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# El Editor

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## Protests and Speeches Mark Start of Iraq War's Sixth Year

By Abel Cruz

While most people went about their daily business on Wednesday, close to 4,000 families of military men and women who are no longer with them observed the begin-

ning of the sixth year of the Iraq War, probably wondering why their son or daughter had to die and most of all when it will all end?

As the country enters the sixth year of what some have called the never-ending war, Iraq is still home to over 160,000 American troops. On March 19, 2003, under President Bush's order, American armed forces entered Iraq and remain there after 5 long years. Casualty numbers show that there have been 3,991 combat-related American deaths as of March 20, 2008; 145 self-inflicted wound deaths, hundreds of thousands of Iraq

citizen deaths, and by some estimates close to 3 trillion dollars spent, with that total sure to rise before an official end to the war can be declared.

The day was marked by the traditional "anniversary stories" on news channels with politicians giving their rehearsed speeches, which they have had time to refine during the past 5 years. According to national media reports Pentagon estimates put the cost at \$9.5 billion dollars per month. But economists say that it is closer to \$25 billion and they point out the fact that the war is being financed with borrowed money and the interest on the money has to be repaid also. They also point to the hidden costs of the war, such as medical care for veterans, lost wages by National Guard men and women who would normally be at their jobs, among other things.

Administration critics also point out the fact that if that money had been used on domestic programs a lot more could have been accomplished in the areas of education with some reports saying, for example, that every public school in the country could have been rebuilt with the amount spent on the war so far.

President Bush marked the occasion with a speech at the Pentagon in Washington, DC. In the speech he pointed to the success of the surge as proof that his policy is working. But Bush's speech sounded old and rehearsed as he once again pointed to the downfall of Saddam Hussein and Iraqis voting in an election as successes of the war, two events which are more than 3 years old and which he has mentioned several times before.

Notably absent from his speech was the original goal of the surge and his refusal to acknowledge that the specific goal was not met in the last year since the surge began.

While it is true that the additional 30,000 American troops sent last year has helped to calm the situation, that was not the primary goal. The surge was supposed to buy time and bring stability to the region so that the Iraqi government could reach compromises on several pieces of legislation, most importantly how to distribute the country's oil wealth.

That has not happened. He also criticized those who would exaggerate the cost of the war, acknowledging that it had cost more than anticipated. In a recent book, "The Trillion Dollar War" by Nobel Prize winning economist Joseph E. Stiglitz and Harvard University finance expert Linda Bilmes, the authors have estimated the cost at \$3 trillion dollars when costs for veteran's long term care and disability benefits are thrown in the mix.

Also, on Wednesday, opinion polls continued to show American's disapproval of Bush's handling of the war with only 31% of respondents saying they approved of Mr. Bush's handling of the war in a CNN/Opinion Research poll.

But polls and public opinion does not seem to matter to this administration which is in its last year in office.

In an interview on ABC's Good Morning America program, ABC news correspondent Maria Raskatz asked Vice President Dick Cheney what he thought about the fact that "Two thirds of Americans say it's not worth fighting," Cheney's response; "So?"

Raskatz continued: "So? You don't care what the American people think?"

Cheney's response: "No, I think you cannot be blown off course by the fluctuations in the public opinion polls".

## Race Issue Continues to Haunt Obama

It is said that a person is known by the friends that he or she keeps. And if you happen to be running for President of the United States you can be sure that your associations will be scrutinized and examined for anything your opponents can use against you.

In the case of Democratic Presidential Candidate Barack Obama, his pastor, friend, mentor and advisor has said some things in the past which are being replayed in the media and which could prove to be what his opponents have been hoping for to derail his campaign.

On Tuesday, after giving in to pressure from a multitude of sources, media and commentators, Obama took to the airwaves and gave a speech in Philadelphia to try and stem the damage to his campaign and to try and raise the consciousness of the American electorate about racial issues.

At the center of the controversy is Reverend Jeremiah Wright who until last week led the congregation of the Trinity United Church of Christ in Chicago, Obama's hometown church. Wright retired last week.

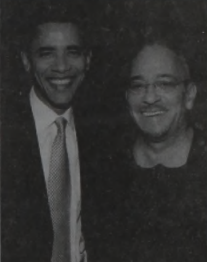
In a TV clip which has run on almost every major television station, YouTube, and other on line outlets, Wright is seen giving a sermon in 2003 condemning America for its treatment of blacks and uses strong language such as God "damn" America instead of "God Bless America." Such inflammatory rhetoric has angered black and white voters alike and has caused some to rethink their support of Obama.

As recently as last December, Wright spoke in favor of Obama's candidacy for President and is quoted from his sermon as saying that "Barack knows what it means to be a black man to be living in a country and a culture that is controlled by rich white people. Hillary can never know that. Hillary ain't never been called a (N word)".

In the speech Obama once again denounced the comments made by Wright and tried to describe what it is like for both blacks and whites as a person born to a black father from Kenya and a white mother from Kansas. But he fell short of denouncing Wright himself and said that he could no more "disown" Wright than he could his "own mother who is white". He also revealed that his white grandmother had used racially offensive language about blacks in the past; but that he understood where she was coming from.

Obama detailed how he had known Wright for over 20 years and admitted that he had heard him say some controversial things in the past, although he previously emphasized publicly that he had never heard Wright make the statements replaying in TV news reports.

Obama also spoke candidly about race and acknowledged that racial anger is felt at times by all ethnic groups including whites, and that racial issues and differences are at the center of divisive attitudes in this country. Will the speech have the desired effect of putting the controversy over Reverend Wright to rest? As local resident De Alvarado told El Editor, "I don't think so, all he did was 'condemn the sin but not the sinner'".



Protesters gathered in front of the Texas State Capitol in Austin, Texas, on Wednesday, March 19, 2008, to mark the sixth anniversary of the start of the Iraq War. Signs read "9/11 Truth" and "No War in Iraq".

## News Briefs

### Salinas to Remain in District 2 Race; Had Told Hispanic Leaders He would Drop Out

Over the past weekend, El Editor learned that City Council District 2 candidate Gilbert Salinas would withdraw from the District 2 council seat race. It was expected that Salinas would make a formal announcement on Monday of this past week and also endorse another candidate, Armando Gonzalez, in the race against incumbent Floyd Price.

By Monday, Salinas had changed his mind and decided not to drop out after all. Two separate sources confirmed to El Editor that last Friday Salinas met with individuals who he considered "Hispanic leaders" in the community. At that meeting Salinas called for "unity" within the Hispanic community and told the group that he would withdraw from the race. He also informed them that he was concerned about his father who lives in Corpus Christi and was contemplating a move there to care for him.

But by Tuesday, local media was reporting that Salinas was in the race to stay. In the report, Salinas confirmed that he had considered "stepping aside" due to his father's health. But our sources tell us that at the Friday morning meeting, Salinas went beyond just considering dropping out.

They tell El Editor that Salinas actually made the decision to drop out and not just speculated about it. They also tell us that they think Salinas was encouraged and pressured into staying in the race by District 1 City Councilwoman Linda DeLeon; although that information could not be confirmed.

Since Tuesday was the last day a candidate could withdraw and make sure his name would not be on the ballot, Salinas's reversal will ensure his name remains on the May 10 election ballot.

