Vol. XXV No. 24

Week of March 14 thru March 20, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

Sánchez Wins Democratic Primary for Governor

By KELLEY SHANNON,

AUSTIN, Texas - It didn't take long for the Texas governor's race to take shape: As soon as Tony Sanchez won the Democratic nomination, he started swiping at Republican Gov. Rick Perry.

And Perry vowed to win the Latino vote in November against Sanchez, a millionaire banker who is the state's

first Hispanic nominated by a major party for governor.

With 98 percent of precincts reporting, Sanchez had 603,573 votes, or 60 percent, compared with 331,425 votes, or 33 percent, for former Attorney General Dan Morales.

Sanchez told jubilant supporters that it was time for a leader who

didn't rest on the "laurels" of former Democrats and Republicans battle for Gov. George W. Bush. Perry was lieutenant governor under Bush grabs. before he was elected president. "Texas is a can-do state that will no segment of the population, and the

governor," he said. The race will be one of the nation's

longer tolerate a do-nothing GOP hopes to garner their support across the country. President Bush did it when he was Texas governor, most intriguing this fall as and Perry, who has been taking

36 governorships that are up for

Hispanics are the fastest-growing

Spanish lessons and making visits to Mexico, hopes to do the same.

"I think it's important for us to respect the culture, and I'm going to get the Hispanic vote," Perry said Tuesday after running unopposed in the primary.

The gubernatorial primary overshadowed a tightly contested

primary between Democrats hoping to fill the seat of retiring Republican Sen. Phil Gramm.

Teacher Victor Morales, looking to become the state's first Hispanic senator, and former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk will face each other in a runoff April 9 since none of the three continued on page 3

El Equip de Fox Impulsa Sociedades Con Los Mexicanos en el Extranjero

Por Arlene Martinez

Ya que eran vistos con desprecio, desdén y, con frecuencia, como un tipo de traidores, los mexicanos que vivian en el extranjero tenían, históricamente, pocos papeles que desempeñar en el gobierno de su patria, excepto por la contribución económica de sus remesas.

Todo eso ha cambiado con el presidente Vicente Fox, del Partido Acción Nacional, quien se acercó a los mexicanos en el extranjero, elogió sus contribuciones a ambos lados de la frontera entre Estados Uni-

dos y México y abrió una oficina dirigida especificamente a fomentar esas relaciones.

El Dr. Juan Hernández, el primer méxicoamericano en actuar como funcionario en el gabinete de un presidente mexicano, dirige la Office for Mexicans Abroad (oficina para mexicanos en el extranjero) de Fox, que fue creada en enero de 2001. Los negocios, la inmigración, la educación y la inversión son todos temas de preocupación e interés para Hernández, quien trabajó antes en la oficina de Fox cuando era gobernador del estado de Guanajuato.

"Se trata de un cambio histórico importante", dice Ben Allen, un investigador que ha escrito sobre el papel que desempeñan los latinos inmigrantes de Estados Unidos en la política de sus paises de origen. "Usted es-

cuchó a Fox llamar 'héroes' a los inmigrantes. Jamás hubiera escuchado eso dentro del gobierno anterior. Existia la impresión de que si uno dejaba México, uno estaba insatisfecho con el gobierno, y de que Estados Unidos era un nido natural de fomentar oposición".

El proyecto Adopte una comunidad, inaugurado en enero 19 en Uriangato, Guanajuato, representa esta actitud nueva. "Se creía que los méxicoamericanos sencillamente tenían un programa político distinto del de los mexicanos", dice Hernández. "Los paisanos nos decían que siempre quisieron contribuir, especialmente a los lugares de donde venían, pero sentían que por años y años la burocracia de México entorpecía los esfuerzos".

Se identificaron noventa comunidades que satisfacían dos criterios: altos niveles de migración y alta concentración de pobreza, y examinando necesidades particulares, se identificaron 1,020 proyectos

determinados por las comunidades. El proyecto incluye tres fundamentos clave:

-- "Tres por uno": Por cada dólar que sea donado, cada gobierno, el federal, el estatal y el local, hará una contribución igual.

-- Centros de Comercio de México: Existen centros de comercio de México localizados en las ciudades estadounidenses de Santa Ana, Calif., San Antonio, Santa Fe y Nueva York, y planes de abrir uno nuevo en Dallas. Los centros de comercio funcionan como un enlace entre los dos países, conectando pequeños comerciantes en México (especialmente aquéllos en las noventa comunidades identificadas por el proyecto AUC) con intereses comerciales en los Estados Unidos. Estos centros se basan en el modelo de Hernández en Guanajuato que se

implementó durante la gobernación de Fox. - FUNDAMEX: La Fundación para Mexicanos en el Exterior, una fundación sin fines de lucro que cuenta con estatus contributivo de 501(c)(3) se ha establecido para manejar las donaciones y distribuir los fondos.

Hernández dice que su objetivo para la primera fase del proyecto era recaudar \$200 millones. La organización sin fines de lucro obtuvo su primer impulso en enero, cuando funcionarios gubernamentales se reunieron con reconocidos artistas, atletas y líderes de negocios, y recaudaron \$46 millones. El cantante Pepe Aguilar estuvo entre los primeros contribuyentes. FUNDAMEX tendrá su sede en la Ciudad de México, y Daniel Barretto dirigirá sus operaciones diarias. La junta de directores incluye al presidente, Victor Almeda, Roberto Salinas, Roberto Gonzalez Jr., Eduardo Nájera y a miembros de la banda musical Los Tigres del Norte. Hernández ocupará la posición de presidente hon-

El dinero que recaude la fundación será utilizado en el proyecto Adopte Una Comunidad.

Para atraer inversionistas e impulsar la cooperación bilateral entre México y Estados Unidos, Hernández y su reducido equipo de trabajo han visitado varias ciudades de población hispana numerosa, entre ellas Chicago, Los Angeles, y Dallas, así como ciudades de población hispana menos numerosa, entre estas, ciudades en Tennessee, Carolina del Norte y Alaska. Hernández se ha reunido con compañías, entre ellas Starbucks y UPS. Esta última ya ha prometido \$1 millón para respaldar el proyecto.

Exactamente cuánto dinero se va a distribuir no está claro. Cuando se pregunta cuáles son los mecanismos que se han diseñado para proteger las arcas y asegurarse de que el dinero vaya directamente a ciudadanos mexicanos, Hernández le contesta al Hispanic Link, "Esa es una pregunta muy buena, pero una que evidencia desconfianza". Tras persistir por una respuesta, dice, "Uno pensaría que eso sería un problema, dados los 70 años sin democracia, de corrupción. Pero ése no es el caso. Hay mucho entusiasmo".

El entusiasmo no surge sin la duda.

"(La oficina para mexicanos en el extranjero) ha estado generando un tipo de actividades de mercadeo que no crea una base sólida para que el gobierno mexicano ayude a los mexicanos en México", dice José Hernández, presidente interino del comité ejecutivo del PRD, Partido de la Revolución Democrática, (el partido rival), de California. "Resulta importante poder trazar cómo se distribuye el dinero", dice, y añade que la oficina podría canalizar sus fondos hacia usos mejores. Si se enfoca en sólo reducir los costos de transferencia electrónica de dinero a familiares en México, sugiere, el impacto sobre la economía mexicana sería mayor. Los mexicanos en el extranjero enviaron más de \$9 mil millones en remesas a México el año pasado.

Allen hace la observación de que si los donativos se distribuyen honesta y eficientemente, "(el proyecto) podría constituir una manera tangible y plena de sentido para que los mexicanos en el extranjero se involucren en la vida de México de una manera más importante que sólo a través del envío de dinero..." y pregunta, "¿Se trata de que la desconfianza en el gobierno mexicano es tan profunda que no se puede confiar en otro partido? No creo que ése sea el caso".

Tampoco lo cree Hernández, quien llama pioneros a los migrantes que ayuden a construir un 'nuevo México".

"Los hemos maltratado en Estados Unidos, pero también aquí en México", dice. "Queremos poder decir que México es un ejemplo para el mundo de cómo se trata a los migrantes. Queremos asegurarnos de que todo se lleve a cabo de una manera transparente y que todo el dinero se gaste en el cumplimiento de los objetivos que ha trazado ¡la

fundación? con el apoyo del proyecto Ayude a Una Comunidad". (Arlene Martinez es una corresponsal de Hispanic Link News Service en Washington, D.C. Contactese con ella por correo electronico a Arlene@HispanicLink.org)

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Gana Sanchez!



"Es tiempo para un gobernador que no se quede sentado en las sentaderas. Texas es un estado orgulloso de poder hacer y no va tolerar un gobernador que no hace nada."

Esto dijo Tony Sanchez nmediatamente despues de ganar la nominación del Partico Democrata, Sanchez declaro que el trabajaría con toda su alma para derrotar a el presente gobernador Rick Perry.

La carrera entre Sanchez y Perry sera una de las mas interesantes en toda la nación ya quese mostrara si la llego la fuerza de los Hispanos en Texas.

Los republicanos tambien ya empiesan a decir que capturarán el voto con la ayuda del Presidente Bush quien recibio un gran porecentaje del voto hispano durante su carrera para gobernador

En la carrera para senador Victor Morales se encuentrará encontra Ron Kirk en el desempate fijado para el 3 de abril. Ambos candidatos tambien son de raza minoria.

Fox Team Impels "Mexicans Abroad" Partnerships

By Arlene Martinez

Looked at with contempt and disdain, and often seen as traitors of sorts, Mexicans living in the United States historically had few roles in their home country's government, save for economic contribution in the form of

remittances. That has changed with Partido Acción Nacional President Vicente Fox, who embraced Mexicans abroad, praised their contributions on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border and created an office specifically geared to foster-

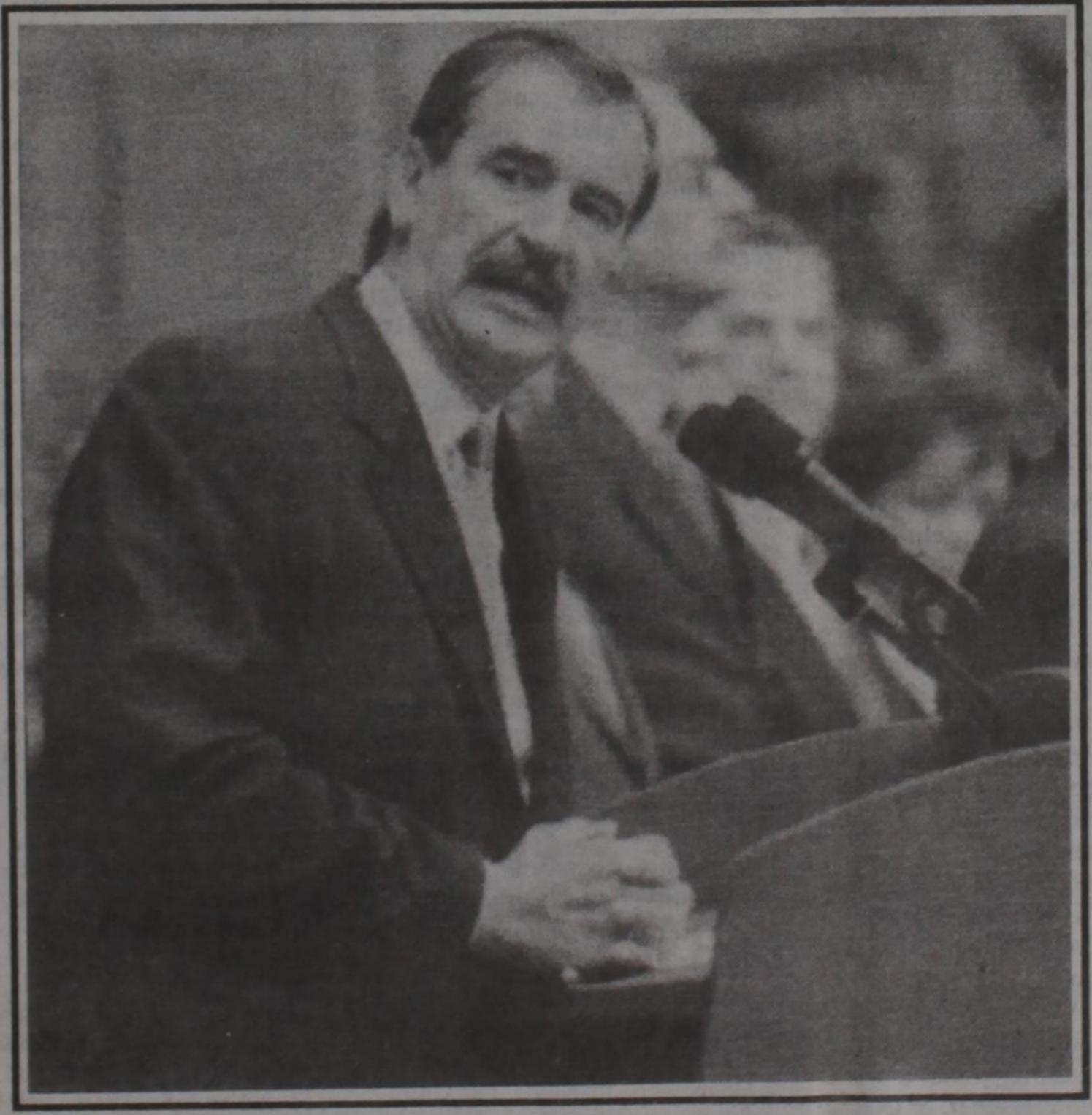
ing those relationships. Dr. Juan Hernández, the first Mexican American to serve in a Mexico president's cabinet, heads Fox's Office for Mexicans Abroad, created in January 2001. Business, immigration, education and investment are all topics of concern and interest for Hernández, who previously worked in then-governor

