

el Saltillo

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Lubbock, TX USA

Sorting Our Our Mixed Signals to U.S. Undocumented Immigrants

By Domenico Maceri

When Immigration and Naturalization Service agents raided the sweet Vidalia onion fields of Georgia during the harvest of 1998, the growers complained to their congressional representatives, and the INS quickly stopped the raids. The law is the law, but business takes priority.

The cheap labor provided by undocumented workers is vital to our economy; yet the federal government is not willing to recognize it officially and create a sensible immigration policy. In the absence of national legislation, many states are creating their own way of dealing with undocumented workers at the local level.



to provide appropriate services to undocumented workers who have been tax-paying residents for many years. California, Texas, New York, Utah and Washington, for example, allow children of undocumented workers to attend college and pay the relatively low in-state fees. Other states are considering following suit.

Utah, North Carolina, Kansas, New Mexico and Tennessee don't require driver's license applicants to prove that they are in the United States legally. They don't require a Social Security number to apply for driver's licenses, accepting in its place a taxpayer identification number. The latter is available to all taxpayers, including undocumented workers. By providing

undocumented immigrants with a taxpayer ID number, the United States is saying that they can work. States that allow them to drive legally are merely taking the logical next step.

The government of Mexico has also been helpful, issuing a matrícula consular to its citizens living abroad. Increasingly, it is accepted by states and local agencies, including banks, hospitals and even police departments. The cards allow the bearers to bank their savings, reducing the risk of their becoming crime victims. The cards also identify their bearers to the police. They encourage people to report crimes and cooperate with officials.

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Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



The political season has started and we can see various candidates starting to campaign nationally for the Presidential spot.

On the Democrat side we can see at least 8 men lining up to run against President Bush who is expected to be the frontrunner and most say he will be hard to beat although the recent state of the economy and the war may prove to be his downfall. Here in Lubbock we can also see a little activity to run for various spots. Among the race getting most attention is the post for County Commissioner Pet. 3 The incumbent, Gilbert Flores is expected to draw at least 3 opponents. Among them are 2 that have ran several times unsuccessfully - Francisco Gutierrez and Isabel Luna A third candidate is newcomer to the race Ysidro Gutierrez.



Although Ysidro has is a newcomer to the Commissioner's race some people in Lubbock will remember him as being elected to the Buffalo Lakes Board of Directors. Certainly many people know him as a hard worker for many projects including KLF B Christian Radio, the Red Cross, Lubbock Centro Aztlan and others. This race will in all probability be the only contested race in Lubbock and it will prove interesting to see if incumbent Flores can garner his forces for his fourth term. We'll be watching the race closely and we hope that our readers will follow and keep up with the candidates in order to make the important decision on who to vote for in the race. Write to Bidal e-mail at editor@llano.net or by mail to P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, TX 79408

Enderezando Los Malentendos Proferidos a los Inmigrantes Indocumentados



Por Domenico Maceri

Cuando hicieron redada los agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización de los campos de dulces cebollas Vidalia en Georgia durante la cosecha de 1998, los cultivadores se quejaron ante sus representantes en el Congreso. El servicio rápidamente dejó de hacer redadas. La ley es ley, pero la prioridad es el comercio.

La mano de obra barata que ofrecen los trabajadores indocumentados es parte vital de nuestra economía; no obstante, el gobierno federal no está dispuesto a reconocerla de manera oficial para crear una política sensata de inmigración. En vistas de la falta de legislación nacional, muchos estados están creando su propia manera de enfrentar el tema de los trabajadores indocumentados a nivel local.

Varios comienzan a proveer servicios apropiados a los trabajadores indocumentados que han sido residentes contribuyentes durante muchos años. Los estados de California, Texas, Nueva York, Utah y Washington, por ejemplo, permiten que los hijos de trabajadores indocumentados asistan a la universidad pagando la matrícula relativamente baja de los residentes estatales. Otros estados consideran seguir este ejemplo.