But this story is far from over and will in all probability become more of an issue in the campaign.

This is the kind of story where individuals involved are reluctant to comment publicly for whatever reason, but in the neighborhoods, in the trenches so to speak, other details behind the reported story usually come out and in some political battles, that's where elections are really fought and won.

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### City Issues Syphilis Health Alert

According to a press release issued by the city, Lubbock is experiencing an increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases at an alarming rate.

Since March 1, the city says that "two primary and five secondary cases of syphilis have been reported to the Health Department." Eighteen other cases have been identified and treated by the health department.

Disease intervention specialist for the City of Lubbock Ricky Vaughn says that "if you have had any type of sex with anyone in the Lubbock area who has syphilis status you do not know, you may have been exposed".

Vaughn also says that "syphilis is a dangerous but curable disease. If you think you've been exposed, you need to get tested. Syphilis, if not treated, can be fatal."

Symptoms of syphilis include, but are not limited to: chancres (painless sores or ulcers in mouth or genitalia), a rash (bumps) on palms or bottoms of feet, body rash (dry or moist), patches of rashes in mouth, hair loss, or joint aches in public or general areas. Although symptoms disappear spontaneously without treatment, the person is still infected and the disease may spread to other parts of the body. Treatment for syphilis is unlike any other sexually transmitted disease and requires specific injectable medications.

Lubbock residents are encouraged to contact the Lubbock Health Department if they think they have been exposed and want to take advantage of health services. The department is located at 1902 Texas Ave and their phone number is 795-7933.

All testing and treatment procedures are treated confidentially.

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### City to Registered Sex Offenders; "Not in this Neighborhood"

At next week's city council meeting, the council is expected to consider an ordinance which would restrict the area a registered sex offender can live in within the Lubbock city limits.

The ordinance, which was drafted after local residents brought the issue to the attention of city staff would make it "unlawful for a person required to register on the database (the database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety, DPS) to establish a permanent or temporary residence within one thousand (1,000) feet of any premises."

"Premises" is defined in the ordinance as "public parks or public recreational facilities open to minors, private or public schools (including in-home schools, trade or business schools, colleges, and universities), boy's and girl's clubs chartered by a state or national organization, and day care centers".

(continued page 2)

## Lubbock Ballet Aztlan and Iles Elementary Win Top Honors in Viva Aztlan Festival



Lubbock's host of the Ball Folklorico Aztlan and Viva Aztlan Festival came up winners for the 4th year in a row in this past weekend's Viva Aztlan Festival. The Ballet directed by Zenaida Aguero and assistant Jaime Dominguez de la garza won the Best overall trophy in the adult Division B and best overall in the children's division B.

Another ballet from Lubbock, the Ballet Folklorico Iles Elementary, won best overall in Division C. This was their first year to compete. It was directed solely by Jaime Dominguez de la Cruz.

The Best of Festival awards was won this year by the Edinburg Parks and Recreation Ballet Folklorico. They will be invited next year to perform in the Folklorico showcase.

## El Editor Now Celebrating 31 years

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# Editorial Make Nice Affair?

The protagonists and antagonists have all made their intentions known and all characters have signed on the dotted line; the city's political stage is all set.

What is not known yet is who will be seen as the main protagonists and who will be labeled the antagonists; or the villains? And in the end, will a hero emerge and ride into town to save the day while the vanquished ride off into the sunset?

In a few short weeks, Lubbock voters will begin going to their respective voting locations to choose a Mayor, and three city council members. It would be fair to surmise that at this early stage most of the curiosity surrounds the question about just what kind of race we will see from the two major players in the Mayor's race; Mayor David Miller and his primary challenger Tom Martin; as we get closer to Election Day.

Will the race be a make nice affair like we recently read somewhere? Can two men going at it a second time play politics better when their political fortunes and reputations are at stake? Or will at any given time the niceness go by the wayside and will we see a battle royal for city hall worth of pay per view hype?

I guess we'll just have to wait until the first volley is lobbed, and who loses, it will find out.

But we hope that in an attempt by both candidates to run a "nice" campaign the important issues don't get lost in the niceness.

Besides, since when did campaigning and politicking become "make nice affairs"? Politics has always had a reputation for being a tough game and we expect that the race for Mayor will be no different.

In the end, Lubbock residents will have to ask themselves the important questions like "are we better off today than we were two years ago" in the case of the mayor's race. Or perhaps, "What kind of meaningful legislation, ordinances, and resolutions, rate increases, policy changes, etc. have the incumbents passed and how has that impacted my life?"

Those are just two of the questions that come to mind; and we are sure there are others like: "Now tell me again; were those red light cameras really installed for safety related reasons?"

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## El Editor

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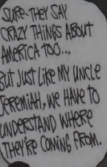
## READ EL EDITOR ON THE INTERNET WWW.ELDITOR.COM

**Ordinance (Continued from page 1)**  
What the ordinance essentially would do is make it a "misdeemeanor" for a person who establishes a permanent residence in the defined "premises" and "shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) each day a violation is committed or continues shall constitute and be punishable as a separate offense."

The ordinance also outlines the offense as an "offense involving a minor" under any provision of the Texas Penal Code, as amended, requiring the person to register on the (DPS) database.

But the new ordinance, if passed, will also allow for exceptions to the law. The following "Affirmative defenses" are outlined in the ordinance: (1) The person required to register on the database established the permanent or temporary residence prior to the date of adoption of this article and has complied with the program. (2) The person required to register on the database is a minor. (3) The premises were dedicated, constructed, or opened after the person established the permanent or temporary residence and has complied with the program and (4) The person was erroneously listed on the database or the information necessary to establish an essential element of the offense under this article is erroneous.

Currently, there are 276 registered sex offenders in Lubbock, including 244 convicted of sexual offenses involving a minor. The full council is expected to consider the first reading of the ordinance at next week's council meeting.  
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## Op-Ed Commentary Letter to Secretary of Homeland Security Michael Chertoff

By Elliot Shapleigh

As a first-generation El Pasoan, I ask you to stop building border walls, which are now called "murs de odio," (walls of hate) on our southern border. For our country to prosper, we must lead in the safe and secure movement of people and products in a post-9/11 world. To achieve success, our borders need adequate staffing, state-of-the-art technology, modern infrastructure and effective enforcement. Your proposed border wall policy will hurt American interests all across the Americas for a whole generation. Thus, do not harm and let a new President and a new Congress provide comprehensive legislation. History has shown that anti-immigration sentiment almost always follows a threat to national security. In the 1850s, the Know Nothing movement gained momentum in response to Protestants' fears of the new wave of Irish and German Catholics. The Know Nothings sought to not only severely restrict immigration from Catholic countries, but also prohibit non-Protestants from holding political office or teaching public school. Soon after the beginning of World War II, Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which resulted in the forcible internment of 120,000 Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans in ten camps around the country. During the Iranian hostage crisis of 1980-81, President Carter ordered all Iranian students in the United States to be expelled, and as a result of the lawfulness of their presence in the country. In January 1991, the Attorney General mandated the photographing and fingerprinting of virtually all non-immigrants leaving the United States. In addition to hindering cultural ties, building a wall impedes the main objectives of international trade agreements, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)—to promote economic growth, increase exports by eliminating barriers to trade and investment, and create jobs that support expanded trade and investment. Office of Trade and Industry Information (OTII), estimated 75 percent of Texas' total private-sector employment. Further, according to data released in 2001, 22 percent of all manufacturing workers in Texas depend on exports for their jobs.