Fox's Guanajuato office. "It's an important historical shift, " says Ben Allen, a researcher who has written on the role U.S. Latino immigrants play in their home countries' politics. "You heard Fox call immigrants heroes. You never would have heard that under the old government. There was a sense that if you left Mexico, you were dissatisfied with the government, and that the U.S. was a natural breeding ground for opposition. "

The Adopt a Community project, announced Jan. 19 in Uriangato, Guanajuato, represents this new attitude.

"It was believed that Mexican Americans just had a different political agenda than Mexicans, "Hernández says. "Paisanos, migrants, told us that they felt that for years and years, the bureaucracy we had in Mexico got in the way, but that they wanted to contribute, especially in places where they come from. "

From that sprang the idea of Adopt a Community, where successful Mexican Americans could invest in Mexico with the goal of improving specific communities in their home country.



Ninety communities were identified that fit two criteria: high levels of migration and high concentrated poverty. Some 1,020 projects were identified, based on individual needs determined by the communities.

The project includes three key platforms: -- Three-for-one: For every dollar contributed, the money will be matched equally by Mexico's federal, state and local governments.

- Mexico Trade Centers: There are Mexico Trade Centers located in the U.S. cities of Santa Ana, Calif.; San Antonio, Texas; Santa Fe, N.M.; and New York City, with plans to open one in Dallas later this year. The Trade

Centers operate as liaisons between the two countries, linking small-business owners in Mexico -- particularly ones in the 90 communities identified by AAC - with business interests in the United States. These are based on Hernández's Guanajuato model implemented during Fox's governorship.

- FUNDAMEX: Fundación para Mejicanos en el Exterior, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit foundation has been created to handle donations and distribute funds.

Hernández says his goal for the first phase of the project was to raise \$200 million. The nonprofit got its first boost in January, when government officials met with well-known Mexican-American entertainers, athletes and business leaders, and raised \$46 million. Singer Pepe Aguilar was among the first contributors.

FUNDAMEX will be based in Mexico City, and Daniel Barretto will run its day-to-day operations. The board includes President Victor Almeda, Roberto Salinas, Roberto González Jr., Eduardo Nájera and members of the band Los Tigres del Norte. Hernández will act as honorary chairman.

Money raised by the foundation will be used for the Adopt a Community project.

To attract investors and push forward the bilateral agenda between Mexico and the United States, Hernández and his small staff have visited several cities with large Hispanic populations, including Chicago, Los Angeles and Dallas, as well as others with smaller Hispanic populations, including ones in Tennessee, North Carolina and Alaska. Hernández has met with companies including Starbucks and UPS. The latter has already pledged \$1 million in support.

Exactly how the money will be distributed is unclear. When asked what safeguards were in place to ensure monies would go directly to Mexico's citizens, Hernández tells Hispanic Link: "That's a very good question, but one that implies distrust. " Pressed further, he says, "You would think that would be a prob-

lem, from 70 years of not having democracy, of corruption. But that hasn't been the case. There's incredible enthusiasm. "

The enthusiasm does not come without

"(The Office for Mexicans Abroad) has been generating marketing-type activities that don't generate a sound basis for the Mexican government to help Mexicans in Mexico, " says José Hernández, interim president for the executive committee of PAN rival (ITAL)Partido de la Revolucin Democrática(ENDITAL) of California. "It's important to see how money will be distributed, " he says, adding the qualifier that the office could put its resources to better use. If it focused just on reducing costs incurred in wiring money to relatives in Mexico, he suggests, the impact on the Mexican economy would be greater. Mexicans abroad sent more than \$9 billion in remittances to Mexico last year.

Allen observes that if donations are distributed effectively and honestly, "it could be a tangible and meaningful way of getting Mexicans abroad involved in Mexico in a much larger way than just sending money back. ... Is the mistrust so deep in Mexico's government that you can't trust another party? I don't think that's the case. "

Neither does Hernández, who calls migrants pioneers who will help build a "new Mexico."

"We have mistreated them in the United States, but also here in Mexico, "he says. "We want to be able to say Mexico is an example to the world of how migrants are treated. We want to be sure everything is done in a transparent way and all the money is spent on the goals (the nonprofit) has set, which support the Adopt a Community project. "

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Immigration and the Liberty of Latinos

By Abelardo J. Arias

America has a split personality when it comes to the issue of immigration. Do we want to keep terrorists out by closing our borders or do we just want to prevent hard working Latinos from finding a better life for themselves and their families?

Frustrated ranchers in Texas find it their patriotic duty to sniper down poor Mexican souls wandering on their property after crossing the Rio Grande.

Is this the epitome of the American Dream - Wealthy landowners setting up posses to hunt down innocent sojourners? INS officials deputizing Florida police as federal agents in order to expel Latinos unprotected by amnesty laws? Big government regulating private businesses so that they cannot lawfully employ an illegal?

America needs to wake up and see that the issue of immigration has a fundamental basis in the Liberty of Latinos to work, associate and make a new home in the land of freedom.

Immigration can be summed up by one basic idea: Americans having a knee-jerk reaction to the out of control Drug War and the overwhelming burden of the Welfare State. Why would any American want to keep out of their country those who wish to come and contribute their efforts, their talents and their desire to live among us? Why do these same

Americans take their wrath out on innocent newcomers when they idly sit by and watch Government take away their freedoms and tax them more and more every year?

> I am baffled to think that in the great failure of the Drug War, the people who suffer the most are Latinos who want to leave the nightmare that U.S. interventionist policy created in the first place, such as Colombia. When Latinos arrive at our borders, our shores and our airports they are met with the cold hard stares of suspicion, closed doors and humiliation. When their visas run out, many make the daring and dangerous decision to stay and find some way to scrape a living. Is this American Justice? Is this how the welcoming arms of Lady Liberty greet those who must fear the

> tyranny of the INS? Many resent the fact that the children born to immigrants are not only granted citizenship but also qualify for Welfare benefits. And the brilliant answer of those who do not like their wealth taken for the use of immigrants

> - is to kick them all out. How absurd! How is it possible that we should cherish a free and open society that the Constitution demands and inspires, while allowing Jim Crow-style discrimination based on national origins? What makes an Eastern European immigrant any better than a Latino? Or the Russian Jew? Or the

Hindu Indian? A true American approach is to look at the situation through the just eyes of liberty.

First, if we liberate all immigrants to work and live where they please and how they please, there would not be the kind of impoverishment and economic stagnation facing the majority of our immigrant population. Second, we need to get Welfare out of the hands of powerful politicians, who use it to leverage votes instead of helping the truly needy, who are nonetheless better provided for by charitable organizations than by bloated agencies. The surprising truth is that immigrants statistically use welfare services less than White and Black American citizens.

September 11th demonstrated to all Americans that we have long been asleep at the wheel of what our role as a nation and a society should be. Instead of restricting the flow of immigration the Federal Government should get out of the business of determining how many Latinos are too many Latinos.

I oppose George W. Bush's attempts to win the Latino vote by granting amnesty to Mexican immigrants while the manhunts and searches of Colombianos, Salvadoreños and Argentinos continue. Certainly, Latinos should accept steps taken in the right direction with the amnesty of one Latino group. But

does it make it right for Big Government politicians, including Democrats, to play power politics with Latinos while their tax dollars, their freedoms and their relatives all suffer?

The President and Congress have now deployed thousands of National Guard troops along our borders. Will these forces defend our land from invasion and repel trespassing armies? No. They are mere assistants in the great INS operation to search and seize any offender who crosses the border without the blessing of Govemment. Is this the real antidote to the problem of terrorism in our country? Hardly.

Perhaps one day, the spirit of Ellis Island will not only embrace the great welcoming of Italians, Germans, and Austrians. One day Lady Liberty might sing a new song for all Latinos who wish to taste the sweet blessings of liberty: "Dame tus cansados, tus pobres, tus pueblos amontonados quisiendo respirar libres, el infeliz desecho de tu orilla abundante. Mandemen estos, los de sin casa, tirados por tormentas. Yo levanto mi lampara al lado de la puerta de oro."

Abelardo J. Arias is a young, Latino Libertarian running for State Representative in Connecticut. His campaign website is

http://arias2002.tripod.com.

The "Magic" of the "Conservative" or "Ultra-Right" Commentators

By Patrick Osio, Jr.

Commentary articles written by . "Conservative" or "Ultra-Right" advocates always seem to carry a patriotic slant or an "if you don't agree with this, you're not a patriot on the fringes of being anti-American." They try to make their observations so "right" their arguments so "logical" their conclusions so "true." But of course, their truth is only as they interpret truth, and in their minds there is no other truth, no other point of view.

They dish out their truth as a "magician" does card tricks. You may have gotten an email with a link to one such card trick - you are shown two Kings, two Queens, and two Jacks. You are invited to pick one, stare at it, memorize it, and when you are sure you won't forget which card it is click on an ice cube floating in a goldfish bowl. You've picked your card, you click on the floating icecube, you are taken to a page asking if you're sure you remember the card, if you are - the card you chose will be shot out of the set - click on the smoking gun, you do. This takes you to a set of five cards (no longer six) there are two Kings, two Queens and one Jack. Your card is not there - it has been shot out of the set!

How was this done - try again? And again your card is not there. Try and two eights. Again at the end, your card is not there. How is this possi-

This is nothing more than mental manipulation. One is led to concentrate on one and only one card. The intermediate page with the smoking gun, reinforces this - then when the five cards are shown, the mentally chosen card is not there, because the original cards shown were different suites, now these five are the remaining not originally shown suites. But the mind has zeroed in on one card and that card not being there, attention is not paid that no matter which card chosen from the original set, it is not in the final set shown.

This is the same tactic used by Conservative/Ultra-Right commentators, the only difference being that the writers are also victims of their own mental manipulation, or have been victimized and entrapped into seeing only one side of an issue, most since an early age by biased parents or peers. They themselves don't see anything but the one truth they have zeroed in at the exclusion of other points of view or other truths. This is why no matter what is said to them, they just don't get it, because they're closed mind simply does not allow them to get it.

Case in point - profiling. The conservative/ultra-right sees again, this time its two tens, two nines nothing wrong with profiling. What is wrong for a nation fighting terrorist to stop, question, detain, incarcerate if necessary, and temporarily deprive Constitutional rights of Islamic or Middle Eastern looking persons? How can Latinos, Blacks, Middle Eastern and non-Conservative Americans be opposed to this? This is for the security of America, how can anyone be opposed to this? Whites aren't, according to them.

