

West Texas Set to Elect New Congressman to Serve in Washington

For the first time in over 20 years, West Texans will have an opportunity to elect a new representative to the U.S. Congress. Voting polls will be open this Saturday at 7 A.M. until 7 P.M. Seventeen candidates have filed for the office and political observers say that a run-off to be decided by possibly as close as a tenth of a point is expected. The special election was called after West Texas representative Larry Combest resigned after being elected last November and sworn in in January. Throughout the two-month campaign, candidates have spent thousands of dollars in what has been described by many as "just name exposure and no issues". "With so many important issues, such as the economy, education, I don't even know where one of the candidates stand on them," said Gilbert Vasquez, a rubber stamp for the Bush

Administration? I want someone who will vote for the benefit of West Texas, for me and my family," said Jim Santiago polled as he cast his vote at United. Long time political activist Ysidro Gutierrez stressed the importance of participating in this election. "People should understand that the person elected to this position will

influence everything in our lives from education of our children to food stamps and social security. We need to elect a person who will be responsive to our needs." Gutierrez said that it is especially important to elect a person that will be responsive to the Hispanic because of our growing population. "I think that very few of our people are

going to take the time to vote. This will be very bad because the person we elect will probably be in office for a very long time and according to statistics, Hispanics will be the majority in West Texas very soon." said Gutierrez In a commentary this week (See Page 2) by Abel Cruz he

says, "We should remember that our situation in life will forever be directly connected to the political processes that occur in Washington, DC. We should remember that if we are to ever improve our lives and that of our children's that a lot of it starts with our exercising our voting rights."



Langston



Williams



Sutton



Conaway



Simmons-Asmussen



May



Gaddy



Berryhill



Penelope



Peterson



Neugebauer



Isett

Elecciones El Sabado

Se Suplica Que Todo Mundo Salga a Votar

Se revelo de la Casa de corte que solamente 1400 votos de las cajillas electorales donde viven la mayoria hispanos salieron a votar temprano. Lideres de la comunidad le pidieron al publico que salieran a votar este proximo sabado.

"La gente Mexicana tiene que realizar que el representante que nos representarn en Washington y que sera elegido en esta proxima election decidera como funciona el seguro social, el futuro de educacion de nuestros niños y los programas de salud, viviendas, y cantidades de otras cosas. Nescitamos elegir a un buen representante que nos represente." dijo Ysidro Gutierrez.

Las cajillas de elecciones estaran abiertas de las 7 de la mañana hasta las 7 de la noche. Si se necesita un ride para votar se puede llamar al 549-0109

Don't Forget to Vote Saturday

After six decades, no more navy bombs will rain on Vieques

By Patricia Guadalupe

The U.S. Navy permanently ceased operations on Vieques this week, ending nearly 60 years of using 75 percent of the tiny island off the south-eastern coast of Puerto Rico for bombing practices and other military maneuvers.

Many of the 10,000 residents -- and their compatriots on the "big island" -- had for years protested the Navy's presence, but it was only after a fatal accident in 1999 that the small protest movement gained a worldwide following that culminated in a successful lobbying effort to force the Navy to leave.

Civilian security guard David Sanes Rodriguez was killed on April 19, 1999, when a 500-pound bomb missed its target and landed near his post at an entrance to the enormous target range. Almost immedi-

ately, a number of groups sponsored rallies and protests in San Juan and on Vieques, attracting thousands.

"There is no other place in the world that the U.S. military conducts live bombing practices on a populated island, and we have to stop this," said Flavio Cumpiano, the Washington representative of the coalition group Comité Pro Rescate y Desarrollo de Vieques (Committee to Rescue and Develop Vieques), at the time.

For the first time in collective memory, all the major political parties in Puerto Rico, which forever had been mired in disagreements about the island's relationship with the United States, agreed that the Navy had to cease operations on Vieques. They enlisted the support of such organizations as the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund and the National Puerto Rican Coalition, and were also successful in garnering endorsements from mainland Hispanic groups that were not usually identified with island issues. These included the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the National

Council of La Raza and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

With the help of these and other organizations, and legislators such as the three Puerto Ricans serving in Congress -- two from New York and one from Illinois -- the protesters began lobbying then-President Bill Clinton, flooding the White House with thousands of postcards signed by supporters of a Navy withdrawal.

As a result, the Clinton administration agreed in 2000 to order the Navy to leave by May 2003.

When President Bush was elected, the anti-Navy groups feared that the pro-military Republican would void the agreement. The Sept. 11 terrorist attacks fueled further rumors that the new "war on terrorism" would be used as a White House excuse to stay.

But Bush maintained that his administration would honor the accord. "If they don't want us there, we will leave," he said.

Reversing its long-held assertion that Vieques was essential to its operations, the

Navy settled last year on areas off the Florida and North Carolina coasts.

Now, some say, comes the hard part: cleaning up the area. The Navy has used Vieques, which is just 25 miles long and 5 miles wide, as its own dumping ground, leaving highly toxic ammunition in open pits, exposed to the elements and viewed as a serious danger to the residents, who are three times more likely than other residents of Puerto Rico to suffer from cancer.

"The risk of environmental damage in Vieques is not speculation. It is real," says Arturo Massol, a microbiology professor at the University of Puerto Rico. Massol has completed an environmental impact study of the Navy's use of Vieques. "The target range is highly contaminated with heavy metals. Many of the metals we found remain toxic for decades," Massol explained during a recent conference in Ponce, P.R., to discuss his study. He added that he found toxicity levels at 500 times those levels of exposure recommended by the World Health Organization.

(Continued Page 3)

Cinco de Mayo Return to Magic's Big Backyard

The Big Backyard will again be the location for the official Cinco de Mayo celebration on Saturday in Lubbock. Its just across the street from the main entrance to McKenzie Park on East Broadway.

The event was moved from the West Texas Canyon Amphitheatre because of problems that facility had in meeting the City of Lubbock firecode. A sprinkler system and fire alarm were being installed along with other adjustments to meet city codes but workers will be unable to complete everything in time for the event.

Heinz said all the bands that were scheduled to perform, will perform. "You can also expect food booths, a car show and plenty of fun."

Two time Latin Grammy winner Jimmy Gonzales headlines this years Cinco de Mayo festivities along with Latin Breed, Shelly Lares, Jennifer Pena and Rival.

This is the 13th year for Cinco de Mayo sponsored by Magic 93.7 and Telemundo 46. "We want the event to happen and we want everyone to be in a safe environment and felt this was the best decision to make," stated



Jimmy Gonzalez y Mazz

Chuck Heinz, the stations general manager. "We also had to make the move today so we could organize the event." "This will be no problem since we've done it there in the past." "We expect everything to be terrific, even the weather."

The gate opens at 12noon and fans can bring lawn chairs and blankets to the show.

Tickets are available at all Lubbock and area United Supermarket locations, Dollar Western Wear, Brito Communications and The Home Zone. Tickets are \$10 in advance.

Dems to Filibuster 2 Bush Judicial Picks

Senators from both parties floated plans Wednesday to restructure approval of judicial nominees and ensure smoother successions. Each side said the other's was unworkable.

Senate Democrats have pledged to maintain simultaneous filibusters of two of President Bush's judicial nominations -- an act itself unprecedented -- and are threatening a third.

"I don't think anyone is pleased at the way judicial nominations are going now," Texas GOP Sen. John Cornyn said on the eve of the Senate's first showdown vote on Texas judge Priscilla Owen.

Republicans will make their first attempt Thursday to break the filibuster on Owen, a home-state favorite of the president's who has been nominated for a seat on the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Republicans say Owen is more than qualified to sit on the U.S. Appeals Court and that Democrats misrepresented her positions last year when they rejected her nomination.

Democrats say Owen, who sits on the Texas Supreme Court, is an anti-abortion, pro-business judicial activist whose opinions and rulings are overly influenced by her personal beliefs.

"She seems to want to make law to fit her own ideological preconception rather than follow the law as written," said Sen. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y. It takes 60 votes to overcome a filibuster, and Democrats say they have more than enough votes in their 48-member caucus to keep Owen bottled up in the Senate.

Cornyn spearheaded a letter from all 10 Senate freshmen -- nine Republicans and one Democrat -- calling on the White House and Senate leaders to fix the current process or come up with a new process to confirm judges.

Cornyn says he will hold hearings in his Senate Judiciary subcommittee in May to find a way out of the Senate logjam on filibustered nominees. He wants a ban on filibusters and holds on judicial nominees.

(Continued Page 3)



Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

The word from the Court House is that only 1400 persons voted that live in the Hispanic dominated voting boxes. That's approximately .1% of those eligible. ¿Que pasa raza?

Do our people not understand that this is one of the most important elections that has happened in the last 10 years? Do our people not understand that the person elected to this office will have more to do with our way of life in West Texas than any other elected official. Do we want our economy to continue the way it is? No jobs, no importance put on education, on social services on health or on social security.

If conservative West Texas elects their candidate, we can be assured of ongoing neglect by Washington to those that need the most - our young, our old, our poor and the working person. What we can also be assured of is continuing tax breaks for the rich, lack of concern for our environment and a foreign policy that will neglect the needs of third world countries.

On Saturday, our Barrios throughout West Texas can make a difference. If we can get our compadres, primos, hermanos y hermanas to go vote, we can elect a person who can really represent us in Washington. Just as we deserve to be represented.

Last week I stressed that we must keep Carl Isett out of office. I stressed how his conservative voting pattern will only lead to everything that is bad for West Texas. This was proven last week as even a fellow representative, Delwin Jones voted against Isett's efforts to deny Lubbock and West Texas of services that are essential. In order to defeat Isett, we recommend to our reader to unite behind one candidate and in studying the platforms of each of the candidates

We recommend that our vote be cast for David Langston. As Mayor of Lubbock, he proved his effectiveness and his compassion for the needs of all. In Washington we can be assured that his good work will continue.