NAPTA's entry into GATT and NAFTA in 1986 and 1993 respectively, Mexico has become the United States' number one trade partner. In 2005, Mexico was Texas' largest market. Last year alone, Mexico received exports of \$50.1 billion (39 percent of Texas' total merchandise export). In sum, while achieving adequate security is a central issue along the border, security policies should not include highly fortified barriers that impede economically growing the U.S. Mexico Border or the legitimate flow of commerce and people in and out of Mexico. On October 30, 2001, only 1 day after the devastation of 9/11, I wrote George Bush to share support and ideas. In that letter, we outlined real solutions from real Americans—one stop inspection stations, 24/7 use of existing border infrastructure, better trained staff and most of all, pre-clearance stations for the identification of mass goods and secure travelers—all proven strategies to speed the movement of secure people and products faster, safer and smarter in a post-9/11 world should be a top U.S. priority. Instead we have cabinet level who live and say "grow up" when we lead, work and raise families on the Border strive daily to make real solutions a reality. In ten months, America will have a new President and a new Congress. Let us stop ill-conceived walls founded in current notions of racism until new leadership moves in to be the beacon of hope to the world once again. Let us make the case for faster, safer ports to move people and products in a 21st Century world. And most of all, let us work together, strengthened by the proud legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy to reach out to our neighbors, family and friends in all the Americas to build lasting bridges of friendship, safety and respect—not walls of hatred and division.

Very truly yours,  
Ellet Shapleigh  
Mr. Shapleigh is a Texas State Senator representing part of the El Paso, Texas region and can be reached through [anthony.martinez@senate.state.tx.us](mailto:anthony.martinez@senate.state.tx.us)

## "Freedom of Expression" An Open Forum Where Readers Express their Views and Opin-

New Era for Lubbock County Democrats

As the current President 128 Chair, I would like to weigh in on the events during the recent Presidential Caucuses in Lubbock County. To my knowledge, none of the other precinct chairs were given any training prior to the March 4 caucus. I was fortunate to have my next door neighbor, Attorney Emilio Abeyta offer his very competent assistance to me for the caucus.

The day of the caucus, we met at 1:30 pm. To check out the room, seats and location we were assigned to work. We were given a packet with step by step instructions to prepare for the evening voters. We commenced preparations, we did run a problem, there were no enough sign in sheets. We attempted to contact the Democratic Headquarters, but to no avail, no one ever answered our calls. We then called the Hillary Clinton headquarters and received instructions on how to create our own sign in sheets. We checked in 47 people during the caucus. We nominated Abeyta, all votes were passed two resolutions. The voters of Precinct 128 were treated professionally and competently during the election can only imagine what it was like in the precincts where there were no precinct chairs during the caucus.

The elections are over, and Pamela Brink has been elected the new Lubbock County Democratic Chair. With 25 years of knowledge, party building, fundraising and organizing skills we should not see this type of confusion in future elections when we have precinct chairs for every precinct. This is the beginning of a new era for the Democratic Party in Lubbock County.

Many thanks go to Emilio Abeyta for his expertise in coordinating a perfectly run caucus meeting. I would suggest to the newly elected Democratic Party officials, to embrace and encourage local Democratic attorneys to offer their experience to train precinct workers and coordinate future caucuses.

**Margie Ceja, Lubbock**  
**The IRS Needs Your Help**  
Starting in May, economic stimulus payments will be issued by the IRS based on 2007 tax returns. Parents also get \$300 for each eligible child. People must file a 2007 tax return. That is it! But here's where the IRS needs help. Millions of people are eligible but may not know it. There are certain retirees, disabled, and low wage workers who normally don't file a tax return. This year, they must file to receive the payments. People can help not just the IRS but perhaps themselves, friends or family. Help us spread the word. People who have at least \$3,000 from wages or certain benefits from Social Security, Railroad Retirement and Veterans Affairs may be eligible.  
They need to file a return and do the rest. Please, visit [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov).  
Irma M. Trevino, Spanish Spokeswoman, IRS Media Relations  
(Translated from the above English version/Traducción de la versión en Inglés)  
El IRS Necesita Su Ayuda.  
Empiezan en mayo, pagos de estímulo económico de hasta \$600 para individuos (\$1,200 para parejas casadas) serán emitidos por el IRS basados en las declaraciones de impuestos de 2007. Los padres de familia también reciben \$300 por cada niño elegible.  
Las personas deben presentar una declaración de impuestos de 2007. Eso es todo. Pero es aquí que el IRS necesita ayuda. Millones de personas son elegibles pero no lo saben. Hay ciertos jubilados, veteranos discapacitados y trabajadores de bajos ingresos que normalmente no presentan una declaración de impuestos. Este año, ellos deben declarar para recibir el pago.  
Ellos necesitan presentar un formulario de impuestos este año a la vez a sí mismos, sus amigos o familiares. Ayúdenlos a correr la voz. Las personas que tienen al menos \$3,000 de ingresos del trabajo o ciertos beneficios del Seguro Social, Jubilación Ferroviaria y Asuntos de Veteranos pueden ser elegibles.  
Irma M. Trevino, Spañish Spokeswoman, IRS Media Relations  
**Freedom of Expression"** is a weekly feature of El Editor and replaces our "Letters to the Editor" section. We invite readers to submit their letters, commentaries and opinions for publication. All submissions will be subject to our editorial policies and practices; and may be edited due to space limitations. *Identifications and opinions are strictly those of the writer. Submissions may be sent via [elditor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:elditor@sbcglobal.net)*

**In Appreciation  
Maria Richardson**  
July 27, 1927 – March 13, 2008  
In life, there are many people who impact not only our lives but our legacy and most of all in a significant way. This past week, we sadly saw the

passing of a person. She was known to all of us as Maria "Mary" Richardson and she was a pillar of our city and Lubbock's Hispanic community will be felt for many years to come. Lubbock's history has already recorded that Mrs. Richardson was a pioneer in the education of our youth as a plaintiff in the lawsuit filed against that Lubbock Independent School District, which partially resulted in the construction of Cavazos Junior High School in the Arnett Benson neighborhood. Mrs. Richardson will be seen in the young who attend Cavazos Jr. High School and benefit from her desire to educate our youth.



Olga Trevino, a co-plaintiff in the Cavazos lawsuit said "Mrs. Richardson was a lady that put education of our kids before everything."  
Her life's meaning will also be seen in the grateful faces of the people who are helped everyday by Catholic Family Services, an organization which she co-founded. Mrs. Richardson, who can best be described as an unassuming country hero, was also involved in politics and civic organizations like the Jackson and Sanders Neighborhood Associations.

