

# Provides Clues to Reach Newsroom Parity

By Cynthia L. Orocco

As some 1,200 members of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists convene for four days of shop talk and small talk in Houston June 21, a large, lingering question will permeate the meeting rooms and hotel hallways:

In a nation that's nearly 12 percent Hispanic, why do Latinos hold less than 4 percent of the jobs in the newsrooms of the nation's daily papers?

For nearly a quarter of a century, the American Society of Newspaper Editors has been searching for solutions to the dearth of Hispanics and other journalists of color employed at the nation's 1,450 daily papers.

This month, with the publication of the 40-page report "Newsroom Diversity - Meeting the Challenge," it has some fresh figures and perspectives to ponder in shaping a strategy that will convert into action its long-standing pledge to integrate the newsroom work force.

With funding support from The Freedom Forum, ASNE itself undertook the task of asking 845 journalists, including 120 who are members of the Hispanic journalists association, for help.

One clear message emerges from its detailed survey: News-persons of color, who together make up only 12 percent of the nation's mainstream print journalists, can't automatically be lumped together when plotting answers.

Take the issue of promoting the profession to students: 65 percent of blacks, versus only 44 percent of Hispanics, say they were influenced by a high school teacher or college professor to enter the field. Black journalists are twice as likely as Hispanics (18 percent vs. 9 percent) to de-



cide before or during high school to pursue a journalism career.

Retention? Almost nine out of 10 working Hispanic journalists say they see good prospects for advancement in the field; only seven out of 10 black journalists are as optimistic.

More so than others, Latinos say they entered the field both because they enjoy writing and they want to make a difference. Once in, two out of three de-

clare they're very happy in their jobs. But they feel they must work harder than white journalists to get ahead.

"I got into the field because of the sense of being at the center of things," Michelle Salcedo, assistant news editor at The Sun-Sentinel in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., tells Hispanic Link. A 26-year veteran, she says, "I find it very satisfying when I break a story and I have a pack of col-

leagues chasing after me to get the same story." On the other hand, "It's frustrating to have to convince one's superior that a story needs to be covered in a certain way."

Suggests Salcedo, "It is incumbent upon ourselves to be more aggressive and focused on what we want to do once we are in the newsroom. We need to help each other get into decision-making positions."

Two-thirds of Hispanic respondents say their bosses expect them to cover stories affecting people of color. Less than half add they prefer to do so.

The view of New York Daily News reporter Carolina González reflects an ambivalence often voiced by Latino reporters. They like covering "Hispanic" stories, but they don't want to be pigeon-holed on the "taco beat."

González spent a decade in the publishing field and as a free-lance writer before joining the Daily News four years ago. "I have thought about leaving the profession almost my entire career, in part because I resent the idea that I am asked to cover stories on Latino issues just because I am Latina," she says.

So what does prompt Hispanic journalists to leave the profession?

Along with other respond-

ents, about seven out of 10 list interest in another field as a likely motivator. To a much greater degree than whites, Latinos also cite burnout (68 percent vs. 47 percent) and lack of opportunity to cover stories that interest them (60 percent vs. 32 percent).

Asked what incentives would keep them in print journalism, Hispanic respondents cite better pay/hours, more job flexibility and more action on race issues.

Asked about their papers' commitment to staff diversity, Asians (69 percent) and whites (67 percent) give their employers an "A" or a "B." Hispanics (57 percent) and blacks (41 percent) are less convinced. Somewhat similar divisions in perception occur when the groups are invited to grade their papers' coverage of racial and ethnic com-

continued on page 5

## News Briefs

### Could Supreme Decision Turn Into Supreme Political Problem?

Philadelphia - In a decision that could turn into a campaign issue for Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush, the U.S. Supreme court on Monday sent back a death penalty decision on Victor Hugo Saldano for reconsideration because the ruling, says the Court, may have come because he is Latino.

According to the Supreme Court, the pre-sentencing testimony alluded that Saldano, an Argentine national, posed a continuing threat of violence because he is Hispanic. In particular, clinical psychologist Walter Quijano testified in 1996 that Saldano's Hispanic heritage made it likely he was a threat for future dangerousness.

Texas Attorney General John Cornyn had urged the high court to order a new sentencing hearing, saying the jury had improperly been told to consider Saldano's race before recommending that he be put to death. Cornyn issued a statement Monday saying this case represents the problem of the racial implications of the death penalty across the country.

According to Cornyn, eight cases have been uncovered in Texas where alluding to the danger of the individual because he was Black or Hispanic led to a death penalty sentence. Cornyn said the specific findings will be released by the end of the week. Cornyn assured that he will re-examine the Saldano case and come to a fair sentencing.

George W. Bush, who received about 40 percent of the Hispanic vote in his gubernatorial re-election to a second term, and is expected to receive a strong percentage of the growing Hispanic vote, has signed on more death penalty warrants than any other governor in American history, overseeing nearly 20 percent of all executions since 1977.

Saldano was convicted of killing Paul King after kidnapping him from a Dallas grocery.

### Reversal of Fortune for Undocumented Workers

Philadelphia - Once vehemently against support of immigrant labor, the AFL-CIO and other labor organizations, in cooperation with religious and advocacy groups, are banding together to seek legal residency for about 6 million undocumented workers in the United States. The majority of these undocumented workers are Latino immigrants, migrating particularly from Mexico and Central America.

"This is a workforce that is being exploited, a workforce that is being denied their rights," said Linda Chavez-Thompson, the AFL-CIO's vice president, to the Chicago Tribune Sunday.

The AFL-CIO first released a statement in support of undocumented workers in February, siding against employers' use of the so-called "I-9" sanctions -- which requires employers to verify worker eligibility in the U.S. -- to, as Chavez-Thompson said then, "fire and intimidate workers."

The stance of the AFL-CIO and other labor unions is an about-face from other pushes for undocumented worker amnesty in the past. Before, unions saw these workers as a threat to union jobs and fair wages. In the last and only worker amnesty measure approved by Congress in 1986, unions strongly stood against giving about 3 million workers the right to stay in the U.S. to work.

Now, with a strong economy and sagging union memberships, unions see this support as a way to strengthen their numbers. Immigrant advocates also site worker shortages in certain industries as evidence of needed amnesty for these workers.

This coalition has yet to have such a bill sponsored. It may be difficult, say some, to have a Republican-led Congress approve amnesty. Democrats controlled Congress 14 years ago.

### Memo: Rain for Elian Required Uninformed Local Police

Philadelphia - According to the Miami Herald, local police were considered an "assessed risk" leading up to the famous April 22 raid for Elian Gonzalez, siting an instance where police were alerting "Cuban American Security forces" of federal agents within their area of surveillance.

With local police surrounding area around Lazaro Gonzalez's home, federal authorities thought informing police earlier than they did "complicated efforts" to take Elian and re-unite him with his father. This document, acquired through the Freedom of Information Act, sited the position of media personnel and police vehicles as a detriment. The document even reported that the police were keeping civilians informed.

"On one occasion," reported this 6-page memo, according to the Herald, "emergency lights and radios were used to alert the Cuban American Security forces that there were federal agents in the area."

This document also acknowledged the importance of an undisclosed local authority for helping federal authorities complete the operation. The name or position of this authority has been deleted from the file.

### Army of Observers to Combat Voting Irregularities

By Pilar Franco

MEXICO CITY - The 80,000 observers monitoring Mexico's coming elections will pay special attention to long-standing practices of vote-buying and coercion of voters.

Nguyen Huu Dong, the general coordinator of the United Nations electoral observation support programme said election monitors would keep a particularly close eye on attempts to buy votes or to impede the free exercise of the right to vote.

Dong heads a team of 10 experts offering technical assistance to the Mexican and foreign observers who will monitor the Jul 2 elections.

The virtual army of observers will focus largely on the country's most remote and hard-to-reach areas, plagued for decades by a wide variety of irregularities which have tarnished nearly all elections since the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was founded in 1929.

A survey of 4,634 adults throughout the country, carried out by the local non-governmental organization (NGO) Civic Alliance, (Continued Page 3)

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."  
"Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"  
Lic. Benito Juarez

# EL EDITOR

Vol XXIII No. 37

Week of June 8, 2000 thru June 14, 2000

Lubbock, Tx,

## Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Who could believe?

I couldn't it before I read it. I know that many people would say that one shouldn't believe everything they read but I kind of have seen it personally as well as many of my friends have experienced it.

I'm talking about the fact that 1 out of 14 men in the Black population in Texas is in prison. A recent state by state survey of prisons proved this and brought some facts to the front that have been ignored for many years. The study conducted by the Human Right Watch shows that 67% of the prison population is black and that in Texas researchers determined hat black men are sent to prison on drug charges at 19 times the rate of white men because of drug related problems. Overall black men are incarcerated at 12 times the rate of whites.

At press time statistics were not available for Hispanics but I will strive to find out by next week.

The report makes several recommendations. Among them:

- A re-evaluation of current strategies for fighting drugs, in particular, the costs and benefits of relying on incarceration.

- The elimination of minimum sentencing laws based on prior criminal record and the amount of drugs sold.

- Increased availability of alternative sanctions for nonviolent drug offenders and increased use of special drug courts where addicted criminal offenders can opt for supervised substance abuse treatment.

- The refocusing of law enforcement on importers, manufacturers and major distributors of drugs instead of "low-level" offenders.

- The elimination of different sentencing structures for powder cocaine and crack cocaine.

- The elimination of racial profiling by police.

In Lubbock there is a strong need for many of these recommendations to be studied and instituted especially to work toward the elimination fo racial profiling by police. Maybe someone will take up the job of doing it.



## Buscan Una Solución Contra la Violencia y el Impacto que Tiene en los Niños

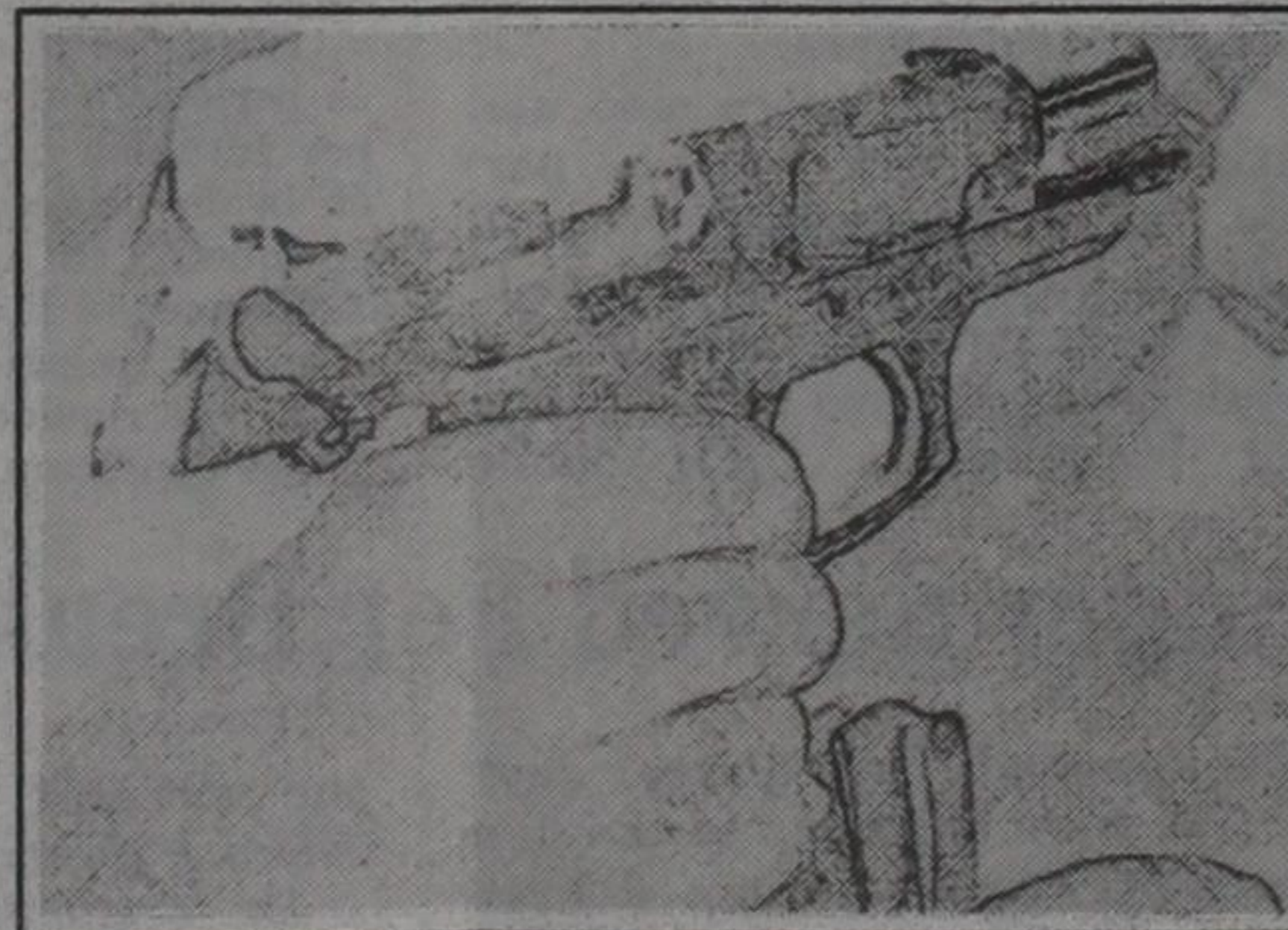
LOS ANGELES--(BUSINESS WIRE LATIN AMERICA)--17 de mayo de 2000--El procurador general de California Bill Lockyer, el presidente de la Comisión de Niños y Familias de California y el vice procurador general de justicia de los Estados Unidos Eric H. Holder, Jr. se reunieron hoy para hacer un llamado a establecer nuevas estrategias que busquen soluciones al creciente problema de la violencia y el impacto que tiene en el desarrollo de los niños. La reunión incluyó a más de 600 legisladores, líderes comunitarios y proveedores de cuidado infantil y tuvo como propósito el destacar la importancia del tema y reunir información en busca de posibles soluciones.