And here is their kicker - why are the authorities wasting time stopping white Americans who do not fit the racial or color of Middle Eastern or Islamic people? After all they are not the enemy; they are not part of the atrocities of September 11th. So according to their truth, whites should not be treated the same as those they, in their singular truth, have identified as part of the terrorist conspiracy.

It is so easy for our blind conservatives/ultra-right fellow citizens to give up someone else's freedoms, but not those of their own race. But in the manipulation of their words, they've excluded from their writing and minds that Oklahoma bomber, McVeigh, was one of their own, who by whatever definition was a terrorist not better than the perpetrators of the World Trace Center and Pentagon massacres. And they have no recollection of the multitude of Minute Men armed organizations who have sworn to topple our government

at whatever costs - including armed rebellion, and that McVeigh was one of their members. To the blind conservative/ultra-right sector, their "white" people pose no threat to the United States - it is always - the others. And of course, if in the process of stopping and detaining Middle Eastem looking persons, Latinos, who many are of the same coloring and physical appearance, are caught in the net, this they can live with and expect

Surrendering Constitutional rights is not patriotic, it is not in the best interest of the nation and profiling sets dangerous precedence. We are at war, so all citizens must bear the sacnifice war demands. So White, Brown, Black and Asian American citizens must accept security inspections equally, but none should be asked or expected to agree to surrender their God given Constitutional rights.

Latimos to accept. To speak out, is to

beanti-American.

The Conservative/Ultra-right wing commentators of the nation are not patriots - they're simply word game tricksters who have convinced themselves they are truly magicians, and are trying to convince the rest of us that their "magic" truly exists. They are blinded by their own bias and closed mind posing a threat to the very Constitution and nation they think they are protecting.

Publicaciones Por Latinos Retan Tendencia Continuan Crecimiento Sano

Por Joseph Torres

Mientras que los periódicos en inglés a nivel nacional bregan con bajas en la publicidad, circulación y ganancias, los periódicos hispanos continúan disfrutando de un mercado en auge. El número de periódicos en español y bilinges avanzó de nuevo en el 2001, al igual que su renta procedente de la publicidad.

Este crecimiento lo documenta Western Publication Research, basada en Carlsbad, California, con su encuesta anual que se publicó en la convención llevada a cabo en Dallas, del 13 al 16 de marzo, de la National Association of Hispanic Publications (NAHP). El informe encontró que el ingreso por publicidad para los periódicos hispanos creció en un 18 por ciento de 2000 a 2001, de \$596 millones a \$702 millones. El ingreso de la publicidad para todas las publicaciones hispanas, incluyendo revistas, catálogos, boletines y páginas amarillas, creció en un 13 por ciento, de \$827 millones a \$938 millones.

Mientras tanto, el New York Times reportó el 7 de marzo que la publicidad en los grandes medios de comunicación a nivel general cayó 9.8 por ciento en 2001.

El número en total de las publicaciones hispanas aumentó por 10 el año pasado, una continuación de su auge impresionante de 355 en 1990 a 560 en 2001. El número de publicaciones semanales hispanas es casi el doble desde hace una década, de 152 a 279. Los diarios hispanos, que incluyen periódicos continentales y de Puerto Rico, además de diarios mexicanos fronterizos que llegan a un gran número de lectores en los Estados Unidos, son más del doble, de 14 a 34 entre 1990 y 2001.

Kirk Whisler, autor del estudio Western Publication anual de contextualiza Research, de ingresos de la crecimiento

publicidad señalando que las compañías de comunicaciones consideran un aumento anual de cuatro por ciento un progreso satisfactorio. El ingreso por publicidad de las publicaciones hispanas ha crecido un sorprendente 532 por ciento desde 1990, indicó.

Presidente de la NAHP, Zeke Montes, que publica Tele Guía en Chicago, dice que hay cada vez más compañías aprovechando oportunidad de conectarse con la comunidad hispana mediante publicaciones hispanas al darse cuenta del crecimiento potencial que representa la población.

Como resultado del aumento en los ingresos por publicidad, las publicaciones han mejorado su producto, añade, sea por aumentar el número de secciones, sea utilizando con mayor eficiencia la tecnologia para mejorar presentación.

Whisler comenta que como resultado del aumento en ingresos, los periódicos ahora pueden contratar y pagar más a sus empleados.

Como señal del aumento en los salarios, añade, hay un número creciente de periodistas que han trabajado para publicaciones en inglés pero que ahora se transfieren a publicaciones hispanas.

El informe anual encontró que los periódicos hispanos emplean a un total de 7,868 personas, incluyendo un promedio de 100 personas en los diarios, 12 en periódicos semanales, y seis en publicaciones que salen menos de una vez por

semana. En base a proyecciones del consenso y el fomento de la fuerza económica de los latinos, Whisler concluye con una sonrisa, "No nos parece que vaya a disminuir muy pronto".

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Letter to Editor There has been considerable the clerical sexual misconduct

coverage in your paper regarding controversy in Boston. I believe it is appropriate for me, as the local Bishop for the Catholic Diocese, to comment in a way that reassures our Catholic faithful and the public at large what the Diocese of Lubbock has done in the past with regard to clerical sexual misconduct allegations and the policies set in place, so as to prevent similar situations.

First of all, the Diocese of Lubbock has a policy of zero tolerance for anyone guilty of pedophilia. Some years ago, we had only a very few priests accused of sexual misconduct with minors. These men have either been removed from priestly ministry, restricted and not permitted to exercise any public ministry, or have died. The Diocese acted swiftly and firmly in order to effectively prevent any further harm to victims and their families.

We have reached out to the victims, provided psychological and professional counseling, and settled the cases. I have also personally apologized to each victim, and I look forward to a reconciliation with the victims and their families. As always, if anyone believes to be a victim of sexual abuse by a Catholic in ministry, please call the Review Board of the Diocese, namely Rev. Nicolas Rendon, Chancellor.

The Diocese of Lubbock has established a Review Board for Sexual Misconduct, which is ever vigilant about accusations of misconduct. We are committed to reporting to the proper authorities any credible suspicion that a priest. deacon, religious teacher, or Church worker has molested a minor.

We have been diligent in developing policies for protecting minors from harm by Church workers.

All priests, deacons, and lay workers - volunteers as well as hired staff - must take the required

Abuse/Harassment Prevention Workshop that we offer in the Diocese. All our personnel have signed these policies with a commitment and promise to observe them. No misconduct can be considered a Church action. The individuals must respond for such actions.

No priest coming from outside the Diocese may celebrate Mass or work in the Diocese without presenting credentials that he is in good standing. Moreover, we have adopted strict policies regarding the acceptance of candidates for the priesthood. They must undergo a physical and psychological evaluations; must provide letters of recommendations; and, must pass Vocation Team's strict regulations and series of interviews. Presently, we have 15 Seminarians who have gone through these strict requirements, and are very promising for our future.

I have been personally zealous to do everything possible to restore the trust of the people we serve. Our priests have been working hard as true apostles, gaining the trust and confidence of our people. I want to encourage and congratulate them. Our Catholic faithful have been outstanding in their support. We are experiencing a considerable growth as a Catholic Church. Many of our Churches are over-flowing, and we are expanding and building new churches.

I want to reassure the public, those not of our Catholic "fold," that you can be certain we are ever vigilant for you and for the Common Good of our Society. As we share the same communities and neighborhoods, you have my pledge and that of the Catholic Diocese, to continue to be vigilant in protecting minors from harm.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Most Rev. Plácido Rodríguez, CMF Bishop of Lubbock

Texas' Colonias: A Political Outrage That Fades After We Vote

By Victor Landa

Imagine a community along the Texas-Mexico border, a community much like yours, with families and neighbors and kids riding bikes after school. Imagine one of those families, a family of four, its members making their way home on a typical weekday afternoon. They bump along a dusty dirt road, car windows rolled down and music blaring from the radio. The scant South Texas breeze is barely felt through the open windows.

They no longer notice what they've grown accustomed to, but there is a thickness to the air, an odor of waste and rotted food that permeates the neighborhood from the outhouses and trash heaps. They park their car, an older model that runs as much on hope as it does on gasoline, and the family makes its way inside the house.

It's a small place of plywood walls and a corrugated roof. As he walks past the water barrel directly outside the front door, the father lifts the tin cover to see that it's half full. He reminds himself to make several trips to the faucet by the road to refill it before sundown.

Inside, the food preparation begins. A few vegetables, washed in the water from the barrel, some rice, maybe some beans. The children are called in from their play, and everyone sits at the table to eat, but not before a quick trip to the outhouse and a rinse of hands.

Unlike the majority of the communities in Texas, there is danger living in places such as these. The conditions are those of a Third World country. Health and safety are daily concerns. But the land is affordable, more so than a comparable lot in the city. So families settle here with dreams of ownership and prosperity.

The family is eating dinner, the television is on, and a political commercial appears. A man is asking to be elected governor. The face on the TV is different, but the message is not new. It's been the same for the past 15 years. Promises are made, experience is touted, and political vision is extolled. The trouble is that if it weren't for the commercials on the television, no one in the colonias of south Texas would know what the governor (or candidates for governor) looks like.

Aside from matching a face with a name, political ads are useless here. These colonias are the poorest places in the country. Education is low, infant mortality is high. There are no paved streets, no sewage and little running water. Governors and candidates are irrelevant here because they've made themselves that way. Not that Democratic primary competitors Dan Morales or Tony Sánchez weren't aware of the plight of the colonias. Each had voiced his concern and his intention to make the condition of these communities better. I'm sure they shared the best intentions, as does Rick Perry, as did George W., as did every governor before him.

Yet not one of them ever visited a South Texas colonia, and as governors changed from election to election, conditions in the colonias have remained the same.

Ninety-five percent of colonia residents are Mexican-American, Spanish is spoken in their homes, and there are deep ties to relatives and culture across the border. None of the people who live here are professional, white-collar workers; very few are registered to vote. So why should candidates and office-holders care if the streets aren't paved or if state law makes it easy for landowners to prey upon them?

If nothing else, they should care because their TV and radio commercials intrude on the lives of these people, their dinner time, with promises of leadership and prosperity. If nothing else, they should care because these communities are a part of Texas, and because for too long they have been neglected. I think they should care because despair and cynicism become easy habits, as do empty political promises.

In the Texas primary, both Tony Sánchez and Dan Morales expressed their outrage at the conditions of the colonias, and each in turn promised to make a difference. Governor Perry did the same in his quest for reelection. Yet not one of them visited a colonia to see for himself the extent of the need.

Now that the field has been narrowed, the candidates will continue to voice their concern. And after that?

Their actions speak louder than slick political ads.

(Victor Landa is news director of the Telemundo network affiliate KVDA-TV60 in San Antonio. He may be reached by e-mail at vxlanda(AT SIGN) Telemnundo.com)

Las Colonias de Texas: Una Indignación Politica Que Se Devance Despues de las Elecciones

Por Victor Landa

Imagine una comunidad al lado de la frontera entre México y Texas, una comunidad casi igual a la suya, con familias y vecinos y niños que montan bicicleta después de salir de la escuela. Imagine una de esas familias, una familia de cuatro miembros, que regresa a casa en una típica tarde en día de semana. En su auto, avanzan a tropezones sobre el camino de tierra polvoriento, con las ventanas abiertas, y la música de la radio a todo volumen. Por las ventanas, la triste brisa del sur de Texas apenas se

Ni se fijan ya en el entorno a que se han acostumbrado, pero el aire tiene una pesadez, un olor a desperdicio y a comida podrida que rodea al vecindario, a causa de las letrinas y las pilas de basura. Estacionan su auto, un modelo viejo que funciona tanto con esperanza como con gasolina, y la familia entra a la casa, uno por uno.

Se trata de un espacio pequeño, de paredes de panel y techo corrugado. Pasando por el lado del barril de agua que está junto a la entrada de la casa, el padre alza la tapa y percatándose de que está medio vacío, hace una nota mental de que tendrá que hacer varios viajes hasta el grifo de agua que se encuentra al lado de la carretera para volver a llenarlo antes de que anochezca. Adentro, comienza la preparación de la comida: algunos vegetales, que se limpian con el agua del barril, un poco de arroz y, quizás, algunos frijoles. Se llama a los niños que jugaban afuera, y todos se sientan a la mesa, aunque sin haber ido al retrete para lavarse las manos.