She was also proud of the fact that she was one of the first Hispanics to attend Lubbock High School in 1940's. Mrs. Richardson also retired after a 20 year career with Sears which began in 1967. She passed from this life on Tuesday, March 13, 2008 in Lubbock. Services were held on Tuesday March 18, 2008 at St. Joseph's Catholic Church and officiated by Father Mercado and Deacon Benny Brito.  
Maria are: Diana Richardson-Chapa and husband Francisco R. Chapa. Kathryn Jean Richardson, Cecilia Richardson, Francesca Richardson, Jessica Richardson-Betello and husband Alfonso Botello, Thomas Joseph Richardson, and Jose Daniel Munoz Jr., her grandchildren. Christina Chapan-Ramos and husband Ricardo Ramos, Joe Manuel Richardson, Francisco R. Chapa III and wife Debra, Gina Elizabeth Richardson, Francisco R. Chapa III, and brother Ray Chapan. El Editor's Publisher and staff extend our deepest condolences.

## El Editor now Celebrating 5 Years

# Many Immigrants Struggling As Construction Jobs Vanish

Ramon De La Rosa couldn't be more of an optimist. He sprinkles "thanks to God" into every conversation and, during a short interview, broke into a boxer's pose three times to illustrate his never-say-die attitude.

But these days, his optimism - indeed, the spirit of thousands of Hispanic construction workers - is being put to the test.

De La Rosa's painting and drywall business is just surviving at the moment, he says, operating at perhaps 20 percent of its capacity. Where he had 15 workers a couple of years ago, today it's just himself, his wife and three employees.

Three of his former crew left to look for work in North Carolina. Two went to Texas. At least a couple returned to their native Mexico, he says.

Still, De La Rosa counts himself lucky for having any work at all. Growing up in Mexico, his mother occasionally had nothing to feed him and his three sisters other than sugar water, he says.

"I was surviving on less in Mexico," said the 44-year-old from Fort Meade, who immigrated to Florida 10 years ago.

Construction workers of all ethnicities are hurting during the housing slump, but Hispanic workers appear to

be suffering more than most. In recent years, Hispanic immigrants flooded into the construction industry to capitalize on the housing boom. Some, like De La Rosa, are U.S. citizens, speak at least a little English, and thus might find work in other industries. But those here illegally have fewer work prospects.

Citizenship hardly mattered in the good times, immigrant laborers and advocates interviewed said. Contractors needed so many workers they sometimes overlooked an immigrants' legal status or didn't verify immigration documents.

If a worker didn't speak English, it wasn't a big deal, either. If an employer was looking to hire seven or eight laborers and even one could speak English, he could translate for everyone else, said Carmen Brown, who manages an Able Body Labor day labor business in Gibsonville. Today, instead of hiring seven or eight people at a time, contractors are coming for just two or three. If none of them speak English, they all lose out, Brown said.

"There Used To Be Enough Work" In the past, immigrants in Wimauma could fall back on the area's chief business, agriculture. But finding new work in that industry has become problematic. The tomato season was relatively poor this year, and many tomato and strawberry

fields and orange groves were plowed over in recent years to make way for housing subdivisions.

For the forgotten immigrants who lay the Tampa Bay area's shingles, install its drywall or stack its cinder blocks, housing's rebound can't come soon enough.

"I have never asked my congregation, 'Do you have work?', because there used to be enough work in Wimauma," said the Rev. Demetrio Lorden, a Catholic priest who leads the primarily Hispanic congregation at Our Lady of Guadalupe parish in Wimauma. "Now, one of the first things I ask is, 'Do you have work?'"

How many immigrant construction workers live or work in the Bay area is impossible to know, because many of them are undocumented - or "live in the shadows" in the words of the Rev. Bill Cruz Sr., who operates the Good Samaritan Mission in Wimauma.

According to estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, at least 28 percent of workers in construction and mining in 2006 were foreign born. The report doesn't estimate how many were undocumented. A March 2007 report from the Pew Hispanic Center estimates that 29.9 percent of all recently arrived foreign-born Hispanics worked in construction in 2006.

# U.S. Nobel Economist Calls Financial Crisis Worst Since Depression

The current financial crisis is the worst the world has seen since the Great Depression of the 1930s and the U.S. Federal Reserve move to cut interest rates will not make much difference, the Nobel Prize winning economist Joseph Stiglitz said on Wednesday.

"It will have some impact - it will do a little bit to stem the blood - but it's not addressing the fundamental problems underlying the collapse of the financial sector," he told Radio New Zealand. Stiglitz, who won the Nobel Prize in economics in 2001, is a former chief of the World Bank and chaired former U.S. president Bill Clinton's council of economic advisors. He is in New Zealand on a speaking tour.

He said the Federal Reserve's move to cut its funds rate by three-quarters of a percentage point was "just trying to ease the economy down rather than try to address the underlying problems." Stiglitz said the main problem was the fact that an estimated 2 million Americans were going to lose their homes because they could not repay mortgages which exceed the value of their properties as house prices fell dramatically.

"As people walk away from their mortgages there will be more and more defaults - that undermines the whole financial system," he said.

Stiglitz said the Bush administration was bailing out banks, but

administration could give assistance to write down mortgages to about 90 per cent of the value of a house which would enable people to stay in their properties.

However, the Bush administration has unveiled plans designed to help homeowners in danger of losing their homes by allowing holders of sub-prime mortgages to borrowers with poor credit to more easily apply for refinancing.

The government will also send out tax rebate cheques in May.

Stiglitz said it was ironic that former Federal Reserve head Alan Greenspan had said it was the world's worst economic problem in the last 50 years, adding,

"He is the source of much of the problem."

He said mismanagement by the Federal Reserve over the last seven years was one of the major factors underlying the current



administration could give assistance to write down mortgages to about 90 per cent of the value of a house which would enable people to stay in their properties.

However, the Bush administration has unveiled plans designed to help homeowners in danger of losing their homes by allowing holders of sub-prime mortgages to borrowers with poor credit to more easily apply for refinancing.

The government will also send out tax rebate cheques in May. Stiglitz said it was ironic that former Federal Reserve head Alan Greenspan had said it was the world's worst economic problem in the last 50 years, adding,

problem.

"They had the regulatory authority to prevent some of these bad practices that we are now paying for and he chose not to do it."

Stiglitz said the reason related in part to the war in Iraq and the very negative effect on the economy.

"They didn't want Americans to know exactly how bad the war was for the economy so they flooded it with liquidity, they looked the other way with regulations and they deliberately, I think, postponed the problem into the future and now we're paying the price."

# Bush no retirará más fuerzas de Irak al iniciar 6to año de guerra

La policía arrestó a un grupo de manifestantes que protestaban contra la guerra en Irak frente a la oficinas del IRS en la capital estadounidense, durante la mañana del 19 de marzo.

Cinco años después de ordenar la invasión de Irak, el presidente George W. Bush señaló el miércoles con vigor que no ordenará la retirada de tropas más allá de lo planificado pues se niega a "poner en peligro los logros duramente logrados" en el año

pasado.

Mientras opositores a la guerra realizaban demostraciones en torno a Washington, Bush habló en el Pentágono para conmemorar el aniversario de la guerra. Formuló una vigorosa defensa de su decisión de invadir la nación árabe y una vez más vinculó la lucha con su guerra global contra al-Qaida, pese a que no había hecho algo entre la red terrorista y el gobierno del presidente iraquí Saddam Hussein.