Don't forget to go vote Saturday. ¡Que no se les duerma el gallo!



Langston

El Editor Asks Questions to Candidates

Following are responses to 3 questions that were asked by El Editor to 17 candidates for the district 19 Congressional seat. Of the 17, only 5 made time to answer our questions which concern the Hispanic community. The answers are unedited and presented exactly as received.

MIKE CONAWAY

Question 1 While we enjoy the finest and most available healthcare system in the world, we have a coming crisis in that the cost of the healthcare is increasing beyond our ability to pay for it.



national priority. America should always remain a country that welcomes people seeking opportunity, freedom and a new beginning, but we must get control of our borders and keep terrorist out.

My greatest appreciation of the Hispanic people is their love of family. When you first elected me, I promised to defend family, faith, and freedom.

Question 2 The government's role in protecting our borders requires at least two types of responses. The existing immigration laws should be properly and fairly enforced for those who are coming to America to find work.

JERRI SIMMONS-ASMUSSEN

To El Editor: Here are my answers to your Congressional Candidates Questionnaire.



1. What can you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in health care for low and middle income persons?

I believe that the Federal Government should provide health care to everyone and make it affordable. Do not have tax cuts for the wealthy as this cuts out health care for the majority of people and also cuts back Medicare for our Senior citizens.

2. What do you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in enforcing the border between the U.S. and Mexico?

In enforcing the borders between the United States and Mexico I believe the Federal Government should have a direct role in the Texas-Mexico border crossing process. Several government agencies are at the ports of entry to regulate the process, enforce laws and regulations or facilitate the safe movement of cargo and people into the U.S.

transportation safety and environmental regulations.

3. What do you think is the Hispanic population's main concern and how do you propose to address it?

Health care is the Hispanic population's main concern. I would make sure that "CHIP" is available to all children who need it. For the underprivileged, I would propose a sliding scale for health insurance based on salary.

Thank you very much for allowing me the opportunity to express my views on so many matters of mutual concern with regards to the most people.

DONALD MAY

Enclosed are my answers to your "Congressional Candidate Questionnaire."



1) What can you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in health care for low and middle-income persons?

Having their health care (including prescription drugs) purchased at no cost to them by Medicaid best helps indigent patients. Medicare Savings Accounts with health insurance best provides health care assistance to low income citizens.

2) What do you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in enforcing the border between the U.S. and Mexico?

Our borders, including the border between the U.S. and Mexico, must be protected from the illegal entry of persons and goods. Our Federal Government must know who is entering our country and where they are located once they enter.

3) What do you think is the Hispanic population's main concern and how do you propose to address it?

Just like any group of United States citizens, the main concern of the Hispanic citizens is our national security. Our citizens do not want to live in fear of an attack by terrorists or other enemies.

VICKIE SUTTON

1. What can you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in health care for low and middle income persons.



We face a national crisis in healthcare and too many are without health insurance and have to do without needed prescription drugs. Insurance companies who refuse to pay for preventive care, such as mammograms, end up treating diseases, costing much more to treat, than simple, preventive care would have cost.

2. What do you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in enforcing the border between the U.S. and Mexico?

The federal government is responsible for the security of our borders from invasion or attack, but also for enforcement of immigration laws. All three of these issues have become more critical at all of our borders since 9-11.

3. What do you think is the Hispanic Population's main concern and how do you propose to address it.

My family and I are part of the Native American Community, and so we share a deep conviction that family is a source of strength and our children's futures are worth everything that we can do to help them succeed.

Washington or Bust!

By Abel Cruz

After a 14 year absence from Lubbock, I returned about 3 weeks ago to the city that I've always called home. Having spent the past 12 years living in Washington, DC, and the other two in San Jose, California, Shreveport, La. and Fort Worth, TX, I can honestly say that I'm happy to be home.

One of the things that has peaked my interest is the race for the congressional seat presently held by Larry Combust. Mr. Combust left for Washington about 4 years before I did. The difference being that he went off to engage political Washington and me, to work for The Washington Post.

In Sunday's (4/20) edition of the local paper, AJ reporter John Fuquay examines the candidate's vision, if you will, for addressing agricultural and energy issues that will impact the future of Lubbock and West Texas.

Three of the candidates, Langston, Sutton, and Williams all responded that they would "fight hard to sit", "request to serve", or "seek a seat" on the House Agriculture committee.

Mr. Neugebauer's response leads us to believe that he has spent the last 10 years working in Washington "alongside Congressman Larry Combust. Funny, I spent 7 of those 10 years in the DC area and not once did I hear Mr. Neugebauer's name mentioned along with Mr. Combust's.

Well to date, I have not received a reply, even though I included my phone number. Now in all fairness, maybe Mr. Langston did try to contact me, but was unable to for some reason or another.

One issue I take with Mr. Langston is his switch to the Republican Party just in time for the election. Since I just moved back to Lubbock, I do not know the exact date of the party switch.

Personal injury lawyer Stace Williams also responded that he would "fight hard" for a seat on the Ag Committee. Again, a fight will not be necessary. Of all the candidates from Lubbock, Williams remains the lesser known candidate.

So, at the end of the day, what are we left with? Five candidates that have tried to convince us that they are the ones for the job? Or five candidates that are saying what they think we want to hear? Sometimes it's hard to figure that one out.

What is not hard to figure out is that each one of us has a lot riding on this race. According to the 2000 census figures, the 19th Congressional district has a population of 651,619. Of that total, 222,308 or 34.1% are of Hispanic descent. That's a big slice of the electorate pie!

Remember, "Su voto, es su voz!" ©dosmundoscorp Mr. Cruz can be reached at acruzsc@aol.com

Carl Issett

What can you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in health care for low and middle-income persons?



As your State Representative, I have always worked towards free market quality health care for everyone. The federal government will always be available for the most needy and sick, but I would like to see our health care system evolve into quality health care for children, families, and the elderly in a cheap and free market system, and where the relationship between patients and doctors is strengthened.

What do you foresee the Federal Government's role to be in enforcing the border between the U.S. and Mexico?

Securing our border and our ports of entry must become a top

Despues de Seis Decadas, Cesa La Lluvia de Bombas en Vieques

Por Patricia Guadalupe

La Marina de Estados Unidos termina operaciones en Vieques esta semana, acabando con casi 60 años de utilizar un 75 por ciento de la pequeña isla al sureste de Puerto Rico para prácticas de bombardeos y otras maniobras militares.