Distinto de la mayoría de las comunidades de Texas, vivir en lugares como éstos es peligroso. Las condiciones son las de un país del tercer mundo. La salud y la seguridad constituyen preocupaciones diarias. No obstante, el costo de la tierra es razonable, mucho más razonable que un lote de tierra similar en la ciudad. Así que las familias se establecen aqui con sueños de obtener propiedad y alcanzar la prosperidad.

Mientras la familia cena, la televisión está encendida, y pasa un anuncio político. Un hombre pide ser elegido como gobernador. La cara en la pantalla del televisor es distinta, pero el mensaje no es nuevo. El mensaje ha sido el mismo por los últimos quince años. Se hacen promesas, se promociona la experiencia, y se alaba la visión. El problema es que si no fuera por los comerciales de televisión, nadie en las colonias del sur de Texas reconocería la cara del gobernador (o de los candidatos al puesto de gobernador).

Más allá de establecer la conexión entre una cara y un nombre, los anuncios políticos no cumplen ningún propósito aquí. Estas colonias son las áreas más pobres de la nación. La educación es de baja calidad, el índice de mortalidad infantil, alto. No hay calles pavimentadas, ni alcantarillado, y poca agua potable. Gobernadores y candidatos son intrascendentes aquí por su propia culpa. No se trata de que los candidatos demócratas de la elección primaria, Dan Morales y Tony Sánchez, no sepan de la situación desesperada de las colonias. Cada uno articuló su preocupación y su intención de mejorar las condiciones en estas comunidades. Estoy seguro de que hicieron constatar sus mejores intenciones, como lo hace Rick Perry, como lo hizo George W., como lo hizo cada gobernador antes de él.

No obstante, ninguno visitó jamás una colonia del sur de Texas, y mientras los gobernadores se sucedieron, elección tras elección, las

condiciones de las colonias quedaron igual. Noventa y cinco por ciento de los residentes de las colonias son méxicoamericanos, se habla español en sus hogares, y tienen vínculos profundos tanto con familiares como con la cultura al otro lado de la frontera. De la gente que vive aquí, nadie es profesional. Pocos están inscritos para votar. Por lo tanto, ¿por qué tendría que importarles a candidatos y titulares si las calles están pavimentadas o no, o si la ley estatal le facilita a los propietarios de los terrenos su acecho de los

Si por ninguna otra razón, les debería importar porque sus anuncios de televisión y de radio invaden las vidas de estas personas, sus cenas, con promesas de liderazgo y prosperidad. Si por ninguna otra razón, les debería importar porque estas comunidades son parte de Texas, y porque por demasiado tiempo no se les ha hecho caso.,

Latinos show strength with record turnout

Hispanic voters proved Tuesday that they are a force in Texas politics.

Turning out in record numbers, they flooded the Democratic primary to nominate the first Latino for governor - millionaire businessman Tony Sanchez. And Victor Morales, a little-funded teacher from Crandall, appeared to be riding a Hispanic wave into a Senate nomination runoff.

Returns suggested "recordparticipation" breaking Hispanics, said Latino voting analyst Antonio Gonzalez. Even without final turnout figures, he said, "It's already a historic election" because gubernatorial nomination.

In the Senate race, former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk and Rep. Ken Bentsen of Houston were carrying their home turfs but slugging it out in other parts of the state in their efforts to land in a runoff.

The keys to victory for Mr. Sanchez, a Laredo banker and oilman, were money and a big turnout in counties with a high percentage of Hispanic voters, who apparently spurned another Latino

candidate, Dan Morales.

If early voting is any indication of voter interest, predominantly Hispanic Hidalgo and El Paso counties topped the charts. Hidalgo County had 20,000 early voters, and El Paso 18,000, compared with Dallas, which had about 12,000 and Harris County, which had about 16,800.

Jerry Polinard, chairman of the political science department at the University of Texas-Pan American, said he believes the heavy Hispanic turn signifies both high interest in this year's races and maturation of a voting bloc.

"When we look back a generation from now, I think the 2002 election is going to be seen as a very significant election," he said.

"There's almost 'A Perfect Storm' element going on here now," he said, citing a convergence of events that helped spike Hispanic voter turnout - hotly contested local races in South Texas, higher education and income levels among Hispanics, redistricting and ethnic candidates at the top of the ticket.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Cameron and Hidalgo county judge

Senate district stretching from Corpus Christi to McAllen, where top candidates were Hispanic.

The growing influence of Hispanic voters on Texas elections, Dr. Polinard said, is potentially a long-term boon for Democrats, who traditionally garnered at least 60 percent of the Latino vote.

"It becomes more decisive each election," he said. "If the Democrats can continue to do that, they're going to win statewide elections in the future."

Dr. Polinard said a Texas Supreme Court GOP primary Tuesday illustrated the problem Republicans are likely to have with the burgeoning Hispanic vote. Despite his incumbency and the backing of party establishment, Justice Xavier Rodriguez was losing handily to Austin lawyer Stephen Smith.

"That could lock in the Latino vote," Dr. Polinard said, "for at least another decade for the Democrats."

With two-thirds of the votes counted, the Senate race was holding true to form. Mr. Kirk was ahead decisively in Dallas and Tarrant counties, Central Texas and

Austin, the state's political center and his birthplace..

Mr. Bentsen was leading in Harris County. But he was slipping in his own back yard to Mr. Kirk, who had campaigned hard there for support from blacks, who constitute an estimated 40 percent of the Democratic primary voters. Mr. Bentsen also led in the Upper Gulf Coast region.

Mr. Morales' strongest support came in heavily Hispanic areas -South Texas, Bexar and El Paso counties. He wasn't faring well, however, in his home region, East Texas, trailing both Mr. Bentsen and Mr. Kirk.

In the governor's race, Mr. Sanchez was running well ahead of Dan Morales across the state, holding a 2-to-1 edge metropolitan areas and capturing more than 50 percent of the votes cast in rural areas.

Significantly, Mr. Sanchez appeared to dominate Mr. Morales in heavily Hispanic areas - owning a nearly 3-to-1 lead in South Texas and in El Paso County.

Alvaro Martinez, an El Paso lawyer, said Mr. Sanchez "sparked

Hispanic."

Meanwhile, Dan Morales fell short in his effort to attract white voters by emphasizing the need to speak English over Spanish - a campaign strategy that led Mr. Sanchez to accuse him of being ashamed of his heritage.

"That little spitting match over who is the most Hispanic was won by Tony Sanchez hands down," said Cal Jillson, a political science professor at Southern Methodist University.

Mr. Martinez said some of his El Paso friends referred to Dan Morales as the Hispanic "Uncle Tomás."

Mr. Sanchez, meanwhile, was winning Houston, 3-to-1.

"In a race between two not-verywell-known Hispanics in a neutral court, the guy who spends \$2 million in the local media market is going to win," said Dr. Richard Murray, a political scientist at the University of Houston.

Mr. Sanchez spent more than \$20 million of his own money - at

lots of interest with Hispanics who least \$14 million in the last two live near the border. My wife and I months - much of it on TV think he embodies a new vision for advertising, to overcome Mr. Texas. It sure doesn't hurt that he is Morales' eight years as attorney general and two previous statewide

"Tony combines the big bucks with being Hispanic. If he didn't have a lot of money and the willingness to spend it, it would have been very difficult for him to beat Dan Morales in this primary," Dr. Murray said.

Mr. Gonzalez, president of the nonpartisan William C. Velasquez Institute in San Antonio, which studies Latino voter issues, predicted from early returns that Hispanics will provide more than 35 percent of Democratic voters.

Despite their numbers in the population, Hispanics have not previously voted their potential strength.

According to the 2000 census, there are 4.4 million Hispanics older than 18 in Texas. Of those, one-quarter are not citizens. Sixty percent of the citizens were registered to vote in 2000, and 68 percent of those voted in the 2000 presidential election - providing almost 30 percent of the general

races attracted voters, as did a state aprueba visas estudiante para dos piratas aereos

Como muestra del profundo nivel de desorden e incapacidad con el que opera el Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS), una escuela de aviación de Florida informó ayer que recibió una carta de dicha agencia anunciándoles la aprobación de las visas de estudiante para dos de los piratas atacaron suelo aéreos que estadounidense el 11 de septiembre, incluyendo el presunto líder del grupo Mohammed Atta.

La escuela Huffman, ubicada en Venice, Florida, fue donde Atta y Marwan Al Shehhi, otro de los pilotos terroristas, se entrenaron en técnicas de vuelo en julio de 2000. Según reportó ayer el canal de noticias CNN, la escuela recibió el lunes la notificación de que el INS había aprobado las visas de estudiante para ambos, justo el día en que se cumplieron seis meses del ataque a las Torres Gemelas y al Pentágono, además de apoderarse del avión caído en un campo de Pennsylvania.

La senadora de California, Dianne Feinstein, quien ha criticado el sistema de otorgar visas de estudiante manifestó ayer estar "indignada" al respecto.

"Me temo que nada ha cambiado en el INS, aun tras el peor y más devastador ataque en suelo estadounidense", dijo Feinstein, quien junto con el senador Edward Kennedy ha presentado un proyecto de ley para mejorar los sistemas de datos y procesamiento de visas por parte del gobierno.

Por su parte, el INS se defendió diciendo que las visas habían sido aprobadas antes del 11 de septiembre (en julio la de Atta y en agosto la de Al Shehhi) y que a los interesados se les notificó de inmediato pero la escuela recibió "notificación secundaria, luego que datos fueron ingresados manualmente en las computadoras".

"El proceso para recolectar y monitorear la información sobre los estudiantes está basado en papel y en el ingreso manual de datos", afirmó el INS en un comunicado. "El INS está en proceso de sistema computarizado. El nuevo sistema eliminará los retrasos e informará a todas las partes simultáneamente

cuando se haga una aprobación". La explicación no convenció al abogado Edgardo Quintanilla, de Los Angeles, quien lidia todos los días con los procesos del INS.

"Esto demuestra que todo en esa organización es burocrático y que no parece haber nadie que lea los periódicos", dijo Quintanilla.

Entre otras cosas, dijo Quintanilla, el INS no tiene un centro de control de computadoras. "No actúan en forma centralizada y, aparte de eso, para ahorrarse dinero, los que meten los datos a la computadora son contratistas, no empleados de ellos".

Nadie explica, sin embargo, por qué no existe un sistema dentro del INS que emita una señal de alarma ante cualquier proceso relacionado con los secuestradores, cuyos nombres hace seis meses que están en las noticias en todo el mundo.

"Es vergonzoso que traten de justificarse y no reconozcan que, en realidad, tienen muy poco control de su propia burocracia", dijo el abogado. "De todas maneras, no me

sorprende". candidato Renuncia presidencial en Colombia

Se trata del conservador Juan

Camilo Restrepo

El candidato del oficialismo Juan Camilo Restrepo renunció este aspiraciones sus presidenciales tras descalabro sufrido por su Partido Conservador en las elecciones legislativas.

"Me abstendré de inscribir mi candidatura como una contribución para la unidad de la colectividad y a su proyección futura", dijo Restrepo en una conferencia de

El ex ministro de Hacienda resolvió no endosar a ninguna de las otras candidaturas para la primera vuelta de las elecciones presidenciales prevista para el 26 de mayo.

"No quiero dar la equivocada de que me retiro para adherir a cualquiera de las otras candidaturas, cosa que no haré", explicó Restrepo.

El dirigente pidió a los miembros del partido actuar con unidad y no pensar en intereses individuales a la

hora de adherirse a los otros

aspirantes.

Restrepo, rezagado en las encuestas con apenas un 1.5% de las intenciones de voto, dijo que declinó a sus aspiraciones al no contar con el apoyo de toda su colectividad y denunció la "falta de cohesión" al interior de la misma.

