that our pageant program was more than just about beauty -- it is about preparing tomorrow's leaders, and encouraging young women to get involved in educating the

Hispanic population about issues facing our community," said Martinez, a community advocate who is energetically involved in about 10 organizations.

Martinez said that the goal of the platform program was to provide grass roots support to an issue of national concern, and/or encourage community interest for an issue of local distress. She said that the program allows high school and college women to speak out on issues they can address with courage and conviction.

On Saturday, August 31, 2002, the contestants will make a public presentation on their selected platform. The event will be held at Mi Tio's Restaurant, located at 7412 S. University at 5:00 p.m. Each contestant will explain her platform and provide insight about the issue.

The 2001 pageant will be held Saturday, September 7 at 7:00 p.m. at the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium, and will provide \$13,500 in scholarship awards from grants through Texas Tech University, South Plains College, and Wayland Baptist University. The pageant, which is held in conjunction with the 16th of September holiday, a community wide event, allows Lubbock residents to learn about the Hispanic culture and participate in the celebration.

**Saturday, Sept. 7  
7:00 p.m.**

**Lubbock Municipal  
Auditorium**

## Latino Organizations Still Working to Recover from Sept. 11 Setbacks

By Arlene Martinez

Beginning in 1989, when Congress and President Ronald Reagan officially inaugurated hispanic Heritage Month, the nation's Latino population has packed its pride each year into a grand celebration framed by Sept. 15 and Oct. 15.

Last year the festivities, which encompass independence and national holidays of 10 Latin countries, promised to top them all.

Then came Sept. 11, four days before the party was to begin. Scores of Latinos were among those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks. But there were other, less visible losses. Hundreds of scheduled celebrations throughout the country--many designed to raise operating funds for Latino betterment groups to use in the year ahead--were canceled. The stock market dove, the nation focused on security and soured on immigration reform, and talks of a new era of cooperation between the United States and Mexico were scuttled. Plans and hopes of U.S. Latinos plunged with them.

(continued Page 6)

# In Texas, Latino Teens Have Less Than a Fighting Chance to Graduate

By Tony P. Martinez and Alison P. Martinez

Fewer than half of the Hispanic teenagers who started public high school in Texas in 1997 graduated four years later.

These latest figures from the Intercultural Development Research Association in San Antonio probably did not improve in 2002, and probably will not improve in 2003. In fact, the way things are going in Texas, more than half of this year's hopeful, new Hispanic high-schoolers will be gone before graduation day 2006.

Hispanic dropout rates have been getting worse ever since IDRA started keeping count in the 1985-86 school year. That year "only" 45 percent of Hispanic high school students in Texas dropped out.

What's been happening under "educational accountability" Texas-style is that the state puts pressure on schools, and the schools put pressure on students.

The state penalizes schools whose students score low on mandatory "high stakes" tests. But it does not penalize schools if students drop out for supposed personal reasons. So there is an incentive to push out students who are not so easy to teach--those who don't speak English at home, whose much-needed jobs cut into school and study time, or whose parents can't speak up for them.

Research shows that the surest way to push students out of school is to hold them back a grade. Dr. Walt Haney of Boston College reports that nearly 30 percent of black and Hispanic Texas high school

students are held back in ninth grade. Most drop out, blaming themselves. So these young people don't get the free public education they need, and the taxpayer's education dollar is not as effective as it should be. IDRA estimates that dropouts have cost the state of Texas \$400 billion in unemployment, welfare and penal costs, as well as lost wages and taxes, since "accountability" and "testing" became the watchwords in 1986.

We say, let's not make Texas our national model.

Dr. Robert M. Hauser of the University of Wisconsin studied nationwide dropout statistics. He found that among students with families of comparable income levels and living in similar neighborhoods, Hispanic teens were actually more likely to finish high school than white non-Hispanic students. The trouble is, of course, that not too many Hispanic parents enjoy the same income levels as those of their majority peers. Hispanic students often lack such advantages as educated parents, adequate family income, English proficiency and excellent schools. So it's more of a struggle to graduate.

That's why, nationwide, more than 20 percent of Hispanic high school students drop out before graduation. This does not count immigrant youths who never enrolled in U.S. high schools. Of all Hispanic youths between the ages of 16 and 24, including immigrants, 30 percent have no high school diploma and no GED.

While the dropout rate for other school-aged populations has been

going down, the Hispanic rate has hardly budged. It is worse than for blacks (18.3 percent) or whites (11.5 percent.)

The solution is not to "dumb down" the curriculum. Rather, the solution is to make graduation a more reachable goal. Offer flexible school schedules, bilingual instruction and counseling if needed, innovative programs and old-fashioned encouragement for confused and hard-pressed students.

Dr. Maria Robledo-Montecel,

IDRA's executive director, have written, "All students count. Schools that succeed know this. Such schools don't blame their students for the dropout rate, but look for ways to make school work for all young people."

For example, the IDRA Coca Cola Valued Youth Program, which has become a national network of schools, is a cross-age tutoring program that takes students who are at risk of dropping out and students. This program has kept 98 percent of participants in school.

For another example, the non-profit ASPIRA Parents for Educational Excellence (APEX) Program helps Hispanic parents to help their children. Conducted in both Spanish and English, APEX workshops explain how the U.S. educational system works and teach parents to be effective advocates for their children at school.

Dr. Robledo-Montecel cautions that the dropout problem will not be solved by any one educational program, by concerned families or even by committed educators work-

ing alone. "The challenge will be met," she declares, "when we count all students and when all students count, when apathy turns to outrage and when outrage leads to action."

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## El Editor Lo mejor en Noticias

# En Tejas, Los Adolescentes Latinos Tienen Menos Probabilidad de Graduarse

Por Tony P. Martinez y Alison P. Martinez

Menos de la mitad de los adolescentes hispanos que empezaron en la escuela superior pública en Texas en 1997 se graduaron cuatro años más tarde.

Estas últimas cifras de la Asociación de Investigación Intercultural del Desarrollo (IDRA por sus siglas en inglés) en San Antonio con probabilidad no mejoraron en el 2002 y probablemente no mejorarán en el 2003. De hecho, como van las cosas en Texas, este año más de la mitad de los esperanzados, nuevos estudiantes de escuela superior hispanos estará fuera antes del día de graduación, en el 2006.

Los índices de deserción escolar han aumentado desde que la IDRA comenzó a llevar la cuenta en el año escolar 1985-86. En ese año, "sólo" un 45 por ciento de los estudiantes

hispanos de escuela superior en Texas desertaron.

Lo que ha estado pasado bajo la "responsabilidad educacional" al estilo de Texas es que el estado ejerce presión sobre las escuelas, y las escuelas ejercen presión sobre los estudiantes. El estado penaliza a las escuelas cuyos estudiantes obtienen una puntuación baja en pruebas mandatorias de "alto riesgo". No obstante, no penaliza a las escuelas si los estudiantes desertan por supuestas razones personales. Por lo que existe un incentivo para deshacerse de los estudiantes que no son fáciles de enseñar, aquellos que no hablan inglés en sus casas, aquellos que reducen el tiempo en la escuela y el tiempo de estudio porque realmente necesitan trabajo, o aquellos cuyos padres no pueden abogar por ellos.

El estudio muestra que la manera

más segura de sacar a los estudiantes de la escuela es mantenerlos en el mismo grado. El doctor Walt Haney del Boston College informa que cerca de un 30 por ciento de los estudiantes negros e hispanos de escuela superior en Texas se retienen en noveno grado. La mayoría de los desertores se culpan a sí mismos. Entonces estos jóvenes no reciben la educación gratuita y pública que necesitan, y el dinero de los contribuyentes para la educación no es tan efectivo como debería ser. La IDRA calcula que los desertores escolares le han costado al estado de Texas unos \$400 mil millones en desempleo, asistencia social, y costos penales, al igual que en salarios y contribuciones, desde que la palabra "responsabilidad" y "prueba" se convirtieron en el lema en 1986.

Nosotros decimos, no hagamos

de Texas nuestro modelo nacional. El doctor Robert M. Hauser de la Universidad de Wisconsin estudió las estadísticas de la deserción escolar en toda la nación. Hauser encontró que entre los estudiantes en familias con niveles de ingreso-comparables y que vivían en vecindarios similares, en realidad, era más probable que los jóvenes hispanos terminaran la escuela superior que los estudiantes blancos no hispanos.

El problema radica, por supuesto, en que no muchos padres hispanos disfrutan de los mismos niveles de ingreso que sus coetáneos de la población general. A menudo, los estudiantes hispanos no cuentan con ventajas tales como unos padres cultos, un ingreso familiar adecuado, una competencia lingüística en inglés y unas escuelas exce-

continua en la pagina 2

# La Educacion Prenupcial De Mi Perro Cubano

Por Marisella Veiga

Durante meses, escondí a Millie, mi perra de raza terrier, del hombre que me cortejaba. Temía que no le gustara el perro. Por lo que la mantuve apartada, como una mantendría alejado de un prometido a un pariente excéntrico, hasta el día de la boda.

Siempre que mi prometido me visitaba, yo guiaba 45 minutos hacia el norte de Miami a la casa de mis padres cubanos para dejar a la perra. Ellos estaban de acuerdo en que hacía lo correcto.

"¿Sabes por qué hiciste eso?", preguntó Ted. Le acababa de expresar a él y a su esposa Cenora, mis vecinos de al frente, mis temores sobre el encuentro de Richard y Millie. "Porque tú sabes que la has criado mal. Pero sólo lo hiciste mal porque tienes un buen corazón", concluyó, moviendo su plato lleno de exquisiteces hacia el otro lado del sofá, fuera del alcance de Millie. "Ponla en el cuarto".

"No", dije. "Nunca". "Y pensar que gastaste \$1,000 para entrenarla, por el amor de Dios. ¡Ella nunca ha escuchado la palabra 'no' en su vida!" "Fueron \$500".

La primera vez que vi a Millie tenía dos semanas de nacida. Nos presentaron en la casa de una ex

estudiante, una joven cubana llamada Olga. En aquel momento juré criarla como a un perro 'americano': disciplinado, un placer estar a su alrededor. Que no se sentara en los muebles, que no mendigara alrededor de la mesa. Millie sería un modelo de cómo podía ser un animal bien entrenado.

Mis padres, en particular, estarían impresionados. Ellos fueron los que me enseñaron a adoptar a Toto, su fox terrier, como un miembro más de la familia. Hacíamos espacio para él en cada silla que ocupábamos. La disciplina no se permitía, incluso cuando mordió a varios amigos que nos visitaron. Los viernes Toto era libre de vagar por el vecindario en su Viernes Social.

No obstante, yo sabía que tenía que educar a Millie al estilo estadounidense. Compré un libro sobre cachorros. Los perros nunca deben dormir en la cama, decía el libro. Olga ya me había comentado que se había llevado el cachorro a la cama en dos ocasiones antes de dármele. El libro decía que no se le preparara comida al perro. Pensé en mi madre hirviendo carne y huesos para Toto, mojando las tostadas en el café con leche y dándole los últimos bocados de su desayuno. Mi perro nunca probaría la comida de los hu-

manos. Y como un perro estadounidense, vendría cuando lo llamara.

A medida que iba pasando el tiempo, el libro de entrenamiento de mi cachorro hubiera podido ser el clásico estadounidense Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care debido a que me encontré incorporando tantas de sus filosofías en mi sistema de entrenamiento. Si se acuerdan al doctor Spock, se le culpó por crear una generación auto-indulgente, de hippies mimados. "No tomes muy en serio todo lo que dicen los vecinos", escribió el doctor Spock. Le comenté a Ted y a Cenora sobre este consejo.