El simposio "Safe from the Start" (Seguros desde el Principio), organizado en respuesta a la iniciativa de la Casa Blanca "Safe Start" (Comienzo Seguro), marca el comienzo de una serie de foros regionales que se realizarán a través del estado. El simposio fue diseñado para alentar el desarrollo de estrategias y programas locales para ayudar a niños que han sido víctimas o han sido expuestos a la violencia.

"Safe from the Start" (Seguros desde el Principio) es un esfuerzo histórico que busca proteger a nuestros niños y poner un alto al ciclo de violencia que existe", dijo Bill Lockyer, procurador general de California. "Contamos con la evidencia de que un niño tiene una en cuatro probabilidades de ser víctima o ser expuesto a la violencia dentro de su familia o comunidad antes de la edad de 18 años. Es necesario que actuemos ahora".

La conferencia, patrocinada por la Oficina del Procurador General de California, el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos y la Comisión de

Niños y Familias de California y con el apoyo de organizaciones federales, estatales y locales, fue organizada para unir a las organizaciones



comunitarias en desarrollar un sistema de apoyo familiar integrado que ayude a prevenir la violencia y que provea intervención más efectiva. La conferencia también hizo un llamado a las organizaciones policíacas - usualmente los primeros en responder a los incidentes que involucran a los niños y la violencia - ha ser una fuente de intervención inmediata.

"Felicitó al procurador general Lockyer y al estado de California por responder al llamado de Washington tomando acción con respecto a este tema y lanzando el programa estatal más ambicioso hasta la fecha", dijo Eric H.

(Continúa en la Pagina 5)

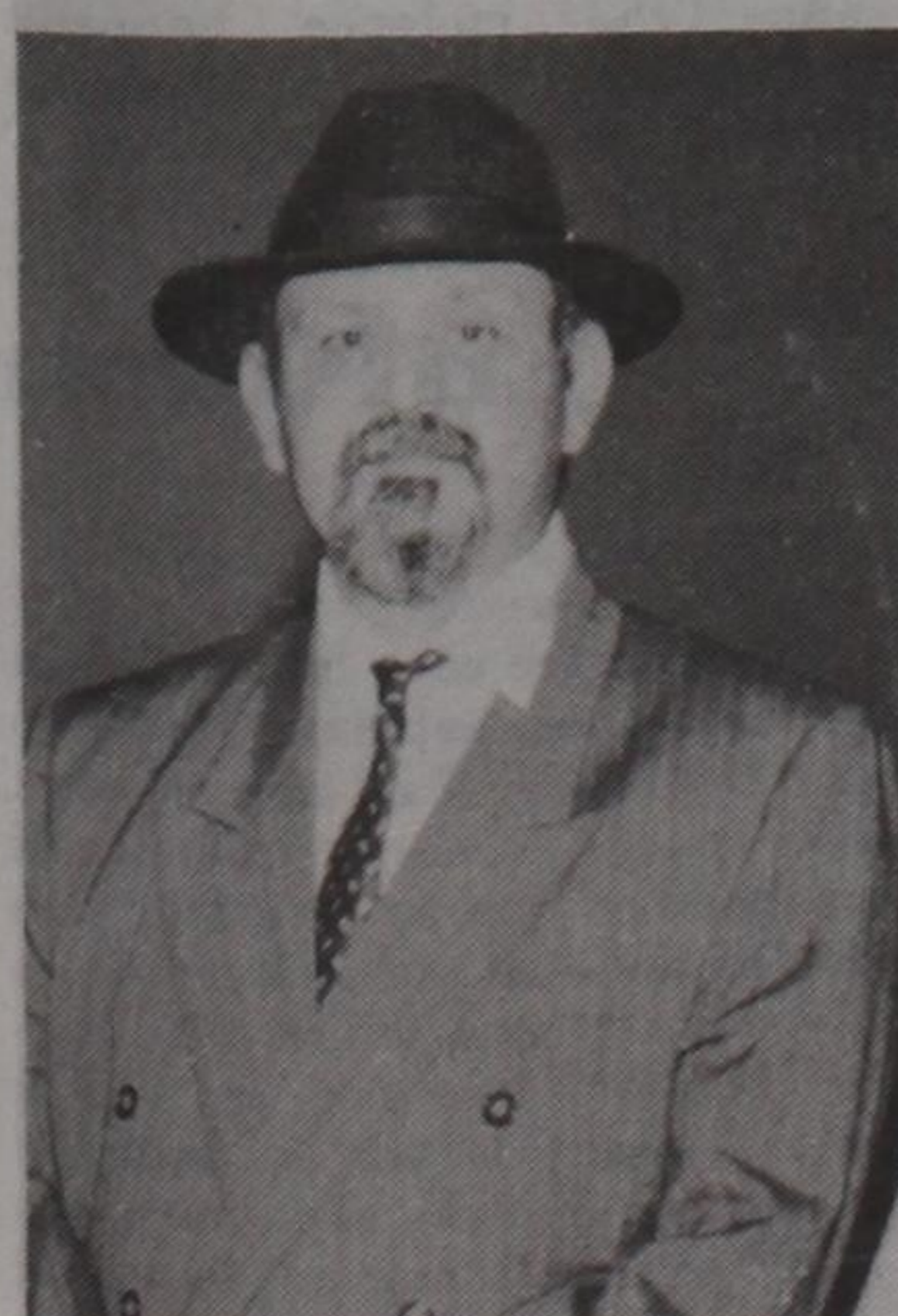
## Rodriguez Opens Chicano Art Exhibit

Wednesday marked the opening of a new art exhibit at Texas Tech that featured the work of Omar Rodriguez. The exhibit, "Sueños Realizados in currently showing at the Art building will be on exhibit until June 16th.

The artist was born in Robstown, Texas in 1964 and moved to Lubbock in 1959. He graduated from Frenship high School. He has studied photography under Rudy Rascon at New Mexico Junior College and has been working with several art mediums for the past nine years. He has had his art displayed in various

galleries across the country including California, New Mexico, New York and lately at the Midland Art Show. Rodriguez has won numerous awards for his work and in 1995 held a solo exhibition for photography at the Hispanic Gala Dia de la Raza. He is collaborating with Nepthali DeLeon, from Lubbock and well know writer artist from San Antonio in the illustration of a coffee book.

Mr. Rodriguez is married to Yolanda Rodriguez (formerly Salas) and has three children, Kathy, age 24, Omar (Hijo) age 19 and Myra age 17. They all reside in Lubbock.





# My Americano Heckler

By Enrique Gonzales

In my former job as editor/director of HISPANIC Online, the Latino forum on America Online, I confronted someone in our chat rooms who had been disrupting an on-line event, a chat session with Lalo Alcaraz, creator of the L.A. Cucaracha cartoon series.

Hecklers, of course, can be pests. But on-line hecklers have the added power of doing so with relative anonymity. You can track them down, but it's not as easy as telling the loud guy in the crowd to sit back down.

Anyhow, this heckler spent the good part of Lalo's event spreading his views that Latinos have no place in the United States. This individual could only be described as a bigot. (I'm assuming it was a he; it could have been a she.)

Trying to believe in the good of all people, I isolated him in an Instant Message session, kind of a one-on-one chat room.

In our furious exchange of words, typed anonymously across the Internet, I endeavored to show him the light, rattling off facts about Latinos' long history in this country.

For example, I told him we were the first to explore most of what is now the Southeast and western United States, creating

the first European settlements in the region. I noted that we had been living here in large numbers for years and that many of us have Native American ancestry.

None of my arguments prevailed.

To him, Latinos were by definition un-American.

Then I gave it a personal twist, telling him my story -- about how most of my family was born in the United States and how my paternal great-grandparents lived in Alice, Texas, close to Corpus Christi.

Again, my words were in vain. In his mind, I was still a foreigner. No matter how many generations my family or any other Latino family had been living here, we should somehow "go back."

Clearly, the individual had a problem. But his attitude illustrates the central concern we as U.S. Latinos face -- struggling to belong to a country that defines us as foreigners. As a group, we are constantly being referred to in terms of the nations that our families left, but never in terms of where our families now live.

Of course, we should take pride in our heritage, just as do other groups such as Greek, Italian, Irish or African Americans. But no one assumes U.S. Greeks, Italians, Irish or blacks

are foreign-born immigrants. That only happens to Latinos. In the mind of the country, and too often in the news media, "Hispanic" is synonymous with "immigrant."

The reality is that 61 percent of U.S. Latinos were born here. And 32 percent are the sons and daughters of at least one U.S.-born parent.

At the same time, it's easy to see how someone with good intentions may perceive us as mostly immigrants. Latinos do make up the largest group of the U.S. foreign-born population, both in numbers and percentage.

But what's sad is that our foreign-born population gets treated differently than others.

As a young reporter in Washington, D.C., I once wrote a story about a woman who had been honored as Teacher of the Year in a nearby Maryland suburb. At the end of the interview, I asked her if she was from the Washington area.

Nope, she was born in Germany. She had fair skin and hair and no accent. No one would ever think of her as foreign-born. But if she had been a brown-eyed, brown-skinned Latina, her family's nation of origin would have been featured in the first few paragraphs of the

story. Latinos are defined by the question, "Where are you from?"

A former editor of mine once tossed me the question across the newsroom.

"Texas," I said.

"No, where are your parents from?"

Again, I answered, "Texas."

"How about your grandparents?"

"Texas."

She persisted until I told her I was Mexican American.

Not all Latinos feel the same way about this.

Once I innocently asked the same question to María Hinojosa, a long-time reporter for Latino USA and now a CNN correspondent. Hinojosa was born in Mexico City, raised in Chicago, and attended college and lived in New York for many years.

"Mexico," she said firmly. No U.S. city could ever represent her.

No matter where we trace our roots, we Latinos, like countless generations of immigrants and their descendants, live here, work here and, more importantly, belong here.

(Enrique Gonzales, of Austin, Texas, is a new media journalist who may be reached at [enrique\(AT\)SIGNalumni.utexas.net](mailto:enrique(AT)SIGNalumni.utexas.net))

(c) 2000, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Latin America POOR, SICK AND AGING FAST

By Gumisai Mutume

WASHINGTON, Latin America is sitting on a time bomb p a population ageing faster than governments are investing in programs to cope with the impending demand for social services.

Studies presented this week at an Inter American Development Bank (IDB) seminar on ageing in Latin America are cause for concern. They show that the age structure of the population in Latin America will progressively acquire the characteristics of industrialised countries and in 25 years nearly 100 million people in the region will be above the age of 60.

Some countries such as Columbia, which is one of the fastest aging states in the world, will see its over-60 population grow by 350 percent between 1990 and 2025. This poses serious challenges to state institutions already battling to deal with other social issues notes the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Unlike in industrialised nations, "we have poor raw materials," says Alexandre Kalache an acting director at the WHO. "Tomorrow's ageing population are today's sick children. Tomorrow's ageing population are today's uneducated and poor children. Developing countries are becoming old before they become rich."

Latin America invests too little in its population as seen in the wide income disparities that make it the most unequal region in the world. High unemployment, poor domestic savings, lack of adequate housing and education will all mature with its population.

"The severe social problems and imbalances in the region will project into the future and will influence dramatically the quality of life and dignity of people in old age," IDB President Enrique Iglesias told the Jun. 1-2 conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

About 100 international experts met this week at the IDB headquarters in Washington, to review the condition of older adults and identify strategies to support active and healthy ageing, particularly for the poorest populations in the region.

Today only eight percent of Latin America's population is estimated to be above 60 but in 25 years' time this will double. Uruguay, one of the hardest hit, will have 20 percent of its population above the retirement age.

Chile has the highest life expectancy in the region followed by Argentina and Uruguay. By 2025 between 32 and 40 percent of these countries' populations will be above the age of 60, putting a strain on the working population. Governments may have to tax them further.

A study by the IDB, Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), WHO and the Andalusian School of Public Health in Spain says Argentina, Chile and Uruguay have updated their pension, social services and health systems to a certain degree. However, their coverage is insufficient to satisfy basic needs for many in areas such as nutrition, housing and health. Limited pension plans exclude the

possibility of work.

In Chile about 12 percent of senior citizens receive a pension of about 60 dollars a month and between 30 and 40 percent are unable to draw a pension or are unaware of government's responsibilities toward the elderly, the report says. In a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries as much as 90 percent of the elderly retire from the informal sector that provides no benefits at age 60.

A remarkable achievement of the 20th Century is that due to health improvements people are living longer. But the speed at which less-developed countries are ageing is much greater than in industrialised nations. For example, it took 115 years for the older population of France to increase from seven to 17 percent, but a comparable change will occur in China in just 27 years.

It is also estimated that by 2030 nearly three-quarters of people aged 60 and above will be living in less-developed countries.

This is this scenario that now has Latin American governments and policy makers examining the needs and demands of ageing populations. They are also looking at the large contribution older people make to communities and to development so they are not rendered inactive after the age of 60.

Older people, especially in developing countries, often continue to work and support their families. In Zimbabwe, 82 percent of men and 70 percent of women over 60 are still economically active, says Petersen, however the scourge of AIDS means they are now taking on the role of caregivers.

In almost all regions of the world, women live longer than men. However, women are often not covered by pension schemes because they were either informally employed or their contributions were much less than their male counterparts due to lower earnings and breaks in careers for child rearing.