Los estados de Utah, Carolina del Norte, Kansas, Nuevo México y Tennessee no requieren que los solicitantes de licencias de conducir comprueben que están legalmente en los Estados Unidos. No requieren la presentación de un número de Seguro Social en la solicitud, aceptando en su lugar el número de identificación del contribuyente. Este último está a la disposición de todos los que pagan impuestos, incluyendo los trabajadores indocumentados. Al proveer a los inmigrantes indocumentados con un número de identificación de contribuyente, en efecto los Estados Unidos permite que trabajen. Los estados que permiten que manejen legalmente simplemente están dando el siguiente paso lógico.

El gobierno de México también ha prestado ayuda, al emitir una matrícula consular a los nacionales que viven en el extranjero. Cada vez más se acepta en los estados y agencias locales, incluyendo los bancos, hospitales e incluso los departamentos de policía. Las tarjetas permiten que el portador abra una cuenta de ahorros, así reduciendo el riesgo que se convierta en víctima de robo. Las tarjetas además sirven de identificación para la policía. Fomentan seguridad al alentar a que los portadores reporten crímenes y cooperen con agentes del orden.

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Minority buying power expected to rise

Minority buying power in five years will triple what it was in 1990, indicating continuing major economic strides among blacks and Hispanics, according to a new study from the University of Georgia.

Overall buying power, which is defined as the total post-tax, personal income of residents that is available to spend on goods and services, will jump 148 percent for the period 1990-2008, according to the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia.

Hispanic buying power, however, will jump 357 percent, while that of blacks will increase 189 percent from 1990 to 2008, the study says, continuing the upward mobility of minorities in the United States.

"It doesn't appear that these trends are going to stop," said Jeffrey M. Humphreys, director of the Selig Center. "The only way the Hispanic buying power could diverge from these projections would be a clamp down on immigration. But it would still grow faster than other groups because of the youth of that group."

Between 1990 and 2008, the Hispanic population will increase 137 percent, compared with a 24.8 percent gain for the total population, Mr. Humphreys said.

At 885 percent, North Carolina leads in the projected growth of Hispanic buying power between 1990 and 2008, trailed by Arkansas (859 percent) and Georgia (661 percent).

The businesses that blossom in the Hispanic communities around the country, especially in states where new immigrants are settling, are smaller and often overlooked, said J.R. Gonzales, an Austin, Texas, business owner and chairman of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

"These businesses are just doing it," Mr. Gonzales said. "These are people who are supporting their families and sending their kids to college, but they are not running huge corporations."

More and more Hispanic-owned businesses, though, are growing larger, which is how the group's buying power continues to increase, Mr. Gonzales said.

"A Hispanic-owned business tends to employ more Hispanics, and as the work force grows, more of those workers move into better jobs, companies employ more people and pay better wages," Mr. Gonzales said.

The Selig Center report uses figures for five minority categories: black, Asian, American Indian, multiracial and other. Hispanics' numbers are reported separately, because they could be listed as white or minority.

Whites this year showed a 14 percent increase in buying power from 2000. For minorities, the increase was 22 percent, the report says.

The study's span so far includes two minor recessions, in 1990-1991 and 2001. But it also takes in the 1990s period of unprecedented economic prosperity.

The growth of both black and Hispanic buying power is predicted to outpace that of whites, which is projected to be 128 percent.

Black prosperity leaped in the 1990s in terms of per capita income, education level and home ownership, among other economic indicators.

High school graduation rates among blacks now equal those of whites, giving them equal footing for entry-level jobs.

Another study earlier this year, by Chicago-based Target Market News, found that if black America were considered a nation, its amount of disposable income would rank 11th in the world.

The Selig Center study confirms what many black economists have lamented: For all the leaps in buying power, there remains a dearth of spending by blacks within the black community.