"Confía en ti", era otros de los mantras de Spock. Decidí que Millie debería estar libre de un collar, libre para ser un cachorro desnudo vagando por el campo.

Para cuando Millie tenía un año, era una réplica de Toto, el perro que controlaba la casa de mi familia (con una excepción: Millie era y es una criatura muy cariñosa).

Mientras el día de mi boda se acercaba, sabía que necesitaba ayuda. Llamé a Juan, un entrenador profesional, le pagué la suma de \$500, y escuché. "Le debiste poner un collar", dijo. Me sorprendí al oír esto; parecía tan conservador. "Y debes hacer lo que te digo". Esto me lo dijo más como un cubano,

pero sus sesiones de consejería fueron en realidad inútiles.

Opté por advertir a los invitados que se quedaban a pasar la noche que a menos que quisieran que ella durmiera con ellos, cerraran la puerta de su cuarto. Si los invitados se volcaban sobre los dos sofás en mi cuarto en Florida, Millie se les unía en medio de la noche.

Y continué escondiendo a Millie del hombre que me interesaba.

El día en que Richard y yo nos casamos, le di a Millie un tranquilizante suave en vez de tranquilizarme a mí misma.

Ted y Cenora vinieron a la boda. En un momento dado, Ted me llevó aparte. "Estoy tan contento por los dos. Y estoy feliz de que Millie encontrará su posición como el perro de la familia", dijo.

¡Sí, Millie es 'nuestro' perro, le dije a mi esposa esta mañana, añadiendo el recordatorio discreto de que ambas compartimos el mismo patrimonio cubano.

"Está bien. Mientras duerma en tu lado de la cama, no tendremos ningún malentendido cultural", dijo.

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# The Prenuptial Education of My Cuban Dog

By Marisella Veiga

For months, I hid Millie, my rat terrier, from the man who was courting me. I feared he wouldn't like the dog. So I kept her away, as one might keep an eccentric relative from a fiancé, until the day of the wedding.

Whenever my fiancé visited, I would drive 45 minutes north into Miami to my Cuban parents' house to drop the dog off. They agreed it was the right thing to do.

"Know why you did that?" Ted asked. I had just told him and his wife, Cenora, my across-the-street neighbors, my fears about Richard and Millie meeting. "Because you knew you'd done wrong in raising her. But you've only done wrong because you're tenderhearted," he concluded, moving his plate full of tidbits to the other side of the sofa, out of Millie's reach. "Put her in the bedroom."

"No," I said. "Never." "To think, you spent \$1,000 to train her, for crying out loud. She's never heard the word 'no' in her life!"

"It was \$500." I first saw Millie when she was 2 weeks old. We were introduced at

the home of a former student, a young Cuban woman named Olga. At that time I vowed to raise her like an "American" dog: disciplined, a pleasure to be around. No sitting on the furniture, no begging at the table. She would be a model of how well-trained animals could be.

My parents, in particular, would be impressed. They're the ones who taught me to embrace Toto, their fox terrier, as a full-fledged member of the family. We made room for him on every chair we occupied. No disciplining allowed, even when he bit several friends who visited. On Friday nights he was free to roam the neighborhood for his *Viernes Social*.

But I knew I had teach Millie the American way. I bought a book about puppies. Dogs should never sleep on the bed, it said. Olga had already told me she had taken the puppy to bed with her twice before giving her to me. The book said not to cook for the dog. I thought of my mother boiling beef and bones for Toto, dipping toast into her café con leche and giving him the last bites of her breakfast. My dog would never taste human food.

And like an American dog, she would come when I called. As time wore on, my puppy training book may just as well have been the U.S. classic "Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care" because I found myself incorporating so many of his philosophies into my training system. Dr. Spock, you may remember, was blamed for creating a generation of self-indulgent, spoiled hippies. "Don't take too seriously all that the neighbors say," wrote Dr. Spock. I told Ted and Cenora about this advice.

"Trust yourself," was another of Spock's mantras. I decided Millie should be free from a collar, free to be a naked puppy roaming in the fields.

By the time Millie was a year old, she was a replica of Toto, the dog that controlled my family's house (with one exception: She was and remains a very loving creature). As my wedding day neared, I knew I needed help. I called Juan, a professional trainer, paid him the \$500 fee, and listened.

"You've got to put a collar on her," he said. I was surprised to hear this; it seemed so conservative. "And you've got to do what I

tell you." That was more like a Cuban, but his counseling sessions were really useless.

I chose to warn overnight house guests that unless they wanted Millie to sleep with them, they should close their bedroom door. If the guests spilled onto the two sofas in my Florida room, Millie joined them in the middle of the night. And I continued to hide her from the man I was interested in. The day Richard and I wed, I gave Millie a mild tranquilizer, instead of tranquilizing myself.

Ted and Cenora came to the wedding. At one point, Ted drew me aside. "I'm so pleased for you both," he said. "And I'm happy that Millie will find her proper position as the dog of the family."

Yes, Millie is "our" dog, I told my husband this morning, adding the gentle reminder that she and I share the same Cuban heritage.

"That's fine," he said. "So long as she sleeps on your side of the bed, we won't have any cultural misunderstandings."

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# Redistricting Falls Short of Hispanics' Hopes

The nation's Hispanic population grew 58% in the past decade, but those gains won't be reflected in the halls of Congress.

Despite promises from Democratic and Republican leaders, the redrawing of congressional district lines to reflect the 2000 Census has produced few new opportunities for Hispanic candidates to win election. Only two to four more Hispanics are expected to join the 19 current House members. There are no Hispanic senators.

Last year, Hispanic leaders said 10 new seats would be the minimum they would consider fair to reflect the population growth. But lawmakers focused on drawing district lines to protect incumbents and secure new suburban seats, where Hispanic growth was less concentrated.

That makes it less likely that issues important to Hispanics -- such as immigration, health care, educa-

tion and raising the minimum wage -- will gain increased attention in Congress next year. And it makes it less likely that Hispanic voters will automatically reward either party at the ballot box.

"It makes it hard for either party to say they are the party Hispanics should vote for," says Brent Wilkes, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens. "Rather than creating Hispanic-majority seats, they really focused on preserving their existing positions. That meant spreading the Hispanic population around."

In a new poll conducted for the New Democratic Network, a venture capital fund that gives money to selected Democrats in tough races, two-thirds of Hispanics say the most important issue to them is accumulating political power.

"There is no more political process than reapportionment, and I think Hispanics have just learned

they are still far from getting the political power," pollster Sergio Bendixen says.

Hispanic growth surged across the USA during the 1990s, producing new pockets of Hispanic voters in such places as Nashville, Las Vegas, Boise, Indianapolis and Raleigh, N.C. That accompanied booms in more traditional areas such as Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

"Hispanics are often underrepresented in Census data and are hugely underrepresented in the federal government," says Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-Texas, chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. "This has to change. The success of our nation and of our Hispanic youth is directly impacted by decisions made at the federal level, and more Hispanic members of Congress means a greater voice for our community."

The Hispanic population is about 35.3 million, according to the 2000 Census. That is about 12.5% of the population, roughly the same as African-Americans. There are 39 black members in the House, twice the number of Hispanics.

In the 37 years since the 1965 Voting Rights Act was passed, the number of minority representatives in Congress rose from six blacks and three Hispanics to 60 blacks, Hispanics and Asian-Americans who vote in the House today. Of those, 55 have districts dominated by minorities.

The Hispanic vote is not a single bloc. Cuban-Americans, concentrated in Florida, have traditionally voted Republican. Other Hispanics, notably Mexican-Americans and Central Americans, have been steady Democratic voters.

The best opportunities for new Hispanic lawmakers this year come in California and Florida. Two likely winners are Linda Sanchez in California and Mario Diaz-Balart in Florida. Both are siblings of current members. A third, California state Rep. Dennis Cardoza, defeated Rep. Gary Condit, D-Calif., in a primary. Condit was plagued by his alleged affair with federal intern Chandra Levy. Hispanics also have high hopes for Dario Herrera to win a newly created district in the Las Vegas area.

In key states, however, Hispanics' hopes have been tempered:

\* Arizona received two new congressional seats; one was crafted with 51% Hispanic registration. Several Hispanics are running in the Sept. 10 primary and are expected to dilute the Hispanic vote.

\* California got one new seat. Democrats who controlled redistricting gave it a Latino majority. Candidate Linda Sanchez is the sister of Rep. Loretta Sanchez. Two other areas that offered potential for Latino seats were not redrawn.

\* Colorado received a new seat, but the district was carved out of non-Hispanic suburbs.

continued on page 4

# War on Terror - 1 Year Later

By: Ysidro V. Gutierrez

Wednesday marks the first anniversary of the worst terrorist attack ever on American soil. As the date approaches, the national media and political and civic leaders debate how best to commemorate and memorialize America's New Day of Infamy. It is altogether proper that the day be observed for as sure as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor forever changed America and the world, so did the terrorist attacks of 9/11.

The manner in which Americans commemorate 9/11 is not as important as insuring that it is done with dignity and respect and in a way that honors the victims, consoles their families, and inspires future generations. Ceremonies that include prayer, peaceful reflection, and solemn remembrance are appropriate in all times and in all ages.

Americans will long remember where they were and what they were doing the moment they first heard the news of the attack. Few will forget the collapse of the World Trade Center twin towers. The image is indelibly etched in their minds. The video depicting the moment will be replayed countless times for generations to come as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor is today. The image of the American flag draped on the west wall of the Pentagon will likewise be replayed for future generations.

The destruction inflicted by the terrorist is well chronicled:

- 7:58 to 8:10 a.m. In a 12 minute time period, four jets were hijacked.
- 8:45 a.m. American Airlines Flight 11 plowed into the North Tower
- 9:06 a.m. United Airlines Flight 175 hit the South Tower
- 9:40 a.m. American Airlines Flight 77 hit the Pentagon
- 10:00 a.m. The South Tower collapsed
- 10:29 a.m. The North Tower collapsed
- 10:37 a.m. United Airlines Flight 93 crashed in Shanksville Pennsylvania

Of the victims who did not die instantly when the planes hit their intended targets, many knowing they had little chance of survival, called their homes to say good-bye to their wives, children, and families. Some left voice messages on answering machines; they would not be denied a final farewell.

Many are the lessons of 9/11. But, the first lesson must be for the terrorists. They must learn that terror does not achieve its goals. They must be certain of swift and certain punishment for their crimes. This must be communicated clearly and quickly to friend and foe everywhere and especially to those contemplating new acts of terror. We know that the primary goal of the terrorist is the "End of the U.S." as we know it. Their hatred of America is clear. We can state with absolute certainty that the terrorists seek to abridge the Freedom that Americans enjoy.

## MANY THINGS HAVE CHANGED

The worst possible outcome of the terrorist attacks may have already transpired. If the terrorist goal was to abridge Freedom then Congress and the President have helped them achieve this through passage of the Patriot Act. Many are the provisions of the Patriot Act which suspend the Constitution. One glaring example is that for the first time in American history, suspects are being detained without due process of law and under the objection of the courts.