IDB Social Development chief Mayra Buvinic says Latin America is seeing an erosion of family structures away from the extended family, which in the past provided a support system for the elderly.

Regional Vice President of the International Federation of Ageing, Ramon Gutmann says what is also worrying is that in Latin America rather than address the problem with comprehensive policies and investments in human resources, politicians use it to win votes and forget about it after the elections.

Latin American countries endorsed the objectives of the programme of action of the UN International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994.

In the area of ageing, the ICPD programme seeks to enhance self-reliance, productive and independent living and develop systems of health-care, economic and social security. It highlights the special needs of women, and calls for support systems that allow families to take care of older persons within the family.

"We still know far too little about the reality of elderly people in developing countries, however, we do know that many of them have very little contact with the state," says HelpAge International chief executive Todd Petersen.

# Mi Provocador Americano

Por Rick González

En mi empleo anterior como editor/director de HISPANIC Online, el foro latino de America Online, me enfrenté a alguien en nuestros "chat rooms" que había estado trastornando una sesión de charla por Internet con Lalo Alcaraz, creador de la serie de historietas cómicas L.A. CUCARACHA.

Los provocadores, por supuesto, pueden ser plagas. Pero los provocadores de la Internet tienen el poder adicional de hacerlo con relativo anonimato. Se les puede rastrear, pero no es tan fácil como decirle al alborotador de la multitud que vuelva a sentarse.

De cualquier modo, este provocador pasó la mayor parte de la plática de Lalo propagando sus puntos de vista de que los latinos no cabemos en Estados Unidos. A esta persona sólo podría describirse como un intolerante. (Estoy asumiendo que era un hombre; podría haber sido una mujer.) Tratando de creer en la bondad de todas las personas, lo aislé en una sesión de Mensaje Instantáneo, una forma de sala individual de charlar.

En nuestro intercambio furioso de palabras, mecanografiadas anónimamente a través de la Internet, me esforcé para mostrarle la luz, exhibiéndole datos sobre la prolongada historia de los latinos en este país.

Por ejemplo, le dije que fuimos los primeros en explorar la mayor parte de los que son ahora el Suroeste, Sureste y Oeste de Estados Unidos, creando los primeros asentamientos

Europeos de esas regiones. Le hice notar que habíamos estado viviendo aquí en grandes cantidades durante años, y que muchos de nosotros tenemos ancestro de aborígenes norteamericanos.

Ninguno de mis argumentos prevaleció.

Para él, los latinos eran anti-estadunidenses por definición.

Entonces le dí una voltereta personal, contándole mi historia -- acerca de cómo la mayor parte de mi familia había nacido en Estados Unidos y cómo mis bisabuelos paternos vivieron en Alice, Texas, cerca de Corpus Christi.

Nuevamente, mis palabras fueron en vano. En su mente, yo era aún extranjero. Sin que importara cuántas generaciones mi familia, o cualquier otra familia latina, hubieran estado viviendo aquí, deberíamos "regresar de algún modo."

Es claro que esa persona tenía un problema. Pero su actitud ilustra la preocupación central a que nosotros, como latinos estadounidenses, nos enfrentamos -- luchar para pertenecer a un país que nos define como extranjeros.

Como grupo, se está haciendo constantemente referencia a nosotros en términos de las naciones de donde procedieron nuestras familias, pero nunca en términos de donde viven ahora nuestras familias.

Desde luego, deberíamos estar orgullosos de nuestra herencia, como lo están otros grupos tales como los griegos, italianos, irlandeses o afroamericanos. Pero nadie asume que los griegos,

italianos, irlandeses o afroamericanos sean inmigrantes nacidos en el extranjero. Eso les ocurre solamente a los latinos. En la mente de este país, y con demasiada frecuencia en los medios informativos, "hispano" es sinónimo de "inmigrante".

La realidad es que el 61% de los latinos estadounidenses nacieron aquí. Y que el 32 por ciento son hijos e hijas por lo menos de un padre o una madre que nacieron en Estados Unidos.

Al mismo tiempo, es fácil ver cómo alguien de buenas intenciones puede percibirnos como primordialmente inmigrantes. Los latinos forman el mayor grupo de la población estadounidense nacida en el extranjero, tanto en cantidad como en porcentaje.

Pero lo que es triste es que nuestra población nacida en el extranjero sea tratada de distinta manera que los demás.

Cuando yo era un reportero joven en Washington, D.C., escribí una vez un artículo sobre una mujer que había sido nominada como Maestra del Año en un cercano suburbio de Maryland. Al final de la entrevista, le pregunté si ella era de la zona de Washington.

No, ella había nacido en Alemania. Tenía la piel y el cabello claros y no hablaba con acento. Nadie habría pensado nunca de ella como extranjera.

Pero si ella hubiera sido una latina con los ojos y la piel pardos, la nación de origen de su familia habría sido mencionada en los primeros párrafos del artículo. A los latinos se les define por la pregunta: "¿De dónde

eres?"

Una de mis editoras anteriores me lanzó esa pregunta a través de la sala de redacción.

"De Texas," le dije.

"No, ¿de dónde son tus padres?"

"De Texas," le contesté nuevamente.

"¿Y tus abuelos?"

"También de Texas."

Ella insistió hasta que le dije que yo era méxicoamericano.

Pero no todos los latinos piensan de igual modo acerca de esto.

Una vez, en una función en Washington, D.C., le hice inocentemente la misma pregunta a María Hinojosa, que había sido reportera durante mucho tiempo para Latino USA y que ahora es corresponsal de CNN. Ella nació en la Ciudad de México, creció en Chicago y asistió a la escuela superior y vivió en Nueva York durante muchos años.

"De México," dijo ella firmemente. Ninguna ciudad de Estados Unidos podría representarla a ella alguna vez.

Sin que importe a dónde tracemos nuestras raíces, nosotros, los latinos, como incontables generaciones de inmigrantes y de sus descendientes, vivimos aquí, trabajamos aquí y, lo que es más importante, pertenecemos aquí.

(Rick González, de Austin, Texas, es periodista de medios informativos por Internet. Pueden ser contactado en la dirección de correo electrónico: [enrique\(AT\)SIGNalumni.utexas.net](mailto:enrique(AT)SIGNalumni.utexas.net))

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en el año 2000. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

# In Our Home, TV News Is No Longer Served For Breakfast

By Victor Landa

In our house we've stopped watching the morning news on TV. As ironic as this sounds coming from a man who makes his living in television news, it's something we've had to do. Our son has asked us to turn off the news, and we think it's for the best.

He's in the third grade and a few nights ago he was awakened by a nightmare. In his scary dream a masked man came to his school with a gun and began shooting. In his dream, my son hid under a desk, he was very afraid, then he woke up. When we asked him what we could do to help him stop the dream, he said we could turn off the news in the morning. So we have.

My friend Roberto Jiménez is a psychiatrist who was not at all surprised by my story. He says that violence has become so pervasive in our culture that it's now a reality for all of us. It's hard enough for adults to understand the shootings and the bloodshed; imagine what it must be like for children. Then he said something startling -- many children in our society suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

I know you're probably thinking that only happens to veterans who have battle flashbacks or to survivors of fires or sudden trauma, but Dr. Jiménez says it

can affect the spectators of violence as well. And the media has made spectators of us all.

In the case of children like my son, it may be mild, but it's nonetheless there. The problem, Dr. Jiménez says, is that the violence is reinforced with 24-hour news channels, constant rehashing and recycling of murder and mayhem from morning to night, programs with heavy violence content, and even blood sport video games.

In extreme cases, where children are exposed to direct daily violence in their homes or neighborhoods, it becomes inculcated into their physiology. The violence can then become an automatic response. Such children become immune to empathy and sympathy because it's literally beaten out of them by their surroundings. A case in point is two 12-year-old boys arrested just days ago in San Antonio for plotting a shooting in their school. Such children suffer "psychic numbing" where they become divorced from their feelings and can't relate to what others feel or see.

That case may have caused my son's dreams. He and his sister had been getting ready for their day with the news of the boys' failed plot filling the morning like background music. We hugged them and kissed them and sent them off to school with what must have seemed like a

disinterested "have a great day!"

We were oblivious to the horrible message we were delivering: "Children are shot in schools. Now go to school and have fun."

Aside from the fact that I failed miserably in the be-sensitive-to-your-child's-needs department, I also feel bewildered and clueless.

A third grader doesn't know one school from another. To him all schools are the same and all kids are alike. In his world, a 12-year-old can bring a gun to school and shoot it because it's mentioned on TV, and repeated and rehashed.

No one escapes the violence -- not behind gated communities or well-to-do schools, not in suburbia. Nowhere. It seeps into our consciousness through popular culture and it affects the way we perceive the world.

We tend to think that because the violence happens "over there," it has nothing to do with us. But it's as much a part of our daily existence as is

our morning commute or the evening sit-com.

Dr. Jiménez assures me that my son is actually quite healthy in that he is able to communicate his fears and provide a solution to his problem. God knows he'll need that resiliency growing up in a world that few adults, including his myopic dad, seem to understand.

For the time being I can do without the morning news fright fest in exchange for cuddly cartoons. And he and I can talk about how he's scared and about how the world really isn't a mean place.

And maybe the rest of us can start talking about the consequences of the things we take for granted. And how we truly don't understand the kind of world we're leaving for our children.

(Victor Landa is news director of Telemundo affiliate KVDA-TV60 in San Antonio, Texas.)

(c) 2000, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

# En Nuestra Casa, Las Noticias Por Television No Se Sirven Mas Para El Desayuno

Por Victor Landa

En nuestra casa hemos dejado de mirar las noticias matutinas por televisión. Tan irónico como esto pueda sonar, viniendo de un hombre que se busca la vida en las noticias por televisión, es algo que hemos tenido que hacer. Nuestro hijo nos ha pedido que dejemos de ver las noticias, y creamos que eso es lo mejor.

El está en tercer grado y hace algunas noches fué despertado por una pesadilla. En su sueño

atemorizador, un hombre enmascarado fué a su escuela y empezó a disparar. En su sueño, mi hijo se ocultó bajo un pupitre, estaba muy asustado y entonces se despertó. Cuando le preguntamos qué podríamos hacer para ayudarle a detener el sueño, él dijo que podríamos dejar de ver las noticias en la mañana. De modo que lo hemos hecho.

Mi amigo Roberto Jiménez es un psiquiatra que no se sorpren-

dió del todo por mi relato. El dice que la violencia ha llegado a estar tan extendida en nuestra cultura, que ahora es una realidad para todos nosotros. Es difícil para los adultos comprender los tiroteos y el derramamiento de sangre; imagínense lo que debe ser para los niños. Entonces él dijo algo asombroso: Muchos niños en nuestra sociedad sufren del Trastorno de Tensión Post-Traumática (PTSD

en inglés).

Sé que ustedes piensan probablemente que eso les ocurre solamente a los veteranos de guerra que sufren de escenas retrospectivas, o a los sobrevivientes de incendios o traumas súbitos, pero el Dr. Jiménez dice que puede afectar a los espectadores de la violencia igualmente. Y los medios informativos nos han convertido a todos en

continued on page 5

## El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Subscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers.

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Agüero  
Business Manager: Olga Riojas Agüero



## Encuesta De ASNE Proporciona Pistas Para Alcanzar Paridad En Las Salas De Redaccion

Por Cynthia L. Orosco

Mientras que 1,200 miembros de la Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos se reúnan para cuatro días de charlas sobre el trabajo y asuntos menores en Houston, el 21 de junio, una pregunta grande y persistente invadirá los salones de reuniones y los pasillos de los hoteles:

En una nación que es cerca del 12 por ciento hispana, ¿por qué tienen los latinos menos del 4 por ciento de los empleos en los salones de redacción de los periódicos principales del país?

Durante cerca de un cuarto de siglo, la Sociedad Estadounidense de Editores de Periódicos (ASNE en inglés) ha estado buscando soluciones para la escasez de hispanos y otros periodistas de color empleados en los 1,450 periódicos diarios de la nación.

En este mes, con la publicación del informe de 40 páginas titulado La Diversidad en la Redacción - Haciendo Frente al Reto, el mismo tiene algunas cifras y perspectivas recientes para ponderar al dar forma a una estrategia que convierta en acción su promesa de largo tiempo de integrar a la fuerza de trabajo en las salas de redacción.

Con apoyo financiero de The Freedom Forum, la ASNE misma emprendió la tarea de pedir ayuda a 845 periodistas, incluyendo a 120 que son miembros de la asociación de periodistas hispanos.

Un mensaje claro surge de su encuesta detallada: Los periodistas de color, que juntos forman sólo el 12% de los periodistas de medios impresos de la corriente principal de la nación, no pueden ser agrupados juntos automáticamente al bosquejar las respuestas.

Tómese el asunto de promover la profesión a los estudiantes: El 65 por ciento de los negros, contra sólo el 44 por ciento de los hispanos, dicen que ellos fueron influenciados por un maestro de escuela secundaria o catedrático de escuela superior para ingresar al periodismo. Los periodistas negros tienen el doble de probabilidades que los hispanos (18 por ciento contra 9 por ciento) de decidir antes de la escuela secundaria, o durante la misma, el proseguir una carrera de periodismo.

¿La retención? Casi nueve de cada diez periodistas hispanos que trabajan dicen que ellos ven

buenas perspectivas para adelantar en ese terreno; sólo siete de cada 10 periodistas negros son tan optimistas.

En mayor medida que otros, los latinos dicen que ellos ingresaron al periodismo porque disfrutan al escribir y quieren significar una diferencia.

Una vez dentro, dos de cada tres dicen que se sienten muy contentos en sus empleos. Pero ellos creen que deben trabajar más arduamente que los periodistas blancos para salir adelante.