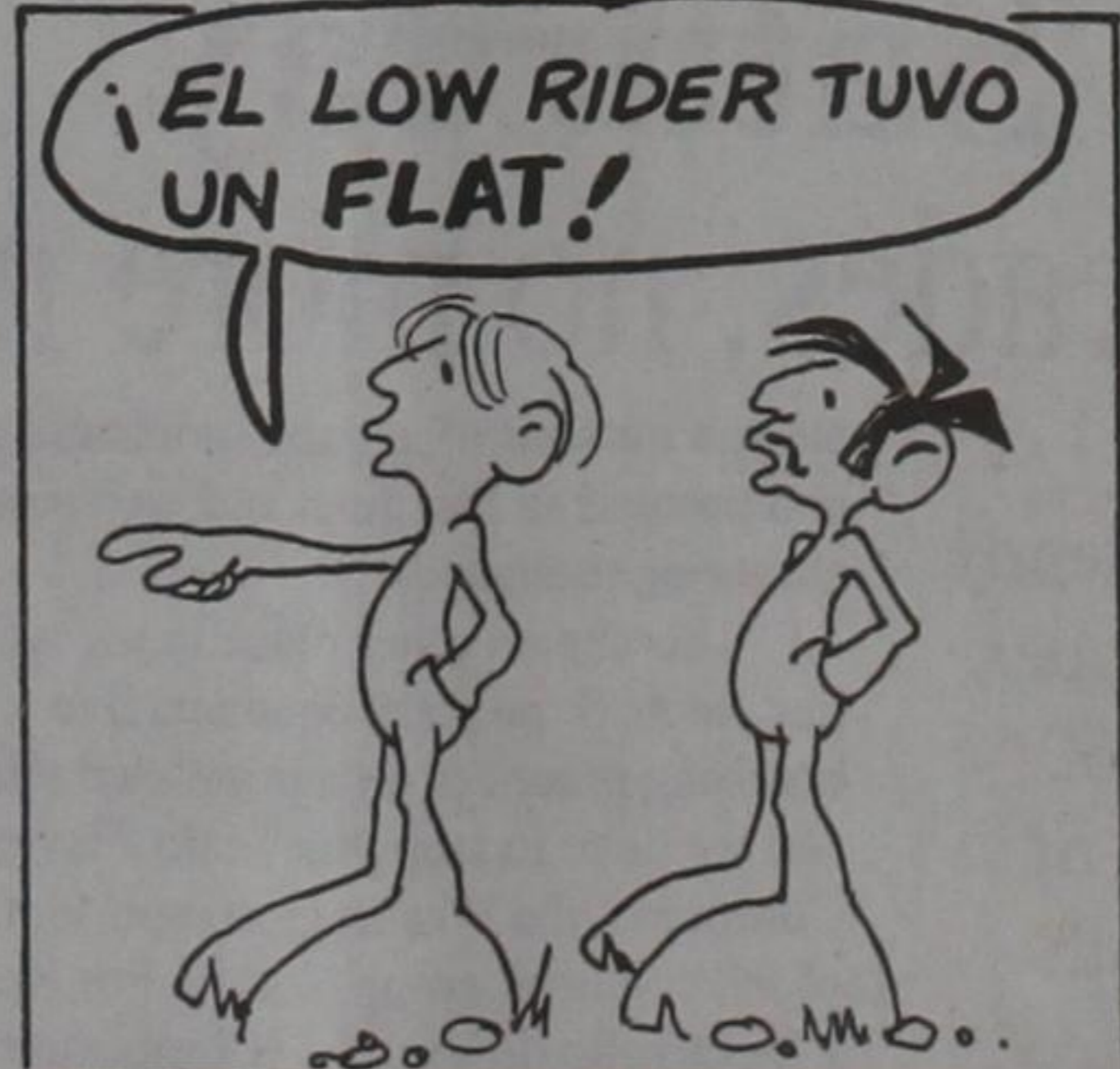
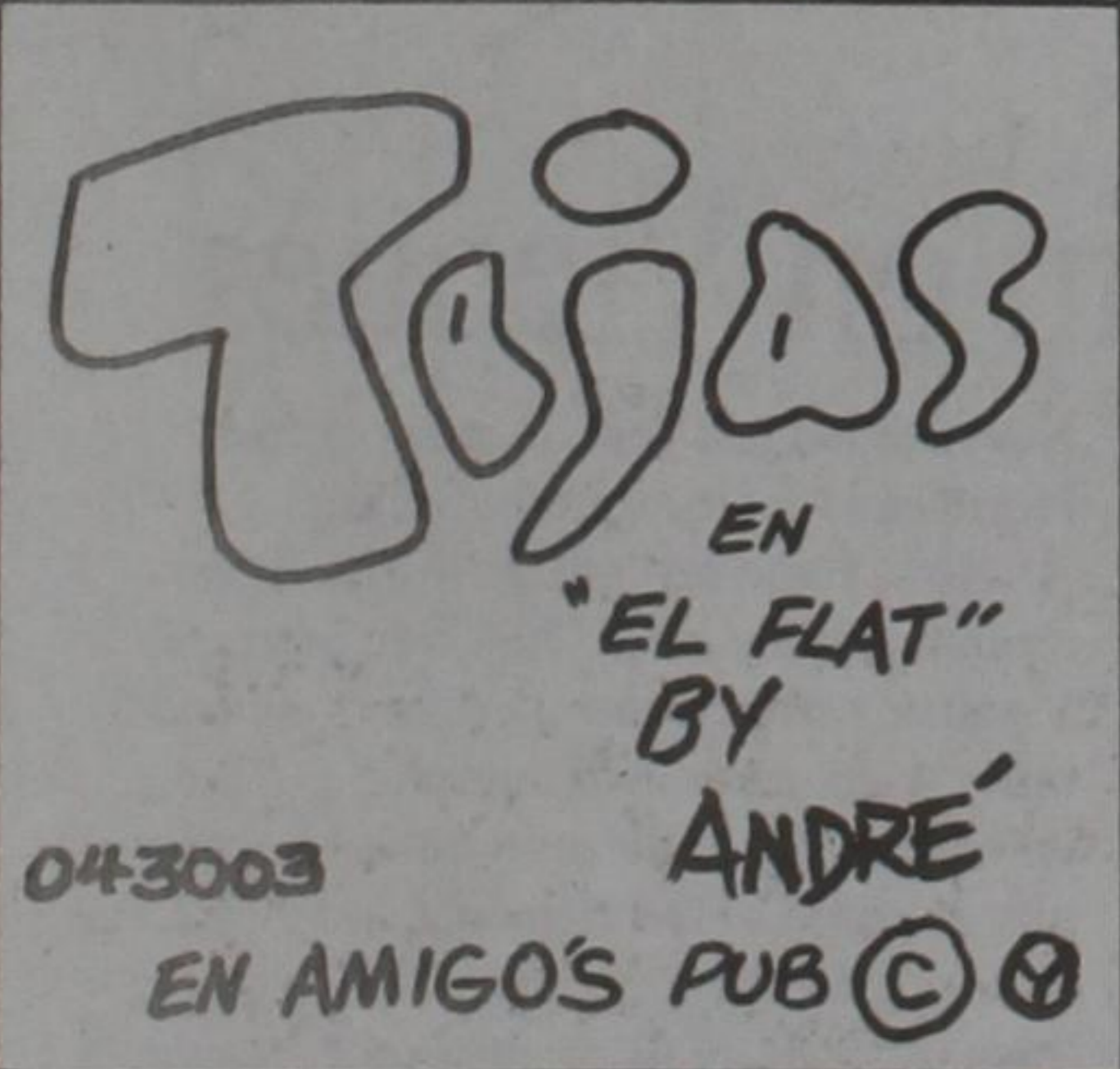
la "isla grande" -- por años han protestando la presencia de la Marina, pero fue después de un accidente fatal en 1999 que el pequeño movimiento en contra de la Marina alcanzara apoyo a nivel mundial.

El guardia de seguridad David Sanes Rodriguez, un civil, perdió la vida el 19 de abril de 1999 cuando una

bomba de 500 libras se desviara de su blanco y cayera cerca de su puesto en una entrada a la enorme zona de tiro. Casi inmediatamente varios grupos auspiciaron manifestaciones en San Juan y Vieques, contando con la participación de miles. "No hay otro lugar en el mundo donde los militares estadounidenses llevan a cabo

prácticas con bombas vivas en un lugar poblado, y tenemos que parar esto", dijo en ese entonces Flavio Cumpiano, el representante en Washington del grupo Comité Pro Rescate y Desarrollo de Vieques. "Tienen que buscar otro lugar", comentó a Hispanic Link News Service.

continua en la pagina 3



What is not hard to figure out is that each one of us has a lot riding on this race. According to the 2000 census figures, the 19th Congressional district has a population of 651,619. Of that total, 222,308 or 34.1% are of Hispanic descent. That's a big slice of the electorate pie!

But we should study the candidates carefully and vote for the candidate that best reflects our values, our culture, and our dreams for our future.

Believe it or not, no politician will listen to a constituent group unless that group has taken the time to get involved in the political process. And it all starts by using our vote wisely, selecting the candidate that best meets our expectations and holding him/her accountable for their actions in Washington.

Remember, "Su voto, es su voz!" ©dosmundoscorp Mr. Cruz can be reached at acruzsc@aol.com

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Dems to Filibuster Bush Picks

from page two

"The Senate needs to find an end to the downward spiral of accusations, obstruction and delay," he said.

Schumer suggested setting up bipartisan nomination commissions in each state to recommend a judicial candidate to the president for each empty judgeship. The commission would be split between parties, and would have to agree on a candidate before the president nominates the person. The Senate would then promise to confirm the person.

"It's our best hope for breaking the vicious cycle that the judicial nomination and confirmation process has been stuck in for years," Schumer said.

Cornyn said Schumer's idea

likely would be unconstitutional and would add an unnecessary extra layer of bureaucracy; Schumer said Cornyn's idea to eliminate filibusters and holds would mean that Bush would get everything he wants, which would be unacceptable to Democrats.

Bush also has floated a plan requiring judges to give a year's advance notice of their retirements. The president would nominate a candidate within six months; the Senate would have to hold a hearing within three months and vote on confirmation within six months of the president's nomination.

If Democrats maintain the filibuster on Owen, it will join another ongoing against Hispanic lawyer Miguel Estrada, who wants a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia — the first time two official judicial filibusters have happened at the same time in the Senate.

Republicans have lost four attempts to break the Estrada filibuster, and with a success on Owen, Democrats say

they're prepared to have three or even more judicial filibusters going on at the same time.

Democrats have threatened all year to filibuster of U.S. District Judge Charles Pickering of Mississippi, who also wants a seat on the New Orleans-based 5th Circuit. "I think Pickering will have a very rough time," Schumer said. "And I think there will be more" filibusters.

Schumer said other possible targets could be California Judge Carolyn Kuhl, a former Reagan administration lawyer who wants a seat on the San Francisco-based 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Senate Judiciary Committee vote will indicate whether Democrats will try to filibuster a nominee, Schumer said. The committee has 10 Republicans and nine Democrats.

"If we don't get nine votes against them in the Judiciary Committee, it will be a difficult thing to hold it up on the floor of the Senate," said Schumer, who sits on the Senate Judiciary Committee. "That's our rule of thumb."

After six decades, no more navy bombs will rain on Vieques

from page one

Additionally, study by the Puerto Rico Department of Public Health has found that produce grown on Vieques contains levels of toxic elements higher than those deemed acceptable by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

The Puerto Rico government is considering asking the Bush administration to place Vieques on the National Priority Cleanup List, which would make it eligible to receive monies from the federal Environmental Protection Agency's 'Superfund' established to clean up toxic waste areas. Another battle on the horizon, say the anti-Navy groups, is the use of the land after the cleanup.

The agreement calls for the land to be turned over the U.S. Department of the Interior. The groups say this is unacceptable. "The land belongs to the people of Vieques and to the government of Puerto Rico," insists David Rabin, director of Todo Puerto Rico con Vieques (All of Puerto Rico in Support of Vieques).

The Puerto Rico government also has the issue of a possible closure of the naval station Roosevelt Roads, in Ceiba, P.R., which has served as the base of operations in Vieques since World War II. The Navy has threatened to shut down "Rosy Roads," the largest employer in eastern Puerto Rico, putting more than 2,000 civilian workers out on the street.

The island government ac-

cuses the Navy of retaliation, an accusation the Navy vehemently denies, saying that with its departure from Vieques, the naval base serves no purpose.

As the Vieques incident reaches a significant conclusion, Sanes Rodriguez's family says it has bittersweet memories. "I feel a lot of pain because David is not here," his sister Mirta told the island daily Nuevo Dia. "But I also feel very proud of him. He is now part of history, and if it hadn't been for him, the Navy would not be leaving Vieques. After his death, people from all over the world came together, and that is a good thing."