There is an old adage that states, "Those who forget History are doomed to relive it." The Patriot Act is not the first American experience with forfeited freedom. John C. Miller writes about how America almost lost its freedom through the Alien and Sedition Acts in his book, "Crisis in Freedom". The book covers the years 1798 to 1800. Under the threat of war with France, Congress in 1798 passed four laws in an effort to quell any political opposition from their political enemies, led by Thomas Jefferson. During this period of tension and hysteria, the ruling Conservatives branded all who did not agree with them as "Pro-enemy" and "traitors." The Conservatives used a pretense of war to pass the laws which served to suspend the Freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. The Alien and Sedition Act was hurried through Congress and signed into law by President John Adams. The Alien Acts gave the president power to deport aliens he judged dangerous to the peace and safety of Conservatives and the Sedition Acts protected sober and right-thinking Conservatives from the press. Criticism of Conservatives was considered treasonable activity, and a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. As a result, the Constitutionally guaranteed Freedom of the Press was suspended. It is worthy to note that Americans did not tolerate the abridgement of their Freedoms. The ruling Conservatives were ousted from power soon thereafter. In 1798 Freedom loving Americans gave Patriotism its true meaning. The true Patriot will NOT allow the Constitution to be abridged.

The Patriot Act of 2002 suspended Constitutional Freedoms to a degree that should alarm all freedom loving Americans. The Patriot Act may be necessary to fight terrorism and insure home land security, but once the terrorist threat is eliminated, the Act must be repealed otherwise our victory over terrorism will not be complete.

Other changes in America are less insidious. Air travel has changed fundamentally. Never had the airlines received billion in federal aid. Never had Airport Security x-rayed shoes or made breast feeding mothers drink their own breast milk. Never again will World Trade Center style skyscrapers adorn the skylines of major cities. However, the most frighten change since 9/11 is that U.S. warplanes will shoot down passenger laden hijacked planes if necessary.

## SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE

Terrorists are evil. Their minds are distorted and their hearts filled with rage and hatred. Earlier this year terrorist cells operating in Kashmir were willing to provoke a nuclear war between Pakistan and India. They did not care that millions would die and that radioactive fallout would contaminate the region. All they wanted was a war that in their distorted view would derail the American war against global terrorists.

Politicians will never cease to try to gain political capital from high-profile national news events. Texas Governor Rick Perry stated in a press release that he will not air TV ads from September 7 to 11 and Tony Sanchez claims he lost friends and business associates in the attack but will not name them.

Others who would profit from 9/11 are lawyers who are seeking monetary compensation for victims of the Oklahoma City bombing -- some things never change.

Osama Bin Laden, if alive, along with his multiple wives and numerous offspring are still being protected by someone with the power and resources to do so. However, it is more likely that he is dead. This writer went on record last December in stating that Osama Bin Laden is dead. The reason for the writer's certitude is that the chief terrorist has not made a video tape recording. It is commonly accepted that if alive, he would not be able to resist doing a new recording. Since none has been produced, it is logical to conclude that Osama Bin Laden is dead.

American military forces will be on full alert on 9/11/2002. Opportunistic copy cat terrorists such as those who perpetrated the Anthrax scare or Al-Qaeda sympathizers may strike on the anniversary date. Either way those responsible for our safety must assume that Al-Qaeda terrorists are planning to strike and must be ready either to strike preemptively or to respond quickly. Americans must be vigilante on Wednesday.

## HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

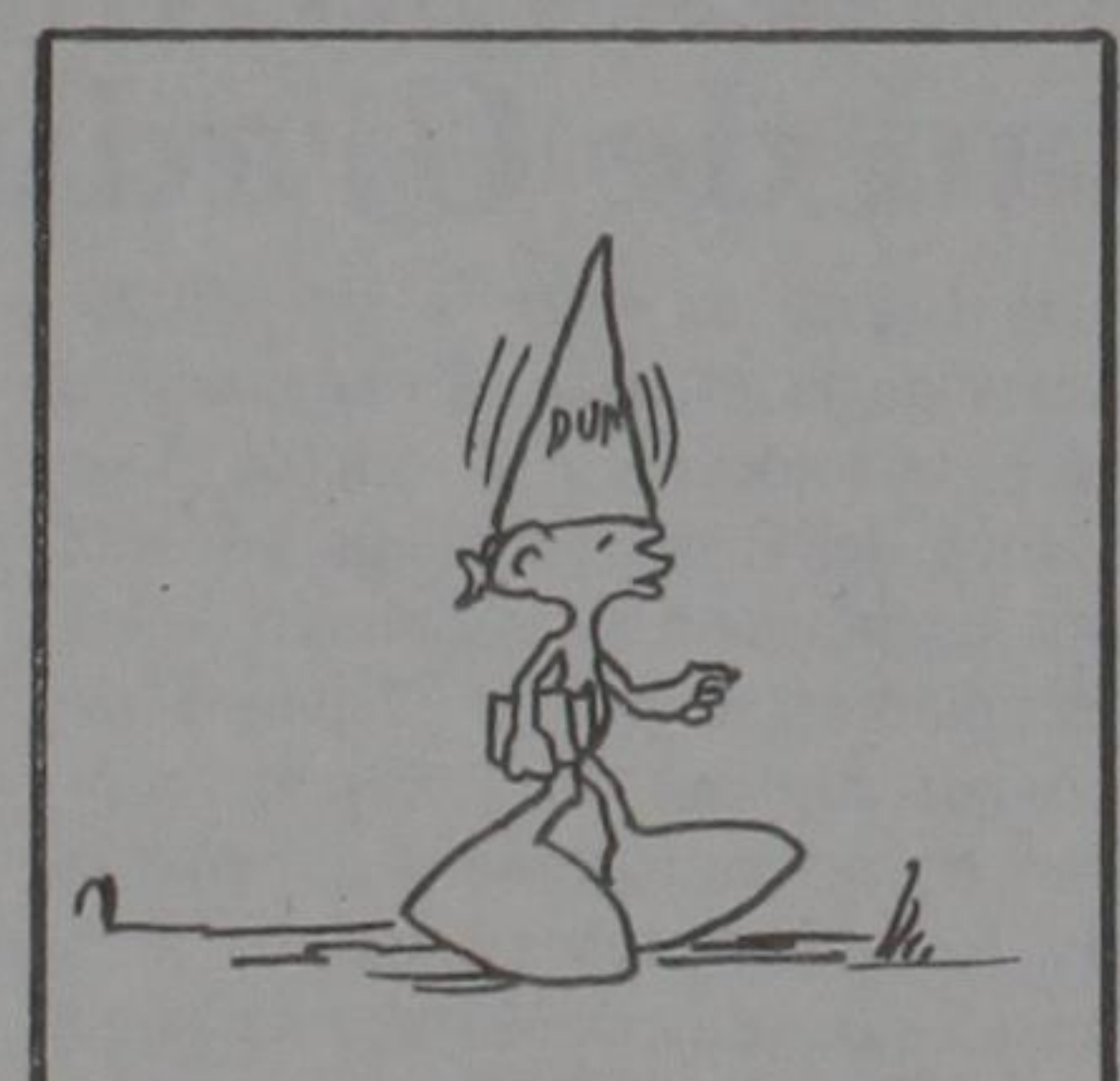
The world is far more dangerous since 9/11, but Americans are an optimistic people. In spite of a year of adversity, Americans are determined to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. The full restoration of pre-9/11 freedoms is America's future.

On September 11, 2001 at 8:45 a.m. Eastern time, the terrorists succeeded in temporarily abridging our freedom. The full restoration of the freedoms enjoyed in America prior to the attack will signal America's victory over terrorism. But before peace and security can be restored, the terrorists must be destroyed, because they will never stop the terror on their own.

# El Editor Newspapers

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# Campaign In Spanish Is Gentler

Who do all their TV watching in the Texas version of the Queen's English, the bad blood between Republican Gov. Rick Perry and his Democratic opponent Tony Sanchez is obvious.

Gov. Rick Perry has thus far spent considerably less on Spanish-language TV, but did produce a few spots during the recent World Cup, and his aides say more are coming.

Sanchez ads in Spanish, a near fixture on Univision and Telemundo affiliates since the spring, feature a comfortable, even grandfatherly, candidate.

The candidates, ignoring the traditional Labor Day starting date for fall campaigns, have slugged it out all summer, with each making out the other to be little more than a bald-faced liar.

But within reach of a simple TV remote control, a different sort of campaign has been unfolding in Spanish that so far hardly resembles its English brother.

Sanchez ads in Spanish, a near fixture on Univision and Telemundo affiliates since the spring, feature a comfortable, even grandfatherly, candidate.

The bilingual Laredo millionaire is more apt to make colloquial references to chicharrones (pork rinds) or a gallo (rooster) than to Perry's much-criticized vetoes or the governor's handling of the insurance crisis.

Perry, meanwhile, has thus far spent considerably less on Spanish-language TV, but did produce a few spots during the recent World Cup, and his aides say more are coming.

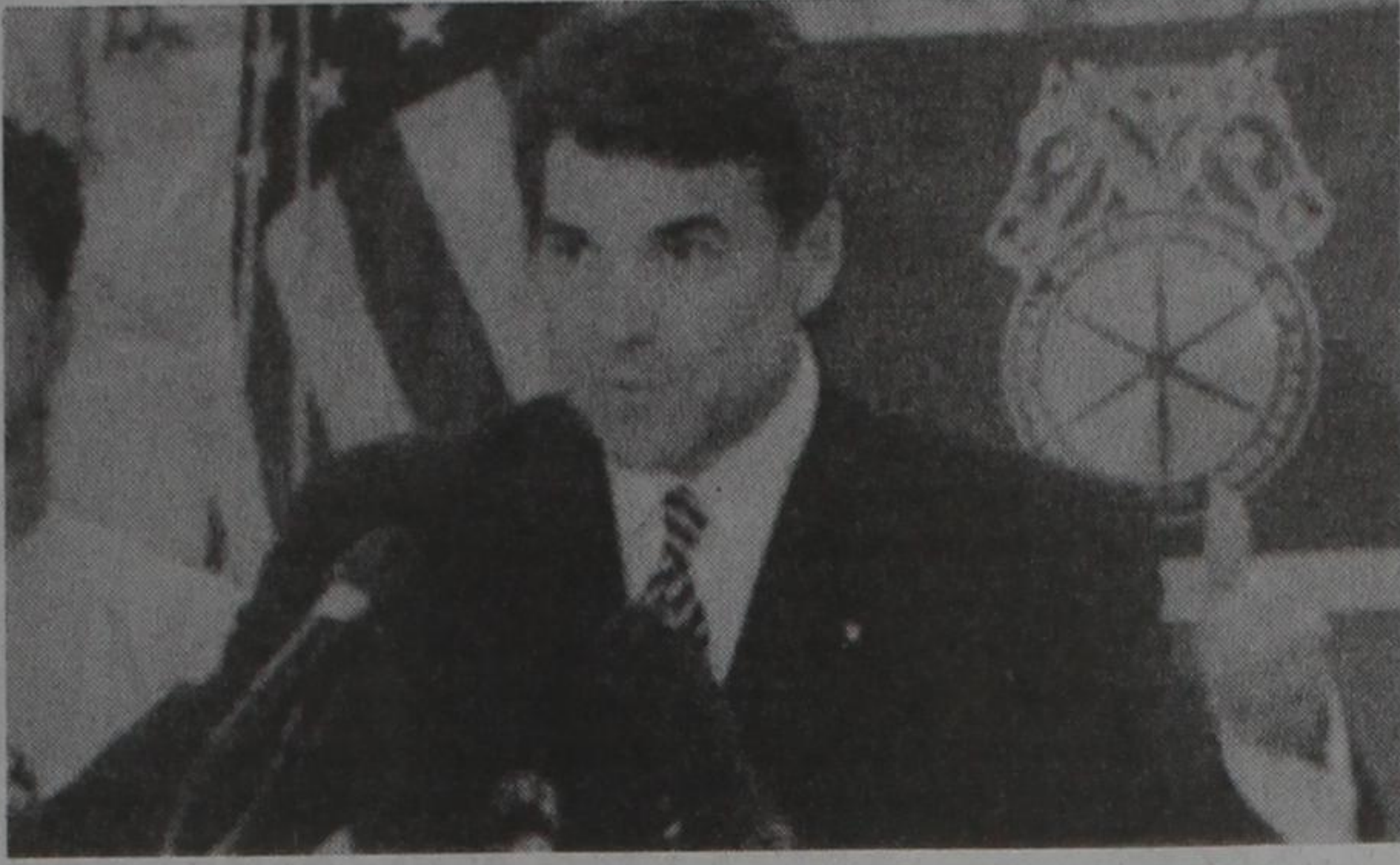
Noticeably absent from those Spanish commercials was any mention of Perry's charges in the English media that Sanchez laundered drug profits through a savings and loan he started with his father.