"Ingresé a este terreno debido a la sensación de estar en el centro de las cosas," dice Michelle Salcedo, editora auxiliar de noticias en The Sun-Sentinel de Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a Hispanic Link Ella, que es una veterana de 26 años, dice: "Encuentro muy agradable cuando soy la primera en dar una noticia y tengo a un montón de colegas persiguiéndome para obtener el mismo relato." Por otra parte, "es desilusionador el tener que convencer a un superior de que un artículo debe ser informado de cierto modo."

Ella sugiere: "Nos toca a nosotros mismos el ser más agresivos y estar enfocados sobre lo que queremos hacer, una vez que estemos en la redacción. Necesitamos ayudarnos mutuamente a entrar en las plazas donde se toman las decisiones."

Los dos tercios de los respondientes hispanos dicen que sus jefes esperan que ellos informen sobre los asuntos que afectan a las personas de color. Menos de la mitad agregan que ellos prefieren hacerlo así.

El punto de vista de la reportera Carolina González, del New York Daily News, refleja una ambivalencia que los reporteros latinos manifiestan a menudo. A ellos les gusta informar sobre asuntos hispanos, pero no quieren estar atrapados en la "posta del taco."

González pasó un decenio en el terreno de las publicaciones y como escritora por cuenta propia antes de unirse al Daily News hace cuatro años. "He pensado en salir de la profesión casi durante toda mi carrera, en parte porque me resiento de la idea de que se me pida que informe sobre asuntos latinos solamente porque yo sea latina," dice ella.

Entonces, ¿qué impulsa a los periodistas hispanos a salir de la

profesión? Junto con otros respondientes, siete de cada diez mencionan al interés en otro terreno como una motivación probable. En una medida mucho mayor que los blancos, los latinos mencionan también a la extenuación (el 68 por ciento contra el 47 por ciento) y a la falta de oportunidad para informar sobre asuntos que les interesan (el 60 por ciento contra el 32 por ciento).

Al preguntárseles qué estímulos los mantendrían en el periodismo impreso, los respondientes hispanos mencionan la paga y las horas mejores, mayor flexibilidad en el empleo y más acción sobre los asuntos raciales.

Sobre el compromiso de sus periódicos con la diversidad del personal, los asiáticos (69 por ciento) y los blancos (67 por ciento) dan a sus empleadores una A o una B. Los hispanos (57 por ciento) y los negros (41 por ciento) están menos convencidos.

Ocurren algunas divisiones algo semejantes en la percepción cuando se invita a los grupos a calificar a la información de sus periódicos sobre las comunidades raciales y étnicas. En octubre de 1998, la ASNE actualizó un compromiso fracasado que hizo en 1978 para llevar la paridad racial y étnica a las redacciones de sus miembros. En 1978 puso como meta el año 2000. Ahora su meta ha cambiado al año 2025. Hoy, los no blancos forman el 28 por ciento de la población de los Estados Unidos. Se espera que en 25 años eso aumentará al 38 por ciento. Se proyecta que los latinos aumenten desde menos del 12 por ciento al 17.5 por ciento.

Basándose en las tasas actuales de retención, dice el informe, tres de cada nuevos reclutados durante el cuarto de siglo próximo -- el 60 por ciento -- deben ser personas de color. En 1999, el porcentaje de reclutados por primera vez que no eran blancos realmente disminuyó, desde el 18.7 por ciento al 17.7 por ciento.

Si los motociclistas temerarios pueden saltar sobre el Gran Cañón del Colorado en una motocicleta, puede que la industria periodística sea capaz de lograr su meta.

(Cynthia L. Orosco es reportera de Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, D.C.)

## Certified Nurse Aide Class Postponed

An 80-hour Certified Nurse Aide course has been postponed til June 12 at South Plains College in Levelland.

The course provides skills for working in long-term care and home health facilities and hospitals. The course includes 56 hours of classroom and 24 hours of clinical instruction.

Classes will meet 5:30-9:30 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in the Technical Arts Building, room 112. Clinical instruction is scheduled 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Saturdays at the Littlefield Hospitality House.

Cost is \$250. A state exam fee is \$64.75. Instructor is Karen Daniel, L.V.N. At the completion of the course, students will take the State of Texas Certified Nurse Aide Competency Exam. Students must provide proof of immunization for MMR, Tetanus and have a current TB test. Enrollment is limited.

For more information, contact the SPC Continuing and Distance Education Office at 894-9611, ext. 2341.

## Christ the King to Host its First Ever Jamaica

Christ The King Cathedral will host its first ever Jamaica on June 11, 2000. The Cathedral is located at 4011 54th here in Lubbock, Texas. It is the first time and it is going to be different. "When other Jamaica's are ending we will be beginning. We want this to be a real family event to not only raise money for the Church but to get everyone to socialize with everyone from our Church" said J.R. Castilleja.

This first time ever event will begin at 5:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. The main attraction will be Lubbock's own Ballet Folkloric Aztlan dancers, who will be performing twice during this event. The Aztlan Ballet will be asking for donations in preparing for their trip to San Antonio for the National Folkloric Conference.

There will also be a talent show, lots of children's games, crafts, and over 20 games for the young as well as the old. A special part of the Jamaica will be the featuring of different types of food -- Asian, Mexican, American, and many more. The public is invited.

## EMPOWERING YOUNG WOMEN FOR THE FUTURE

Fiestas del Llano Inc. is now accepting applications for the annual Miss Fiestas del Llano Scholarship Pageant to be held Friday, September 15th. Interested contestants will learn how to become community leaders, assume the promotion of their Mexican heritage, and compete for scholarships and prizes.



Miss Fiestas del Llano will hold her title for one year and serve as an ambassador for the Hispanic community promoting education, culture and a platform of her choice. Interested single women of Hispanic decent, between the ages of 17 through 24-years-old, who are enrolled in a college or university or current seniors in high school, and live in the Lubbock County or surrounding area are encouraged to join.

The pageant, which is held in conjunction with the 16th of September holiday, is a long time tradition, which celebrates Mexican Independence Day, instills culture, promotes education, and allows the Mexican American community to share cultural events with the community. In 1999, the pageant provided \$21,000 in scholarship awards, \$15,000 by Texas Tech University, and \$6,000 by University Medical Center.

Participants will be required to submit their applications and a \$125 entry fee by Saturday, July 15, 2000 at 9:00 a.m., during a pageant orientation at the YWCA, located at 3101 35th.

For more information, please call Christy Martinez, Pageant Director, at (806) 797-7233, or the Fiestas del Llano office at (806) 765-5481. Applications can be picked up at the following locations: Hernandez Law Office, 1114 10th Street; West Texas Hispanic News, 1607 13th Street; On the Texas Tech campus, West Hall room #305, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, 1500 Broadway, Suite 806; El Editor Newspaper, 1502 Ave. M, YWCA, 3101 35th



## Todo lo pequeño tiene un corazón grande.



Highland Medical Center  
50TH & UNIVERSITY

Un cuidado de primera en el hospital más pequeño de Lubbock.

## Covenant Urges Weight Loss With Mind Over Matter

LUBBOCK - The LifeStyle Centre at Covenant Health System will offer Mind Over Matter, a seven-week weight management program. Participants will begin meeting at 5:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 28, for six consecutive Wednesdays, at the LifeStyle Centre, located on the sixth floor of the East Parking Garage at 21st Street and Joliet Avenue.

Topics covered in the program include emotional eating, nutrition and exercise, behavior modification and a discussion on emphasizing self-esteem and goal setting. The class is taught by Kelly Loughlin, M.S., R.D.

"This class is geared toward people who are fairly knowledgeable about nutrition and exercise, but they need more support to manage their weight," Loughlin said. "It is more of a discussion and a support group setting where they learn ways to deal with stress and emotional issues of weight loss."

Cost for the class is \$75. To register or for more information, call 725-4386, or sign up at the front desk of the LifeStyle Centre.

## ARE YOU AN ORGAN DONOR?

NOT IF YOU HAVEN'T TOLD YOUR FAMILY.  
www.shareyourlife.org 1-800-355-SHARE

Coalition on Organ & Tissue Donation

## News Briefs

(Continued from Page 1)

found that voters saw the government's aid programmes as a mechanism aimed at winning votes for the PRI, which has not lost a single presidential election in 71 years.

Civic Alliance plans to file complaints with the special prosecutor's office for electoral offences, based partly on the results of its survey.

Six percent of those interviewed in the most remote regions of Mexico said they had been threatened to vote for PRI.

The Technical Evaluation Committee, comprised of local and foreign experts, has accredited 35,000 Mexican observers for the most closely disputed elections in the history of this country, in which some 60 million people are qualified to cast their ballots.

The Committee will also provide technical assistance to two NGOs, which will account for another 50,000 observers.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has already shelled out 45 percent of a total of four million dollars from a fund also financed by Mexico's Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) for election monitoring activities.

Dong said Sunday that the work of his team of UN experts was focused on promoting the free, secret and well-informed vote, especially among the youngest voters.

Observers will also concentrate on combatting the practices of vote-buying and threats, especially in rural areas, the chief concerns set forth by the NGOs involved in the election monitoring process.

The work of the observers will consist of preventing irregularities that compromise the transparency of the ballot, said Dong, who will present a report on Mexico's elections to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

The Education, Health and Food Programme (Progresa), the main anti-poverty initiative of the government of Ernesto Zedillo, and other programmes like Procampo - which provides assistance in rural areas - are used to pressure people to vote for certain parties, according to the Civic Alliance.

But it is not only the PRI that uses techniques to pressure people to vote for its candidates, said the coordinator of Civic Alliance, Rogelio Gómez, who maintained that the conservative National Action Party (PAN) - the strongest opposition party - used the same practices in the states it governed.

Around 24 percent of Mexico's poor say voting in Mexico is neither free nor secret, and that "it is possible to know which party each citizen voted for," said Gómez.

A majority - 65 percent - of the beneficiaries of Progresa interviewed by Civic Alliance said they would vote for PRI. A total of 2.6 million families receive assistance through that government programme, which this year had an operating budget of 970 million dollars.

Civic Alliance has already posted 2,500 observers around the country to prevent irregularities from muddying the elections.

Due to a lack of oversight, in the not-so-distant past PRI stole elections by stuffing ballot boxes or reporting them missing, or offering free transport to polling stations for its supporters.

But the autonomy of the body running elections today, IFE, and greater civic education among citizens make this year's elections more credible, with polls showing PRI candidate Francisco Labastida and his PAN rival Vicente Fox neck and neck. The centre-left Democratic Revolution Party's (PRD) Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas is in a distant third place, although in the past week he has cut the gap separating him from his two adversaries.

## ARE YOU AN ORGAN DONOR?

NOT IF YOU HAVEN'T TOLD YOUR FAMILY.

www.shareyourlife.org  
1-800-355-SHARE

Coalition on Organ & Tissue Donation



## Oferta Y Demanda, Una Idea Que Funciona.

La Lotería de Texas solicita vendedores preferentemente de negocios minoritarios (Historically Underutilized Businesses - HUBs) certificados en el Estado de Texas y con experiencia en las siguientes areas:

### MATERIALES DE CARTON CORRUGADO

Un proveedor de materiales de cartón corrugado para suministrar cajas en Austin. Favor de presentar una historia detallada de la compañía. Los precios deberán ser competitivos.

### COMPUTADORAS Y EQUIPOS PERIFERICOS

Se necesitan negocios que puedan proveer computadoras personales (PCs), periféricos y programas de computación. Si su compañía está en capacidad de proveer este servicio en Abilene, Austin, El Paso, Houston, Irving, Lubbock, McAllen, San Antonio, Tyler, o Victoria, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía y una descripción de sus capacidades.

### AGENCIAS DE EMPLEOS TEMPORALES

Se necesitan agencias de empleos temporales. Si su compañía puede prestar servicio en Austin, Houston, Irving, o San Antonio, por favor comuníquese con nosotros. Se requiere presentar una historia detallada de la compañía para ser considerada.

Por favor responder por escrito a:  
Minority Development Coordinator  
Texas Lottery - GT P.O. Box 16630 Austin, TX 78761-6630



## Sosa Celebrates Win Eventhough New Coach Has No Class

NEWS: Chicago Cubs slugger Sammy Sosa took quite a swing at Don Baylor on Tuesday, telling beat reporters that his new manager "has got no class."

VIEW: Sosa's big vent session came after Baylor took some subtle digs at Sosa's defense. But it was just the latest perceived swipe at Sosa by Baylor, who on the day he was hired last November spoke of turning Sosa into a more complete player.

Wrigley on Wednesday. Slamin' Sammy is hitting .316 with 18 HRs and 54 RBI. But he could help the team more if he was contributing with more than just his bat.

All Baylor is doing is trying to get the best out of his best player. True, he might have been better served talking to Sosa face to face instead of through the media. Not that it justified Sosa tearing apart a man who has defined class in baseball for more than two decades.

Maybe Sosa is too blinded by his own success to take Baylor's points to heart.

"He hasn't really treated me the way I'm supposed to be treated," Sosa said. "And that's what I'm saying. He has got no class. I feel like those comments about my defense and those things, they're not supposed to be there."

Sosa's words -- once relayed by reporters to the manager's office -- had Baylor sounding a little perplexed.

"I thought I had been as fair as anyone can," Baylor said. "I knew what I was getting into with him. It was meant as constructive criticism, not ripping him. I know what I have tried to do and I'm not going to get bent out of shape about it."

Meanwhile, it isn't out of the question the Cubs will make Sosa trade bait as July 31 draws near.

NEWS: Braves reliever John Rocker -- optioned to Triple-A Richmond Monday -- told an Atlanta radio station that he might retire rather than report to the minors.