"La batalla en Irak es noble, es

necesaria, y es justa. Y con nuestro coraje la batalla en Irak concluirá en una victoria", dijo a una audiencia de soldados, oficiales y diplomáticos.

Bush formuló algunas de las afirmaciones más optimistas sobre el éxito de la lucha en Irak. Dijo que el envío de otros 30.000 soldados de refuerzo que llegaron a la nación árabe a comienzos del año pasado "ha dado vuelta la situación".

También aseguró que "Irak se ha convertido en un sitio donde los árabes se han unido a los norteamericanos para

desalojar a al-Qaida". Al-Qaida en Irak surgió en la nación árabe luego de la invasión, y sus combatientes no están vinculados al núcleo original creado por el saudí Osama bin Laden.

"El incremento" de la tropa "ha abierto las puertas a una gran victoria estratégica en la amplia lucha contra el terrorismo", aseguró Bush. "Estamos presenciando la primera insurrección árabe en gran escala contra Osama bin Laden, su sombría ideología y su red terrorista.

Y la importancia de ese desarrollo no puede ser exagerada".

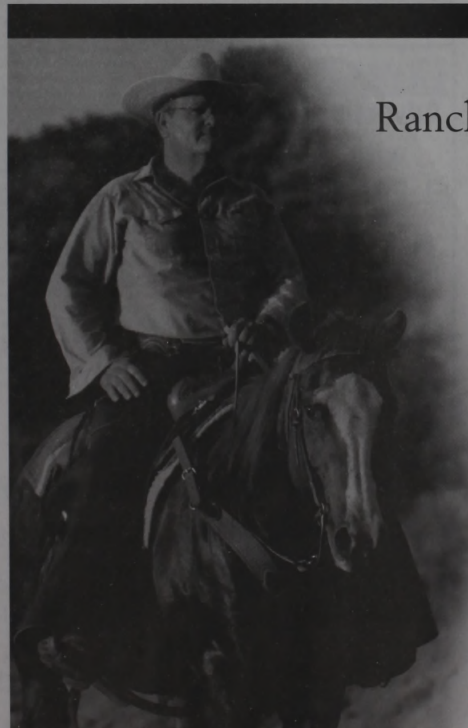
Al parecer, Bush aludía a la reciente cooperación de ieraques con soldados de Estados Unidos contra al-Qaida en Irak, una organización que cuenta con mayoría suní. Los expertos ponen en entredicho los lazos entre esa organización y bin Laden. En cuanto a bin Laden, re-surgió en escasas ocasiones y se cree que está oculto en Pakistán.

Estados Unidos tiene unos 158.000 soldados en Irak. Se cree que la cifra

bajará a unos 140.000 a mediados de año, tras cumplir muchos efectivos militares su período de servicio. Eso reducirá el refuerzo de tropas a unos 8.000 soldados, en relación a lo enviado el año pasado.

Según Bush, una retirada de tropas en gran escala, y en poco tiempo, podría deshacer los presuntos progresos.

"Tras haber llegado tan lejos, y concretado tanto, no permitiremos que eso ocurra", dijo.



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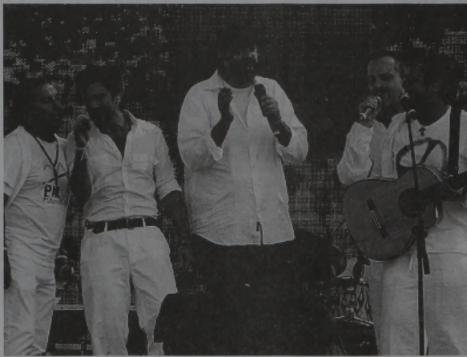
# Juanes Concert for Peace a Success

# 'Luna' tiene brillo

The singer and other artists performed on the Venezuela-Colombia border before more than 300,000 people

Sunday's concert organized by Juanes and other artists on the Venezuela-Colombia border was an achievement of peace in the region where political tensions have been running high. Juan Luis Guerra, Miguel Bosé, Alejandro Sanz, Carlos Vives and Juan Fernando Velasco joined the Colombian singer, and all of the musicians were white in a statement of unity for the region.

Over 300,000 people attended the Concert for Peace, held at the Simón Bolívar Bridge linking Cucuta, Colombia and San Antonio, Venezuela. "It is a pleasure to be here for Colombia, for Venezuela, for Ecuador, for peace. This day will go down in history. You're all making history. The message is clear: we don't want wars amongst our people," Alejandro Sanz, who wore a shirt with a peace sign on it, said at the close of his performance. Carlos Vives expressed his hope that the love shared that day would be felt by "our



Ecuadorian brothers."

One of the most exciting moments of the night happened when Juanes got onstage to sing "Yo nací en este país" ("I Was Born in This Country") with Juan Fernando

Velasco. Later, Juanes, Miguel Bosé, Vives, Juan Luis Guerra and Velasco joined Sanz onstage to perform "Corazón partido" with the Spanish singer.

Juanes came up with the idea for the concert in the hopes

of promoting peace in the region following the death of Raúl Reyes, a prominent figure of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), who was killed by Colombian soldiers on Ecuadorian soil.

Después de cálidas recepciones en los festivales de cine de Sundance (donde recibió una cerrada ovación de pie), Miami, Toronto y Austin, y una reñida competencia por sus derechos entre varias compañías de distribución (de la que Fox Searchlight en conjunción con The Weinstein Company resultaron triunfadoras), llega hoy por fin a las pantallas de Los Angeles la película mexicana, La misma Luna.

Adoptando uno de los temas más candentes y controversiales del momento, el de la inmigración mexicana a este país, la directora Patricia Riggen y su guionista Lighia Vilhalobos prefieren, no obstante, observar el conflicto desde el punto de vista afectivo de cómo estas situaciones informan emocionalmente a las familias que las viven, más que desde el político tan discutido hoy en día.



Y traigan sus pañuelos al cine, porque la cinta arrancará lágrimas aun al espectador más cínico. Y esto, hay que aclarar, sin recurrir a obvias manipulaciones sentimentales.

El problema de Rosario (Kate del Castillo) es el mismo que viven millones, no sólo de mexicanos, sino también de personas de muchos otros países, que han decidido ignorar leyes y peligros en su busca de una mejor vida.

Rosario trabaja como sirvienta en residencias de familias pudientes de Los Angeles. Sus intenciones al llegar ilegalmente a este país fueron las de reunir el suficiente dinero para mandar por su hijo, Carlitos (Adrián Alonso), a quien dejó en México al cuidado de su abuela, Benita Reyes (Angelina Peláez).

Pero cuatro años han pasado y Rosario no ha podido todavía hacer su sueño realidad. La comunicación entre madre e hijo tiene lugar todos los domingos a las 10 de la mañana, cuando Rosario le habla a Carlitos desde un teléfono público situado frente a un restaurante Domino's Pizza.

Es cuando la abuela muere repentinamente que el drama comienza. Aunque solamente cuenta con 9 años de edad, es obvio que Carlitos es un niño emprendedor. Utilizando el servicio de transportación de ilegales que maneja doña Carmen "La Coyota" (Carmen Salinas), el chico se las arregla para iniciar sus planes

de cruzar la frontera e ir a ver a su madre, aun sin tener la dirección precisa donde se encuentra.