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Despues de Seis Decadas

viene de la pagina 2

Por primera vez en la historia, todos los principales partidos políticos en Puerto Rico — los cuales han estado desde siempre estancados en desacuerdos sobre la relación de la isla con Estados Unidos — acordaron en que la Marina tenía que terminar operaciones en Vieques.

Pidieron el apoyo de organizaciones como el Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa Legal y Educación (PRLDEF, por sus siglas en inglés), la Coalición Nacional Puertorriqueña (NPRC, en inglés), pero también fueron exitosos en recibir el apoyo de organizaciones latinas a nivel nacional que usualmente no se identifican con temas de la isla. Estos incluyen la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latinoamericanos (LULAC, en inglés), y el Fondo Mexicano-Americano para la Defensa Legal y Educacional.

Con la ayuda de éstas y otras organizaciones y legisladores como los tres congresistas puertorriqueños — dos de Nueva York y uno de Illinois — los manifestantes comenzaron a cabildar al entonces presidente Bill Clinton, inundando la Casa Blanca de miles y miles de postales firmadas por los que apoyaban la salida de la Marina. Como resultado, la administración Clinton acordó en el 2000 ordenar la salida de la Marina para mayo del 2003.

Cuando el presidente Bush fue elegido, los grupos en contra de la Marina temían que el republicano a favor de la rama militar dejaría el acuerdo a un lado. Los ataques terroristas del 9-11 aumentaron el temor que la nueva llamada 'guerra contra el terrorismo' sería usada por la Casa Blanca como excusa para permanecer en Vieques.

Pero el presidente Bush mantuvo que su administración honraría el acuerdo. "Si no nos quieren ahí, nos iremos", dijo. Cambiando completamente

su aseveración que Vieques era esencial para sus operativos, la Marina el año pasado encontró nuevos lugares en las costas cerca de los estados de la Florida y Carolina del Norte para sus ejercicios.

Ahora, dicen algunos, viene la parte difícil: la limpieza de los terrenos. La Marina ha usado Vieques, que mide solamente 25 millas de largo y cinco millas de ancho, como su propio vertedero, dejando municiones altamente tóxicas y pozos abiertos, expuestos a la intemperie y considerados un serio peligro para los residentes, quienes tienen tres veces más posibilidades de contraer cáncer que otros residentes de Puerto Rico.

"El riesgo de daño ambiental en Vieques no es especulación. Es real", dice Arturo Massol, profesor de microbiología en la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Massol ha terminado un estudio del impacto ambiental sobre el uso de Vieques por la Marina.

"La zona de tiro está altamente contaminada con metales pesados. Muchos de los metales que encontramos permanecerán tóxicos por décadas", explicó Massol durante una reciente conferencia en Ponce para hablar sobre su estudio. Añadió que encontró niveles de toxicidad 500 veces más altos que los niveles de exposición recomendados por la Organización Mundial de la Salud.

Otro estudio por el Departamento de Salud Pública de Puerto Rico ha encontrado que muchos de los productos agrícolas cosechados en Vieques llevan elementos tóxicos mayores que lo aceptado por la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental.

El gobierno de Puerto Rico está considerando pedirle a la administración Bush que coloque a Vieques en la Lista de Prioridad Nacional Para la

Limpieza, lo cual haría a la isla elegible para recibir fondos federales del llamado Superfund de la Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental para la limpieza de zonas tóxicas.

Otra batalla en el horizonte, dicen los grupos anti-Marina, es el uso del terreno después de terminar la limpieza.

Según el acuerdo, el terreno pasaría a manos del Departamento del Interior. Los grupos dicen que eso es inaceptable. 'Estas tierras le pertenecen al pueblo de Vieques y al gobierno de Puerto Rico', insiste David Rabin, director del grupo Todo Puerto Rico con Vieques.

El gobierno de Puerto Rico también tiene que lidiar con el asunto de un posible cierre de la estación naval Roosevelt Roads, en Ceiba, que ha servido como base de operaciones en Vieques desde la segunda guerra mundial. La Marina ha amenazado con cerrar completamente "Rosy Roads", el mayor empleador en el este de Puerto Rico, dejando a unos 2,000 trabajadores civiles en la calle.

El gobierno acusa a la Marina de represalias por la salida de Vieques, una acusación que la Marina rechaza, diciendo que con el cese de operaciones en Vieques, la base naval no sirve ningún propósito.

Ahora que el tema de Vieques llega a una conclusión importante, la familia Sanes Rodriguez dice tener recuerdos agradables.

"Siento mucho dolor porque David no está aquí", dijo su hermana Mirta al periódico El Nuevo Día. "Pero a la vez me siento muy orgullosa de él. Es ahora parte de la historia, y si no fuera por él, la Marina no estaría saliendo de Vieques. Después de su muerte, personas a través del mundo se unieron, y eso es algo bueno".

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GO OUT AND VOTE ON SATURDAY, MAY 3, 2003 It's Your Right! Go Vote - Su Voto Es Su Voz!



"West Texans must have a tough, aggressive voice in Washington."

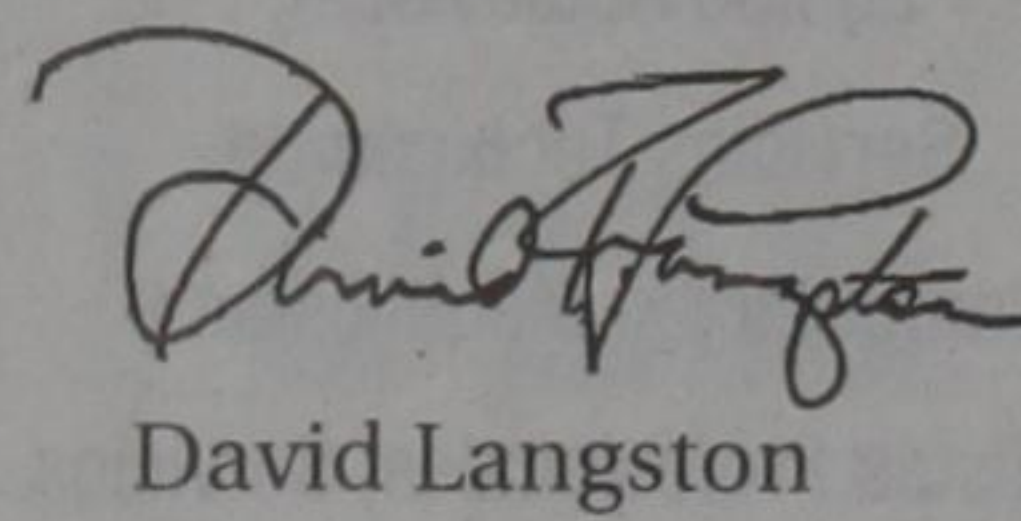
The next representative from the 19th District has to listen to what the people of this district are saying, and then be strong enough to vote issue-by-issue and not strictly along party lines.

David Langston will listen to the voters and fight for:

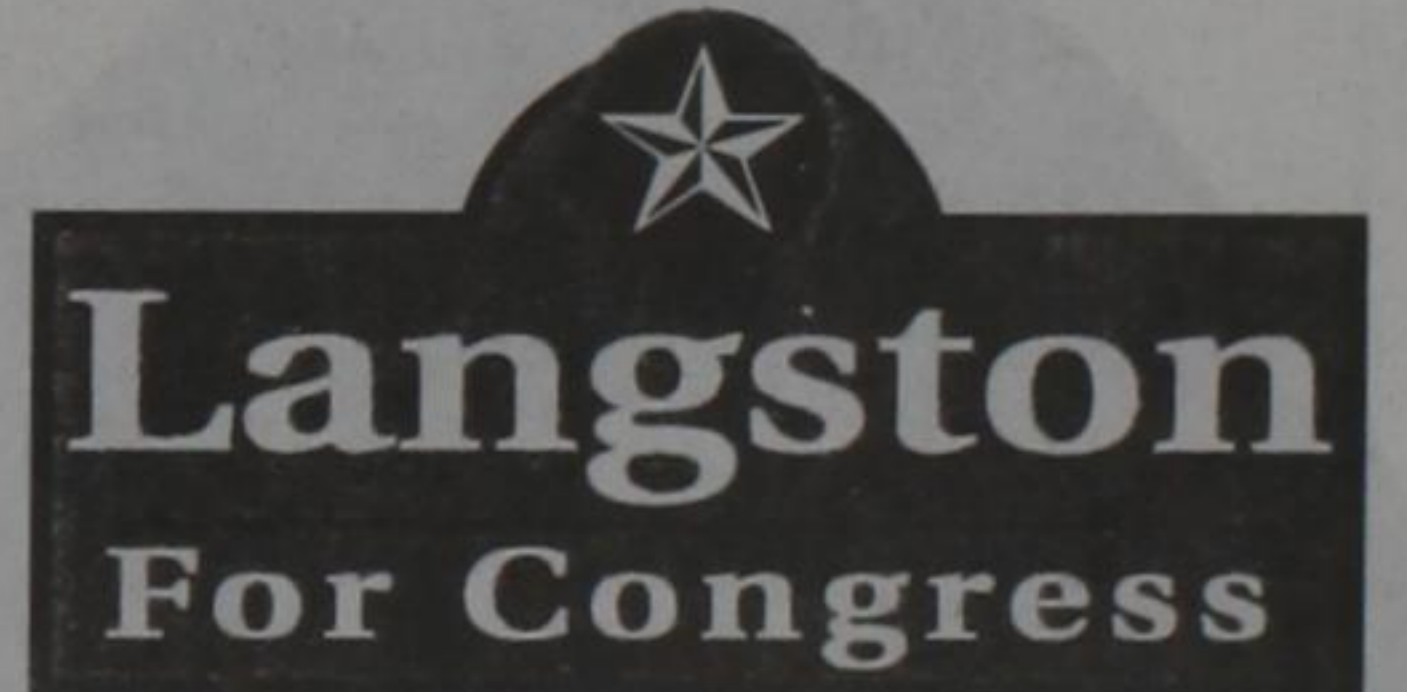
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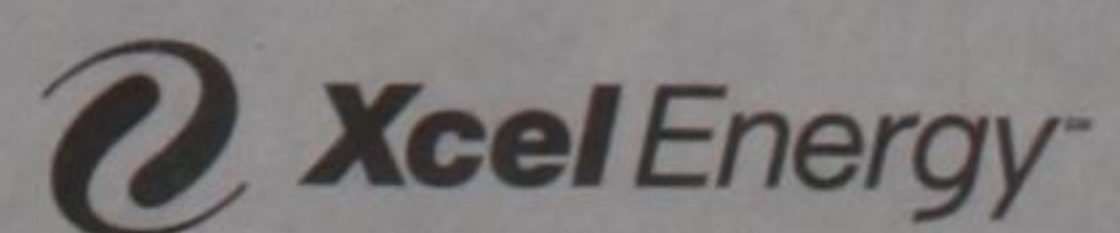
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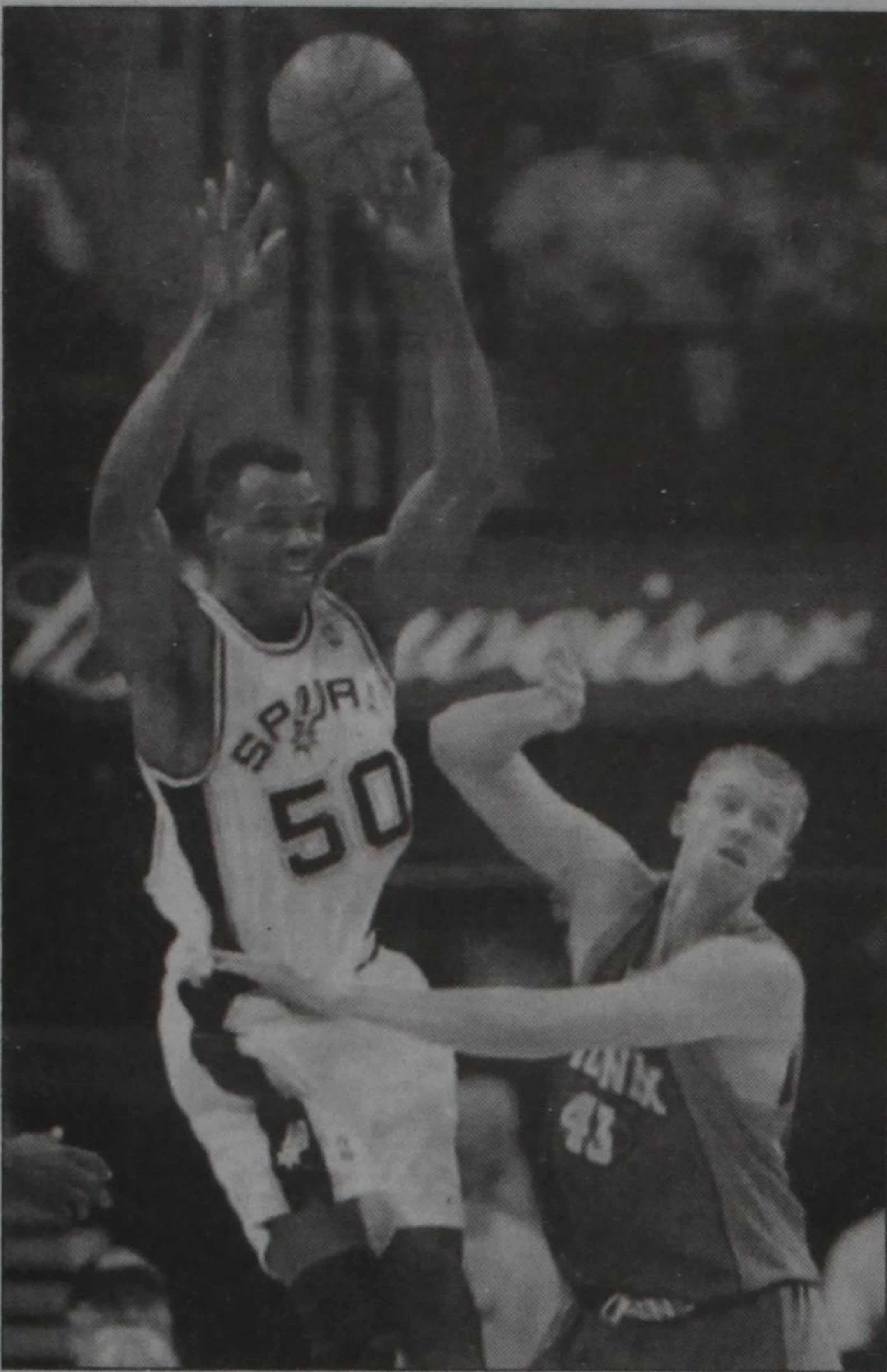


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Suns won't go away til end, but Spurs take 3-2 Lead



his foul shots in the final minute.

"We knew they were going to make some kind of run," Duncan said. "But we kept our composure and sustained throughout."

Reserve Malik Rose led the Spurs with 27 points and 13 rebounds. Duncan added 23 points and 17 rebounds.

Led by Rose, San Antonio's bench outscored the Phoenix reserves, 42-17.

"When our bench plays that strong, it means we're really passing the ball well," said David Robinson, who scored 10 points and had nine rebounds.

Game 6 will be Thursday night in Phoenix.

San Antonio's energetic defense took away the inside in the first half, limiting the Suns to 10 field goals in the first two periods. Marbury was 0-for-7 from the field.

"I didn't really have my strength, the way I normally have it," said Marbury, who has been bothered by a shoulder injury that makes his right arm numb.

Phoenix missed its first four shots before an alley-oop dunk by Marion three minutes into the game, then missed its next five attempts.

A tip-in by Duncan gave San Antonio a 23-13 lead with a minute left in the first period, and a putback by Robinson with 7:16 remaining in the second quarter pushed the Spurs' lead to 38-18.

"It was really a clinic," Robinson said of his team's execution in the first half. "We moved the ball around, we went high-low. We went baseline. We had the size and we just started taking it."

The Suns never found an offensive rhythm in the half. As a team, they shot 4-for-22 in the first quarter and 6-for-16 in the second. Phoenix was out-rebounded in the half, 31-11, but the Suns grabbed more rebounds in the second half.

Marbury, who had his way with San Antonio in the first four games, scored his first basket with 9:16 left in the third quarter.

The question the San Antonio Spurs have to be asking themselves: Is no lead safe against the Phoenix Suns?

Malik Rose continues to be a valuable role player. The Spurs opened a double-digit lead in the first quarter, built it to 24 by halftime and then had to hang on to defeat Phoenix 94-82 Tuesday night to take a 3-2 lead in their best-of-7 play-off series.

The Suns, who erased big leads in their victories in Games 1 and 4, made the second half compelling. They opened the third quarter with a

19-5 run that trimmed San Antonio's advantage to 59-49, but the Spurs put together a string of baskets to restore their lead to 19 by the end of the quarter.

Phoenix charged again in the fourth quarter, pulling within six, 85-79, with 1:49 to play on a drive by Stephon Marbury, but the Spurs hit their foul shots down the stretch to secure the win.

"We came out with energy in the second half," said Shawn Marion, who led the Suns with 22 points. "We closed the gap real close. We just couldn't get over the hump."