"It's not power when you spend your money and it doesn't bring your group any significant benefits," said James Clingman, an adjunct professor at the University of Cincinnati in African-American studies and founder of the Greater Cincinnati Northern Kentucky African American Chamber of Commerce.

"I call it black buying weakness," Mr. Clingman said. He noted that the spending habits of the Hispanic and Asian communities put the money into the hands of their communities.

"They spend among themselves all the time, and there is nothing wrong with that," Mr. Clingman said. "That is how you build a legacy of wealth."

Acuerdo migratorio a discusión en septiembre

México.- "México no dará nada a cambio de un tratado migratorio. Ya les estamos dando la capacidad de nuestras personas, nuestros trabajadores, nuestros mexicanos, la educación que llevan y sobre todo, una contribución muy positiva tanto a la economía como a la sociedad estadounidense".

Con estas palabras dichas en una conferencia realizada en una universidad de Pachuca, el Secretario mexicano de Relaciones Exteriores Luis Ernesto Derbez, abordó el tema que preocupa a millones de sus connacionales

(Continúa en la Pagina 4)



Más de tres mil indocumentados han muerto en la frontera desde 1984. Foto: AFP

Revolucionaria Idea de Como Acabar con el Agotador Debate de "Larino vs. "Hispano

Por Victor Landa

El otro día recibí una llamada de un productor de noticias en Miami pidiendo material visual "de esa poeta de San Antonio que no quiere que la tilden de hispana". (He aquí una buena ilustración de la diversidad de cultura y opinión dentro de la comunidad latino/hispana en los Estados Unidos: lo que es noticia en Miami no necesariamente es noticia en San Antonio.) "¿Quién?", le pregunté. "Esa poeta", dijo el productor, "la que tiene una casa lila". "Ah, ¿Sandra Cisneros?" le pregunté. "Sí, esa misma. Necesito visuales de ella porque no quiere que la llamen hispana". Esa fue la primera vez que escuché la discusión (de moda otra vez) de si la comunidad hispana/Latina debe llamarse hispana o latina. Pensé que este tema ya se había dado por terminado, sin llegar a ninguna conclusión.

Pero aparentemente está vivo. De lo que me he enterado, sin preguntarle a la propia Cisneros, "esa poeta" hizo un comentario personal en una librería de la localidad y dicho comentario ha revivido otra ronda de burla. Mi familia se mudó de Laredo, Texas a Nuevo Laredo, México en el verano entre mi tercer y cuarto grado de escuela primaria. Fui de una escuela pública en Estados Unidos, donde toda la enseñanza era en inglés, a una escuela privada en México, donde las clases eran en español. Ese primer año en México, los compañeros de clase me indigaron el sobrenombre de "pochó", término despectivo que usaban para describir a los méxico-americanos, no a los verdaderos mexicanos. Cuando regresé a los Estados Unidos para asistir a la escuela secundaria, de nuevo me pusieron un sobrenombre. Yo era "del otro lado", porque vivía en México y todas las mañanas cruzaba la frontera para ir a la escuela. Nada de esto importa ya. Pero lo traigo a colación porque desde mi perspectiva, el haber pasado de méxico-americano a pochó y de allí a ser "del otro lado", los términos latino o hispano no significan gran cosa. Me cuesta trabajo verle el sentido a este ejercicio recurrente. Mi experiencia ha sido que no hay hispanos o latinos en América Latina. Al sur de la frontera son simplemente, "gente". Lo de hispano/latino es puramente un fenómeno que se da en E.E. U.U. Tan pronto como cruzas la frontera te dan en la cara con el sobrenombre y entonces tienes que argumentar cuál de los dos te va mejor.

Hay una historia de un campesino a quien un grupo de hombres armados y a caballo confrontaron durante la Revolución Mexicana. Los hombres se le acercaron al campesino y le preguntaron, "¿Viva quién?" Esa era su forma de determinar la lealtad de la gente. La vida de una persona dependía de que diera la contestación correcta. El campesino, no sabiendo con quién estaba hablando, le ripostó, "Di tú primero".