Naturalmente la odisea no será fácil. Carlitos tendrá que enfrentar muchos contratiempos.

El primero de ellos surge cuando la camioneta de los estudiantes David (Jesse García) y Marta (América Ferrara) en la que viaja escondido, es interceptada por agentes fronterizos, y él pierde el dinero ahorrado para el viaje.

Después de caer en manos de un drogado y ser rescatado por una activista de la comunidad, comienza a trabajar en Texas recogiendo tomates.

Cuando agentes de inmigración hacen una redada, Carlitos logra escapar con Enrique (Eugenio Derbez), quien al principio lo resiste, y juntos viajan hacia Arizona. Y el chico tiene también un frustrante encuentro con su padre.

Mientras tanto, en historias paralelas, Rosario confronta complejos de culpa por la separación de su hijo, sufre humillaciones de parte de la patrona, la Sra. McKenzie (Jaqueline Voltaire) que la explota, y vacila entre un matrimonio de conveniencia con Paco (Gabriel Porras), un agente de seguridad, o regresar a México a reunirse con Carlitos.

Es cierto que la película no logra evitar del todo caer en momentos melodramáticos, o en recurrir a ciertos estereotipos; pero todo esto es olvidado ante el toque maestro con que Riggen ejecuta un final que en otros casos resultaría predecible y/o sentimentaloso.

También ayudando al impacto conmovedor que la cinta logra con el público, están las muy bien logradas actuaciones de la mexicana Kate del Castillo, que como su personaje ha venido a este país (aunque legalmente) en busca de mejores oportunidades, y especialmente la del niño Adrián Alonso (Voces inocentes, The Legend of Zorro) que parece ser incapaz de un gesto insincero.

Por temas maduros, La misma Luna recibió la clasificación PG-13.

# Eva Longoria Parker Treated to a Surprise Party

The actress's husband Tony Parker pulled off an elaborate birthday bash for his 33-year-old wife

When Tony Parker threw a surprise party to celebrate his wife Eva Longoria Parker's 33rd birthday, she had no idea what hit her. On her way back from a birthday party in Miami, the actress arrived at the San Antonio airport Sunday without any clue as to what the basketball player had in store for her.

Longoria Parker was welcomed back to her hometown with a high-profile bash, complete with surprise visits from friends and family, a scavenger hunt, a luxurious birthday dinner and a real-life version of the board game Clue.

"Colonel Mustard, Professor Plum, all of them were there," a guest told

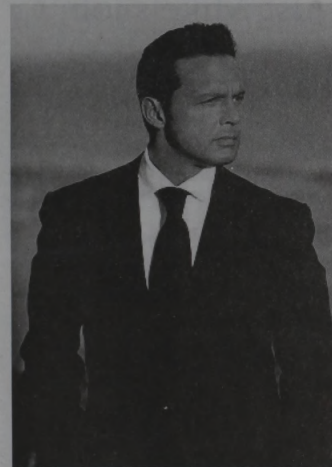


People.com. "But there's no Tony. Although there was a Spurs coyote - the Spurs mascot - in the crowd." It turns out that the Desperate Housewives (ABC) star's husband was actually inside the costume, but he didn't reveal his true identity until later in the evening, after his wife had been taken to a hotel to hang out with friends.

"In walks the Spurs coyote again," the guest said. "But it's Tony in the coyote costume! He's been in the coyote costume the whole day. He was hot, he was sweating, he was in love with his wife." The impressive surprise party was a romantic gesture organized completely by Parker. The guests were impressed that he was able to pull off such an elaborate bash.

# Luis Miguel to Release New Album

In May, the singer will launch his new recording, complete with fresh material with Manuel Alejandro



In addition to spending time with his 1-year-old son Miguel, Luis Miguel has also been working a lot these last few months. The Mexican singer will be releasing a new album very soon, a recording that will feature never-before-released material with Spanish composer Manuel Alejandro, who's written hits for singers like Raphael, Emanuelé, José José and Julio Iglesias, among others.

The record's first single will come out in May, a song called "Si tú te atreves," "a romantic ballad about intense and impossible love," the 37-year-old singer's reps have said.

News of the album came just days after it was revealed that the mother of his child, Aracely Arámbula, will be the executive producer and host of the show "Viva la familia" de Todobé, which will air on Univision.

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# Baylor rises from the ashes

We see the same scenes year after year, March after March, and it can be easy to grow immune to them. CBS trains its cameras on a handful of basketball teams, and we get to be Big Brother, watching their reactions. The small schools always respond joyously. The top seeds play it cool. The spurned shake their heads.

And then there was Sunday night, with 64 of the 65 teams already announced, when Greg Gumbel revealed the final invite.

And it was a few seconds later when we saw the first true upset of March. We saw the Baylor Bears looking as happy, as triumphant, as any team will across the next three weeks, including the ones who'll cut down nets and hoist trophies.

"It's like when you're a parent, and you see your sons and your daughters acting happy," Baylor coach Scott Drew said yesterday, his voice still landscaped by his

own celebrations. "That's what gets you the most."

We hear all the time about how sports, and how this tournament, is a haven for redemption, for second chances. Baylor proves that.

Because there never may have been a team, or a school, that suffered such profound self-inflicted wounds.

And lived to tell about it. Lived to thrive, in fact.

"The great thing," said Drew, "is that when you have so much work to do at a place, the way you can never worry about second-guessing yourself because your time is so monopolized, 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

The wreckage Drew inherited when he left Valparaiso in the summer of 2003 was so vast, so repulsive, that few could understand why he'd even considered the job. Former coach Dave Bliss had

overseen one of the most surreal collegiate calamities of all time. One player, Patrick Denney, had been murdered. Another player, Carlton Dotson, wound up pleading guilty to the killing, and is serving 35 years. And then it turned out Bliss, one of the real beauties to ever work a sideline, had tried to engineer a cover-up, painting Denney as a drug dealer, a scam that unraveled when an assistant taped the whole sinister plot.

There isn't another school that can point to that kind of apocalypse, not St. John's with Mike Jarvis' unsuspicious reign, not St. Bonaventure and its wedding-certificate/player-walk-out exacta, not even SMU football, which had its season canceled in 1987 and still hasn't recovered 21 years later.

The NCAA considered a death-penalty judgment against Baylor, wound up forcing the Bears to cancel its entire non-conference

schedule two seasons ago. The day that news broke, on June 28, 2005, is the day Drew remembers as rock-bottom. He'd already tried to clear the graveyard of the ghosts, he'd recruited kids willing to buy into his fresh approach, and now they were forced to pay for Bliss' sins, all of them.

"Telling our guys, having to look them in the eye, that was the worst of it," said Drew, who developed his coaching chops working under his father, Homer, at Valpo. "That put us so far behind that by the time we did start playing it was like having to open your Christmas presents in February and then being disappointed with what you get."

In some ways, that 4-13 record might have been just as astonishing as the 21-10 mark they have now.

Now here they are, just two years later, a No. 11 seed, a date

Thursday with Purdue in the West Region. They are led by

the other side looks like. They aren't the best team in the brackets. But they are the best story.