Tras los magros resultados obtenidos por los conservadores en los recientes comicios legislativos del domingo, donde obtuvieron apenas 12 senadores propios y al menos una decena que le son afines, medios políticos especularon que tarde o temprano ese partido se sumaría a la candidatura presidencial de Alvaro

Uribe, que representa a fuerzas multipartidistas de centro derecha, encabeza los sondeos con un 60% de las preferencias. Según cuentas propias, este candidato obtuvo 27 senadores el domingo y anunció que 18 más que resultaron elegidos empezaron a sumarse a su opción.

From Page One

leading candidates won a majority of the vote Tuesday.

Morales held a slim lead for most of the evening, but with 98 percent of the vote counted, Kirk had pulled ahead. Both men had 33 percent of the vote, with Kirk leading with 317,984 votes to 314,104 votes for Morales. Rep. Ken Bentsen trailed with 27 percent, or 254,019 votes.

The winner of the April runoff will face Attorney General John Cornyn, who won Tuesday's GOP primary with 77 percent of the vote over little known opponents.

The race between Perry and Sanchez may also be noteworthy because of its cost.

In trouncing Morales, Sanchez showed he's willing to spend millions of dollars of his own to win. Sanchez spent about \$20 million on the Democratic primary — more than \$14 million of it in January and February alone. He invested heavily in television ads that saturated the state.

Now Perry is in his path. Republican supporters promised for months that the governor won't be outspent.

"I think we'll be looking at a long,

expensive and dramatic governor's race in which spending will go over \$75 million," said Cal Jillson, professor of political science at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

A first-time candidate, Sanchez previously had flexed his political muscle by financially backing other candidates, including Bush. Sanchez gave some \$300,000 to Bush's gubernatorial and presidential campaigns, prompting Morales to question Sanchez's credentials as a Democrat.

In its final days, the race between Morales and Sanchez came down to a fight over their Hispanic heritage.

The men held what was believed to be the first debate in Spanish for a U.S. gubernatorial race, although Morales translated his answers into English, which he called the state's "principal language."

Morales suggested that Sanchez by insisting that Spanish and English be treated equally — was trying to divide voters by race, ethnicity and language. Sanchez accused Morales of being

"embarrassed" to be Hispanic and chided his opposition to affirmative

action in state universities.

Morales waited until late Tuesday to concede the race at a campaign party in his hometown of San Antonio, one of the biggest Democratic battlefields. It was his 11th political race, and his first loss.

"This campaign was by far the toughest, the toughest one that I have faced, and Mr. Sanchez has been by far the toughest opponent that I have faced," Morales said.

Now it's shaping up to be a tough contest in the fall between Sanchez and Perry.

"My friends, let me make something very clear: I will not and I am not going to be a part-time governor. This governor will not be in debt to shadowy special interests," Sanchez said.

Perry, a seasoned campaigner who has risen from legislator up through the ranks of state government, said he'll run on his successes in office. He said he wasn't worried about battling an opponent with so much money to spend.

El Editor

Congratulations to:

Marisol Aguero was selected as Best Female Dancer for the Children's Category for the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de

Lubbock dance group and Amalia Aguero selected as Best Female Dancer for the Adult's Category for the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock dance group

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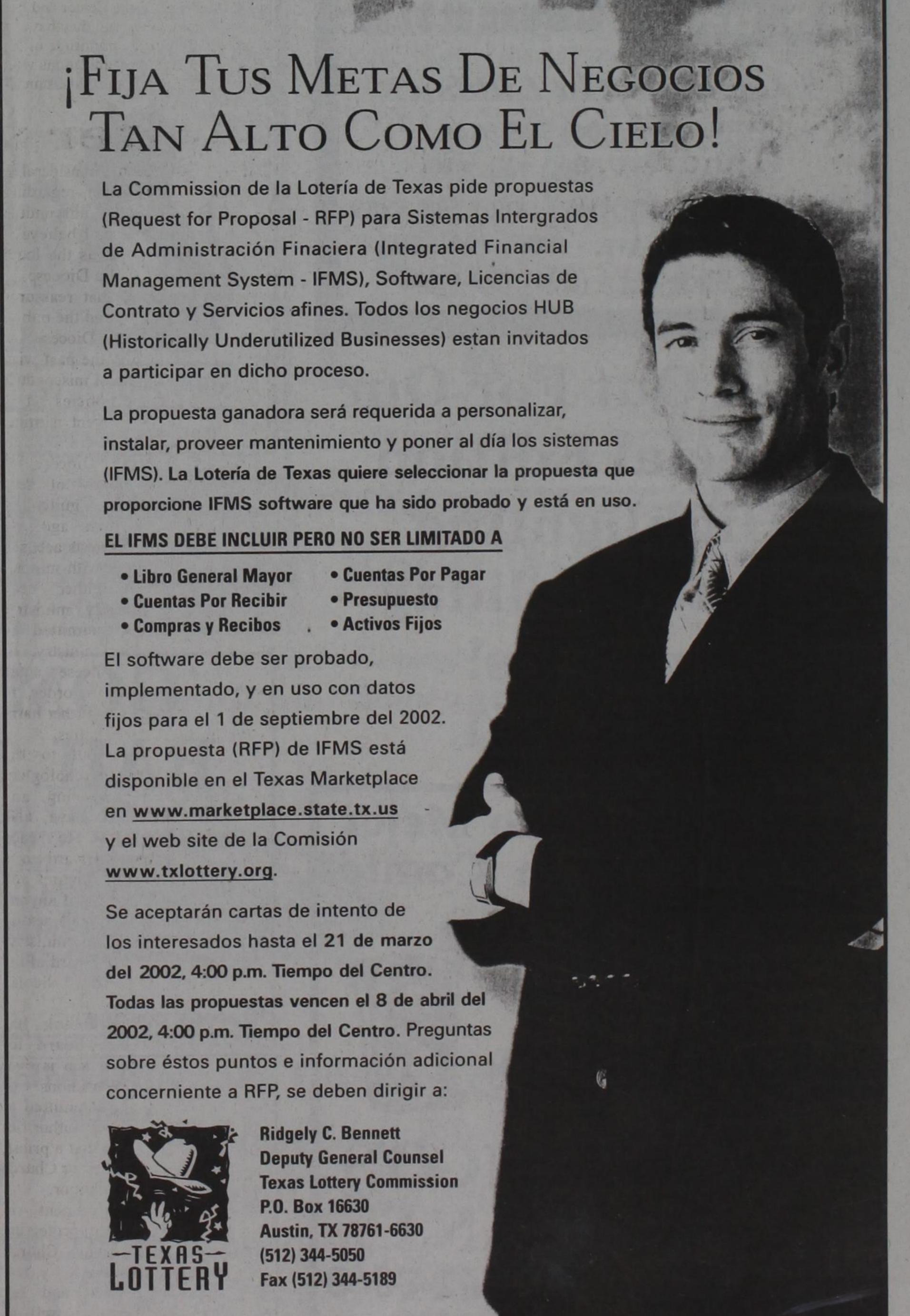
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Español



debut on ABC



Production has begun in Los Angeles on "George Lopez," a family comedy starring popular standup comedian George Lopez. Lopez makes his television series debut starring as an assembly line worker who's been promoted to manage a Los Angeles airplane exploratory, bilingual bands that parts factory and whose job and balance cultural influences as busy family life are complicated by the presence of his stubborn, insensitive mother (Belita Moreno, "Perfect Strangers," as Benny).

Bruce Helford, co-creator of ABC's long-running hit comedy series "The Drew Carey Show," and actress/producer Sandra Bullock ("Speed," "Miss Congeniality") have teamed up to executiveproduce. Additionally, Ms. Bullock will guest-star in an upcoming episode of the series.

The premiere episode of "George Lopez" will air WEDNESDAY, MARCH27 (8:30-9:00 p.m., ET), on the ABC Television Network.

In addition to Lopez and Moreno, "George Lopez" also stars Constance Marie ("American Family." "Union Square") as Angie, George's wife; Masiela Lushaas Carmen, their teenaged daughter; Luis Armand Garcia as Max, their nine-year-old son, and Valente Rodriguez ("Erin Brockovich") as Emie, George's best friend and employee at the factory.

It is always a mistake not to close one's eyes, whether to forgive or to look better into one

Payless

-Maurice Maeterlinck

George Lopez mid. Si*Se Specializes Olmospide el divorcio a Bracco season comedy to in Spinning Spells

The sound of heavy rain briefly filled the hot and crowded Temple Bar during Friday's show by New York's Si*Se, a favorite of alter-Latino fans. The depressing drizzle set the midnight mood in the dark Santa Monica club.

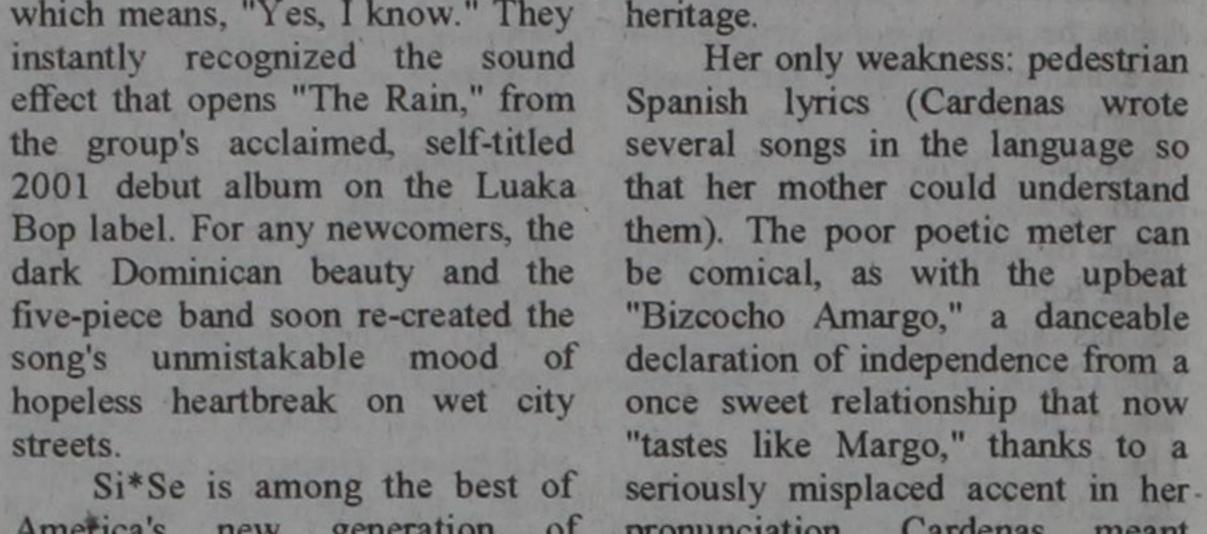
"You know what that is?" asked the group's lead singer, Carol C. (for Cardenas), petite and barefoot with a hip-hugging, wraparound skirt and tight, shoulder-baring black top. The diva's adoring fans answered with cheers, as if to say, "Yo si se," which means, "Yes, I know." They instantly recognized the sound 2001 debut album on the Luaka Bop label. For any newcomers, the dark Dominican beauty and the five-piece band soon re-created the song's unmistakable mood of hopeless heartbreak on wet city

Si*Se is among the best of America's new generation of naturally as they do their multi-

ethnic friendships.

Spinning spells is Si*Se's drums and bass. The Gypsy-like accents of a mournful viola. The eerie, mind-bending electronica by programming whiz and producer Cliff Cristofaro, a.k.a. U.F.LOW. And always, Cardenas' crescendos of passion, held in long notes and words that bend into extended, malleable vowels of anguish. She's sultry like Sade and sensuous like Shakira, with hands and hips gracefully suggesting a hint of Arab

pronunciation. Cardenas meant bitter (amargo). Ecstatic fans were too busy grooving to notice or care.



El actor Edward James Olmos ha pedido el divorcio a la estrella de la specialty. The relentless pulsing of serie televisiva The Sopranos, Lorraine Bracco, de quien está separado.

> Los actores se casaron en 1994, pero se separaron en 1997, según documentos judiciales presentados ante un tribunal la semana pasada y divulgados el miércoles.

> La pareja no tiene hijos pequeños, según los documentos.