Tim Duncan made all six of

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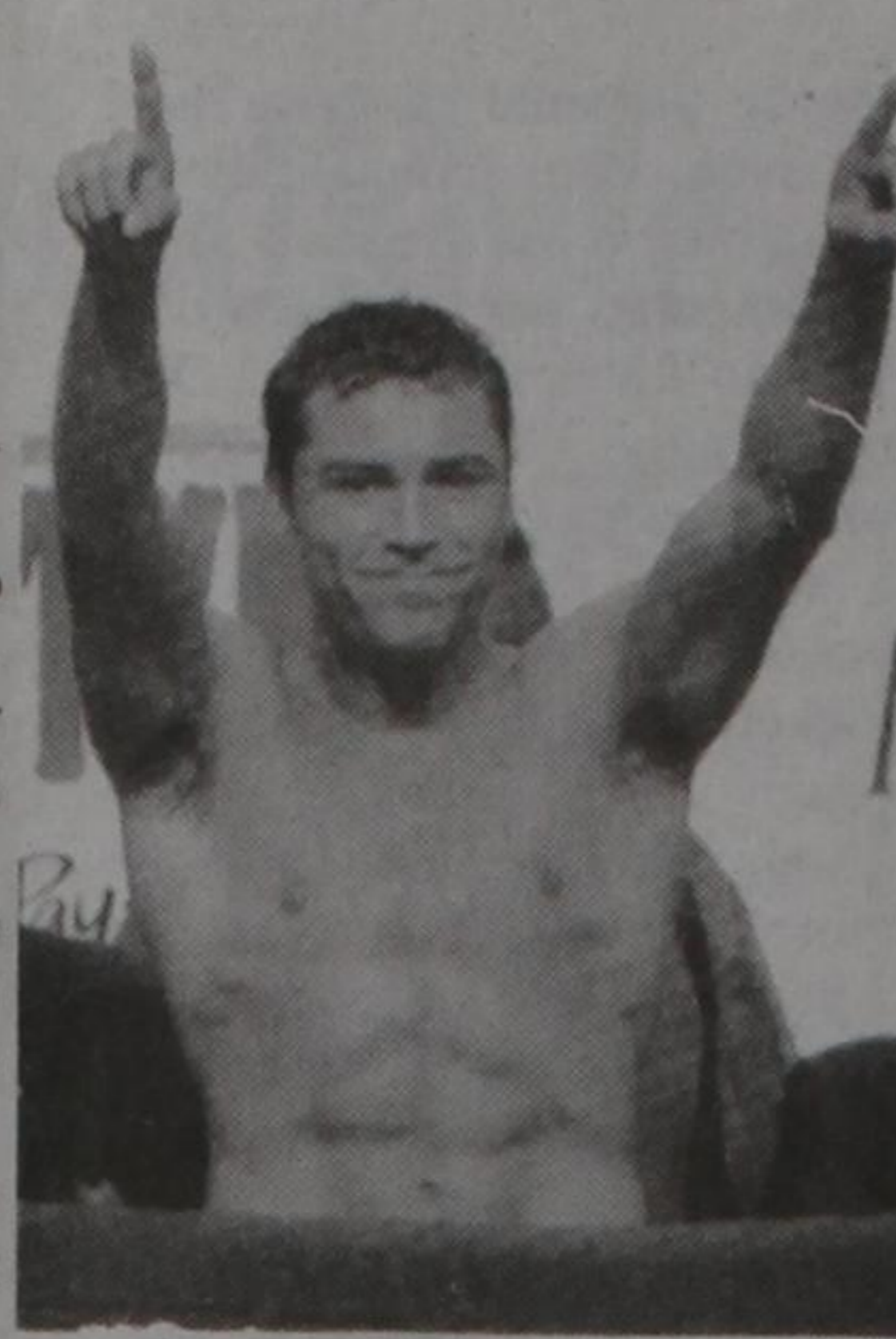
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De La Hoya in search of workout, knockout

fectly, though some boxing fans might balk at paying \$49.95 for a pay-per-view fight that doesn't figure to be terribly competitive.

Campas is a former champion who has been slowed by time and 85 fights, and whose heart has been questioned in recent losses. Two fights ago, he quit in the 11th round against Daniel Santos in a fight that went down as a technical knockout loss.

De La Hoya doesn't want that to happen Saturday night, but would love to see Campas on the canvas in a crowd-pleasing fight.

"I know he's quit before when he feels pressure and can't handle it," De La Hoya said. "My goal is to knock him out. I'm going to go out there and start fast and try to knock him out before he quits."

De La Hoya is such a prohibitive favorite to retain his 154-pound titles against Campas (80-5, 68 knockouts) that he had trouble getting up for the fight in the first few weeks of training. But the desire began to come back and he sparred 12 rounds in his last sparring session and proclaimed himself in top form.

De La Hoya (35-2, 28 knockouts) brushed off criticism that the fight card was not worth the money being charged for pay-per-view or for the \$600

ringside seats at the Mandalay Bay hotel-casino.

"These are my last fights. The boxing fan will not see more of me in the future," De La Hoya said. "I can guarantee you it will be worthwhile. I'm sure I'm going to bang with him which will be fun for the fans to watch."

After stopping Vargas last September in a bruising title fight, De La Hoya planned to take it easy until Sept. 13 when he fights Mosley in the rematch of one of his two losses.

But he decided a year between fights was simply too much and went looking for an opponent who would make for a good tuneup.

"His name just popped up and that's why he's here," De La Hoya said. "But I think our styles will clash good."

Campas, who isn't ranked by any of the top boxing organizations, began fighting in 1987 and at one time held the IBF 154-pound title.

He can still punch, but has been slowed by age and wear and a questionable commitment to some of his fights.

Campas will make \$100,000 for the fight, while De La Hoya will get \$8 million plus a percentage of the television sales.

"He hits hard and has experience," De La Hoya said. "You can't take guys lightly with all the upsets going on lately."

La 'Fierecilla' de Yale no logra domar el Estereotipo Latino

Por Bessy Reyna

Como latina y feminista, debí pensarlo dos veces antes de asistir a la presentación de "La fierecilla domada", de William Shakespeare, en el Yale Repertory Theatre en New Haven. Sin embargo, la curiosidad no me dejó pasar por alto la oportunidad de presenciar lo que catalogaban como una versión latinizada de la obra.

Después de todo, últimamente los latinos en el teatro están disfrutando de momentos muy emocionantes.

El dramaturgo Nilo Cruz ha recibido un premio Pulitzer por la obra "Anna in the Tropics" y la Hartford Stage Company estrenó "Diosa", de Edwin Sánchez.

Por una de esas casualidades extrañas, entre el 10 y el 12 de abril hubo más actores latinos sobre las tablas de los teatros de Connecticut que durante los primeros cuatro meses del año.

De acuerdo con el comunicador de prensa de Yale Repertory, la producción de "La fierecilla domada", dirigida por Mark Lamos, tendría como telón de fondo el "aquí y ahora de la cultura latina contemporánea... Puerto Rico, La Habana y East Village en la ciudad de Nueva York".

Para poder lograr la transformación, las palabras que originalmente aparecían en italiano se sustituyeron por vocablos en español. Se añadieron al libreto palabras como oye y chico, además de unas palabrotas para dar sazón al lenguaje.

Nos prometieron que la obra sería "una explosión de ardiente sabor latino". El escenario estaba listo. Como lo indica el título, la obra se centra en la domesticación de Katherina, la mayor de dos hermanas. Según el personaje de Hortensio, ella es intolerablemente maldita y feroz, además de excesivamente obstinada. Al conocer sobre ella, Petruchio, quien acaba de llegar al pueblo, decide que él es la persona que nació para domar a Kate, la acaudalada fiera.

El programa explica que en la Inglaterra del 1593, año en que se escribió la obra, una fierecilla era una mujer muy habladora y agresiva, una mujer que no dejaba que la autoridad del hombre la dominara.

Hoy día este mensaje podría interesarle al Talibán.

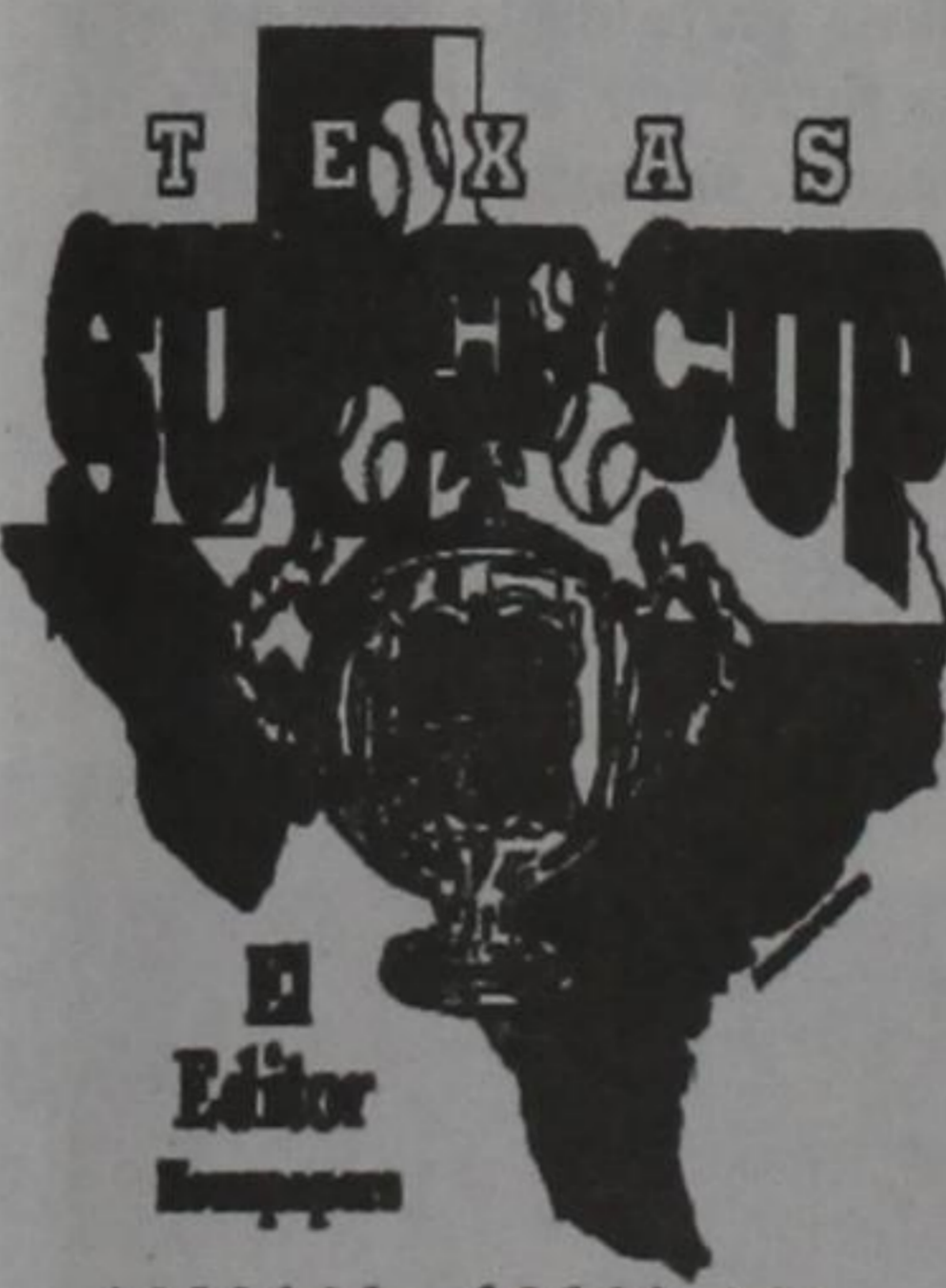
No obstante, incluso el haber producido la obra con un elenco compuesto totalmente por hombres, tal como lo hizo Yale Repertory Theatre, no hizo que el público olvidara el grave asunto de la violencia contra la mujer en nuestra sociedad y en otras sociedades alrededor del mundo. No hay que ser feminista para retorcerse de horror al presenciar cómo se priva de alimento y descanso a un personaje femenino, cómo la insultan y la echan a un lado con el fin de domesticarla y moldearla para que se convierta en "una Kate doméstica cualquiera".