"I don't see how anybody outside could totally appreciate how devastated and how far down it was here," former Baylor football coach Grant Teaff said earlier, and



guard Curtis Jerrells, one of six regulars who go back to that abbreviated 2005-06 season, who knew all about the darkness. And now get to see what

he's right. But now everyone can see the Bears rise. Before the first ball has been tipped, the tournament has its first winner.

## Kansas has the horses and a clear path to win it all

The first sign that this year's NCAA selection committee didn't lack for confidence came

"We've been involved in situations before today that were very difficult to swallow," Sendek said Sunday. "Today's like the

Omaha and then, closely tracing another of the Jayhawks' steps on the road to their 1988 national championship, the



even before the brackets were announced.

Some 90 minutes before revealing the rest of the field, it told Coppin State and Mount St. Mary to head to Dayton, Ohio, for what the NCAA insists on calling the "opening-round" game, and the rest of us still stubbornly refer to as the "play-in" game.

Chairman Tom O'Connor explained that once committee members were comfortable with their choices, "we committed to releasing the information so the two teams can begin their travel plans and scouting that much sooner."

From the look and sound of things, the committee didn't struggle much more filling out the remainder of its bracket and got most of that right, too.

So may be the top seeds - North Carolina, UCLA, Memphis and Kansas - should go ahead and book flights and hotels in San Antonio. All four No. 1s has never made it to a Final Four, but this could be the year. In any case, we'll take it a step further and advise the Jayhawks to schedule a return flight early enough on the Tuesday after to squeeze in a championship parade. But more on that in a moment.

First, though, give the committee its due. In contrast to previous years, there was so little complaining about either the top seeds or the last few teams let in that O'Connor may pick up the phone for a conference call - read: gripe session - scheduled for Monday afternoon and find out there's nobody on the other end.

Arizona State coach Herb Sendek might be tempted to dial in, since his team beat Arizona in the Pac-10 conference race and twice in head-to-head matchups on the court, but somehow still lost the competition inside the Indianapolis hotel room where the committee met.

final big gulp."

A few other possible gripes: Duke got an easy ride to the Elite Eight and its No. 2 seed was probably a gift, especially after Wisconsin had to settle for a No. 3 despite winning the Big Ten's regular-season and conference tournament titles. The Big East somehow got twice as many teams as in the Atlantic Coast Conference, eight to four. And maybe the last No. 1 slot that went to Kansas should have gone to Tennessee, which now finds itself in the East bracket with overall top seed North Carolina.

"We're disappointed by being on the No. 2 line because of the body of work," Volunteers coach Bruce Pearl said. "But I'll tell you what - it's really not a different road going to the Final Four."

O'Connor said much the same thing.

"The first eight teams in the country were really strong teams, and we looked at them as teams that could win the national championship. We're projecting and seeing any of them going to the Final Four," he said. "We tried to balance the top four lines in each region, and it made geographic sense to have Tennessee in Charlotte."

However, that same "geographic sense" should be the reason North Carolina prevails in the East bracket. The Tar Heels have the toughest opposition - besides Tennessee, there's Louisville and Washington State - but they've 5-1 playing in nearby Raleigh, N.C. site of their first round game, and 7-0 in Charlotte, N.C. where the regional final will be played.

Ditto for UCLA. The Bruins open just down the interstate in Anaheim, Calif., made the Final Four the past two years without ever leaving the state of California for the regionals, and figures to do so again.

Kansas, likewise, won't have to go far for its first game in

regional final would bring them to Detroit.

"We actually told our team about that today," coach Bill Self said.

Memphis, the final No. 1 seed, opens in Little Rock Ark., but the guess here is that the Tigers, unbeaten and top-ranked for much of the regular season, won't even make it to the regional final after consecutive Elite Eight appearances. Their spot will be claimed by fourth-seeded Pittsburgh, which is too physical for Memphis and happens to be peaking at the right time.

That means three No. 1s in the Final Four, something that last happened in 1993.

UCLA guard Darren Collison will prove too experienced for Pitt's defense, and assuming both Kevin Love, the Bruins sensational freshman and Pac-10 player of the year, and forward Luc Richard Mbah a Moute are healthy, the Panthers run ends right there.

North Carolina beat Kansas en route to a title in 1993, but the recent history between the two schools is way more interesting. Tar Heels coach Roy Williams left Lawrence for Chapel Hill in 2003 - T-shirts reading "Benedit Williams" sold like hotcakes at the time - and was replaced soon after by Self.

But this one will play out on the floor instead of store shelves and Kansas' stars, balance and depth will be the deciding factor. The Jayhawks are tough to match up with on either end of the court and they're deep enough that seven different players have topped the scoring and rebounding lines during the season.

That balance is also why Self, after taking three different teams to the Elite Eight four times - Tulsa (2000), Illinois (2001), and Kansas twice (2004 and 2007) - will beat UCLA and finally take home the piece of hardware that will validate all the others in his trophy case.

## Viva Aztlan 2008

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# Los hispanos desconocen los síntomas de un ataque cardíaco

Tal como explicamos en semanas anteriores, la mujer es tan vulnerable como el hombre a padecer de enfermedades cardiovasculares; por lo tanto, es necesario que sepan que hoy día existen recursos médicos que sirven para detectar este problema en forma no invasiva.

Invasivo implica por ejemplo punzar una arteria y en consecuencia poder provocar complicaciones tales como sangrado. En cambio, no invasivo es cuando sólo se inyecta a través de una vena, como si fuese una inyección; de este modo la probabilidad de complicaciones es muy baja.

"En la actualidad disponemos de técnicas diagnósticas no invasivas para detectar la enfermedad arterial coronaria (EAC). Estos estudios son el electrocardiograma (ECG) de ejercicio, ecocardiograma de esfuerzo (ECO), estudios tomográficos de cardiología nuclear (CN), tomografía computarizada (TC) y resonancia magnética nuclear (RMN)", dice a La Opinión el doctor Ricardo Méndez, investigador clínico en el campo de la cardiología, medicina nuclear y estudios cardiológicos no invasivos del Biomedical Imaging Institute de la escuela de Medicina de la Universidad de California en Los Ángeles (UCLA).

Según el entrevistado, las guías del Colegio Americano de Cardiología (ACC) y de la Asociación Americana del Corazón (AHA) sugieren comenzar con una prueba clínica previa, la cual considera edad, sexo, síntomas, diabetes, estado de los estrógenos y otros factores, para así tener una idea aproximada de si el paciente presenta una enfermedad cardiovascular; la cual puede clasificarse en baja, intermedia o alta.

De acuerdo con el doctor Méndez, después de establecer si existe la probabilidad de una enfermedad cardiovascular, la próxima etapa es utilizar algunos de los siguientes métodos no invasivos:

Electrocardiograma (ECG) de ejercicio o prueba ergométrica (PE); aunque éste es menos preciso en la mujer que en el hombre, cuando se considera en

el contexto de los datos del pretest clínico, la seguridad y la utilidad en la mujer se asemeja a la del hombre.

Este examen consiste en caminar en una banda sin fin (treadmill) o pedalar en una bicicleta, realizando así un ejercicio gradual e intenso; al mismo tiempo se controla al paciente con el electrocardiograma y se le hacen tomografías de la presión arterial. Este



examen es considerado positivo si el paciente desarrolla síntomas durante el estudio como dolor de pecho o se observan alteraciones en el electrocardiograma. O sea que el ECG de esfuerzo o PE es útil como prueba inicial en pacientes que tienen suficiente capacidad física para alcanzar un nivel aceptable de ejercicio. El tratamiento posterior del paciente está basado en el resultado positivo o negativo del test.