Eso es más o menos mi posición en todo este asunto. Si alguien me pregunta si me identifico como latino o hispano, le pediré al interrogador que defina los términos y dependiendo de las definiciones, yo decido. Creo que lo que para unos es hispano, para otros es latino, chicano, méxico-americano o pochó. He notado que el significado no está en la palabra; está en la mente del interlocutor. Claro, las palabras son importantes. Si no, no hubiera tenido que defenderme a los puños en cuarto grado contra aquellos que me llamaban pochó, ni hubiera virado los ojos cuando, años más tarde, escuchaba que me decían que era "del otro lado".

Aún así, no me sorprende que vuelva a surgir el tema de hispano versus latino. El problema es que nunca se ha resuelto. De hecho, la discusión puede tornarse muy complicada. Por ejemplo, si el término hispano no gusta porque denota una influencia de España, entonces, ¿qué hay de la influencia romana del término en latín? ¿No denotarían el término en latín que también se está refiriendo a la gente de Rumania, cuyo idioma se deriva del latín?

El problema no es el significado de los términos. El problema es que ambos términos, y otros como ellos, se han impuesto en un grupo de personas que viven en los Estados Unidos que tiene una cultura e idioma en común. ¿No debería ser yo quien me definiera a mí mismo? Un compañero de trabajo de hace muchos años se definía a sí mismo como un "genio mexicano". Esta definición me parecía simple y exagerada a la vez.

¿Quién digo que soy? Bueno, di tú primero.

El problema no es el significado de los términos. El problema es que ambos términos, y otros como ellos, se han impuesto en un grupo de personas que viven en los Estados Unidos que tiene una cultura e idioma en común. ¿No debería ser yo quien me definiera a mí mismo? Un compañero de trabajo de hace muchos años se definía a sí mismo como un "genio mexicano". Esta definición me parecía simple y exagerada a la vez.

Shared Memories

By Abel Cruz

One of the best things about coming back home is being able to reconnect with friends who share some of the same memories that I do.

I had the pleasure of having lunch with my friend Alex (if I remember right, we first met in elementary school), last week, and the conversation was not only about what's happening in our lives now, but about old friends, family and acquaintances.

So, this week instead of writing a regular column, (I'll give it a rest since last week's was a little harsh) I would like to ask you, the reader, to share your thoughts and memories. For instance, my family moved to Lubbock in 1959 and I grew up in the "barrio Guadalupe". So my earliest recollections would be from the early 60's.

We all have certain memories that have stayed with us after all these years. Some good and some, well let's just say that we'd rather forget them. But they are memories nevertheless.

So, send me your "memories" in the following categories and I will compile them, use them in future columns and share them with "El Editor" readers. The categories are:

- 1) Earliest memories about the barrio or neighborhood you grew up in
- 2) Recollections from "Las Fiestas Patrias" from the 1950's and 60's
- 3) Memories about people who influenced, or had an impact in your life, these can be about teachers, relatives, parents, etc.

These can be in email form or can be mailed to P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock, 79408. Please address them to my attention. Email address is DosMundosCorp@aol.com. All mail should include your name and a daytime phone number, unless you would rather remain anonymous.

This week, I leave you with a very common quote translated to English, that we all have heard at one time or another. It is a quote by Emiliano Zapata, a leading figure in the Mexican Revolution of 1910. This should remind us of how strong the convictions of those revolutionaries were as we get close to celebrating las "Fiestas Patrias".

"It is better to die on your feet, than to live on your knees"

Emiliano Zapata

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Contact me at DosMundosCorp@aol.com or mail me at P.O. Box 11250, zip 79408.

Bush creates post to nurture needs of manufacturing sector in states crucial to his reelection.

President Bush announced Monday he is creating a high-level government post to nurture the manufacturing sector, which is bleeding jobs in states crucial to his re-election.