Con respecto a la representación de la cultura latina contemporánea, le di a Yale Repertory Theatre más crédito del que merecía. Pensé que instituciones educativas del calibre de la Universidad de Yale cuentan con profesores latinos o con expertos en cultura de los países de América Latina.

Desafortunadamente, apenas pude reconocer la cultura latina que se representó en aquel escenario. La producción fue un popurrí de los estereotipos latinos más gastados: el personaje masculino que viste una camisa desabotonada (por supuesto) de brillantes colores con una camisa blanca debajo, tal como un personaje sacado de "West Side Story"; Blanca y Kate llevan mantillas españolas amaradas alrededor de la cintura; la viuda vestida en un atuendo flamenco, como si fuera una bailadora de un club nocturno madrileño.

Los estereotipos de la cultura latina eran tan absurdos que por *continúa en la pagina 5*

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Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

A Decade after Nafta:

Prospects for Mexico seem to be dimming

Is Nafta's hero a has-been? A mere decade since the North American Free Trade Agreement put Mexico on the global economic map, there is a creeping perception that the country can no longer deliver the outside profits that looked so promising when it began opening its economy nearly 20 years ago.

To some extent, Mexico is a victim of its own promise. After persuading a generation of American planners they could thrive abroad, Mexico unwittingly put itself in competition with the rest of the planet. When Mexican wages began to rise with the tide of investment, companies began looking further afield. Today, Mexico is losing garment-assembly work to Central America, call centers to Argentina, data processing to India and electronics manufacture to China. "Mexico has nearly lost the battle on low-skilled, labor-intensive industries," warned Merrill Lynch's Latin American specialist Robert Berges, in a recent report.

But Mexico also is a victim of its own failure to continue modernizing its economy. Having secured free trade with the world's biggest economy, Mexican policy makers left many other problems untouched. Dysfunctional courts, unreliable power supplies, poor roads, high corporate-tax rates and sclerotic labor regulations still give executives

pause when considering Mexico for a big investment.

Says Hector Rangel, head of Mexico's Business Coordinating Council: "We've had it good with Nafta, so our attitude is 'why bother?'"

That laid-back attitude has prevented Mexico from becoming more productive -- the only sure way to keep real incomes rising. When Mexico first opened its closed economy in the 1980s, output per worker soared, reaching peak growth of 8.2% in 1993 -- the year it signed Nafta. But a lack of new overhauls has dragged productivity growth down to about 2% a year right now -- a third of rates in the U.S. and China.

In countless other scorecards measuring competitiveness, Mexico is falling behind. A recent global survey by the World Economic Forum ranked Mexico 47th -- three places behind Botswana -- in countries' ability to benefit from information and communication technology. While most economists were once predicting Mexico eventually would overtake Canada as the U.S.'s No. 1 export trading partner, it appears Mexico may instead slip to third place while China moves up to the No. 2 spot.

"Mexico still has a lot to offer. But two of its advantages -- low cost labor and a cheap currency -- are gone," says Ed-

mundo Vallejo, head of General Electric Co.'s Mexico operations.

GE's recent history in Mexico illustrates the country's up-and-down fortunes. Ten years ago, Mexico was GE's Promised Land. But during the past two years, GE has shed about 3,500 jobs here, and executives doubt the company will be adding more soon. China, which GE Chairman Jeffrey Immelt says should provide both \$5 billion in annual sales and be the source of \$5 billion worth of annual purchases by the year 2005, is the new place to be.

"Five years ago it was Mexico, Mexico, Mexico," says Todd Wyman, head of GE's Industrial Systems division in Mexico. "Now, whatever they used to say about Mexico they say about China."

Mr. Wyman has done what he can to trim costs, even reducing 40-plus hour workweeks to four days to save a day's worth of electrical bills and on free bus rides GE provides its workers in Mexican plants. But there is only so much he can do.

Even if China turns out to be another flavor-of-the-month, Mexico is unlikely to recover many lost operations. A study commissioned by GE on the future of Mexico's work force showed alarming shortages in computer-literate workers, as well as engineers and software

programmers.

Of course, Mexico has one thing China and the Czech Republic will never have: location. Although costs are cheaper in China, GE still repairs locomotive engines in central Mexico because it can't wait two months for the engine to be shipped to China and back.

That quick turnaround helps Mexico compete in products that require customization. GE's commercial motor plant in Juarez shifted about 10,000 motors a month in production to a joint venture facility in China last year. But the Mexico plant made up the difference by producing more tailor-made motors U.S. clients want.

"This is where we see the future of Mexico," Mr. Wyman says.

It seems a limited future compared with just three years ago, when Mexican President Vicente Fox was elected as the country's first opposition leader in 70 years. A smooth transition to full democracy seemed to give Mexico all it needed to one day join the ranks of the rich. But the country's first few years of political plurality have proved messy, and an opposition-controlled Congress has Mr. Fox on the run. If the country can't get its reform agenda back on track, Mexican officials privately estimate the economy will grow three percentage points less than it otherwise could.

World Wide Web Cumple Dies Años Desde Su Apertura al Público

La red World Wide Web cumple su décimo aniversario desde que fuera puesta a disposición del público por parte del Centro Europeo para la Investigación Nuclear (CERN).

Hoy, miércoles, se cumplirán diez años desde que el CERN, con sede en Ginebra, anunció el acceso libre a esta red telemática, conocida en internet por las siglas www y que permite la navegación virtual.

Con el paso de los años, la World Wide Web se expandió por el mundo asociando el hipertexto e internet para facilitar el acceso y la utilización de la red a un amplio público.

La idea de la red se remonta a marzo de 1989, cuando un ingeniero informático del CERN, Tim Berners Lee, "propuso un sistema de gestión descentralizado de la información" destinado a la comunidad de físicos, recordó hoy esta institución científica en un comunicado.

En esta experiencia colaboraron varios centenares de científicos de todo el mundo,

que estaban listos y deseosos de acoger una nueva manera de intercambiar información a través de la red internet.

A finales de 1990, la idea de Berners Lee se convirtió en la World Wide Web y sus primeros servidores y navegadores funcionaron en el CERN.

Al año siguiente, la red se extendió de su laboratorio de física de partículas a diversos países del mundo.

Basándose en esta nueva concepción, los programadores desarrollaron cada vez más mejores navegadores, aunque generalmente limitados a los sistemas informáticos utilizados por los científicos.

Sin embargo, tras la declaración del CERN del 30 de abril de 1993 hicieron su aparición en los ordenadores personales navegadores informáticos más simples y fáciles de instalar.

En noviembre de aquel año, la estadounidense "National Center for Supercomputing Applications" lanzó oficialmente el primer navegador que permitió el acceso del gran público a la red.

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Estereotipo Latino

de la pagina 4

momentos parecía que la inspiración para la pieza había salido del concepto que Hollywood tenía de América Latina durante las décadas de 1930 y 1940, o sea, que la musa de la pieza era Carmen Miranda.

En la producción, la salsa y los mariachis, típicos del Caribe y México, respectivamente, compartían el mismo escenario como si los cuba libres y las margaritas fueran tragos intercambiables. Incluso insertaron al repertorio música de Brasil, Portugal y España.

¿Cuál es la diferencia? Durante el receso, había dos televisores en el escenario mostrando una grabación del programa de Univisión "Sábado Gigante", en el que

Don Francisco, el presentador del programa, provee entretenimiento tonto y descerebrado. Sin Yale Repertory Theatre darse cuenta, este detalle terminó convirtiéndose en un comentario sobre su propia producción. No obstante, la grabación sólo añadió más leña al fuego. Fue como si se dijera que "Joe Millionaire" es un representante de la cultura estadounidense.

En un documental llamado "La pantalla de bronce: 100 años de la imagen latina en Hollywood", el actor John Leguizamo comenta que en el pasado no existían buenos papeles para los actores latinos y las pocas oportunidades que

aparecían eran para interpretar a traficantes de drogas o miembros de pandillas, o sea, "el villano de la película o el tipo que mataban durante los primeros 30 segundos". De acuerdo con Leguizamo, "ahora los personajes aparecen durante toda la película".

Yale Repertory Theatre contrató a muchos actores latinos para su interpretación de "La fierecilla domada" y no se puede negar que no eliminaron sus personajes durante los primeros 30 segundos y que realizaron buenas interpretaciones. Sin embargo, ¿qué se logró?

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Los Residentes No Naturalizados Dominan El Herico Legado Militar Latino

Por Carlos Conde

El hecho de que Lucian Adams, de 80 años, muriera durante el momento más intenso de la guerra contra Iraq fue apocalíptico. Con su fallecimiento, Adams recontó la valentía y la devoción incondicional que siempre han expresado los jóvenes latinos cuando han sido llamados a servirle a este país.