VIEW: If Rocker is serious, good riddance. Someone with such a warped attitude toward life isn't worthy of a major league uniform or paycheck.

It's bad enough that he started this unfathomable mess with the unconscionable things he said in last winter's article in Sports Illustrated. But it's even worse that he couldn't bring himself to issue a sincere apology. At least then it would have appeared Rocker was trying to grow from his mistakes and get past them.

Instead, upon reporting to the Braves in spring training, he stiffly read a prepared statement -- his idea of an apology -- and refused to entertain questions from the massive barrage of media in attendance.

Hello! Didn't it get through Rocker's thick skull that the media was the only way he could sway the public back in his direction?

Look at the way Latrell Sprewell -- the nation's public sports enemy after choking his coach a couple of years ago -- has reinvented himself with the New York Knicks.

But Rocker couldn't bring himself to show class, let alone remorse. So on Sunday, when he ran into Jeff Pearlman -- the scribe who wrote the infamous SI article -- he couldn't resist taking it way too far.

The high road is a road never traveled by Rocker. "This isn't over between us. Do you know what I can do to you?" Rocker shouted at Pearlman in their first face-to-face encounter since the article was published.

Instead, the Braves showed what they could do to Rocker, demoting him to the minors.

For not only can Rocker not control himself, he can no longer control the baseball. Rocker has been a mess on the mound in recent weeks, looking like a 21st-century Mitch "Wild Thing" Williams.

It was hard enough for the Braves to tolerate him last season, when he was a dominant closer. When he isn't throwing strikes, he serves no purpose.

"I don't know if I'm even going down or not," Rocker told WKLS radio in Atlanta. "I'm still pretty chapped about the whole situation. (I'm) just not wanting to play anymore. Just shut it down. There's plenty of things I can do besides deal with the headaches of this garbage every single day. I'd be a stockbroker probably. There's something to be said for having a job that's not just a complete headache."

As poorly as Rocker has handled himself in the baseball world, it's even harder to picture him making do in the real world.

Look for him to take his minor-league assignment once he cools off.

NEWS: Veteran Yankees righty David Cone, who won 20 games two years ago and 12 last year, is 1-6 with a 6.49 ERA.

VIEW: Because of his age (37) and recent history of arm trouble, it's natural to wonder if Cone is finished.

However, this is a man who threw a perfect game not even a year ago. A man who was brilliant in his two starts last post-season. It's hard to believe Cone could lose it that quickly.

The more likely scenario is that he's pressing too hard to justify the one-year, \$12 million extension the two-time defending world champion Yankees gave him over the winter.

"I've gone through the 'Woe is me' mentality, kind of got down in the dumps. Now I'm just angry. ... I'm just plain (ticked) off," Cone told Yankees beat reporters in Montreal one day after being slapped around by the same team he was perfect against last July 18. "I know there's no shame in going through what I'm going through. I've had a long, hard ride. I've always gone as hard as I can, as long as I can."

"If it's not enough, if I can't get it done anymore, there's no shame in that. But I believe I can and I'm more determined than ever."

Thanks in large part to his manager, who has the patience of a saint, expect Cone to work his way out of this by the time the games start meaning something.

"As far as I'm concerned, he gets the ball unless you can give me a way we'll be better. I don't see that," manager Joe Torre said. "It's not like there's people on the doorstep here. We committed to David as one of our starters. As far as I'm concerned, I don't plan on doing anything different."

He's going to have to. Otherwise, Torre won't have any choice.

In the 25 starts since el perfecto, Cone is 3-11 with a 5.63 ERA.

NEWS: Already ravaged by injuries, the Indians were forced to put right-hander Jaret Wright on the DL for the second time in three weeks.

VIEW: You starting to get the feeling that this just isn't the Indians' year?

\* Perennial MVP candidate Manny Ramirez has a strained hamstring and is eligible to come off the DL June 14.

\* Righty Charles Nagy had bone chips removed from his elbow and it's unknown when he'll return.

\* Setup man Paul Shuey had surgery on his hip and isn't expected back until close to the All-Star break.

So all things considered, the Indians are lucky to only trail the White Sox by 112 games entering Wednesday's action.

But the shoulder tightness experienced by Wright is especially troubling when you consider how strong he looked to start the season. However, he went 0-2 with a 16.50 ERA after returning from the DL the first time.

And after getting bombed in St. Louis Friday night, Wright admitted to manager Charlie Manuel that the shoulder was still bothering him.

Fortunately the Indians have a solid top two in Chuck Finley and Bartolo Colon. But they need Wright and/or Nagy healthy and effective to make a serious run in October.

Around the horn  
Home-field disadvantage: Already having a hard time generating fan support in their own park, how do you think it made the Florida Marlins feel when flocks of transplanted Bostonians came out to cheer on the Red Sox during a three-game series at Pro Player Stadium earlier this week?

Marlins outfielder Preston Wilson, for one, was "disgusted" to see the visiting team get far more cheers than the team in home whites.

Mike Redmond was even madder. "We're out there busting our butts and you've got to listen to 'Let's go, Red Sox,'" the perturbed Marlins catcher told the Miami Herald.

On Tuesday night, the Marlins tried to get the crowd back in their favor by showing the replay of Bill Buckner's infamous Game 6 error against the Mets in 1986 on the center field scoreboard. But that only got the Red Sox fans more revved up for a game which Boston would win by a run for the second consecutive night.

## Shaq Plays Big Bully Against Overmatched Pacers

LOS ANGELES -- Shaquille O'Neal has his own ideas about what he would do in his world if one day he woke up and discovered he had to defend himself in an NBA playoff game.

"I wouldn't," O'Neal said. "I would just go home. I would fake an injury or something." Wednesday night, in Game 1 of the NBA Finals, perhaps the Indiana Pacers should have reconsidered showing up when it was obvious their bus driver would be at least 15 minutes late getting them to the Staples Center for a meeting with O'Neal and the Los Angeles Lakers.

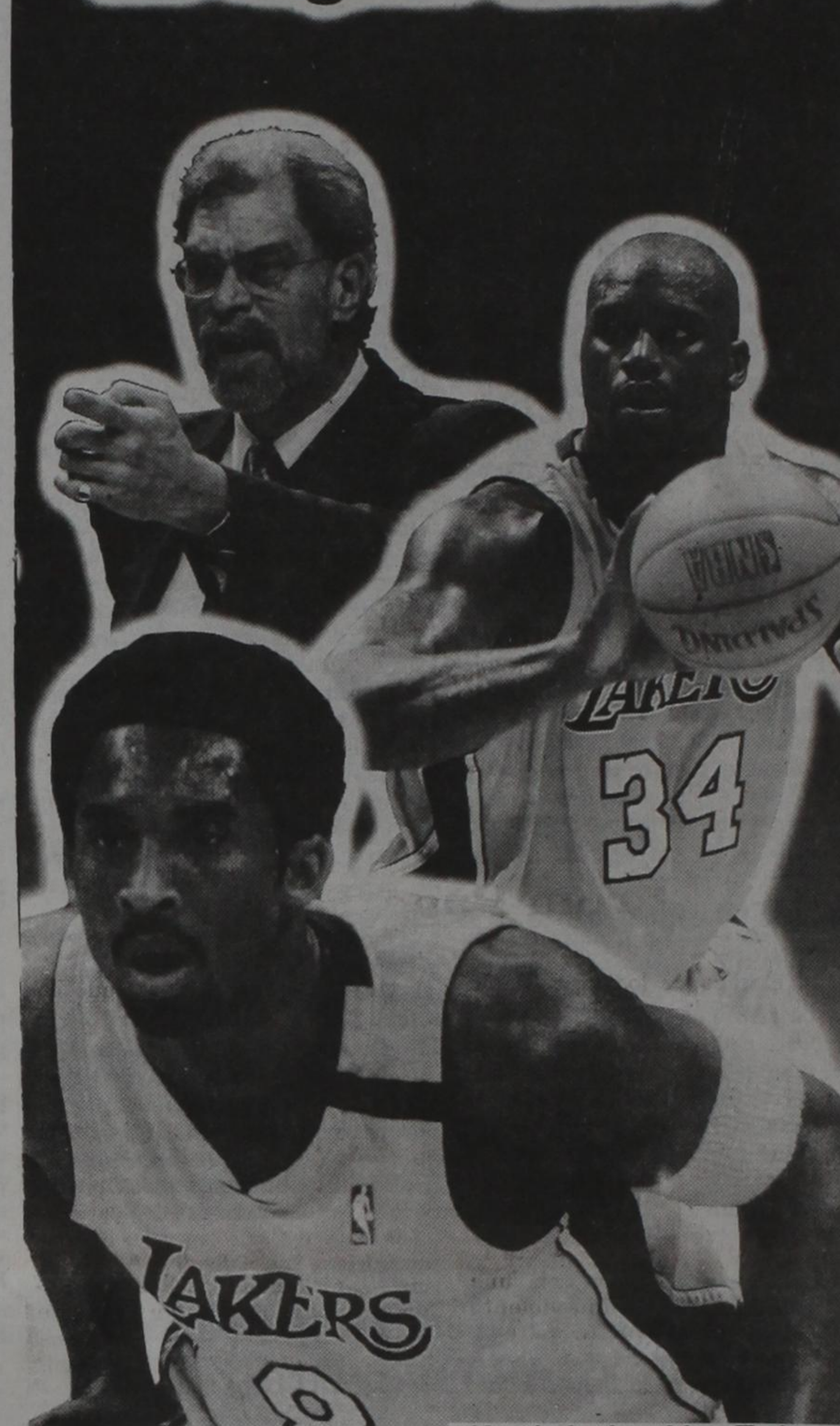
Or, "I should have gone to my se-

who carried the Pacers through the Eastern Conference playoffs. Miller, a native of the area and a UCLA alum, crashed and burned with 1-of-16 shooting and 7 points after torching everyone else by averaging 23.8 points in Indiana's previous 16 playoff games.

"You know, this is the biggest series of our careers ... personally mine," Miller said. "And you want to play the best you possibly can."

Everyone figures Miller's performance was merely an aberration as a result of his first game in the NBA Finals, coupled with it being in front

### Los Angeles Lakers



cret plan and just trip him," Pacers center Sam Perkins chuckled.

"You should just duck, like you did," Pacers forward Chris Mullin chided Perkins.

None of it worked as O'Neal looked like the playground bully playing with the little kids while pouring in 43 points, grabbing 19 rebounds and blocking 3 shots in the Lakers' 104-87 victory. Nothing the Pacers did defensively worked, with center Rik Smits fouling out in 20 minutes with 12 points, and the slow double-teams and lack of ball pressure pretty much allowed O'Neal to roam free in the lane all night.

"Shaq told me before the game, he was going to get deep and he got deep position all night long," Lakers guard Kobe Bryant said. "It was pretty easy to read where the double-team was coming from when they did and to find someone on cuts all night long once they doubled."

But as Jalen Rose said, "A blind man could find a guy like Shaq who's 7-1, 330 pounds and as quick as he is."

In other words, Wednesday's Game 1 was about as pronounced a mismatch as it could be. Bryant added 14 points, Ron Harper 12 and Rick Fox added 11 more off the bench for the Lakers. They weren't the difference. Unquestionably, this was O'Neal's game from the opening tipoff, as he had 15 points in the first quarter and never really let up.

Magnified in the wake of the huge game from the monster player was the collapse of Pacers star Reggie Miller,

of friends, family and fans. The bigger concern is with the biggest guy.

In their seven-game series with Portland, the Blazers had a variety of athletic and very large interior players like mammoth Arvydas Sabonis, Brian Grant, Rasheed Wallace and occasionally Jermaine O'Neal to throw at Shaq. Add the lightning-like double-teams from Scottie Pippen, and it caused him a peck of problems as the series progressed.

"I call this a feeling-out game for them tonight," Lakers coach Phil Jackson said. "He's our No. 1 option and they'll adjust."

Because O'Neal was so dominant, none of the other Lakers got into the flow offensively in the second and third quarters. And that, in essence, gave the Pacers every opportunity to get back into the game in the second half.

Mark Jackson seized the third quarter for the Pacers. Scoring 10 of his team-high 18 points, dishing out 3 assists and grabbing 3 rebounds, he single-handedly got them back into the game. Jackson did it from 3-point range, stop-and-go drives and no-look passes. He spearheaded a 12-2 run that pulled the Pacers to within two with 1:42 left in the third quarter.

The Pacers were no match for Shaquille O'Neal in Game 1 of the NBA Finals (AP)

"Fortunately, I knocked a couple down and got a rhythm," Jackson said. "I tried to put us in a position to win the ballgame ... which we were. We feel real good about that."

But that was as close as it would get.

With Miller sidelined perhaps because he looked more like a mason than a shooter, only Austin Croshere, who added 16 off the bench, got into the offensive flow in the fourth quarter.

It wasn't close to being enough. The Pacers offered O'Neal a buffet of low-post positions. Knowing his voracious appetite, he took them all and made 21-of-31 shots. In the lane, at the left post or the right one, he was marvelously adept with hooks and short jumpers. It was a remake of Jaws, with a Shaq Attack replacing the shark.

Then when Fox came off the bench to swish a 3-pointer, the lead was back up to 15 with the four-minute mark approaching quickly. By the time O'Neal sent Smits -- the flunking Dutchman -- to the bench with his sixth foul on his 41st point and 18th rebound, the massacre was complete.

Basketball's Tower of Power had spoken, and the Pacers were mere flies being swatted out of the way by the sheer enormity of his presence.

"Once he gets started like he did, you know it's going to be a long night for anybody who has to guard him," Lakers forward Glen Rice said. "In fact tonight, it was hard not to get caught up in just watching him. I'm glad he's on my team."