On a rain-soaked Labor Day trip to a factory training center, Bush said he had directed Commerce Secretary Don Evans to establish an assistant position to focus "on the needs of manufacturers." Keeping factory jobs is critical to a broader economic recovery, the president said, his outdoor venue ringed by cranes, backhoes and bulldozers.

Bush said the nation has lost "thousands of jobs in manufacturing." In fact, the losses have soared into the millions: Of the 2.7 million jobs the U.S. economy has lost since the recession began in early 2001, 2.4 million were in manufacturing. The downturn has eliminated more than one in 10 of the nation's factory jobs.

The president attributed the erosion to productivity gains and to jobs flowing to cheaper labor markets overseas. He suggested that jobs moving to foreign shores was his primary reason for creating the new manufacturing czar.

"One way to make sure that the manufacturing sector does well is to send a message overseas, (to) say, look, we expect there to be a fair playing field when it comes to trade," Bush said.

"See, we in America believe we can compete with anybody, just so long as the rules are fair, and we intend to keep the rules fair," Bush said, his audience of workers and supporters cheering.

Bush administration officials believe one way to spark the economy and deal with the bloated trade deficit is for other countries to remove trade barriers. That would allow U.S. companies to more freely do business in overseas markets, boosting America's global competitiveness. The nation's trade deficit ran at an annual rate of \$488.5 billion for the first six months of this year, heading for another record.

Congress approved trade pacts with Singapore and Chile earlier this year, and Bush plans to sign both on Wednesday. The administration says it now is striving for an agreement for all of Central America.

Democratic presidential candidate Rep. Dick Gephardt (news - web sites) of Missouri said "bad trade deals" such as NAFTA were driving American jobs abroad.

He promised a "trade and manufacturing policy that will put an end to the hemorrhaging of manufacturing jobs and keep good paying jobs in this country for our workers."

Bush did not name the new manufacturing official, and gave no timetable for offering a nomination to the Senate. Nor did he specify what duties the new post would include.

Commerce Department (news - web sites) officials said they are still ironing out the new hierarchy; Assistant secretaries are generally the fourth echelon of Cabinet-level departments, beneath secretary, deputy secretary and undersecretary.

Bush spent most of his speech expressing empathy for anxious workers, and wiping rain from his head, which became thoroughly drenched despite his union hat.

"I want you to understand that I understand that Ohio manufacturers are hurting, that there's a problem with the manufacturing sector," Bush said. "I understand that for a full recovery, to make sure people can find work, that manufacturing must do better," Bush said.

Ohio lost 185,000 jobs during the recession from 2001 through last March, nearly two-thirds in manufacturing, according to a study released Sunday by a private economic think tank.

Politics loomed large in Bush's 11th trip to Ohio — a state he carried in 2000, and one where he also spent the July Fourth holiday.

Monday, Bush brought along his chief political adviser, Karl Rove, for the half-day trip to address the International Union of Operating Engineers, which represents 400,000 construction and maintenance workers in the United States and Canada.

Bush has tried to woo some trade and industrial unions, which tend to be more conservative than public and service sector unions. The Operating Engineers union is among the largest labor donors to Republicans, contributing 16 percent of its \$1.3 million to the GOP in 2002, and its president, Frank Hanley, has appeared at several previous events with Bush.

The White House chose politically friendly territory for the event. Although surrounding communities tilt Democrat, Richfield leans Republican. Bush's motorcade route took him along stately homes in an affluent neighborhood, and clusters of supporters waved signs backing the president.

His crowd applauded when Bush argued that two rounds of tax cuts had kept the recession shallow and had helped spur factory jobs.

Democrats said the tax cuts have gone to the wealthiest taxpayers and have sent the deficit spiraling to \$480 billion for next year, while doing little to jump-start the economy.

"Nearly 9 million Americans will have no job to return to after their three-day weekend," said Democratic contender Howard Dean. "We need a president who is creating jobs, instead of losing more jobs than any president has since the Great Depression."