> El matrimonio, que es el segundo de ambos, se vio enturbiado por una intensa batalla legal entre Bracco y su ex esposo Harvey Keitel por la tutela de una hija de ambos. En el curso de esa batalla se intercambiaron graves acusaciones de ambas partes.

> Pero también la separación entre Olmos y Bracco en parte se debió a momentos dificiles que enfrentó éste luego de que el ex esposo de Bracco, Harvey Keitel lo acusó de haber molestado a una adolescente y después una mujer de 38 años lo acusó de asalto sexual.

> Ambos casos fueron desistidos por autoridades judiciales, sin embargo dañaron la relación matrimonial de la pareja.

Olmos, que saltó a la fama con su papel de policía en la serie televisiva Miami Vice, protagoniza actualmente la serie dramática American Family con Sonia Braga,

Esaí Morales y Raquel Welch, entre otros actores, para la televisión pública de Estados Unidos.

Además de su papel como siquiatra de pandilleros en The Sopranos, Bracco ha trabajado en varias películas, entre ellas Riding



in Cars with Boys y Goodfellas.

Olmos ha reconocido provenir de una familia disfuncional luego de que sus padres se divorciaron cuando tenía ocho años, lo que le dañó de manera notable y lo obligó a convertirse en un menor introvertido que canalizó sus gustos por el beisbol.

El primer matrimonio del actor de seca y hosca actitud, en particular con los medios de comunicación, se dio cuando este tenía 25 años y fue con Kaika, Keel, del cual procreó dos hijos, Mico y Bodie.

Olmos quien nació el 24 de febrero de 1947 en el Este de Los Angeles, ganó un premio Emmy en 1985 por mejor actor de reparto y en 1986 un Globo de Oro por la serie de TV Miami Vice.

Crecido en la mexicanísima área de Boyle Heights, en el Este de Los Angeles, es hijo de padre mexicano Pedro Olmos y de Eleanor Huizar, madre descendiente tres generaciones de mexicoamericanos.

En el cine ha sido reconocido por sus papeles en La Balada de Gregorio Cortez, American Me, My Family, Blade Runner con Harrison Ford, Stand and Deliver, Zoot Suit y Selena.



To clean candle stains, wipe with alcohol.

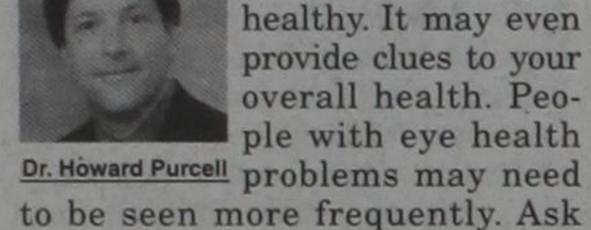
the Science of Sight

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F.A.A.O., is Director, Professional Affairs, Vistakon, Division of

"Weekend Series" A Success



Plains South Community Leadership Council (SPACLC), a subsidiary of the National Hispanic Institute (NHI), held its annual "Weekend Series" and Induction Ceremony o March 1, 2, & 3, 2002. The weekend's events, held at Texas Tech University and hosted by the Office

of Community and Multicultural Affairs, were a big success. This year, twenty-six area junior high and high school students were inducted into NHI after "Weekend Series" training sessions. This brings the total number of students enrolled in the programs to fifty-one.

The Weekend Series initiated training required to prepare the students for the Great Debate Tournament competition which takes place in Pueblo, Colorado in The purpose for the "Weekend Series" was to bring the new students closer together to weekend activities familiarized the students with a taste of "college life" as they spent the weekend on campus, resided in the dorms and dined at the campus dining halls.

begin a bonding process. The It also gave the students a closer look into the creative thought intellectual and processes challenges they will be facing as they prepare for competition.

The areas of competition at the Great Debate tournament are Extemporaneous Speaking, Mock Trial, Cross Examination (Cross-X), and Oratory. For the next few months, the students will continue training and hold mini debates among themselves until they are more relaxed and comfortable with the competitive aspects of the program. If anyone is interested in joining, we have space for a few more applicants. For more information call Mr. Mario Ybarra at (806)747-8501.

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A's Pena fitting right in while trying to replace an MVP

Surprisingly, the Oakland Athletics rolled out the baseballs here this spring. They brought some bats. Manager Art Howe even came up with some drills, and his club is going ahead with Cactus League plans as scheduled.

And, pssst, wanna hear the oddest part? While Jason Giambi familiarizes himself with ATM machines near the New York Yankees' spring facility in Tampa, Fla., the Athletics even have this long, lithe kid in camp who -sacrilegious as it might sound -just might draw Bay Area residents and underdog-loving baseball fans throughout the country closer than ever to this Kmart club plopped in the land of Saks Fifth Avenue payrolls.

Carlos Pena impressed scouts and front office folk with three strong seasons in the minors.

"There's no doubt in my mind I have what it takes to be a major league baseball player, and a good one," says Carlos Pena, the former hot prospect in Texas whom Oakland acquired in January as -the Athletics hope and pray -- the solution to the gaping hole left by Giambi. "I have that much confidence. But I don't take it for granted.

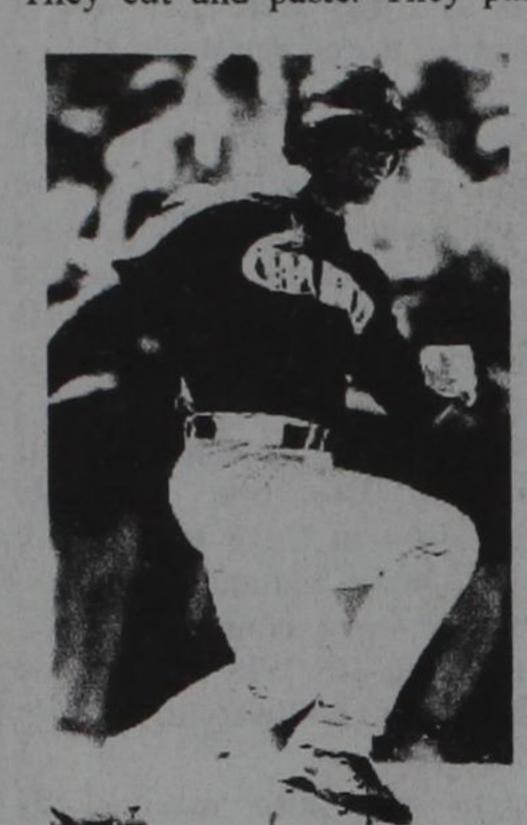
"Baseball is very fragile. My career is very fragile. I enjoy it, and what I want most is to be a first baseman here for a long time. But I don't ever think anything is for sure. I'd be choking off my talent if I put pressure on myself.

"Basically, I'm just grateful for the opportunity. You have to learn and understand how blessed you are. When you don't, that's when you begin taking it for granted. If you lay back, it might pass you by and you don't even know it. And then later, you look back and say, 'Wow, I had an opportunity and I let it go by!' I don't want that to

It is mid-March, a new dawn has broken over the Athletics' camp and if you expected these guys to be feeling sorry for themselves after the winter defections of Giambi, center fielder Johnny Damon and closer Jason Isringhausen -- all left via free agency - then you'd be in the wrong place.

This is what the Athletics do. develop players, good players, and when those players get older and become too expensive, Athletics usually have developed more players to replace Or they've developed prospects to dangle in trades.

They cut and paste. They patch



Carlos Pena impressed scouts and front office folk with three strong seasons in the minors.

holes. And with a young nucleus of Tim Hudson, Mark Mulder and Barry Zito leading the rotation, Gold Glover Eric Chavez at third base, Miguel Tejada at short and Terrence Long and Jermaine Dye in the outfield -- plus new additions, outfielder David Justice and closer Billy Koch -- well, guess what?

Not to diminish everything Giambi accomplished over the past few seasons, but maybe Oakland won't miss him as much as everybody thinks.

"We lost the best first baseman in the American League," Oakland general manager Billy Beane says. "We think we acquired the best young first baseman coming into

"In our situation, that's the preferred route."

The A's project a \$39 million player payroll for 2002. The Yankees, who have knocked Oakland out of the playoffs in each of the past two seasons, have a payroll that will zoom over \$125 million -- and one that this season includes Giambi.

In Oakland, there is absolutely no telling what will happen over the next few weeks, the next few months or even for the rest of the season. Privately, though, the Athletics expect Pena to win the first base job -- his main competition is Scott Hatteberg, Olmedo Saenz, Jeremy Giambi and Mario Valdez -- and take off from there. But they also are determined not to push him.

"I don't know if he's the first baseman for now," Beane says. "I know he's the first baseman for the future.

A's open at home against Texas on

April 1) or April 15." Beane pauses after uttering what has become his stock answer this spring, and smiles.

"That saves me from saying anything outlandish or stupid," he says. "Obviously, we have high expectations for Carlos.

"He's been one of the premier players in the minor leagues the last few years. It wasn't like we had to be the greatest scouts on that

Pena, 23, was Texas' first-round pick (10th overall) in the 1998 draft and has been climbing the charts with a bullet ever since. Single-A ball in 1999, his first full professional summer. Double-A ball in 2000. Triple-A in 2001, followed by a brief, 22-game callup with the Rangers at season's end.

He has shown he can hit for power (28 homers, 105 RBI at Tulsa in 2000). He has shown he can hit for average (.299 at Tulsa in 2000, .288 at Oklahoma in 2001). And, perhaps most impressive for a kid this young with a wide-open canvas in front of him, he has exhibited the whip-sharp mind of someone who knows how to get on base. He led Oklahoma by taking 80 walks last summer, which helped him compile an impressive .408 on-base percentage. The year before, he had a .414 on-base percentage for Tulsa.

And if there's one thing Beane is on the prowl for, above all else, it is for guys who know how to get on base. While Oakland will miss Giambi's power and production (38 homers and 120 RBI last summer; 43 and 137 in 2000), it was his on-

really cranked up their offense. Giambi has led the American League in OBP in each of the last two seasons - .477 in 2001, .476 the year before.

When Pena steps into the batter's box, he does so with a determination not to swing at pitches he knows he can't handle.

"I'm going to hit a baseball I can drive," he says. "I'm going to take solid swings.

"I want to walk or crush a double. One of the two. That's the philosophy I take."

Although he played in only 22 games for the Rangers last season -he batted .258 with three homers, 12 RBI, four doubles and 10 walks in 62 at-bats -- his approach in the Hart, oh, perhaps five minutes after free-swinging Rangers' lineup was noticeable, to say the least.

The other day, Howe was talking with Mike Venafro, the reliever who pitched for Texas last summer, and the subject turned to Pena.

"When he came up to bat, everybody on the team was like, 'What's with this guy? He's taking walks," Venafro told Howe.

"Texas is a pretty aggressive club," Howe says. "They're not used to that."

It wasn't until much, much later that Beane ever dreamed of acquiring Pena. One of the layers that makes baseball so intriguing is the Ripple Effect that comes from a major trade, or a major free-agent signing, and there were a few of career blossom in the big leagues," those over the winter that wound Pena says. "The only thing I up leading Pena to Oakland -- or, thought was that I was going to vice-versa.

Giambi signed with the Yankees. new ones in Oakland." Beane was casting about for "The future could be April 1 (the base percentage that the A's think alternatives at first, playing mix-

and-match, when he traded for Justice (from the New York Mets) and signed Hatteberg as a free

Then came the whopper. In Texas, new GM John Hart was granted permission by owner Tom Hicks to spend more money than expected and, in one of his final moves of the winter signed freeagent outfielder Juan Gonzalez. With Rafael Palmeiro already ensconced at first base, the Rangers had been talking about moving Pena, their prize prospect, to the outfield.

Gonzalez's arrival quickly caused that plan to be trashed. Knowing that. Beane was on the phone to he learned of Gonzalez's signing.

The trade -- Pena and Venafro went to Oakland, and four prospects were sent to Texas (pitcher Mario Ramos, catcher Gerald Laird, infielder Jason Hart and outfielder Ryan Ludwick) was completed on Jan. 14.