And in the case of the Pacers, once it was apparent they were going to be late ... maybe they should have taken Shaq's advice and just gone home.

# MENUDAZO

Festival July 21-23

20 T E X A S 00

SUPERCUP

World Hispanic & State USSSA Qualifiers **El Editor Newspapers**

Softball 2 Men's Divisions B/C & D/E Women's & Co-Rec 806-763-3841

LUBBOCK, TEXAS USA

Men's Prizes Satin Jackets for SuperCup Winner between Class B/C & D/E Prizes In Each Men's Divisions 1st - Bat Bags; 2nd - Button Jerseys; 3-6 - T-Shirts; 7-9 - Caps \$140 Entry -- 3 Game Guaranteed - Consolation Prizes 1st-3rd Prizes Women's and Co Rec = Entry \$125 - 1st - 4th Trophies and Individual Prizes Volleyball - \$100 Entry. Horseshoes - \$10 Entry Fee & Washers \$10 Entry Fee. All Receive 1-4 Trophies and Indiv.

Mail All Entries to 1502 Ave. M. Lubbock, TX 79401; Money Order or Cashier's or Company Checks Payable to El Editor No Personal Checks Accepted after July 1, 2000

Team Name \_\_\_\_\_ Mgr. \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_ FAX or e-mail Address \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ All teams must be ready to play Friday July 21st by 7 pm

Chicanos Unidos Campesinos Present The

### 5th Annual Father's Day Softball Tournament

June 16, 17 & 18

### Muleshoe Westside Park 9th & Ave. F

### Men's D&E Teams

\$110 entry fee Limit 25 teams

Hit Your Own Red Stitch Balls, ASA Rules - Uniforms and Numbers not Required.

No Home Runs. Prizes Include: Trophies 1-4, Long Sleeve Shirts - 1st, T-Shirts 2 & 3.

ENTRY DEADLINE JUNE 15 - 8 PM

Festivities to Include Conjunto Music, Food and Game Booths, Live Radio Remotes during games

Call 1-806-763-3841 or 806-272-4233

Co-Sponsored by the City of Muleshoe



From Page One

Holder, Jr., vice procurador general de los Estados Unidos. "Safe from the Start (Seguros desde el Principio) busca proteger a nuestros niños y mantener a nuestras comunidades seguras. Para lograrlo, debemos dedicarnos a encontrar soluciones para evitar que los niños sean expuestos a la violencia y al mismo tiempo, debemos ser diligentes en diseñar programas efectivos de prevención e intervención".

Discursos y paneles de discusión se enfocaron en identificar estrategias y modelos para proveer asistencia a niños, de los cuales 3.3 millones son expuestos anualmente a la violencia familiar. Ya que la mayoría del desarrollo del cerebro ocurre durante los primeros años de vida, los niños pequeños que son expuestos a las violencias corren un mayor riesgo de tener problemas psicológicos severos durante su vida. Se ha dado a conocer evidencia que demuestra que niños que han sido abusados o descuidados tienen un 50 por ciento más de probabilidad de ser arrestados cuando jóvenes y un 40 por ciento de probabilidad de ser arrestados cuando adultos.

"Aunque hay muchos programas que buscan solucionar el problema de los niños y la violencia, el enfoque actual es fragmentado", dijo Rob Reiner, presidente de la Comisión de Niños y Familia de California, el cuerpo a cargo de implementar la Proposición 10, el impuesto de 50 centavos

por cajetilla de cigarrillos cuyos fondos son utilizados en su mayoría para programas de desarrollo infantil. "El establecimiento de un sistema más integrado y efectivo de apoyo para los niños y sus familias no sólo ayudará a reducir el impacto de la violencia en los niños, pero también ayudará a prevenir que la violencia ocurra".

Safe from the Start (Seguros

desde el Principio) destaca varios programas en equipo dirigidos hacia los niños y la violencia. Uno de estos modelos fue creado por el Departamento de Policía de New Haven, Connecticut y la Escuela de Medicina de la Universidad de Yale. Este modelo une a los oficiales de policía con profesionales de la salud mental para proveer ayuda a niños que han sido víctimas o testigos de crímenes violentos. Otro esfuerzo, el programa SHIELD de Westminster, California, une a los oficiales de policía, oficiales de la salud pública y administradores escolares en un esfuerzo que evalúa las condiciones en hogares donde ocurren incidentes violentos. Este programa evalúa el nivel de riesgo de los niños en el hogar y la acción que debe tomarse.

El simposio de un día, atrajo a prominentes presentadores incluyendo al Dr. Bruce Perry, jefe de psiquiatría del Hospital de Niños de Texas y reconocido experto en el tema de los niños y la violencia; Veronica Abney, presidenta de la American Society on the Abuse of Children; Gil Garcetti, fiscal de distrito de Los Angeles y Gloria Molina, supervisora, Junta de Supervisores del Condado de Los Angeles.

Los foros regionales de "Safe from the Start" (Seguros desde el Principio) tendrán lugar en seis sitios a través del estado durante los próximos meses. Los representantes de las agencias policíacas, de salud, servicios sociales y agencias educativas trabajarán en conjunto con líderes locales para identificar los recursos ya existentes, problemas que existen en la distribución de recursos y desarrollarán estrategias más integradas para los niños que han sido expuestos o han sido víctimas de la violencia.

Para más información acerca de los foros regionales, comuníquese con [www.safestart.org](http://www.safestart.org).

# Caso Elian Gonzales Rebota En Alemania

por Jim Lobe

WASHINGTON, 4 jun (IPS) El caso del niño náufrago cubano Elián González parece volverse contra Estados Unidos, que se esfuerza por defender el derecho de los padres estadounidenses cuyos hijos han sido llevados al extranjero a recuperar su custodia.

Mientras una corte federal de apelaciones anunciaba el jueves que Elián no puede pedir asilo en Estados Unidos contra los deseos de su padre, el presidente Bill Clinton presionaba en Berlín al canciller (jefe de gobierno) alemán Gerhard Schroeder en representación de padres estadounidenses que perdieron la custodia de sus hijos en Alemania.

Aparentemente, Alemania es uno de los países que más ha infringido la Convención de La Haya de 1980 sobre Aspectos Civiles del Secuestro Internacional de Menores, del cual tanto Estados Unidos como Alemania son signatarios.

El tratado establece que un menor llevado a otro país sin permiso de sus padres o de uno de ellos debe ser llevado de vuelta a su país de residencia "habitual," a menos que se demuestre ante la justicia un "grave riesgo de daño físico o psicológico."

Además, la decisión sobre la custodia debe ser adoptada por la justicia del país de residencia habitual del niño o la niña, según el tratado.

En el caso de Elián, esa disposición no se aplicó porque Cuba no es signataria del tratado.

Pero el principal motivo por el que el Departamento de Justicia se esforzó tanto por devolver a Elián a su padre cubano fue que, de lo contrario, se vería afectada la obligación de otros países de atenderse al tratado en casos que involucren a padres estadounidenses.

"Hay unos 1.100 casos en nuestras oficinas consulares de todo el mundo de padres estadounidenses que desean reun-

irse con sus hijos, y nosotros defendemos férreamente el derecho del padre o la madre a la custodia de su hijo," declaró en abril el portavoz del Departamento de Estado, James Rubin.

"Nos preocupa que la no devolución de Elián a su padre tenga consecuencias muy negativas para los padres estadounidenses cuyos hijos han sido llevados al extranjero," agregó el portavoz.

La declaración de Rubin fue realizada cuando el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) de Estados Unidos revocó los derechos del tío abuelo de Elián residente en Miami, Lázaro González, a la custodia del niño en favor del padre de éste, Juan Miguel González.

Juan Miguel González había llegado a Washington desde Cuba el 6 de abril para buscar a su hijo. Dos semanas después, logró la custodia de Elián, luego de que agentes federales armados irrumpieron en la vivienda de Lázaro González, por orden del Departamento de Justicia.

Los 1.100 casos abiertos del Departamento de Estado, de los cuales 63 involucran a niños estadounidenses llevados a Alemania, podrían ser solo una parte del problema.

El Centro Nacional de Menores Desaparecidos y Explotados, con sede en Virginia, estima que, de los 165.000 casos de niños secuestrados por un padre que se denuncia cada año en Estados Unidos, hasta 10 por ciento involucran a menores llevados al extranjero por uno de sus padres.

Ese parece haber sido el caso de Elián. El niño cubano, cuyos padres estaban divorciados, fue llevado por su madre, Elizabeth Brotons, y el novio de ésta en una pequeña embarcación rumbo a Estados Unidos a fines de noviembre, sin conocimiento de Juan Miguel González.

El bote se precipitó al mar y Brotons murió, al igual que otros nueve pasajeros. Elián, uno de los tres sobrevivientes,

fue hallado cerca de la costa de Florida flotando sobre un neumático. Tras una breve estancia en un hospital en Miami, fue entregado a Lázaro González, un tío de su padre residente en Miami.

El caso se convirtió en una disputa entre el gobierno de Fidel Castro y exiliados cubanos en Miami opositores a ultranza del régimen comunista en la isla. El gobierno de Bill Clinton respaldó la devolución del niño a su padre residente en Cuba.

Juan Miguel González, apoyado por el gobierno de Cuba, había reclamado en noviembre el regreso inmediato de Elián a su país, pero no fue hasta enero que el INS ordenó la devolución del niño a su padre.

La decisión había sido respaldada por el presidente Clinton, y fue en gran parte sostenida por la decisión el jueves del tribunal federal de apelaciones de Atlanta.

Los familiares de Elián en Miami anunciaron que apelarán el fallo, que prohíbe al niño abandonar suelo estadounidense por 14 días, mientras los demandantes preparan su próxima acción judicial. El caso podría acabar en la Suprema Corte de Justicia.

La batalla por Elián concitó una atención sin precedentes hacia los casos de padres estadounidenses que luchan por la custodia de sus hijos en jurisdicciones extranjeras.

El Congreso ya realizó dos audiencias sobre el tema y el mes pasado aprobó una resolución de condena a Alemania, Austria y Suecia por "violación continuada" la Convención de La Haya.

Dos casos relacionados con Alemania y detallados por el diario The Washington Post provocaron particular indignación pública.

En uno de ellos, Joseph Cooke, un padre estadounidense, perdió la custodia de sus hijos en favor de padres adoptivos luego que su esposa se los llevó a Alemania en 1992 y transfirió la custodia al gobierno, tras decidir que no podía cuidar de ellos.

Aunque un tribunal de Nueva York otorgó a Cooke la custodia legal, las cortes de Alemania no acataron la sentencia, por considerar que la separación de los niños de sus padres adoptivos les provocaría un grave daño

psicológico."

El segundo caso es el de Jim Rinamen, quien un día de 1996 volvió a su casa en Estados Unidos para encontrarse con que su esposa y su suegra, alemanas, habían partido hacia Alemania llevándose consigo a su hija de 15 meses.

Rinamen las siguió y demandó judicialmente la custodia de la niña, pero una corte alemana de apelaciones otorgó la custodia a la madre, sin siquiera escuchar el testimonio del demandante.

Rinamen obtuvo derechos limitados de visita, pero la justicia no lo hizo aplicar hasta hace tres semanas, cuando, debido a la reciente publicidad del caso, el padre pudo finalmente ver a su hija por primera vez desde que fue secuestrada.

Tras reunirse con Clinton en Berlín el jueves, el canciller Schroeder anunció un acuerdo para establecer conjuntamente un grupo de expertos para revisar tales casos, con el propósito de facilitar al menos las visitas de padres estadounidenses con hijos en Alemania.

"Ciertamente concordamos en que las decisiones judiciales deben ser acatadas," agregó.

Pero algunos observadores estadounidenses permanecen escépticos, y señalaron que Francia se quejó de demoras de Alemania para establecer una comisión similar con el fin de estudiar unos 86 casos de custodia pendientes que involucran a padres franceses.

El presidente de Francia, Jacques Chirac, acusó a los tribunales de Alemania de aplicar "la ley de la selva" en los casos de custodia, y Gran Bretaña también criticó la forma en que Berlín trata esos casos.

Pero Alemania no es el único problema, según los informes publicados en The Washington Post.

Haciéndose eco del argumento de los familiares de Elián en Miami, según los cuales el niño sería mejor criado en Estados Unidos, tribunales de Medio Oriente, Japón, Bahamas y otros países ignoraron decisiones de cortes estadounidenses sobre custodia de menores.

Esos tribunales extranjeros se negaron a devolver menores a sus padres estadounidenses con el argumento de que crecer en Estados Unidos no sirve a los mejores intereses de los niños involucrados.

From Page Two

espectadores.

En el caso de los niños como mi hijo, puede ser ligero, pero sin embargo está ahí. El Dr. Jiménez dice que el problema es que la violencia está reforzada por los canales de televisión que transmiten noticias las 24 horas del día, la reproducción constante y el reprocesamiento de los asesinatos y las mutilaciones desde la mañana hasta la noche, los programas con una gran dosis de contenido violento y hasta los juegos de video con deportes sangrientos.

En los casos extremos, en que los niños están expuestos a la violencia diaria directa en sus hogares o vecindades, la violencia queda inculcada en su fisiología. La violencia puede convertirse entonces en una reacción automática. Esos niños llegan a ser inmunes a la empatía y la simpatía porque sus alrededores los sacan de ellas por la fuerza. Un caso que lo ejemplifica es el de los dos niños de 12 años arrestados hace sólo unos días en San Antonio por completarse para hacer un tiroteo en su escuela. Dichos niños sufren de "entumecimiento psíquico", que les hace divorciarse de sus sentimientos, y no pueden relacionarse con lo que otras personas sienten o ven.