And while experts expect the gloves to come off sooner or later in Spanish as well, the more important point is that two statewide candidates are making and planning specific pitches in a language other than English so early in a campaign.

It is yet another sign, they say, of the growing influence of the state's 6.7 million Hispanics, who could play their most important role ever in deciding a Texas statewide election this November.

"This is only a glimpse of the future," said Marcelo Gaete of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, based in Houston. "El futuro ya llegó. (The future is now)."

Sanchez, who is trying to make history as the state's first Hispanic governor, has the advantage of being fluent, and arguably more affable, in Spanish.



According to information provided by his campaign, Sanchez has prepared at least 38 TV scripts in English and 12 in Spanish.

In several instances, the messages in español are distinct to the Spanish-speaking community and would make little or no sense if translated literally into English.

"Este gallo canta para toda la gente (This rooster sings for all the people)," Sanchez says in one ad. "Van a ver como truena los chicharrones," he pledges in another ad that makes use of an idiom that can be loosely translated as, "I'm going to prove my mettle to you."

The situation is a far cry from the not-too-distant past when candidates merely translated their English ads into Spanish.

"For a lot of years, that's exactly what it was," said Frank Guerra, a San Antonio advertising executive who is crafting Perry's campaign message to Hispanics. "I ask candidates all the time: 'Would you build your entire media campaign

in Spanish and then translate it into English?' And, of course, they say, 'No.'"

"Well the reverse is true," he said. Guerra, who also is working on the campaign of Florida Gov. Jeb Bush, declined to discuss Perry's Spanish-language strategy in detail. "The rest of the stuff will come later in the campaign," he said.

But Guerra and others familiar with campaign strategies designed to reach Hispanics believe this election will be the first of many that place greater emphasis on Spanish-language messages.

Traditionally, statewide candidates in Texas have spent more than nine out of every 10 dollars in their advertising budgets on messages in English, said Andy Hernandez, a St. Mary's University lecturer and former president of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project.

But with 5.2 million Texans 5 years of age or older reportedly speaking Spanish at home, accord-

ing to the 2000 census, that proportion should change dramatically beginning with this fall's general election, he said.

"When it's all said and done, it'll probably be the largest amount and the highest proportion ever spent in the Spanish-language medium," Hernandez said. "I think the day is gone when any campaign — Republican or Democratic — can risk giving the impression of ignoring the Latino vote."

Lionel Sosa, one of the most prominent Hispanic advertisers in the country who has worked for numerous Republicans, including President Bush, figures candidates should devote at least 12.5 percent of their budgets to reach Spanish-speaking voters.

Sosa arrives at the figure not by chance. While Hispanics typically make up about one-fourth of the total turnout in a statewide election, about one half of that group is Spanish-dominant, he reasons.

"Are all campaigns spending 12.5 percent? No," Sosa said. "But they're spending at least 8 or 10 percent, and it's going up every election cycle."

Equally important as spending money, however, is how the candidates go about crafting a message.

"You can reach Latinos in English, because most of them speak English," Hernandez said. "But you 'touch' them in Spanish."

Sanchez's Spanish ads, for instance, are primarily biographical and focus on familiar themes of faith, hard work and not forgetting one's roots.

Only in the last two weeks did the campaign shift gears by releasing ads that refer to the state's looming budget deficit and other problems.

Hernandez said the Sanchez campaign can afford to avoid negative

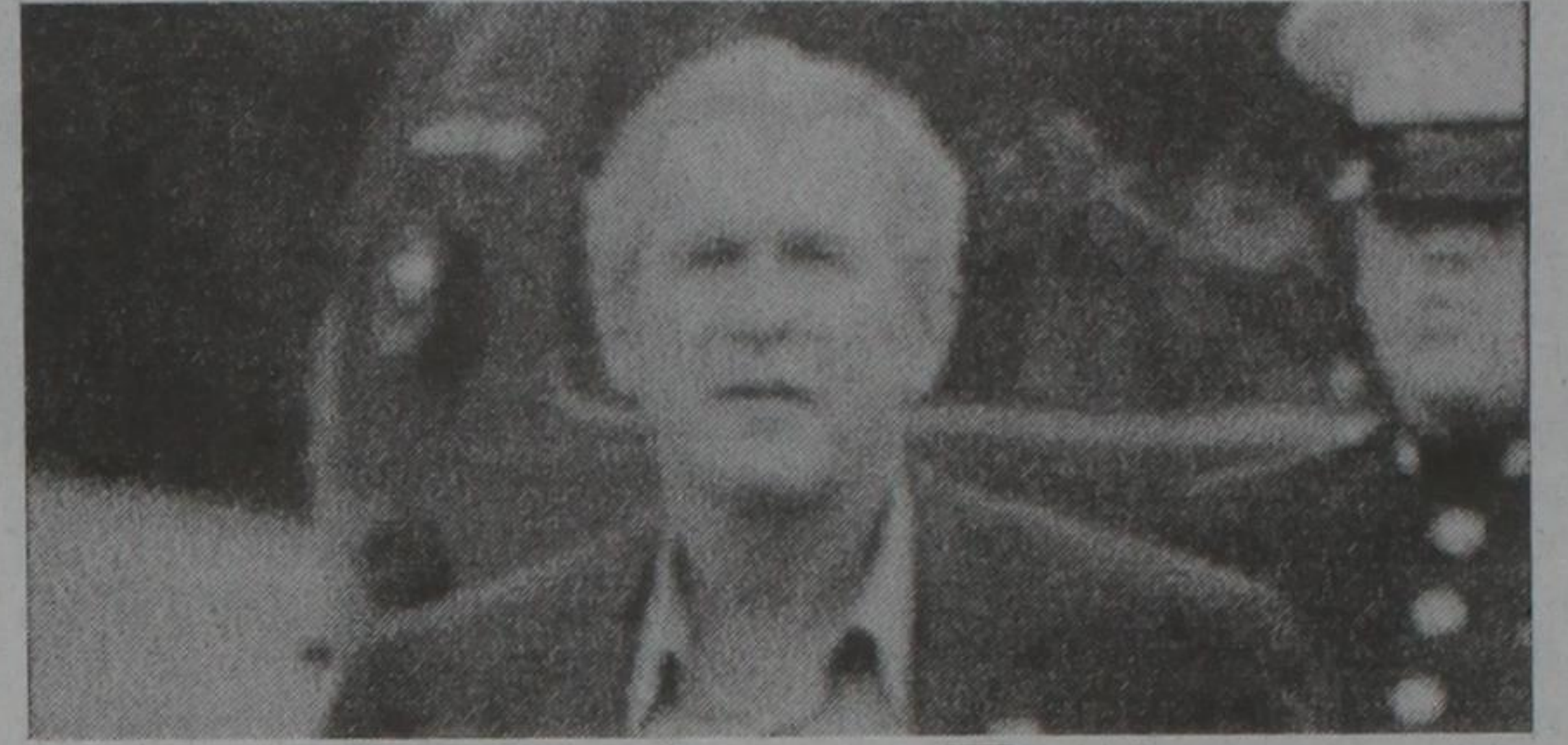
themes early in the campaign because Sanchez will have a decided advantage with Hispanic voters, who tend to vote for Democrats in Texas.

Positive ads have the dual effect of reinforcing Sanchez's base and girding the candidate's reputation against future attack ads.

"He's inoculating the viewers for when the torrent of negative ads comes," Hernandez said.

Meanwhile, Guerra said Perry is not conceding anything when it comes to Hispanic voters. The governor, who is working on learning Spanish, won't be hurt by his limited skills in the language because Hispanics are more issue-oriented, Guerra said.

"I think what Hispanics are really more interested in is what you're saying rather than how you're saying it," Guerra said.



## Bush Quiere Retorno de Inspectores a Irak

El presidente George W. Bush desea que Irak readmita el ingreso de inspectores de armas de la ONU, aunque las inspecciones no constituyen una "garantía" de que Bagdad ya no tiene armas de destrucción masiva, expresó la Casa Blanca ayer.

Bush "considera necesario que los inspectores de armas sean readmitidos. Lo dijo muchas veces", dijo el portavoz presidencial Ari Fleischer a la prensa.

Pero el retorno de los inspectores --que se retiraron en vísperas de los ataques estadounidense británicos contra Irak en 1998-- no eliminará las sospechas de Washington de que el presidente Sadam Husein tiene o está desarrollando armas químicas, biológicas o nucleares (uno de los motivos que alega para

querer derrocarlo), dijo Fleischer.

"Los inspectores de armas son una forma de tratar de investigar esa información. No es un método a prueba de todo, no es una garantía", afirmó.

Funcionarios estadounidenses declararon que apoyan el retorno de las inspecciones, pero enfatizaron que Bagdad no debe esperar que en respuesta Washington abandone su política de "cambio de régimen".

"El punto es tratar de darle a la comunidad internacional tanta información como sea posible sobre si Sadam Husein tiene armas de destrucción masiva", dijo Fleischer.

El vicepresidente iraquí, Tareq Aziz, dijo el lunes que Bagdad "podría considerar" admitir las inspecciones "como parte de un amplio compromiso".

## De La Primera Pagina

lentes. Por lo que la lucha por graduarse es más difícil.

Esta es la razón por la cual, a nivel nacional, más del 20 por ciento de los estudiantes hispanos de escuela superior desertan antes de la graduación. Esta cifra no cuenta a los jóvenes inmigrantes que nunca se han matriculado en las escuelas superiores estadounidenses. De todos los jóvenes hispanos entre las edades de 16 a 24, incluidos los inmigrantes, un 30 por ciento no tiene el diploma de escuela superior ni el del Servicio de Prueba Educativo General del Desarrollo (GED por sus siglas en inglés).

Mientras que el índice de deserción en otras poblaciones de edad escolar ha disminuido, el índice de los hispanos apenas ha cambiado. Es peor que para los negros (un 18.3 por ciento) o que para los blancos (un 11.5 por ciento).

La solución no es "simplificar el currículo". Preferiblemente, la solución es convertir la graduación en una meta más fácil de alcanzar. Ofrecer horarios escolares flexibles, educación bilingüe, y consejería si fuese necesario, programas innovadores, y un estímulo a la antigua para estudiantes confundidos y con mucha presión.

La doctora María Robledo-Montecel, directora ejecutiva de IDRA, escribió, "Todos los estudiantes cuentan. Las escuelas que tienen éxito lo saben. Estas escuelas no culpan a sus estudiantes por los índices de deserción, sino que buscan la manera de hacer que la escuela trabaje para todos los jóvenes".

Por ejemplo, el Coca Cola Valued Youth Program (el programa valorado Coca-Cola de la juventud) de IDRA, el cual se ha convertido en una red nacional de las escuelas, es un programa de tutorías entre cruce de edades que coloca a estudiantes que están en riesgo de desertar como tutores de estudiantes más jóvenes. Este programa ha mantenido en la escuela a un 98 por ciento de los participantes.