Estudios tomográficos de cardiología nuclear: el más común usado en Estados Unidos es el SPECT (tomografía computarizada por emisión de fón simple), que es un estudio tridimensional del corazón que utiliza una dosis baja de material radiactivo, brinda importante información adicional y pronostica la probabilidad de ataques futuros. Por ejemplo, con un SPECT normal la probabilidad de tener un infarto agudo de miocardio al año es de alrededor del 1%.

Ecocardiograma con estrés: éste es otro examen no invasivo que se utiliza a menudo y que tiene la capacidad de analizar las estructuras anatómicas, el movimiento y la función cardíaca. Por ejemplo, es particularmente útil en la mujer con dolor de pecho porque se puede diagnosticar prolapso de la válvula mitral.

Además, el uso de agentes de

contraste resulta en una mejoría clínica en cuanto a la interpretación y en consecuencia a las posibilidades diagnósticas, especialmente en pacientes con quienes resulta difícil realizar este estudio, como en mujeres obesas, con enfermedades pulmonares, etc.

Resonancia magnética cardiovascular (RMN): esta técnica tiene características que la hacen adecuada para evaluar pacientes con un amplio rango de enfermedades cardiovasculares. Con la RMN se pueden evaluar diversos componentes del corazón y sistema circulatorio.

Método de tomografía computarizada: esta técnica, que evalúa la severidad de la enfermedad coronaria, parece tener un gran valor en el estudio no invasivo de las enfermedades cardiovasculares en la mujer. Conocida como tomografía computarizada para observar y cuantificar la placa en la arteria coronaria, y en consecuencia puede detectar tempranamente la enfermedad ateroesclerótica.

Malestar en el pecho. La mayoría de los ataques al corazón incluye malestar en el medio del pecho que dura más de dos minutos, o que se va y luego vuelve. Se puede sentir presión incomoda, constricción o dolor.

Malestar en otras áreas de la parte superior del cuerpo. Los síntomas pueden incluir dolor o malestar en uno o los dos brazos, la espalda, el cuello, la mandíbula o el estómago.

Dificultad para respirar. Puede ocurrir con o sin malestar en el pecho.

Otros señales. Éstas podrían incluir comenzar a sentir un sudor frío, náusea o mareo.

Igual que en los hombres, el síntoma más común entre mujeres es dolor o malestar del pecho. Sin embargo, las mujeres tienen más probabilidades de tener algunos de los otros síntomas, como dificultad para respirar, náusea y dolor de espalda o mandíbula. Si usted o alguien con usted siente estar en el pecho, especialmente con una o más de las otras señales, no espere más de unos pocos minutos (no más de cinco) antes de pedir ayuda. Llame al 911 o vaya de inmediato al hospital.

Chicago is home to one of the largest populations of Mexicans in the United States, and the experiences of Mexican immigrants in the Windy City offer a revealing lesson in how the forces of racism work, according to the author of the new book Mexican Chicago.

In Mexican Chicago: Race, Identity, and Nation (Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2008) historian Gabriela Arredondo, an associate professor of Latin American and Latino studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz, focuses on the period 1916-1939.

Chicago's major industries—steel, meat-packing, railroads, and agriculture—fed the initial wave of Mexican immigration that began in 1916 to address the labor shortage of World War I, said Arredondo. "Industry lobbied for exemptions to legislative restrictions and began recruiting in Mexico and Texas, looking for workers—especially nonunion laborers—lured with promises of opportunity and paid transportation," she said.

Those efforts coincided with turmoil in Mexico during and after the revolution of 1910, setting the stage for what Arredondo calls a "distinctive moment" in the formation of Mexican identity in the United States.

"This was the first time significant numbers of Mexicans moved to the United States—it's a much older migration than most people realize," she said. "They entered a preexisting world of multiracial groups, yet the experiences of Mexican immigrants in Chicago didn't follow the same trajectory of assimilation and adjustment as the European immigrants before them."

The Mexican Revolution provided intellectual, ideological, and practical tools that encouraged Mexicans to "self-define as a group" in Mexico, said Arredondo. "Upon leaving Mexico, most identified with their hometowns or home states, but when

they got to Chicago, they began to identify as Mexican, even as they increasingly became targets of discrimination and objects of prejudice."

Armed with revolutionary pride in Mexico, they battled growing racism, deportation, and marginalization, according to Arredondo, adding, "Over the years, Mexican' began to carry derogatory connotations with powerful consequences."

By 1929, upward of 30,000 Mexicans in Chicago made up only one percent of the city's population, but in the workplaces and neighborhoods of Packingtown, the Near West Side, and South Chicago, Mexicans were a "very significant presence," said Arredondo, whose research uncovered evidence of conflict over women between immigrant groups.

"There weren't a lot of Mexican women, so Mexican men would date Polish women, or Irish women, and the men would have it out in the workplace," she said. "Most of the evidence and writing and oral histories that have survived are about men, so I also tried to find women, and their stories really shed light on what was going on."

That first wave of Mexican immigration also coincided with the Progressive Social Reform movement, one goal of which was to assimilate immigrants into U.S. society. Mexicans jockeyed for position in the city's ethnic and racial hierarchies but lost out to other immigrant groups, said Arredondo.

"During the inter-war period, that's when being Mexican in Chicago meant being a race," said Arredondo. "It wasn't just ethnic. It became racial. They were poor, minimally educated non-citizens with limited skills, people who remained foreign. It was very powerful, very much about exclusion, segregation, expulsion, and deportation."

As repatriation and deportation of Mexicans increased in the 1930s, the fear of being deported brought Mexicans together as a group and solidified their status as outsiders, said Arredondo. By 1939, discrimination against Mexicans was codified in work practices, housing, and a myriad of social situations in their everyday lives.

The economic strains of the Great Depression exacerbated existing tensions between Mexicans and other immigrants, asserted Arredondo. "But racism is not just economic," she said. "There's something else that goes on in the daily interactions people are having."

"The economy was booming in the 1920s, yet even then, conflicts between Mexicans and their immigrant neighbors were sharp," she said. "And prior to 1916, Chicagoans had had no exposure to sizable numbers of Mexicans. There was nothing that reordained them to being anti-Mexican. But discrimination starts and deepens."

Noting that the U.S. Border Patrol was established in 1924, Arredondo sees parallels between the early waves of Mexican immigration and current tensions over border security. "It's the kind of historian who likes to go back to the past to understand the present," she said. "As happened in Chicago in the 1920s, if the meaning of Mexican becomes very derogatory to the police or politicians or nativist groups, for instance, it starts to get codified in behaviors and expectations, resulting in police brutality or racial profiling, and we see deportations of U.S. citizens, de-lousing stations at the border, and the kinds of groups we see monitoring the border today."

"This chapter of our history presents an interesting window into how race works," said Arredondo. "Race as a process operates in very subtle ways. It doesn't have to be a lynching or a cataclysmic event. It's created and given life in our everyday interactions with each other."

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