Pena got the news while playing winter ball in the Dominican Republic, and he didn't exactly need to be an engineer -- although he did have a 3.3 grade-point average as an engineering major at Northeastern University in Boston -- to see the way things were developing for him.

"I was very, very excited, because I saw an opportunity to make my miss my friends in Texas. But I The first, of course, came when was looking forward to making

Tyson gets his license to fight in D.C.

Mike Tyson received a license to fight in Washington on a 3-0 vote Tuesday night by the D.C. Boxing "right to make a living" and the and Wrestling Commission, setting the stage for June 8 bout with Lennox Lewis at the MCI Center.

"We looked at the application that's what it is," vice chairman Michael Brown said. "It's an application for a boxing license, nothing more, nothing less.

"It would be frivolous for us to stand up here and not be concerned about Mr. Tyson's past. ... We did that, we took those things into account and made the decision we made."

The vote came at the end of a 2hour meeting that at times resembled a Tyson pep rally. The commission heard from about 60 speakers, and every single one of them supported licensing Tyson.

"I'm thrilled to be licensed in Washington D.C.," Tyson said in statement released by spokesman Scott Miranda.

"I applaud their decision and will give the fight fans in the District the fight they deserve -- the chance to see me knock out Lennox Lewis in June."

Brown said the next step will be to process Lewis' application, which he said could be approved in the "coming days."

Washington is competing against several sites for a fight between Tyson and WBC-IBF champion Lewis.

Tyson also has been licensed in Tennessee, and Detroit has emerged as a front-runner in recent weeks.

Tyson, who did not attend the meeting, has been searching for place to fight since he was turned down in Nevada on Jan. 29.

The Washington commission interviewed Tyson in private last week, and conducted medical and psychiatric tests.

Commissioner Mabel Boatwright said Tyson's medical report would be kept confidential.

"I can say that after a complete medical examination, Mr. Tyson is fit to participate in a boxing match," Boatwright said.

Mike Tyson is a step closer to a June 8 date with Lennox Lewis. Cheers erupted among the standingroom only crowd after Boatwright's statement and following the final

A possible drawback to a Tyson fight would be the lack of a site fee, usually put up by casinos to stage heavyweight fights. MCI Center owner Abe Pollin agreed to allow his arena to stage the fight after getting guarantees of security from the mayor, but he will be charging rent for the event and not

putting up a site fee. Opposition groups, such as the Greater Washington Board of Trade and the National Organization of Women, did not attend the meeting. Some of those opposed did express their opinions in advance in writing.

The pro-Tyson speakers evoked biblical references, cited Tyson's fight's potential economic boost to the tourism industry.

Several who spoke said the opposition was motivated by racism, with comments such as "racism is alive and well" and "this is a black and white issue."

Several started a chant of "Let Mike Fight!" minutes before the meeting started. The first speaker, former middleweight champion Keith Holmes, said Tyson "will still roam the Earth," even if the commission denied the license.

"If you take away his privilege to make a living, then kick him off the earth," Holmes said.

Tyson's troubled past includes a 3-year prison sentence for rape, a'1year sentence for a road rage assault and a 1-year boxing suspension for biting Evander Holyfield's ears during a fight.

Nevada's decision to deny Tyson a license came after a melee at a news conference to promote what would have been a Tyson-Lewis fight April 6 in Las Vegas.

Women's groups have frequently opposed Tyson, but the female speakers were unanimous in his support Tuesday night.

2002 final year as regular for Hall of Famer Lopez



Nancy Lopez, one of the most dominant women golfers of all time, announced that 2002 will be her final year as a regular on the LPGA Tour.

A tearful Lopez announced Wednesday that she will complete this year then reduce her schedule to just two or three events a year.

"I will be playing one more full year then playing very few tournaments, maybe two or three a year," Lopez said. "It's time to get on to my other life -- my family."

The 45-year-old Lopez won 48 times on tour, including three majors. One of the most recognizable golfers in LPGA history, she helped bring the tour to prominence.

After playing sparingly from 1974-1977, Lopez joined the tour full time in 1978 and made an

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immediate impact, winning nine of 26 events. Five of those wins came in a row and she became the only player ever to win the Rookie of the Year, Player of the Year and Vare Trophy in the same season.

Lopez added eight wins in 19 starts the following year and won at least two tournaments every year until 1990 -- with the lone exception 1986, the year she gave birth to her second child and was limited to four events.

During her illustrious career, Lopez has captured the LPGA Championship three times and was runner-up at the U.S. Women's Open on four occasions. She is the only golfer to card four straight rounds in the 60s at the U.S. Women's Open.

Lopez, who started just 11 times in 2001, has career earnings of \$5.31 million. She qualified for the Hall of Fame in 1987 by capturing her 35th career title -- the Sarasota Classic.

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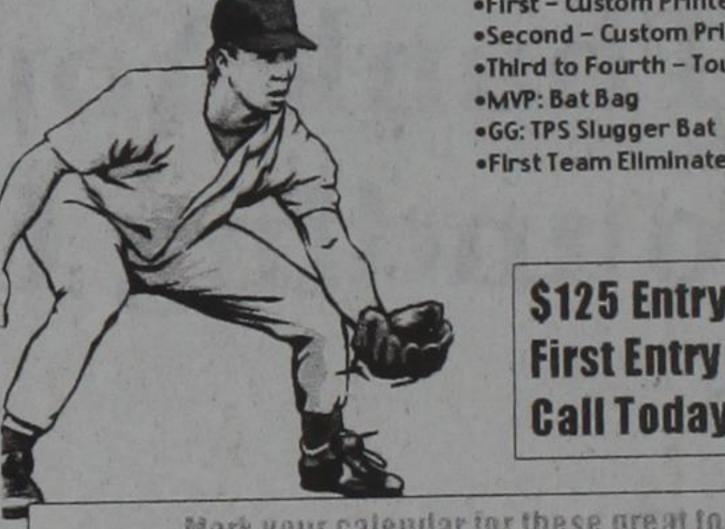
"I just can't dedicate myself to playing the type of golf I want to play," Lopez added. "I truly don't feel I can dedicate myself to putting in the time to play the type of golf I played before."

Lopez married major league baseball player Ray Knight in October 1982 and the couple has three kids.

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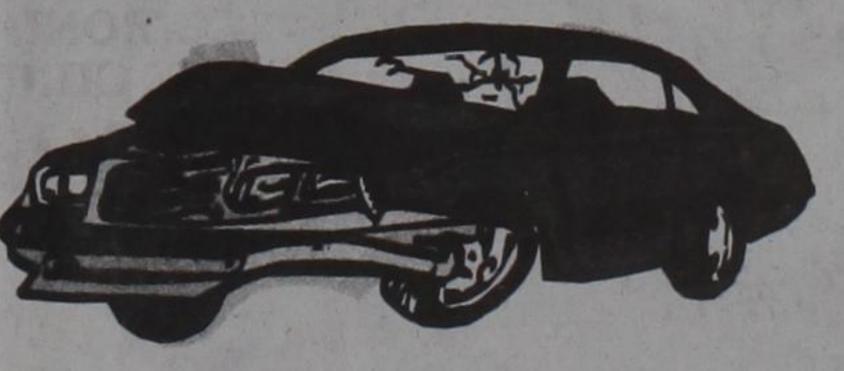
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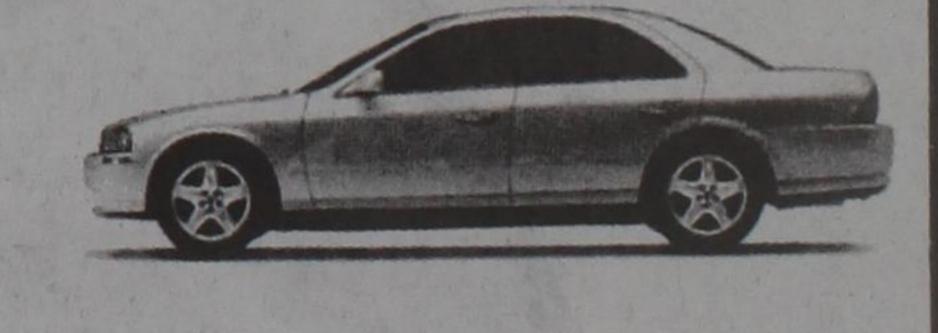
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Andrea Yates, culpable del EU debe estar preparado para asesinato de sus cinco hijos usar armas nucleares



Andrea Yates es culpable de homicidio capital. Así lo determinó el martes un jurado de Houston, que después de sólo tres horas y 40 minutos de deliberación decidió que Yates, la mujer que el verano pasado horrorizó a la nación al ahogar a sus cinco hijos en la tina de su casa, no estaba legalmente demente en el momento del crimen.

Ahora, el jurado tendrá que determinar si Yates debe pagar con su vida por el asesinato de sus hijos Noah de 7 años, John de 5, Paul de 3, Luke de 2 y Mary de 6 meses.

De acuerdo con la ley de Texas, una vez que una persona es encontrada culpable de homicidio, enfrenta dos posibles destinos: cadena perpetua sin posibilidad de libertad condicional durante los primeros 40 años, o pena de muerte, un castigo especialmente popular en Texas, estado que encabeza a la nación en el número de ejecuciones y condenados a

muerte. Yates escuchó el veredicto con poca expresión en su rostro y temblando, en tanto la rodeaba el brazo de su abogado, George Pernham, quien posteriormente dijo a reporteros que su cliente estaba 'muy alterada, como se lo pueden imaginar".

En tanto, su esposo y padre de las cinco víctimas, Rusell "Rusty" ha Yates, quien apoyado abiertamente a la acusada, escondió su cabeza entre sus manos y dijo: "Dios mío".

La madre de la acusada, Jutta Keneddy, recibió la decisión del jurado con los ojos llenos de lágrimas.

A partir de mañana, el jurado, compuesto por cuatro hombres y ocho mujeres, escuchará evidencia para decidir el castigo de Yates ama de casa cristiana de 37 años.

Ayer, las dos partes en el juicio que Texas entabló contra Yates presentaron sus argumentos finales con lo que concluyeron 18 días de testimonio. En su transcurso, la defensa trató sin éxito de demostrar que su cliente estaba legalmente demente en el momento del crimen.

En Texas, para argumentar con éxito que un acusado es legalmente demente, los abogados tienen que

que esa persona desconocía la diferencia entre el bien y el mal en el momento del crimen.

Durante el juicio, los abogados defensores de Yates llamaron a testificar a varios psiquiatras, quienes coincidieron en que la acusada no entendía que lo que estaba haciendo era malo.

Los especialistas señalaron que en sus distorsionados pensamientos, estaba segura de que la única manera de salvar a sus hijos de las eternas llamas del infierno era matándolos en tanto eran pequeños e inocentes.

"Ella estaba tan psicótica el 20 de junio, que pensaba que estaba haciendo lo correcto", dijo George Pernham, abogado defensor de Yates, durante los argumentos finales.

No obstante los esfuerzos y la de linea psiquiatras presentados por la defensa, la fiscalia tuvo éxito al argumentar que si bien Yates sufria de una severa enfermedad mental, podía distinguir entre el bien y el mal.

El fiscal Jow Owmby pidió a los jurados que pusieran especial atención a la definición de demencia en Texas. "Tal vez ella creía que lo mejor para los niños era ahogarlos, uno tras otro, pero esa no es la ley en Texas", dijo.

Durante el juicio, los fiscales indicaron que el hecho de que Andrea llamara al 911 tras ahogar a sus hijos indicaba que ella sabía que lo que había hecho era ilegal y, por lo tanto, malo.

Además, la carta fuerte de la fiscalía, el psiquiatra Park Dietz conocido por haber testificado en los juicios en contra de Jeffrey Dammer y Theodore Kaczynski (el Unabomber)-- señaló a los jurados durante su testimonio que el hecho de que Yates indicara en sus entrevistas que Satanás estaba dentro de ella durante el asesinato de sus hijos, era otra indicación de que sabía que estaba haciendo algo

hicieron fiscales comentarios a los medios de comunicación, pero Pernham dijo a los reporteros reunidos en la corte que el veredicto era "devastador (...) muy decepcionante".