Otro ejemplo, de la organización sin fines de lucro, ASPIRA: Padres

para la Excelencia Educativa (APEX por sus siglas en inglés) ayuda a padres hispanos para que ayuden a sus hijos. Dirigidos en español y en inglés, los talleres de APEX explican cómo funciona el sistema educativo estadounidense y enseñan a los padres a ser abogados eficaces de sus hijos en la escuela.

La doctora Robledo-Montecel advierte que el problema de la deserción escolar no se solucionará con ningún programa educacional, interés familiar, e incluso con educadores comprometidos trabajando solos.



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# Mauresmo Rallies Past Capriati Into Semis

Amelie Mauresmo rallied from a second-set deficit to beat Jennifer Capriati for the third straight time Wednesday, advancing to the U.S. Open semifinals with a 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 victory.

No. 10 seed Amelie Mauresmo need five match points to win.

Mauresmo won the match on the fifth match point, when Capriati hit a forehand beyond the baseline.

The Frenchwoman is seeded 10th -- the same seed Serena Williams was last year when she reached the final and lost to her sister, Venus Williams.

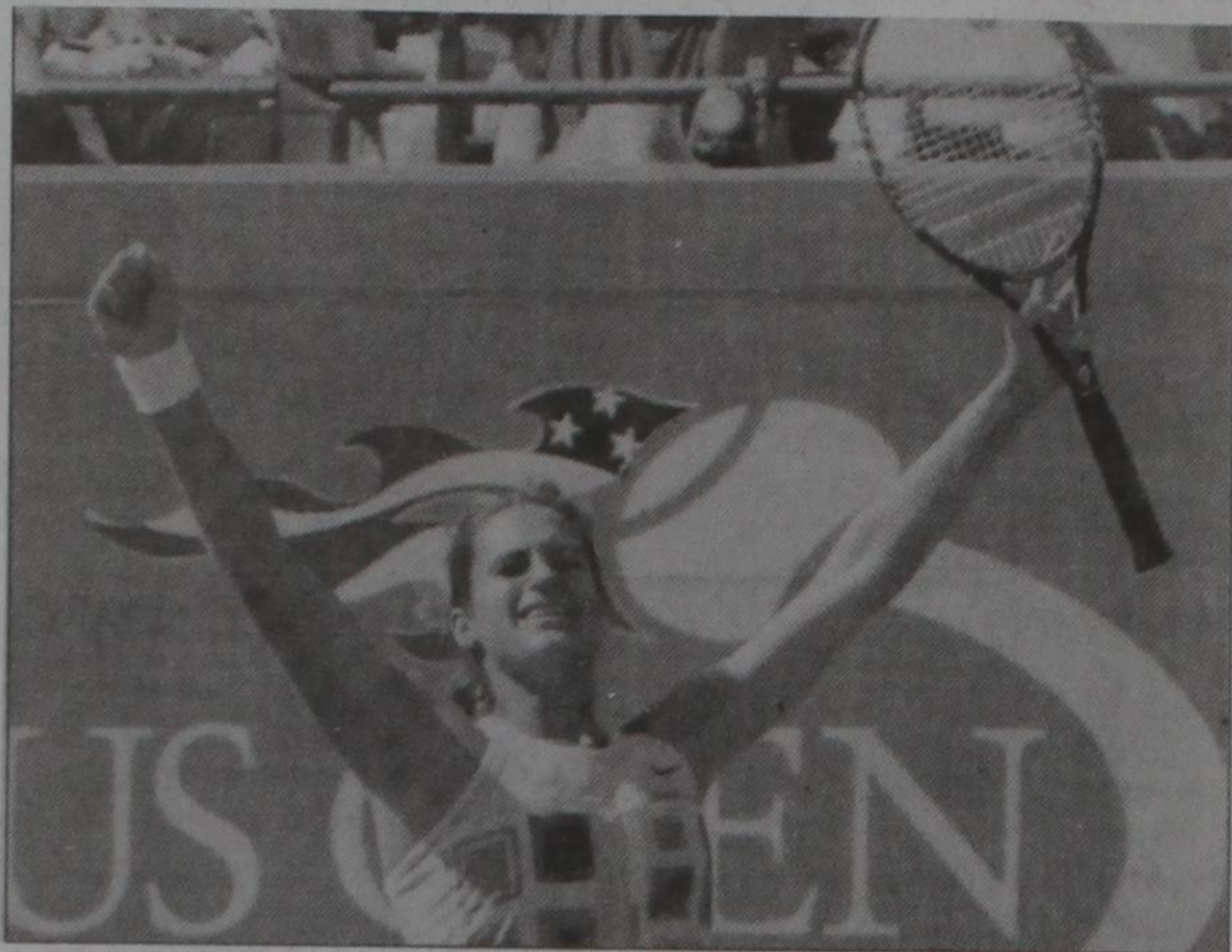
Mauresmo, her left thigh taped, started out feeling the effects of her previous match against Kim Clijsters.

"I was a little bit tired from my match against Kim two days ago, so it took me a little time to get into the rhythm," Mauresmo said.

Mauresmo also reached the semifinals at Wimbledon. She beat Capriati there and in the final last month at Montreal, both times in straight sets.

Mauresmo's next opponent will be the winner of Wednesday's match between second-seeded Venus Williams and sixth-seeded Monica Seles.

Capriati led 6-5 in the second set and was serving for the match, but she fell behind 40-15. It went to a tiebreaker when Capriati's forehand



was wide. Mauresmo fell behind 3-2 in the tiebreaker before winning it with a backhand volley at the net.

In the third set, Mauresmo got her chance in the third game. She broke Capriati's serve when Capriati hit a forehand wide. The players each held their next four serves, leaving Mauresmo serving at 4-3.

Mauresmo then held serve but fell behind 40-15 in the next game. She won the next two points, then reached her first match point when Capriati, who had lost just 14 games in her first four matches, hit

a forehand long.

But they played eight more points, and the last two were far from Capriati's best. She double faulted, then lost the match when her shot sailed long.

The match began with Mauresmo losing serve, then Capriati. In the ninth game, Mauresmo double faulted on break point to fall behind 5-4, and Capriati held serve to take the set.

The other semifinal pairs top-seeded Serena Williams with No. 4 Lindsay Davenport, both winners on Tuesday.

On one memorable point, Serena raced across the baseline, reached a ball she had no business reaching and ticked it off the end of her racket.

It landed 15 rows back in the U.S. Open crowd, just two seats from where her father Richard was snapping photos.

Then Serena calmly won the next two points -- and the first set -- with a powerful service winner and a 101 mph ace. That propelled the top-seeded Williams into the semifinals with a 6-2, 6-2 win over 11th-seeded Daniela Hantuchova.

Richard Williams needs a sharp eye and a powerful lens capture the speed and power that boosted Serena to the top spot among the women after her Wimbledon championship.

"While it is my turn, I have to take it for all it's worth and enjoy it," said Serena, who won the 1999 Open. "It's not going to last forever."

After clinching her match with a 98 mph ace, Williams waved and blew kisses to all four sides of Arthur Ashe Stadium. She can do that again if she beats fourth-seeded Lindsay Davenport in the semifinals.

Davenport, making a strong comeback from knee surgery, beat Elena Bovina 3-6, 6-0, 6-2 Tuesday.

Venus nearly lost a chance at her third straight Open title but beat No. 14 Chanda Rubin 6-2, 4-6, 7-5. Seles, who won the tournament in 1991 and 1992, won 6-4, 6-2 over No. 9 Martina Hingis, the top-seeded player in the last five U.S. Opens and the 1997 winner. But she's not fully recovered from ankle surgery in May.

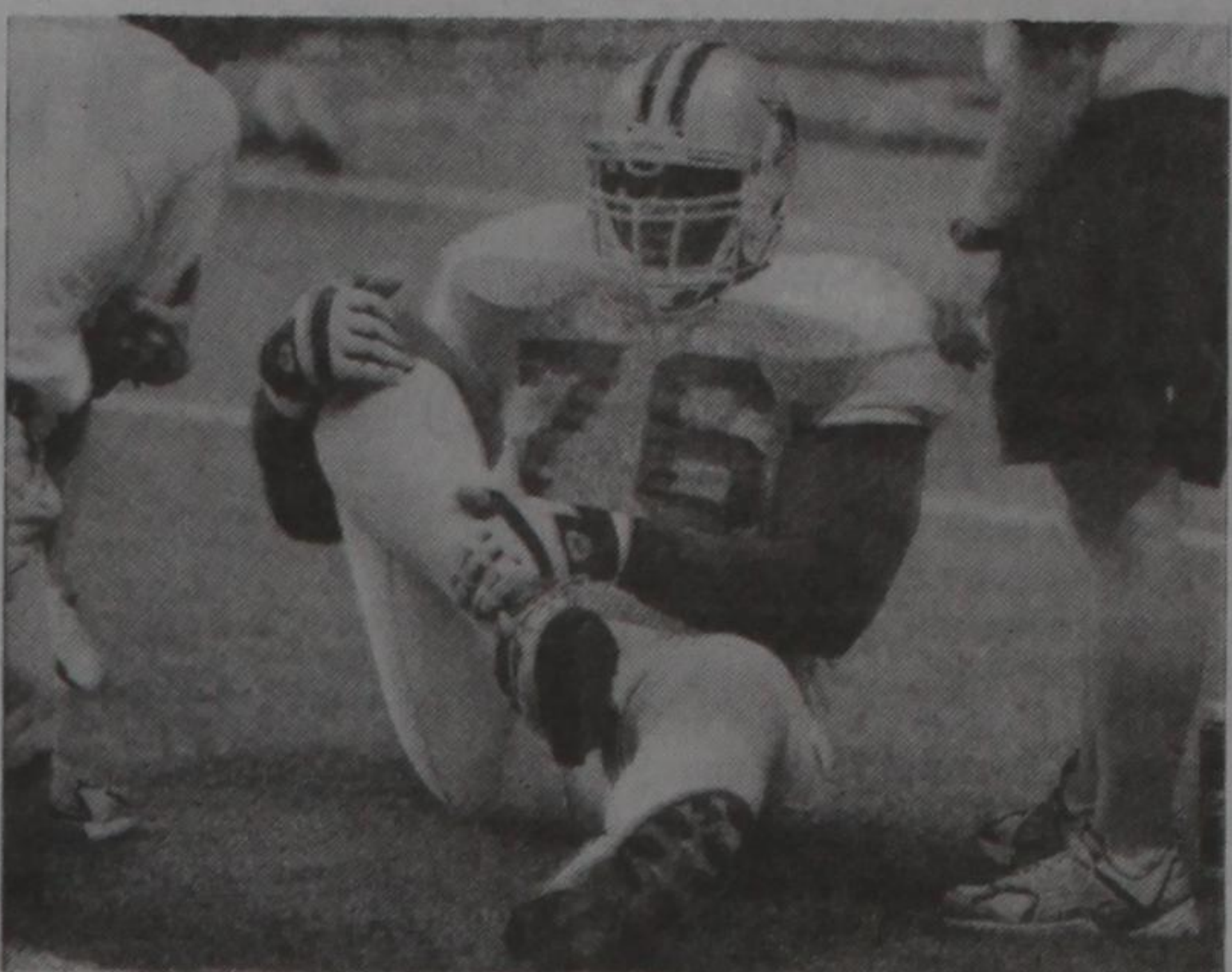
The most attractive men's quarter-final pairs the past-his-peak star with the still-climbing sensation - No. 17 Sampras vs. No. 11 Andy Roddick.