Ese caso puede haber ocasionado las pesadillas de mi hijo. El y su hermana habían estado preparándose para su día escolar cuando las noticias del fallido complot de los niños llenaron la mañana como música de trasfondo.

Los abrazamos y los besamos, y los enviamos a la escuela con lo que debe haber parecido como un "que tengan un buen día!" desinteresado.

Estábamos indiferentes al mensaje horrible que entregábamos: "s niños están siendo tiroteados en las escuelas. Vayan ahora a la escuela y diviértanse." Aparte del hecho de que fracasé miserablemente en el departamento de ser sensible a las necesidades de nuestros niños, también me siento perplejo y

desorientado.

Un alumno de tercer grado no distingue a una escuela de otra. Para él o ella, todas las escuelas son iguales y todos los chicos son parecidos. En su mundo, un niño de 12 años puede llevar un arma de fuego a la escuela y dispararla, porque eso se menciona en la televisión y se repite constantemente.

Nadie se escapa de la violencia -- ni detrás de las comunidades rodeadas de verjas ni de las escuelas elegantes, ni en los suburbios tampoco. En ninguna parte. La violencia se infiltra en nuestra falta de conciencia a través de la cultura popular y afecta al modo de que percibimos al mundo.

Tendemos a pensar que, debido a que la violencia ocurre "allá", no tiene nada que ver con nosotros. Pero es tanto una parte de nuestra existencia diaria como nuestro viaje matutino o la comedia de situación vespertina. El Dr. Jiménez me asegura que mi hijo es bastante saludable en el sentido de que es capaz de comunicar sus temores y dar una solución a su problema. Dios sabe que él necesitará esa resistencia para crecer en un mundo que pocos adultos, incluyendo a su padre miope, parecen comprender.

Por el momento, puedo prescindir de la fiesta de temor de las noticias matutinas y reemplazarla por los "cartones" infantiles. Y él y yo podemos hablar acerca de cómo él está asustado y de qué modo el mundo no es realmente un lugar maligno.

Y puede que el resto de nosotros podamos empezar a hablar sobre las consecuencias de las cosas que damos por sentadas. Y cómo no entendemos verdaderamente a la clase de mundo que estamos dejando para nuestros hijos.

(Victor Landa es director de información de la afiliada de Telemundo KVDA-TV60 en San Antonio, Texas.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en el año 2000. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

From Page One

communities. The report cards: time hires who were non-white

|                | A   | B   | C   | D   | F  |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Blacks.....    | 2%  | 30% | 49% | 15% | 4% |
| Hispanics..... | 8%  | 38% | 36% | 14% | 3% |
| Asians.....    | 7%  | 38% | 46% | 8%  | 2% |
| Whites.....    | 16% | 46% | 28% | 8%  | 1% |

In October 1998, ASNE updated a failed commitment it made in 1978 to bring racial and ethnic parity to its members' newsrooms. In '78, it targeted the year 2000. Now its goal has shifted to 2025. Today, non-whites make up 28 percent of the U.S. population. In 25 years, that is expected to increase to 38 percent. Latinos are projected to bound from under 12 percent to 17.5 percent.

Based on present retention rates, the report says, three of every five new hires over the next quarter century -- 60 percent -- must be persons of color. In 1999, the percentage of first-

actually dropped off, from 18.7 percent to 17.7 percent.

If daredevils can leap the Grand Canyon on a motorcycle, maybe the industry can pull it off.

(Cynthia Orosco is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)

Copies of the report, "Newsroom Diversity -- Meeting the Challenge," (Item No. 00-M03) may be obtained free of charge by contacting Publications, The Freedom Forum, 1101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone (800) 830-3733. E-mail: [puborder@signfreedomforum.org](mailto:puborder@signfreedomforum.org)

© 2000, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate

♣  
Cuando se es pequeño, es fácil recordar los detalles.



Highland Medical Center  
50TH & UNIVERSITY

Un cuidado de primera en el hospital más pequeño de Lubbock.

La Bancarrota No Es La Solucion

Necesita ayuda para pagar sus deudas? Concord Credit es la solucion:

- Planes de pago para liquider deudas
- Asistencia inmediata y confidencial
- Pagos mas bajos y convenientes

Llame hoy mismo libre de cargos al

1-888-454-2379 Code 1280

**HELP US KNOCK THE COVER OFF ALS!**

Muscular Dystrophy Association  
1-800-572-1717 • [www.mdousa.org](http://www.mdousa.org)  
People Help MDA... Because MDA Helps People

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

**MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT**  
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

TANOLINO NO. T4570

Se hacen hasta 100 docenas de tamales en 2 1/2 horas con esta TANOLINO. Es eléctrico, mide 12X24" y 36" de alto, pesa 48 Libs. Está pequeño de tamaño, pero grande en PODER. Pida su hoja de información, (gratis)  
A Frank Garcia  
P.O. Box 207  
Lubbock, Texas 79408-0207  
O llame al (806)763-4044  
A la siete de la mañana.

**POSTAL JOBS**

Up to \$15.91/Hr.  
Full Benefits. No Experience.  
For Application & Exam Info.  
Call (800) 842-7773  
X-3003  
Mon.-Fri. 9 am-6 pm

Acordeones nuevos y usados diferentes tonos y colores. Precios razonables. Para información llame a José R. Rodriguez 806-892-2193 806-892-2744

**A-IVIE'S TRANSMISSION SERVICE**

\*SERVICE  
\*REPAIR  
\*OVERHAUL  
\*EXCHANGE

FREE LOCAL TOW with Major Job

**763-8266**  
1-800-734-0772

1634 19th at Avenue Q  
Hours: 8-6:00 Mon-Fri Closed Saturday  
[www.aiviestransmission.com](http://www.aiviestransmission.com)



# Noticias Breves

## Esperando a Alberto, Primera de 11 Fuertes Tormentas

por Patrick Smikle

MIAMI, Estados Unidos, El Caribe ingresa a una intensa temporada de tormentas y huracanes caracterizada por fuertes lluvias más que por poderosos vientos, mientras muchos países de la región aún requieren ayuda para superar catástrofes anteriores.

La temporada atlántica de huracanes, iniciada el 1 de junio, dura seis meses. Este año, los meteorólogos del Centro Nacional de Huracanes de Estados Unidos (NHC), radicado en Miami, han pronosticado 11 tormentas fuertes (perturbaciones con vientos superiores a 60 kilómetros por hora).

Siete de esas tormentas se transformarán en huracanes con vientos entre 110 y 180 kilómetros por hora, y en tres ocasiones superarán los 180 kilómetros por hora.

La región espera la llegada de Alberto, primera tormenta de la temporada. La Organización Meteorológica Mundial bautiza a los huracanes y tormentas para evitar confusiones cuando dos de ellos actúan al mismo tiempo. En esta región, los nombres sugieren la amalgama étnica del Caribe y el golfo de México.

Luego de Alberto se abatirán sobre el Caribe Beril, Chris, Debby, Ernesto, Florence, Gordon, Helene, Isaac, Joyce y Keith, y si se registran nuevas tormentas llevarán como nombre Leslie, Michael, Nadine, Oscar, Patty, Rafael, Sandy, Tony, Valerie y William.

El año pasado, la región sufrió el azote de los huracanes Floy, Irene, José y Lenny. Los dos últimos fueron devastadores. Antigua y Granada procuran hasta el mes pasado ayuda para reparar los daños.

Irene y Lenny fueron fenómenos peculiares. Irene arrojó un inaudito volumen de agua sobre Florida, en el extremo sudoriental de Estados Unidos. Lenny tomó un rumbo insólito, y se abatió así sobre casi toda la superficie del Caribe.

"Tuvimos que retroceder a los registros de 1886 para encontrar un pasaje similar a éste", señaló Jack Beven, experto del NHC. Las lecciones obtenidas con la observación de esas tormentas facilitaron las predicciones y preparativos para la nueva temporada.

Funcionarios del NHC, que la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) consideran el principal centro regional de información sobre huracanes, hacen incapie en el pronóstico de lluvias, así como antes destacaban la fuerza del viento.

"Los peligros de los huracanes van mucho más allá de la potencia del viento. Las lluvias de una gran tormenta que se desplaza con lentitud puede anegar una gran superficie", explicó Max Mayfield, el nuevo director del NHC.

Otros funcionarios del NHC señalaron que son las inundaciones que acompañan a los huracanes, y no los vientos, lo que "mata ahora a la mayoría de las víctimas y causa los peores daños".

Por eso, los llamados de alerta por huracán incluirán este año un cálculo de posibles lluvias con peligro de inundaciones. El profesor Stephen Leatherman, director de Investigaciones del NHC en la Universidad Internacional de Florida, quiere dar un paso adelante y propone un sistema de códigos de alarmas en colores.

Si se predicen más de 30 centímetros de lluvia se tratará de un "alerta roja". El "alerta amarilla" se configurará cuando se prevean de 17 a 25 centímetros de lluvias, y la "bandera azul", si las posibilidades de precipitaciones son inferiores a los 15 centímetros.

Leatherman también propuso un índice para calcular el riesgo de inundaciones en distintos terrenos, si bien es poco posible que se implemente en esta temporada de huracanes.

Esta estación también está marcada por un aumento del nivel de cooperación entre el NHC, por una parte, y los meteorólogos y organizaciones de defensa civil locales del Caribe, por la otra.

Mayfield encabezó en marzo un equipo de científicos y educadores por el Caribe que incluyó Aaruba, Barbados, Curaçao, Puerto Rico y Trinidad y Tobago. Los expertos enseñaron cómo prepararse para una catástrofe y volaron con niños y maestros por la región en el avión cazador de huracanes "Miss Piggy".

El equipo recolectó datos y conversó con funcionarios de centros de prevención de desastres sobre nuevas técnicas de previsión.

La confianza es esencial porque pronósticos creíbles, mejores comunicaciones y eficientes métodos de defensa civil pueden salvar miles de vidas en la cuenca del Caribe y en América Latina.

"Si uno redacta un alerta de huracán y conoce el lugar sobre el que escribe, la diferencia es tremenda", dijo Lixion Avila, cubano-estadounidense experto en pronósticos del NHC, conocido por sus estrechos vínculos con colegas caribeños.

Otra oportunidad de colaboración se produjo a fines de marzo durante la reunión de gobernadores del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), en Nueva Orleans, donde se habló de medidas socioeconómicas y técnicas para prevenir y mitigar el efecto de esos desastres en diversos seminarios.

La Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe reveló en marzo que en los últimos 27 años los desastres naturales mataron a 100.000 personas y causaron 50.000 millones de dólares en daños en la región.

Pero, a pesar de los reiterados llamados de alerta, los servicios de defensa civil del Caribe aún están "a merced de los hechos", advirtió Jeremy Collymore, coordinador de la Agencia de Respuesta de Emergencia a los Desastres en la región.

Las autoridades deben mejorar su capacidad institucional para afrontar desastres naturales, sostuvo. "Debemos buscar consenso político y definir un esquema con el cual podamos trabajar", dijo.

## ONU Presenta Plataforma Sobre Ambiente y Desarrollo

por Pilar Franco

MEXICO, Tierramérica, la principal plataforma de comunicación sobre ambiente y desarrollo en América Latina de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU), presentó hoy en México un proyecto multimedia, que incluye un sitio en Internet y una página semanal en diarios de la región.

Con el auspicio del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA) y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD), Tierramérica es producida por la agencia mundial de noticias Inter Press Service (IPS).

Al encabezar la ceremonia en la que se anunció el proyecto, la secretaria (ministra) mexicana de Medio Ambiente, Julia Carabias, dijo que Tierramérica es "uno de los mecanismos más útiles para consolidar la participación ciudadana" en el tema.

La conservación de los recursos naturales y la búsqueda de un desarrollo sustentable son asuntos que demandan para ser atendidos la suma de esfuerzos no sólo de los gobiernos, sino de todos los sectores de las sociedades, agregó la funcionaria.

"La consolidación de una conciencia regional sobre los problemas ambientales favorecerá la concepción latinoamericana de que sólo juntos podremos revertir el proceso de deterioro ambiental", destacó.

Carabias afirmó que el espacio de difusión y participación que abre Tierramérica representa un importante paso en la ruta para consolidar la presencia de los temas de ambiente en la conciencia de los latinoamericanos.

Más de 1,2 millones de ejemplares de la página semanal de Tierramérica, que incluyen reportajes e informaciones especializadas en ambiente y desarrollo, comenzaron a circular en importantes diarios de Brasil, Bolivia, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Además, quedó abierto un sitio interactivo en Internet con la dirección <http://www.tierramerica.net>

Información calificada, bancos de datos, chats, comercio electrónico, cursos de capacitación, así como la transmisión de programas semanales a través de importantes emisoras de radio latinoamericanas conforman la oferta de la nueva plataforma.

Compartiendo la preocupación por conservar la buena salud de la Tierra, científicos, escritores, periodistas, artistas, políticos y líderes sociales acompañarán esta fase de Tierramérica.

Un conjunto de colaboradores se sumó al objetivo de ofrecer a las sociedades latinoamericanas opiniones calificadas e información, que permita incrementar la conciencia sobre los temas ecológicos y del desarrollo.

Aunque la participación ciudadana en los asuntos del ambiente continúa creciendo, es necesario impulsar aún más el papel de la gente, y ese es el objetivo de Tierramérica, señaló.

Los filósofos estadounidenses Noam Chomsky y Herman Daly y el francés Ignacy Sachs, así como los artistas Silvio Rodríguez, de Cuba, Mercedes Sosa, de Argentina, y Sonia Braga, de Brasil, participaron en la primera etapa de Tierramérica y se irán sumando a la nueva fase, indicaron los responsables del proyecto.