"Texas tiene que hacer algo en cuanto a las enfermedades mentales y la ley. Seguimos en los días de los juicios de las brujas de Salem: edad en oscurantismo", finalizó.

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Los principales asesores de política exterior del presidente George Bush recomendaron que Estados Unidos debería prepararse para el uso de su arsenal nuclear con el objeto de impedir ataques con armas de destrucción masiva.

Pero en un esfuerzo por evitar la alarma en el extranjero, indicaron que no tenían planes de hacerlo en forma inmediata.

"Nadie desea el uso de armas de destrucción y hacemos todo lo posible para evitarlo", afirmó el domingo la asesora de seguridad nacional Condoleezza Rice.

"La manera que eso se logra es a través de mensajes enérgicos a cualquiera que pueda tratar de hacer uso de armas de destrucción masiva contra Estados Unidos de que recibirán respuesta devastadora", agregó Rice.

El secretario de Estado Colin Powell dijo que Estados Unidos nunca ha descartado el uso de armas atómicas contra aquellos enemigos que cuenten con armamento nuclear, una política que sirve para persuadir a posible agresores.

"Consideramos que es lo mejor para cualquier posible adversario en

cualquier lugar que tenga la incertidumbre en su cálculo", dijo Powell.

Rice, Powell y los líderes legislativos respondieron a publicaciones este fin de semana de que el Pentágono le había informado al Congreso de que estudia el posible uso de armas atómicas contra países que constituyen una amenaza para Estados Unidos.

En un documento secreto titulado "Revisión de la posición con respecto a armas atómicas", que fue enviado al Congreso, se afirma que el Pentágono ha esbozado planes de contingencia para el uso de armas nucleares contra aquellos países que desarrollan armas de destrucción

masiva. El informe identifica a siete países: China, Irán, Irak, Libia, Corea del Norte, Rusia y Siria.

Powell dijo a la cadena CBS que el informe procede de una "prudente" planificación que debe "tomar en cuenta una serie de opciones que el presidente debe tener a su alcance para enfrentar a esos tipos de amenazas".

Latino lawyers, groups receive same hate mail

In the past four days, more than willing to do?" 40 Latino attorneys and community Washington, D.C., have received hate letters containing a white powdery substance, and some community leaders worry the list could grow larger.

The vitriolic, one-page, typed form letter calls Latinos drug users and prostitutes, rails against bilingual education and says everything Latinos have is due to the generosity and leadership of whites.

Tests performed on the white powder in the letters have proved negative for anthrax. But they have frightened some recipients into worrying about what could happen

"I was scared," said Robert Salinas, who received a letter Saturday at his Oakland law office. When a fine, white mist from the envelope floated into the air, he called 911. The envelope had no return address, but as with all the letters it was postmarked from Oakland.

"I was shaken up for the rest of the night," Salinas said. "What concerns me is that there's this group out there that's very angry. They used every negative stereotype. What else are they

The letter is signed by a selfgroups from San Jose to described legal Indian immigrant. A woman by that name who lives in San Ramon tearfully denied she was the letter's author, and two Latino lawyers said the FBI and a postal inspector have indicated they don't believe the woman is responsible. The Mercury News is not naming her because she is not a

suspect. "We are family-oriented," the woman said. "We are victims. We ourselves are immigrants."

She declined to say more. "We're working this as a hate crime," FBI spokeswoman Nancy Duncan said. "But we're not commenting any further than that because we're concerned about

copycats." There was a rise in hate crimes and anthrax scares across the country after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the East Coast anthrax deaths that followed. But those reports appear to have subsided in the past few months -- for example, the state attorney general, in a survey that focused only on anti-Arab hate crimes, said reports of those crimes dropped from nearly 10 a day in September to less than one a day in January.

The attorney general's report

didn't address the level of hate crimes against Latinos in California, and those receiving the letters said they were surprised at the number the perpetrator sent.

Form letter sent to many

"I've been called names like this in the past; it's meant to be degrading and dehumanizing," said Marquez, statewide treasurer for the La Raza Lawyers Association of California. "Of course it doesn't feel good. But I think it's going to empower our community. No one is really scared, even in these times, with terrorist threats and anthrax scares. But I think we're more miffed, like, what's going on? Why would they do this to us? We're trying to help people here."

Letters were also received by about 30 Latino lawyers in the East Bay; La Peña Cultural Center in Berkeley; the Law Center for Families and Unity Council, in Oakland; the Latino Issues Forum in San Francisco; and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund in Sacramento and San Francisco.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials and the League of Latin Citizens, both in

letters Tuesday, La Raza officials

Mailing list suspected

Christopher Arriola, state president of La Raza and a Santa Clara County deputy district attorney, has been serving as the clearinghouse for the number of letters received. He has been tallying the number of e-mails from Latino groups and attorneys who have reported receiving the letter.

Tuesday at the post office box for La Raza in San Jose, but didn't open it because he said he could feel granules inside the letter. At first Arriola, who prosecutes career criminal cases, said he

Arriola received one of the letters

thought the letter was sent by a disgruntled defendant. But because of the large-scale mailing and the contents of the letter, he said it's "obvious this person is deranged." The author of the letter rattles off

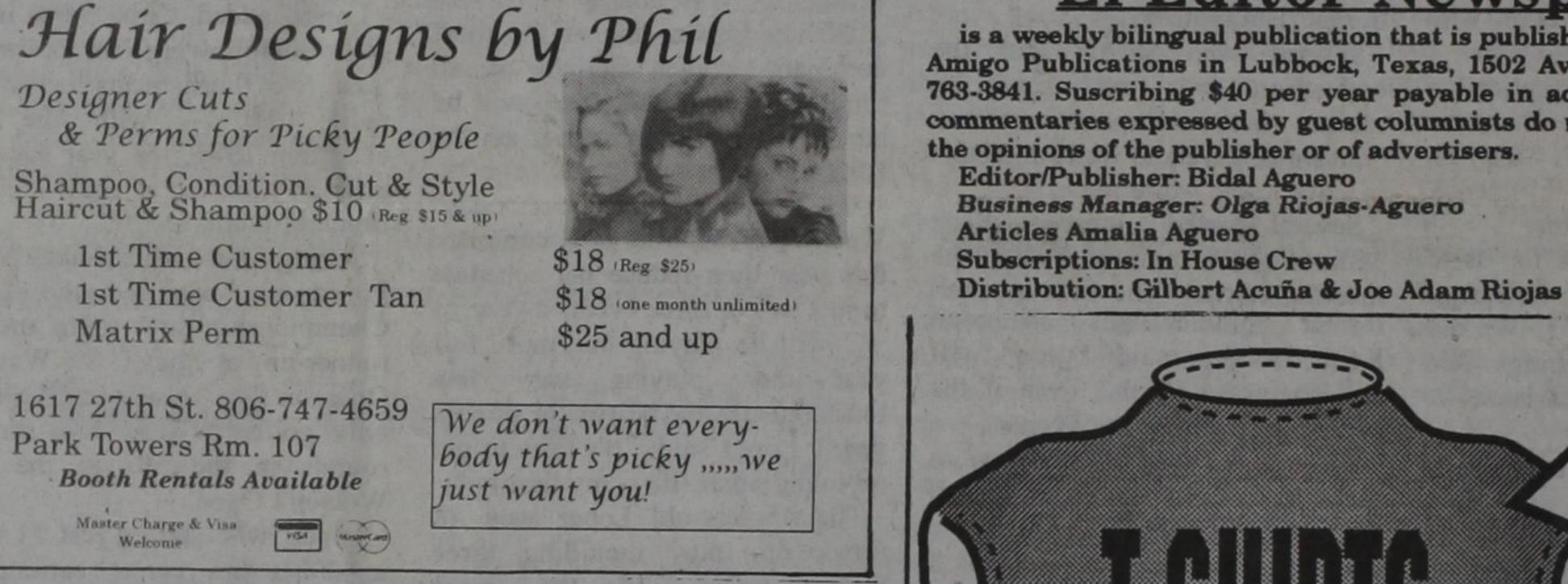
a litany of slurs and swear words, then adds: "And by the way, watch out for the white powdery stuff in this envelope." Arriola said while he's not happy

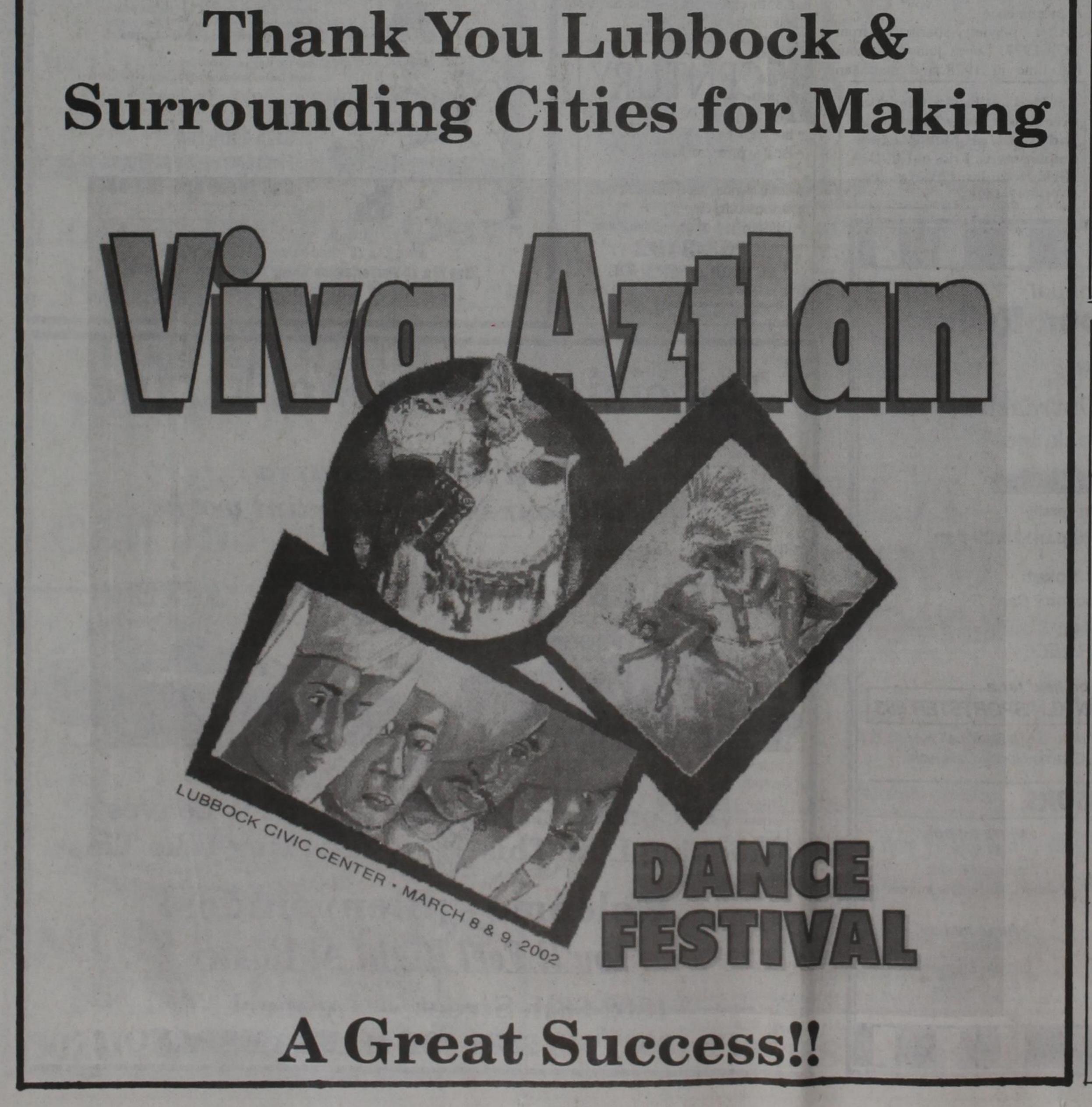
about the letters, some good can come from it.

"I think this has galvanized the community," he said. ". . . we should speak out against any type Washington, D.C., also received of hate crime and condemn it."

El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual publication that is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806: 763-3841. Suscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect







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