Roddick knocked off 26th-seeded Juan Ignacio Chela, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Sampras, who has struggled this year, upset third-seeded Tommy Haas 7-5, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 7-5 for his 200th Grand Slam win.

"Numbers don't really mean much when it comes to stuff like that," Sampras said. "I'm in the quarters against Roddick. That's really my main concern."

The other quarterfinal on Sampras' and Roddick's half of the draw has No. 24 Sjeng Schalken facing No. 28 Fernando Gonzalez.

In the other quarterfinals, top-seeded Lleyton Hewitt plays No. 20 Younes El Aynaoui and No. 6 Andre Agassi faces No. 32 Max Mirnyi.



Left tackle Flozell Adams said the sprained knee he suffered during training camp will not keep him out of Sunday's game. The Dallas Cowboys will be facing the Houston Texans.

## All Night Games to Pause at 9:11 p.m. on Sept. 11

All major league night games on Sept. 11 will pause at 9:11 p.m. local time for a moment of silence in remembrance of last year's terrorist attacks.

Following the moment of silence, a videotape will be shown in memory of those who died. During afternoon games on Sept. 11, the moment of silence will be held during the seventh-inning stretch, and the video will follow.

"All of us in baseball were devastated by the horrific attack on our country last Sept. 11, and it is with a great deal of sadness and grief that we will mark the first anniversary," commissioner Bud Selig said Wednesday. "We take this opportunity to honor the memories of

those lost and to pay tribute to the firefighters, police officers, rescue workers and all those who sacrificed their lives trying to save others."

A special logo will be displayed on the field, outfield walls, bases and lineup cards, incorporating the Stars and Stripes, the major league baseball logo, a red-white-and-blue ribbon and the phrase "We Shall Not Forget."

Players' caps and outerwear, that day will include the American flag, and each fan attending a game that day will receive a commemorative T-shirt that features the logo.

Fans will be encouraged to wear the T-shirt during the game, specifically for the moment of silence.



CAMP SPC GRADS -- Participants in the third annual Camp SPC at South Plains College got a headstart on college life as part of a week-long extended orientation prior to the start of fall classes. From left on the bottom row are Maria Lopez-Strong, technical counselor, Claudine Oliver, director of guidance and counseling, Christina Conner, Access and career counselor, Javier Zavala from Lubbock, Robert Montez from Sundown, Chris Trevino from Lubbock, Shawn English from Wolfforth, Gracie Quinonez, coordinator of multicultural services/diversity counselor, and Elena Salas from Levelland. From left on the middle row are Susan Rushing, placement counselor, Michaela Fitzhugh from Lubbock, Sister Patricia Esparza and Monica Reyes from Levelland, Kendra Jackson, Tonya Estep and Jennifer Lester from Lubbock, Priscilla Samarripa from Plainview, Addie Luz from Sweetwater, Easton Day from Levelland, James Walters from Lubbock, and Gayla Truelock-Williams, counselor. From left on the top row are Dustin Hernandez from Slaton, Freddy Lucero from Levelland, Estrella Lopez from Morton, Amy Salas from Sundown, Esiquia Ruiz from Lubbock, Araceli Villegas from Smyer, Vanessa Davis from Lubbock, Annie Holland from Morton, Ashly Robinson from Plainview, and Christina Brown and Mary Martinez from Lubbock.

### Redistricting Falls Short From Page Two

\* Florida got two new seats. Republicans crafted a southern Florida district with 64% Hispanic registration. The favorite is GOP state Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart, whose brother, Lincoln, is in Congress.

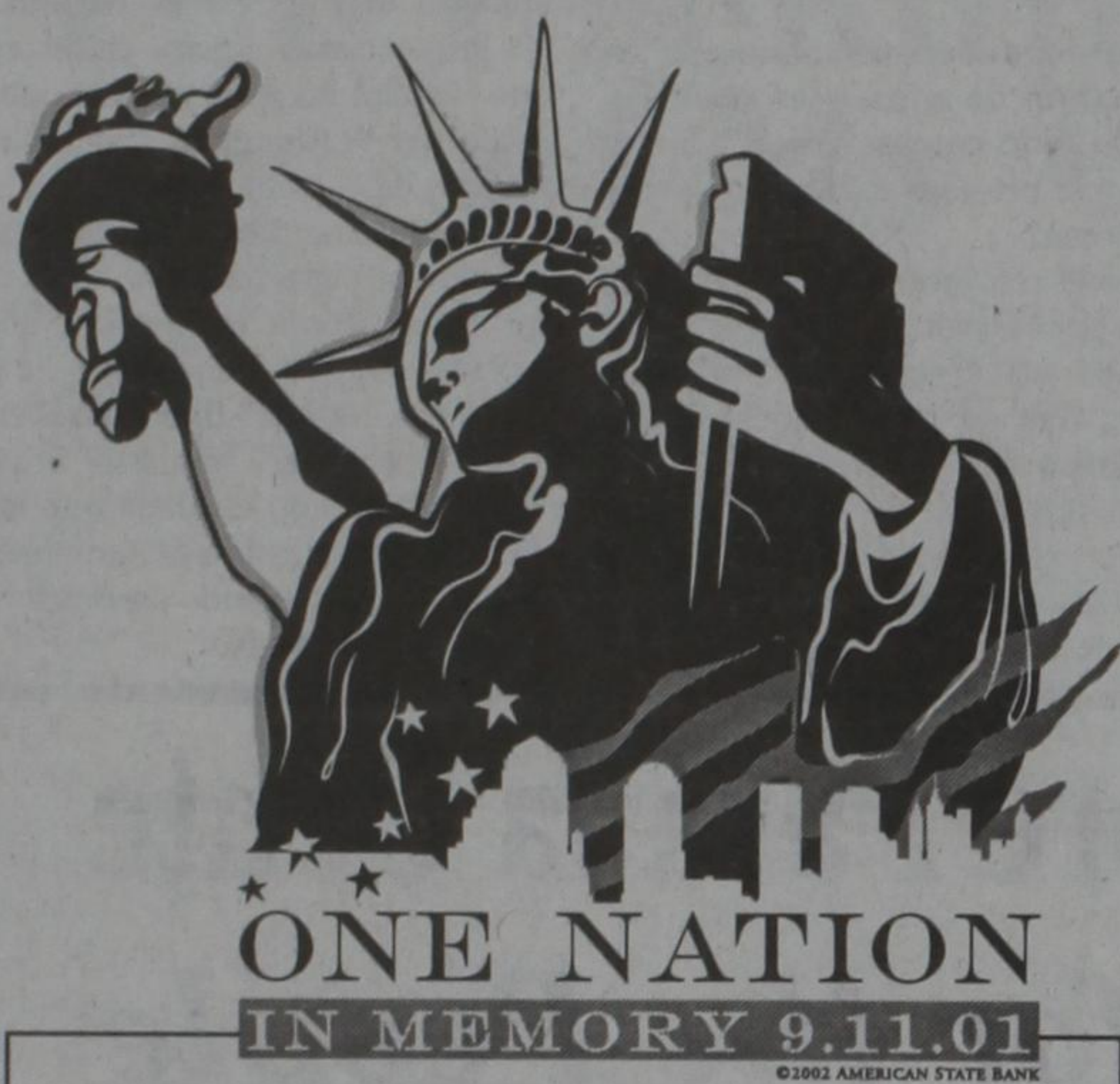
\* Nevada received one new seat. Hispanics had hoped to use it to get Herrera, a Clark County commissioner, into Congress. But the district, in which most Hispanic voters are Democrats, was drawn with almost equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans, and Herrera is running behind GOP state Sen. Jon Porter in the polls.

\* Texas received two new congressional seats, but a district promised by Democrats along the Rio Grande never materialized.

Hispanics' efforts to challenge redistricting in California and Texas were rebuffed in the courts.

Some Hispanic leaders say that even without promised districts, they have improved their position. "At this point, do you cry over spilled milk or try and move to energize your voters?" says Larry Gonzalez, Washington director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

Many Democrats see the failure to create Hispanic districts as a blown opportunity to get Hispanic votes. Tom Ochs of the New Democratic Network says the "incumbent protection" efforts could prompt Hispanics to run against incumbent Democrats in the future.



Texas Tech vs. SMU  
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As the anniversary of September 11 draws near, American State Bank asks you to help with a local fundraiser that will pay tribute to the moments that will forever define American resolve.

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## Finally Adding Up: Hollywood + Hispanics Mainstream



It has taken a century, but Hollywood is starting to recognize Hispanics as people capable of starring, directing, producing and writing for film and television.

Hispanic actress Rita Moreno won a best-supporting-actress Oscar for 1961's *West Side Story*.

As Luis Reyes sees it, "Hispanic Americans are creating and defining their own images rather than allowing themselves to be defined by someone else."

The film and TV publicist, co-author with Peter Rubie of the book *Hispanics in Hollywood: A Celebration of 100 Years in Film and Television*, believes Latino culture in the United States is rapidly becoming part of the mainstream.

Tonight, and every Monday in September, Turner Classic Movies is paying tribute to Hispanics in cinema with a 25-film festival. The films will be preceded with short breaks in which Reyes and actors Rita Moreno, Maria Conchita Alonso and Ricardo Montalban will recite fond -- and some not so fond -- memories from their careers.

Montalban, for example, remembers the 1940s and '50s, when he was under contract with MGM. Then, being Mexican had its drawbacks.

"For MGM musicals, they wanted me to be a romantic lead," the 81-year-old actor recalled in an interview. "In *Neptune's Daughter* (1949), with Esther Williams, I was an Argentinian. In *Two Weeks With Love* (1950), with Jane Powell, I was a Cuban. My last picture with MGM, *Latin Lovers* (1953),

### Nuevas Medicinas Para Combatir el Cancer de Mama

Dos medicamentos utilizados contra la osteoporosis reducen considerablemente los riesgos de cancer de mama entre las mujeres con predisposicion genetica a la enfermedad, pero pueden presentar efectos indeseables, segun resultados de un estudio.

Estos medicamentos, uno de los cuales ya esta en el mercado en Estados Unidos y el otro en curso de examen, parecieron reducir en casi un 50% en el primer caso y en un 70% en el segundo los riesgos de desarrollar cancer de mama en las mujeres con antecedentes familiares con una predisposicion genetica a la enfermedad, segun el estudio publicado por la revista *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Un equipo de investigadores de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte en Chapel Hill constató una reducción de casi el 50% de los riesgos de cancer de mama al analizar los resultados de un estudio norteamericano realizado entre más de 13 mil mujeres, algunas de las cuales tomaban el medicamento tamoxifeno.

El otro estudio se hizo con el medicamento raloxifeno, todavía no aprobado en Estados Unidos, probado en un grupo de mujeres en edad de la menopausia que padecían de osteoporosis. Los resultados han mostrado una reducción de 76% del riesgo de cancer de mama, segun los investigadores.

"Son efectos bastante sustanciales que merecen ser tomados en cuenta", estimó la doctora Linda Kinsinger, de la escuela de medicina de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte, que conduce el estudio.

"Desafortunadamente, los dos medicamentos tienen efectos secundarios, algunos de ellos potencialmente graves. Eso provoca un dilema para los pacientes y los médicos cuando se trata de tomar una decisión", agregó la especialista.

Los dos medicamentos aumentan los riesgos de formación de coágulos intravasculares que pueden provocar embolias, recordó Kinsinger.

with Lana Turner, I was a Brazilian.

"At MGM, Cuban, Brazilian and Argentinian sounded good. Hollywood, for some reason, has been so unkind to Mexico, particularly in the past. But the image they brought to the screen of a Mexican was always as a bandit or a peon leaning against a cactus, taking a siesta under a hat. Or the gigolo."