El consejo editorial de Tierramérica está conformado entre otros por los escritores mexicanos Carlos Fuentes y Elena Poniatowska y los líderes indígenas Rigoberta Menchú, de Guatemala, y Marcos Terena, de Brasil.

La incorporación a partir de ahora del futbolista brasileño Ronaldo al consejo editorial fue anunciada por Bruno Guandalini, coordinador en México del PNUD.

Ronaldo envió un "mensaje de aliento a Tierramérica en esta nueva etapa de su existencia", en el que abogó por "cuidar este mundo que nos dejaron nuestros antepasados en herencia para, a nuestro turno, transmitirlo a generaciones futuras".

El órgano de decisión editorial incluye también al ex presidente chileno Patricio Aylwin, al ex mandatario de Colombia y actual secretario general de la Organización de Estados Americanos, César Gaviria, y a los especialistas chilenos Manfred Max Neef y Humberto Maturana.

Tierramérica, distinguida con el Premio a la Excelencia que otorga la Society of Newspaper Design, con sede en Estados Unidos, cuenta con el apoyo de un amplio número de organizaciones internacionales.

El Foro de Ministros de Medio Ambiente de América Latina y el Caribe, la Comisión Económica para América Latina, la Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza, el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo y la Organización Panamericana de la Salud suscribieron convenios con Tierramérica.

## Health Car Uncoverage:

# Americans Struggle to Stay Healthy

By Congressman Ciro D. Rodriguez

(WASHINGTON, DC) The latest Census statistics indicate that we are facing a health care crisis of considerable proportions. In a country armed against illnesses of all origins with the most modern medical technology the world has to offer, an estimated 44.3 million Americans are without health insurance coverage, the only means to access our prohibitively expensive health care system.

Much of what we know about health insurance and access to care is usually linked to employer based coverage. It is not surprising to see a much larger population of insured Americans among the ranks of the employed. In this great land of opportunity, the loss of a job often means the loss of essential medical and preventative health care services - services all of our families desperately need.

A new development in the Census report has thrown a cruel twist to this alarming reality. Low-wage earners, those people below the poverty level who have jobs, are more likely to be uninsured than non-workers. About one-half of full-time American workers earning less than livable wages were uninsured in 1998.

For those of us involved in health care policy, this is not new. Of the 11 million uninsured Hispanics in the United States, 9 million are in families where at least one person works. Hispanics account for one-fourth of the 44 million uninsured while making up 11% of the America's population.

Hispanics and other minorities are concentrated in low-wage jobs, often at small firms,

where insurance coverage is least likely to be offered.

Employer covered plans are the main source of health insurance for most Americans under age 65. However, only 20% of Hispanics get insurance directly from their employer.

Insurance coverage, especially for preventative health care, is the most cost-effective medical tool currently at our disposal. Prevention at the outset saves us dollars in the long run, increases life expectancy, and reduces congestion in our hospitals and emergency rooms. Those without health insurance coverage were 50 to 70% more likely to need hospitalization for avoidable conditions, further burdening hospitals and health care professionals unnecessarily. Employers who are without the employees for days and sometimes weeks suffer in productivity while families often face financial ruin if serious illnesses or injuries result.

Providing incentives to small business and those that employ low-wage earners is the first step. A proposal was submitted to Congress by the administration that would provide small firms that have not previously offered health insurance program with a tax credit equal to 20% of their contribution towards employee health insurance.

In addition to providing tax incentives we need to focus on expanding existing public programs. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), which was passed nearly two years ago and will be implemented in Texas this year, is a natural starting point.

Currently, the program focuses on providing insurance for children, many of whom come from working families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford private health insurance.

A plan submitted to Congress earlier this year would provide expanded SCHIP coverage to include the parents of covered children. The overwhelming majority of poverty stricken parents with uninsured children are themselves uninsured. Family coverage would provide health insurance for a large portion of uninsured adults while at the same time increasing the number of children enrolled in SCHIP or Medicaid.

Aggressive steps such as the ones outlined by the administration are necessary if we are to eradicate the long list of uninsured in our country.

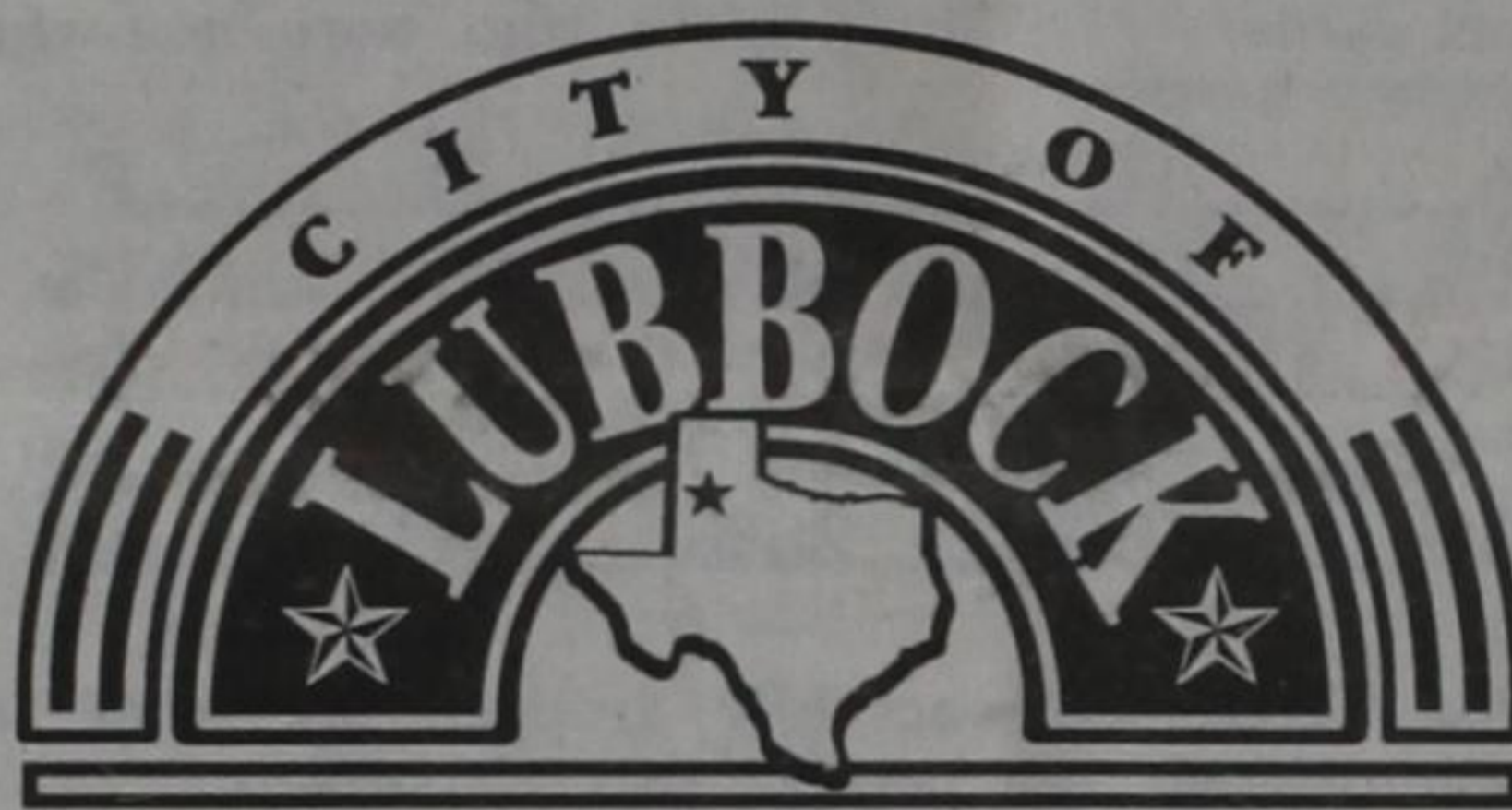
Providing health care coverage should be a priority for Congress before the closing days of the 106th Congress. If we fail to act, we doom our working families and we doom the communities that rely on their productivity. We all have a stake in America's health.

## El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841.

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Lubbock's Consolidated Plan for 2000-2003, and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)



The Lubbock City Council will conduct a final Public Hearing to allow citizens an opportunity to comment on the proposed 2000-2003 Consolidated Plan outlining the priorities and goals of funding from the Housing and Urban Development, as well as the use of 2000-2001 Federal Community Development Funds as recommended by the Community Development Services Board (CDSB). The scheduled time and date for this hearing is:

June 20, 2000, 6:00 p.m.  
City Council Chambers  
Municipal Building  
1625 13th Street

The 2000-2003 Consolidated Plan outlines the priorities to be addressed, target areas to be selected for the span of the three years, goals to be achieved, as well as resources to be used. The Plan outlines the process used to select these priorities, and contains information on such items as Citizens Participation, Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, Public Housing, Non-Housing Community Development Needs, Strategic Plan, Certifications and other information.

The Goals of the Consolidated Plan are broken down by dollars and percent of funding as follows:  
FY 2000-03 Priority Needs Funds Projected for CDBG, ESG and HOME

For a complete listing of goals, objectives, funding of individual priorities you may obtain a copy of the draft of the Consolidated Plan available at City Hall, 1625 13th Street room 107 Community Development, or view a copy at any City Library.

The Public Hearing is available to all persons regardless of disability. If you require special assistance please contact Todd Steelman, 775-2297, or write him at P.O. Box 2000, Lubbock Texas, 79457, at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

### 2000-2001 Proposed use of Community Development Resources by Grant

| Agency                              | Project                           | Recommended Amount |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Community Development Block Grant   |                                   |                    |
| Broadway Festivals                  | Expanded 4th Corps                | \$20,003           |
| Black Chamber                       | Business Assistance               | \$17,352           |
| Boys & Girls Club                   | Phea Branch Teen Program          | \$27,000           |
| Buckner's Childrens                 | Project ROCK                      | \$37,815           |
| Buddy Holly Center                  | SMART                             | \$35,000           |
| Catholic Family Services            | Child Care                        | \$27,500           |
| CARE                                | Tutorville                        | \$0                |
| CARE                                | Debutante Program                 | \$0                |
| CARE                                | Juvenile Intervention             | \$0                |
| City Of Lubbock Health Dept.        | Step Up To Health                 | \$5,750            |
| City Of Lubbock Parks               | Power Up                          | \$30,000           |
| City Of Lubbock Parks               | Summer Youth Program              | \$75,000           |
| City Of Lubbock Parks               | Taekwondo                         | \$0                |
| LEARN                               | Project RISE                      | \$0                |
| Lubbock Area Coalition for Literacy | Literacy Outreach                 | \$22,250           |
| MHMR                                | Youth Counseling & Rehabilitation | \$0                |
| LUNA                                | Achieving the Goal                | \$11,080           |
| Managed Care Center                 | Project Triumph                   | \$10,000           |
| Parenting Cottage                   | Sunny Beginnings                  | \$15,750           |
| SPRWDB                              | Child Care                        | \$42,000           |
| West Texas Housing Foundation       | Welcome Home                      | \$0                |
| West Texas Legal Service            | Home Ownership R                  | \$0                |
| Women's Protective Services         | Management Training               | \$0                |
| Women's Protective Services         | Teen Dating Violence              | \$0                |
| YWCA                                | Health Initiative                 | \$11,000           |
| YWCA                                | Challenger                        | \$25,500           |
| YWCA                                | Volunteer Caregiver               | \$18,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Land Disposition                  | \$0                |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Exterior Home Improvement         | \$50,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Residential Rehab                 | \$600,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Barrier Free Program              | \$150,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Critical Home Repair              | \$200,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Façade Improvement                | \$200,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Micro-Enterprise Loans            | \$50,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Sidewalk & ADA                    | \$100,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | WASAP                             | \$50,000           |
| City Of Lubbock EIS                 | Salary Reimbursement              | \$226,952          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | N. Overton Relocation             | \$150,000          |
| Arnett Benson/Jackson Neigh. Assoc. | Friendship Arch                   | \$40,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Buddy Holly Street                | \$0                |
| Dunbar/Manhattan Hts. Neigh. Assoc. | Facility Renovation               | \$25,000           |
| Guadalupe/Parkway Neigh. Centers    | Gym Renovation                    | \$35,000           |
| West Texas Housing Foundation       | Down Payment & Closing Costs      | \$75,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Housing Delivery                  | \$511,180          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Indirect Costs                    | \$95,000           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | CDBG Administration               | \$503,868          |
| Total CDBG                          |                                   | \$3,473,000        |
| HOME Investment Partnership Program |                                   |                    |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | Reconstruction                    | \$462,000          |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | LAZIP                             | \$462,750          |
| Community Housing Resource Board    | Lease Purchase (CHDO Project)     | \$174,750          |
| Community Housing Resource Board    | Operations                        | \$45,000           |
| LEAD                                | LEAD Predevelopment               | \$0                |
| West Texas Housing Foundation       | Housing Opportunities             | \$0                |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | HOME Administration               | \$116,500          |
| Total HOME                          |                                   | \$1,261,000        |
| Emergency Shelter Grant             |                                   |                    |
| Alcohol Recovery Center             | Operations                        | \$2,825            |
| ASK House                           | Operations                        | \$4,520            |
| Interfaith Hospitality              | Operations                        | \$3,955            |
| Lakeside Service Center             | Homeless Prevention               | \$3,900            |
| Salvation Army                      | Essential Services                | \$16,950           |
| Women's Protective Services         | Essential Services                | \$16,950           |
| Salvation Army                      | Homeless Prevention               | \$30,000           |
| Managed Care                        | Rehab-Walker House                | \$28,250           |
| City Of Lubbock CD                  | ESG Administration                | \$5,650            |
| Total ESG                           |                                   | \$113,000          |

### Three-Year Priority Needs By Dollar and Percent