Aunque tenía un nombre anglicanizado, Adams era un mexicano-americano de Port Arthur, Texas. El fue uno de 42 latinos que han recibido el más alto honor que esta nación puede otorgarle a sus héroes militares: la medalla de honor.

Adams recibió dicha medalla por destruir sin ninguna ayuda varias instalaciones que protegían ametralladoras alemanas en el este de Francia en 1944 durante la segunda guerra mundial.

Muchos otros jóvenes que pertenecen al mosaico social de nuestra nación están sirviendo valerosamente y muriendo en este controversial conflicto, pero la muerte de Adams tocó intensamente a los latinos soldados porque coincide con el informe de que cuatro de las primeras víctimas de las hostilidades iraquíes pertenecen a este grupo étnico.

Los cuatro no mostraban necesariamente las características heroicas y superhumanas de Adams. Eran tan sólo simples soldados que quedaron atrapados en las redes de la tragedia mientras hacían salubrar.

El cabo José Angel Garibay, 21, y los cabos interinos Jesús Suárez del Solar, de 20, y José Gutiérrez, de 27, murieron en combate mientras se dirigían a

Bagdad. El soldado Francisco Martínez Flores murió ahogado cuando su tanque cayó en el río Eufrates.

Los cuatro tienen un elemento en común: ninguno era ciudadano norteamericano pero aun así, se unieron a una causa que, aunque ajena a su estatus, apeló a su sentido de pertenencia en un país que todavía no los aceptaba.

Ellos están entre los 31,000 soldados, o el dos por ciento de 1.4 millones que hacen las fuerzas armadas, que no son ciudadanos estadounidenses. Gutiérrez, de origen guatemalteco, y los otros tres, de origen mexicano, estaban de forma legal en EEUU, o sea, tenían la tarjeta de residencia, pero aún no habían legitimado su ciudadanía.

Debido a que a estas cuatro muertes siguieron muchas otras muertes de latinos, muchas personas se preguntan si los latinos, en particular los que no tienen aún la ciudadanía y que parecen tener una afinidad para el deber de combatir, están sobreexposados a los frentes de combate.

También murieron en combate poco tiempo después el sargento de la armada George Fernández, de 36 años, de El Paso, Texas, el soldado Diego Fernando Rincón, de 19 años, el capitán Aaron Contreras, de Sherwood, Oregon, y el cabo Robert Rodríguez, de Queens, Nueva York.

Hubo otros soldados que pasé por alto en mi búsqueda en el total oficial de 79 tropas que habían muerto hasta ese momento. Muchos dirían que el 10 por ciento que ocupan las

bajas latinas parece ser una cifra proporcionada ya que los latinos hacen el 12 por ciento de la población de los Estados Unidos.

Gutiérrez y sus tres camaradas dijeron a sus amigos que ingresaron en la milicia en busca de aventuras y por el amor que sentían hacia la que pronto sería su patria, en donde se sentían como en su hogar. Sabían que, estando en Iraq, tendrían que esquivar algunas balas, pero ésta era la manera más rápida de obtener la ciudadanía y otros beneficios.

El pasado cuatro de julio, el presidente Bush hizo más accesible este proceso para los no naturalizados alistados cuando presentó una orden ejecutiva que elimina el periodo de espera de tres años para el personal militar activo que solicite la ciudadanía estadounidense.

La guerra contra Iraq ha tenido otras repercusiones en lo que respecta a la ciudadanía para soldados inmigrantes, particularmente en México, donde emigrar a EEUU se ha convertido en uno de los deportes favoritos.

La embajada estadounidense en México se llenó de mercenarios mexicanos listos para registrarse a cambio de la ciudadanía. Los funcionarios de la embajada tuvieron que expli-

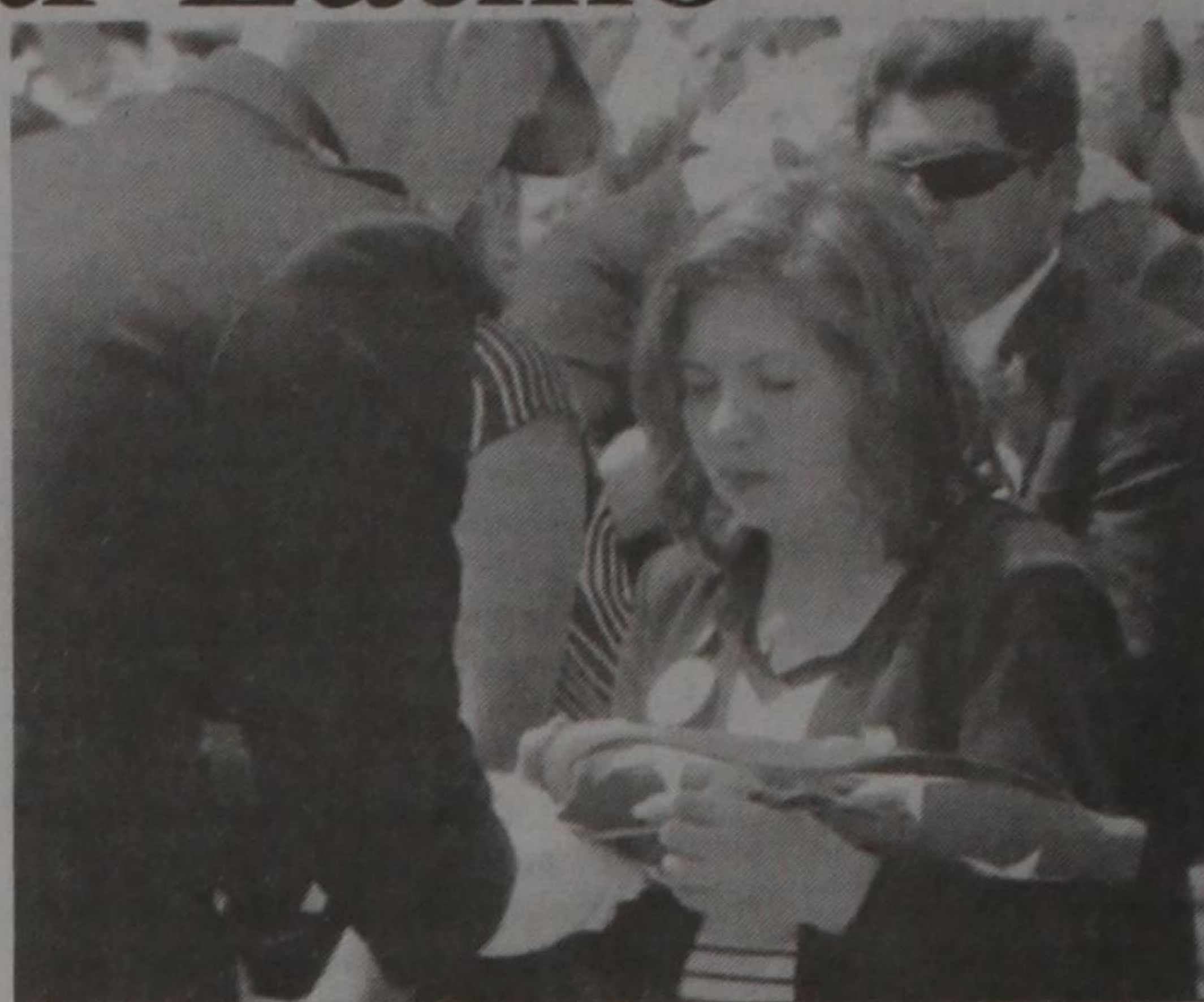
carles a los aspirantes a guerreros que primero tendrían que obtener la residencia, o sea, la escurridiza "tarjeta verde".

Esto puso de manifiesto otra percepción mexicana de que los mexicanos de cualquier estatus son "carne de cañón" en las guerras estadounidenses.

Ese sentimiento tiene cierta validez según el sargento de la marina Oscar O. Villa, un inmigrante ecuatoriano. En un comentario que hizo a Hispanic Link, Villa señaló que la mayoría de los 62,000 inmigrantes que sirven en las fuerzas militares, las que alcanzan los 1.3 millones de miembros, tiene un estatus de segunda.

Villa señaló que los latinos tienen opciones limitadas al momento de escoger las especialidades ocupacionales militares debido a su estatus como no naturalizados y con frecuencia los limitan al entrenamiento de combate militar, y por lo general son los primeros que envían a los frentes de batalla.

Aun así, no hay duda acerca de su valor. De las 3,405 medallas de honor que se han otorgado, el 20 por ciento, o 715 medallas, han sido entregadas a inmigrantes. Proporcionalmente, los 42 recipientes latinos están entre los primeros en las categorías étnicas que se remontan a la época de la guerra civil americana, cuando



Simona Garibay receives a U.S. flag from Maj. Brian Dolan during funeral services for her son, Cpl. Jose Angel Garibay, at Riverside National Cemetery, April 11, 2003. Cpl. Garibay, who was awarded posthumous citizenship, was buried Friday with full military honors.

José de Castro, Philip Bazar y John Ortega recibieron dicha medalla. Frances Silva obtuvo la suya durante la rebelión de los boxeadores en China en 1901.

David Berkeley recibió su medalla durante la primera guerra mundial. Luego la recibieron 13 héroes de la segunda guerra mundial, entre ellos Adams, Macario García, José Mendoza López y David González. Los ocho que la recibieron durante la guerra de Corea incluyen a Benito Martínez, Eugene Obregón y Edward

Gómez y fueron 16 en la guerra de Vietnam, incluidos Roy Benavidez, Alfred Rascón, Alfredo González y John Baca.

Muchos latinos recibieron sus medallas póstumamente. Estos soldados murieron en el campo de batalla de forma valerosa y desprendida, defendiendo su país sin importar la estación o el estatus que el mismo le había asignado.

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