"It was a very unflattering picture of Mexico, which has a great history and great culture. It also is made up of decent men who want their children to have a better future. That was never mentioned on the screen."

He is grateful for the work he was able to do in movies, and said he had cordial relationships with such studio heads as Louis B. Mayer and Dore Schary.

Under Schary's leadership, Montalban did play a couple of Mexican roles: a prizefighter in love with June Allyson in *Right Cross* (1950), and *Border Incident* (1949), with George Murphy, "which was way ahead of its time, about the illegal entry and the people risking their lives to work in this country."

Despite such successes, the story of Latinos in cinema is one of incremental change.

"I talked to producers and directors about the lack of opportunities, and they said they don't do it out of meanness, that they don't know enough of Mexico," Montalban re-

membered. "We need colorful characters," they said. "A bandit is colorful. The peon sleeping against a cactus is colorful. An architect, a doctor, a bank employee -- these are not colorful." That was the answer I always got.

"So we struggled. Even today, we struggle."

Turner Classic Movies' 25-film salute is being presented during Hispanic Heritage Month, which officially begins Sept. 15. That date is independence day for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Mexico achieved independence Sept. 16, and Chile on Sept. 18.

Montalban never felt pressured to be a Latino standard-bearer, but he became one in 1969 when he and a small group of actors formed *Nosotros*, which sought better roles for Hispanics and an end to the portrayal of stereotypes.

"I felt I was insignificant but nevertheless was an ambassador for Mexico," he said. "People who met me judged me as a Mexican. And I felt I had a tremendous debt to my country."

He paid part of that debt in the late 1960s, when he had a conversation with the president of Frito-Lay and simply asked, "Why don't you make the Frito Bandito into Frito Amigo?"

He paid another part when he became a nationwide spokesperson for Chrysler -- one of the biggest Hispanic images in TV ads at that time. Remember "rich Corinthian leather"?

Today he is best remembered for his work on the Star Trek movie *The Wrath of Khan* and as the star of the TV series *Fantasy Island*. He appeared in the recently released movie *Spy Kids II*.

He declares his health "excellent," although he still experiences pain from a 1993 spinal-cord injury. He gets around by either walker or wheelchair.

His wife, Georgiana (sister to the late Loretta Young), remains "my Rock of Gibraltar. She is the most marvelous thing that's ever happened to me."

Montalban remains vigilant in the struggle for recognition that Hispanics still endure.

"My drive to improve the Latino image is not done with a clenched fist," he said, "but with an open hand of understanding and friendship. Judge us by our ability. If we don't have the ability, don't hire us. But give us the opportunity to compete for the part."

## 'Frida' Takes Center Stage a Venice Film Festival

Mexican mariachis, socialist revolutionaries and the troubled love affair of artists Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera took Venice by storm on Thursday as the world's oldest film festival opened.

Julie Taymor's "Frida," starring sultry Mexican actress Salma Hayek, staged its world premier at the beach-side Palazzo del Cinema, opening the 11-day festival to enthusiastic applause that set it up as a strong contender for the coveted Golden Lion award.

Hayek tackles what she calls the role of her lifetime as the controversial painter whose marriage to world-renowned muralist Rivera and her affair with Leon Trotsky hypnotized the politically charged art world of the 1930s and '40s.

"Frida and this film are not like another character and movie where you do it and you move on," Hayek recently said. "She's part of my life now."

Posters of Kahlo, with her trademark unibrow and hand-stitched indigenous blouses, are dotted around Venice's Lido, which is teeming with movie fans and tourists eager to get a glimpse of debut films and their stars.

"Frida" is one of 21 films in the main competition, which features Hollywood offerings such as Sam Mendes' "Road to Perdition" and festival favorites, including Takeshi Kitano's "Dolls." The winner will be announced on September 8.

Moritz de Hadeln, the new director of the event after 22 years at the helm of the Berlin Film Festival, has vowed to bring glamour back to Venice, which has more recently been a showcase for art-house films.

There will be a taste of the glitz and glamour later Thursday when the first wave of stars glide down the carpet for the official inauguration.

**TEQUILA AND CATFIGHTS**  
But earlier on Thursday, Kahlo's controversial life story took center stage, with mariachi music washing over the lagoon city of Venice.

The Miramax production, which also stars Alfred Molina as Rivera, Geoffrey Rush as Trotsky and Antonio Banderas as David Alfaro Siqueiros, starts with the tragic tram accident that scarred Kahlo for



life but also inspired her artistic career.

It portrays the tumultuous lifelong relationship that she shared with Rivera in a world where Mexican artists swilled tequila straight from the bottle and painted odes to communism in giant murals that still stand today.

"I had no idea Frida Kahlo was such an interesting personality," one viewer whispered as she left the cinema.

Hayek was only one of several actresses interested in portraying the complicated artist on the screen. Jennifer Lopez and Madonna also had hoped to make a Kahlo film.

On Friday, Tom Hanks and Paul Newman will dominate the silver screen in "Road to Perdition," while Italy's dearest diva Sofia Loren will grace the cinema hall in "Between Strangers" -- directed by her son Eduardo Ponti.

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## Cool Down Your Electric Bill

Energy saving tips from LP&L

As temperatures continue to rise this summer, so can the amount of energy you consume. In fact, LP&L recently recorded the utility's highest electric consumption in their history. The folks at LP&L encourage customers to conserve energy whenever possible and particularly during late afternoon hours. Here are some energy saving tips on how you can keep your bill as low as possible.



### Passive Ways To Save "Think, Natural"

- To keep your house cooler in the summer, install shades, awnings or screens to windows facing west to block light. Use exterior shading devices or deciduous plants to shade your home from the sun.
- Drink plenty of cool liquids and wear light, loose comfortable clothing to help the body regulate temperature when the thermostat is set higher than normal.
- Open windows to take advantage of natural ventilation when the outdoor temperature permits. Make sure refrigerated A/C is off when windows are open.



### Indoor Tips "Keep the Heat Out, the Cool In"

- Don't forget to close the fireplace damper to prevent conditioned air from escaping through the chimney.
- Caulk around windows, doors, pipes, and anywhere else air can leak in and out. Use weather stripping around windows, doors and pipes.
- Have your heating and cooling ducts tested for air leakage. Leaking ducts can effect the efficiency of your heating or cooling system by up to 20%. Make any necessary repairs.
- Insulate ceilings to R-30 standards if your attic is less than R-19. Make sure attics have adequate ventilation. You can save more if you also insulate walls, floors and duct work.
- Install storm or thermal (replacement) windows. These tightly fitting windows give extra protection with double-pane glass.
- Use curtains, shades and blinds to block the sun's rays from directly entering the home.
- Seal off electrical receptacles and switch boxes with foam gaskets or fiberglass insulation. Savings: 1-3% percent of heating/cooling costs.
- Turn off the pilot on your gas furnace during the warm season. This saves gas and the pilot flame adds to the heat the A/C has to remove from the air.



### Outdoor Tips "Keep the Heat Out, the Cool In"

- Cook outdoors whenever possible.
- Seal gaps around pipes, fans and vents that go through walls, ceilings and floors, and accesses to unheated spaces.
- When re-roofing, consider using lighter-colored shingles.



### Lights "Bright Ways to Save"

- Convert incandescent bulbs to fluorescent lamps with screw-in bases. Fluorescent lights give the same amount and quality of light as incandescent bulbs, yet use one third of the energy and last ten times longer.



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# Las Organizaciones Latinas Siguen Obrando Por Recuperarse de los Atrasos del 11 de Septiembre

Por Arlene Martinez

Comenzando en 1989, cuando el Congreso y el presidente Reagan inauguraron oficialmente el mes de la Herencia Hispana, la población nacional latina ha rebosado de orgullo cada año con una gran celebración entre el 15 de septiembre y el 15 de octubre.

Las festividades del año pasado, que incluyen las fiestas nacionales y de independencia de 10 países latinoamericanos, iban a ser las más espectaculares nunca.

Entre los muertos por los ataques hubo cientos de latinos. Hubo también otras pérdidas, menos visibles. Cientos celebraciones ya organizadas por todo el país -- muchas cuyo fin era recaudar fondos de operación para grupos de mejora latinos en el año que entraba -- se cancelaron.

La bolsa se fue a pique, la nación volvió su enfoque hacia la seguridad y se volvió amarga contra la reforma inmigratoria, la nueva era de cooperación entre los Estados Unidos y México desapareció, llevándose los planes y las esperanzas de los latinos en los Estados Unidos.

Las organizaciones hispanas fueron las más afectadas, ya que habían esperado beneficiarse tanto en finanzas como en programas del mejor clima político y social del que los latinos en los Estados Unidos habían disfrutado en años. El Instituto Congresional Hispano votó por cancelar su gala de \$500 por persona en Washington, que provee apoyo a sus programas educacionales y de liderazgo juvenil. Se esperaba que el evento atrayera a 2,000 personas.

El instituto también canceló su conferencia cumbre de dos días, en la que líderes comunitarios y políticos establecen las prioridades para los latinos en referencia a 13 asuntos que van desde la educación a la salud y el desarrollo económico. La pérdida de ingresos proyectados para el instituto fue de casi un millón de dólares.

Se han vuelto a organizar ambos eventos para este mes, con fondos prometidos de \$2.7 millones hasta hoy, según la directora ejecutiva del instituto, Ingrid Durán.

"Estoy en una constante busca de dólares", dice Durán. "Estamos viendo a fundaciones como las fuentes de recaudación de fondos y queremos ampliar nuestros programas para llegar más allá de Washington, D.C."

Todos los grupos que contactó Hispanic Link menos uno confirmaron pérdidas económicas después del 11 de septiembre. Ahora que resulta más difícil recaudar fondos, sus líderes dicen que están dedicando tiempo a la recaudación, en detrimento del desarrollo crítico de sus programas.

Entre los grupos que reportaron cancelaciones, haber pospuesto sus eventos, o haber sufrido caídas en participación en sus actividades están MANA -- una organización nacional de latinas, el Foro Nacional Puertorriqueño, la Asociación de Medios Noticiosos Chicanos de California y el Instituto de Liderazgo Hispano de los Estados Unidos en Chicago.

El Foro Nacional Puertorriqueño carece de fondos para atender a clientes espontáneos y ha tenido que negar ayuda a algunos obreros de limpieza, vendedores de comida y empresarios pequeños afectados por la tragedia, dice Ursula Embola, coordinadora principal para el fomento de capacidad. Sin embargo, añade, la organización recibió recientemente más de \$8 millones para trabajar con temas de la educación adulta y colocación en empleos. El evento Si Se Puede del foro, un almuerzo donde se otorgan premios y se recaudan fondos, cancelado el año pasado, se llevará a cabo este año el 10 de octubre.

Una organización más pequeña

con base en Los Angeles, CCNMA por sus siglas en inglés, cuyo fin es aumentar el número de hispanos profesionales en los medios de comunicación mediante becas y programas de colocación, perdió la mitad de su personal de cuatro personas, dice director ejecutivo Julio Morán. Uno de sus auspiciadores claves recortó su apoyo y la feria anual de trabajos de la organización recaudó sólo \$60,000, a comparación con los \$80,000 recaudados el año anterior. Morán dice que ha intentado buscar apoyo de otras fundaciones, sin éxito hasta ahora. Morán proyecta que se verá cómo se están recuperando las empresas mediáticas en la feria de trabajos de CCNMA el próximo mes.

La organización con base en Chicago, USHLI por sus siglas en inglés, es una de las pocas que pudo llevar a cabo su conferencia anual dos semanas después de los ataques. El presidente de la organización, Juan Andrade, dice que si bien el evento tuvo menos participantes, USHLI tuvo el mejor año en términos económicos de sus 20 años de existencia, contando con más de 25,000 participantes en sus programas.

"Al recapitar, no puedo atribuir el crecimiento a nada más que los eventos del 11 de septiembre", dice Andrade, añadiendo que la tragedia pareció renovar el compromiso de los participantes.

El 11 de septiembre hizo poco por cambiar el alcance de la agenda de la Fundación Nacional Cubana Americana, una organización con base en Miami que apoya una Cuba libre y democrática, según su vocera Mariela Ferretti. No obstante, añade, "El sentido de mayor alerta y conciencia enfocó más a Cuba" y su puesto como uno de los siete países que los Estados Unidos considera tienen conexiones terroristas a nivel mundial.

Dos de las organizaciones nacionales de derechos civiles -- el Consejo Nacional de La Raza en Washington, D.C. y el Fondo Mexicano Americano de Defensa Legal y Educación, con sede en Los Angeles -- se han visto obligados a concentrar mayores esfuerzos en la protección de los derechos civiles de individuos, y en particular inmigrantes, después de acciones tomadas por la administración Bush y el Departamento de Justicia estadounidense. Los grupos están observando el nuevo Departamento de Seguridad del Territorio Nacional y las propuestas restrictivas que surten efecto sobre toda la comunidad inmigrante, en su mayoría latina.

Consejo regional, Marisa Demeo del Fondo Mexicano Americano dice, sin embargo que "tenemos algunas indicaciones de que quizás lo peor haya pasado ya".

Presidente de La Raza, Raúl Yzaguirre piensa que el año entrante será hasta más difícil económicamente para su organización.

"Me ha obligado a pasar mucho tiempo en la recaudación de fondos, en vez de dedicar mi tiempo a proyectos innovadores, como por ejemplo la organización efectiva de participantes".

Yzaguirre expresa optimismo por el resultado de las elecciones entre términos de noviembre, que considera darán una mayor voz política a la comunidad latina. Habrá hasta 6 latinos más uniéndose a los 19 representantes actuales con voto en la Cámara de Representantes estadounidense, proyecta Yzaguirre, y se elegirá a por lo menos un gobernador hispano. Marisela Veiga contribuyó con el reportaje de este artículo.

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## Miguel Medrano

Rosary services for Miguel "M&M" Medrano, 49, of Lubbock will be 7 p.m. today at W.W. Rix Chapel.

Funeral services will be at 10 a.m. Friday at St. Joseph's Catholic Church with the Rev. Alfonso San Juan officiating.

Burial will be at City of Lubbock Cemetery under the direction of Rix Funeral Directors of Lubbock.

He died Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2002.

He was born May 8, 1953, in Lubbock. He graduated from Lubbock High School in 1972 and attended Texas Tech from 1973 until 1976. He worked as a disc jockey at several radio stations such as KLFB, 103.5 Jamz, both in Lubbock, and Que Onda in Odessa. He also was a self-employed master of ceremonies and disc jockey for weddings and quinceañeras. He also offered his services in singing mananitas to mothers at Mother's Day. He also worked for Billy Auto Sales for 10 years before coming the manager of Westcars.

Survivors include three sisters, Ester Cervantes, Lydia Sanchez and Melissa Medrano, all of Lubbock.

## Mexican Man Dies of West Nile Virus

A 72-year-old Mexican man has died of West Nile virus after visiting the United States, officials said Wednesday. No other cases have been reported in Mexico.

Santos Espinoza died Aug. 20 after returning from a three-week trip to Houston, health officials in the Mexican state of Coahuila said. Lab tests conducted after he died revealed the virus.

So far this year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta said 480 human cases of West Nile have been reported in the United States' worst outbreak since the virus first was detected there in 1999.

The virus has been reported from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, but it has done most of its damage this year in the South.

Officials in the northern Mexican city of Saltillo, where Espinoza lived, were spraying 17 neighborhoods Wednesday to reduce the mosquito population. They have no evidence that West Nile has spread there, but took the step as a precaution.

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## From Page One

The institute also called off its two-day summit, where community and political leaders set Latino priorities on 13 issues, ranging from education to health and economic development. CHCI's loss of projected revenue totaled nearly \$1 million.

Both events are back on track this month, with \$2.7 million pledged to date, according to executive director Ingrid Durán.

"I'm constantly dialing for dollars," Durán says. "We're looking at foundations as sources of fund-raising and hoping to expand our programs beyond D.C."

All but one of eight groups contacted by Hispanic Link confirmed post-Sept. 11 financial losses. With money harder to find now, many of

their leaders say the increased time they devote to fund-raising is detracting from critical program development.

MANA -- A National Latino Organization, the National Puerto Rican Forum, the California Chicano News Media Association and the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute in Chicago are among groups that reported canceling or postponing events or suffering declines in participation in their activities.

New York-based NPRF lacks funding to serve walk-in clients and has had to turn away some janitors, food sales and small-business owners affected by the tragedy, says Ursula Embola, senior coordinator for capacity building. But the organization recently was awarded more than \$8 million to work on adult education and employment placement. Its *Si Se Puede* awards

luncheon and fund raiser, canceled last year, are scheduled for Oct. 10.

CCNMA of Los Angeles, a smaller organization that works to get more Hispanics into the media through scholarships and placement programs, lost half of its four-member staff, says executive director Julio Morán. A key funder cut back on its support and its annual October job fair brought in \$60,000, down from the \$80,000 raised the year before. Morán says he has tried, unsuccessfully so far, to tap additional foundations for support. How media companies are recovering will be tested at next month's CCNMA job fair, he says.

Chicago-based USHLI is one of the few organizations that went forward with its annual conference two weeks after the attacks. Juan Andrade, its president, says that while attendance was down for the event,

the USHLI had its most successful year financially in its 20-year history, with more than 25,000 participants in its programs.

"Looking back, I can't attribute the growth to anything other than the events of Sept. 11," Andrade says, adding that the tragedy seemed to renew people's commitment.

Sept. 11 did little to change the scope of the agenda of the Cuban American National Foundation, a Miami-based organization that supports a free and democratic Cuba, according to CANF spokesperson Mariela Ferretti. But, she adds, "The heightened alert and sense of awareness put a greater focus on Cuba" and its placement as one of seven countries the United States lists worldwide as having terrorist ties.

# NOTICES

AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER UN PERMISO DE CALIDAD DE AIRE PERMISO NUM. 51808L001

**SOLICITUD. Allen Butler Construction, Inc., #24 South Lakeshore Drive, Ransom Canyon, Texas, 79366,** se ha registrado con la Comisión de Texas en Environmental Quality (TCEQ) para autorizar de Calidad de Aire Núm. 51808L001, el cual autorizará la construcción de una Concrete Batch Plant No. 2 en 1.6 miles sur de US 1585 en MLK Boulevard en Lubbock, Condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La instalación existente va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: piedra, cemento, polvo de camino, y ceniza voladora.

Esta solicitud fue sometida al TCEQ el July 3, 2002. La solicitud está disponible para revisarse y copiarse en la Oficina Central del Comisión de Texas en Environmental Quality (TCEQ), en la Oficina Regional del Comisión de Texas en Environmental Quality (TCEQ), y en Lubbock, County Courthouse, 904 Broadway Street en Lubbock, Tejas en Condado de Lubbock. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la instalación, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del Comisión de Texas en Environmental Quality (TCEQ) en Lubbock.

El director ejecutivo del (TCEQ) ha determinado que la solicitud se halla administrativamente completa y conducirá un análisis técnico de la solicitud.

**COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA. Usted puede someter comentarios públicos, solicitar una junta pública, o solicitar una audiencia de aviso y comentarios sobre esta solicitud a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.** El TCEQ considerará todos los comentarios públicos en el desarrollo de una decisión final sobre esta solicitud. El plazo límite para presentar comentarios públicos es 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso en el periódico. Después del plazo límite para los comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales o de otro modo significativos.

El propósito de una junta pública es para proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios, o para preguntas sobre la solicitud. Una junta pública sobre la solicitud se llevará a cabo si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud o si la solicita un legislador local. Una junta pública no es considerada una audiencia en controversia.

Si sólo se reciben comentarios sobre esta solicitud, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con aviso de la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, será enviada por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios o solicitado que se les incluyera en la lista de correo para esta solicitud.

Si la petición para una audiencia en controversia es sometida a tiempo, el director ejecutivo completará el análisis técnico y emitirá una decisión preliminar sobre la solicitud; el Aviso de la Solicitud y la Decisión Preliminar serán entonces publicados y enviados por correo a todos los que estén en la lista de correo de esta solicitud. El aviso tendrá la fecha final para someter comentarios públicos.

Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos subsiguientes a cualquier junta pública, o audiencia de aviso y comentarios, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y material, o significativos. Si se reciben comentarios, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la acción del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, serán entonces enviadas por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios públicos o que estén en la lista de correo sobre esta solicitud.

**OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA EN CONTROVERSIAS.** Una audiencia en controversia es un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal en el caso de que una petición por escrito para una audiencia en controversia no sea sometida dentro de 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso, el director ejecutivo podrá aprobar la solicitud si no se reciben peticiones para una audiencia en controversia dentro de este periódico de 30 días, no habrá mas oportunidad para peticiones a audiencia en controversia. Una audiencia en controversia sólo se otorgará basada en asuntos en controversia que sean relevantes y materiales a la decisión de los Comisionados sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo concederá una audiencia en controversia en esos asuntos que fueron presentados durante el periodo de los comentarios públicos y que no se retiraron.

Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación tiene derecho a peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Para solicitar una audiencia en controversia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número de permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) una descripción específica de cómo le perjudicaría la solicitud y las emisiones atmosféricas de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; (5) la localización y distancia de su propiedad en relación a la instalación; y (6) una descripción de cómo usted usa la propiedad que pudiera ser afectada por la instalación. Si la petición es hecha por un grupo o asociaciones, el o la miembro o miembros que tienen derecho a pedir una audiencia en controversia y los intereses que el grupo o asociación quieran proteger deberán también ser identificados. Usted también podrá someter sus propuestas de ajustes a la solicitud o permiso que puedan satisfacer sus preocupaciones. Peticiones para una audiencia en controversia en controversia deberán someterse por escrito dentro de 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, en la dirección a continuación.

Si una petición par a una audiencia en controversia se recibe a tiempo, aviso adicional será dado. Después de que se cierran todos los periodos aplicables de comentarios y peticiones, el director ejecutivo mandará la solicitud y todas las peticiones de audiencia en controversia a los Comisionados del (TCEQ) para su consideración en una junta de Comisionados en su itinerario. Si se concede una audiencia en controversia, el objeto de la audiencia en controversia será limitado a los asuntos de hecho en disputa relevantes y materiales a la calidad del aire, que hayan surgido durante el periodo de comentarios. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de tráfico, y zonas municipales están fuera de lo que la Comisión tiene la jurisdicción de considerar en este proceso.

**LISTA DE CORREO** Usted puede solicitar que se le ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional de esta solicitud solicitando a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.

**INFORMACION** Comentarios públicos por escrito, peticiones para una junta pública o peticiones para una audiencia en controversia deberán someterse a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Tejas 78711-3087. Para más información sobre esta solicitud o el proceso de permisos, por favor llame a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Información general sobre el TCEQ se puede encontrar en el [www.tnrc.state.tx.us](http://www.tnrc.state.tx.us).

Más información también puede obtenerse de Allen Butler Construction, Inc. en la dirección escrita anteriormente o llamando al señor Jack Benton, en el (806) 783-9944.