The Labor Day trip marked Bush's first public appearance since he returned Saturday from a monthlong stay on his ranch in Crawford, Texas. It kicks off a burst of heavy travel in the 15 months leading up to Election Day.

Bush still had Crawford on his mind as he addressed the operating engineers.

"We need a little rain in Crawford," he told an audience shielding itself with rain slickers and garbage bags. "Send it that way, if you don't mind."

El Editor - Léalo Primero

A Revolutionary Idea on How to Close the Tiresome"Latino or Hispanic Debate

By Victor Landa

The other day I received a call from a news producer in Miami who wanted video of "that poet in San Antonio who doesn't want to be called a Hispanic." (And here's a good illustration of the diversity of culture and opinion within the Latino/Hispanic community in the United States: What's news in Miami isn't necessarily news in San Antonio.)

I said, "Who?"

"That poet," the producer said, "the one with the purple house."

"Oh," I said, "Sandra Cisneros?"

"Yes, that's her, I need video of her because she doesn't want to be called a Hispanic."

That was the first I heard of the "on-again" discussion over whether the Hispanic/Latino community should be called Hispanic or Latino. I thought this discussion was over and done, with no real conclusion.

But apparently it lives. From what I've been able to learn without asking Cisneros herself, "that poet" made a personal comment in a local bookstore, and that comment has revived another round of navel-gazing banter.

The summer between my third and fourth grade of elementary school, my family moved from Laredo, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. I went from a public school in the United States where all instruction was in English to a private school in Mexico where the classes were in Spanish. That first year of school in Mexico, I was designated by my peers as a pochó, a derogatory term used to describe Mexican-Americans, not real Mexicans.

When I returned to the United States for high school, I was once again labeled. Because I lived in Mexico and crossed the border each morning to go to school, I was from "the other side."

None of this matters any longer. But I bring it up because from my perspective, having gone from Mexican-American to pochó to "the other side," the terms "Latino" or "Hispanic" mean very little.

I have trouble seeing the point of this recurring exercise. My experience has been that here are no Hispanics or Latinos in Latin America. South of the border, there are simply gente, people. Hispanic/Latino is purely a U.S. phenomenon. You get slapped with the monikers as soon as you cross the border, and then you

have to argue which one suits you better.

There's a story told of a peasant who during the Mexican Revolution was confronted by a group of armed men on horseback. The men approached the peasant and asked "¿Viva quién?" "Long live who?" This was their way of determining people's loyalty. A person's life weighed in the balance of a correct answer. The peasant, not knowing whom he was addressing, retorted, "Di tú primero." You say first.

That's pretty much my take on this issue. If someone asks me if I identify myself as a Latino or a Hispanic, I will ask the questioner to define the terms, and depending on the definitions, I decide. I've found that what for some people is a Hispanic is for others a Latino or Chicano or Mexican-American or pochó. I've noticed that the meaning isn't in the word, it's in the mind of the speaker.

Of course, words matter. If not I wouldn't have had to defend myself with my fists in the fourth grade against those who called me a pochó, nor would I have rolled my eyes years later at the mention of being from "the other side."

And yet it doesn't surprise me that the Hispanic/Latino issue recurs. The problem is that it has never been resolved. In fact, the discussion can become very complicated. For instance, if "Hispanic" is disliked because it denotes an influence from Spain, then what about the Roman influence of the term "Latino"? Wouldn't the "Latino" term also denote people from Romania, whose language is a derivative of Latin?

The problem isn't the meaning of the terms. The problem is that both terms, and others like them, have been imposed on a group of people who live in the United States and who have a culture and a language in common. Shouldn't it be up to me to define myself?

A co-worker from many years ago once defined himself as a "Mexican genius." I found his definition to be simple and exaggerated at the same time.

Who do I say I am? Di tú primero.

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Good Luck!
Texas Tech Red Raiders!
¡Hasta la Victoria!

Juanes Arrasó en los Premios Grammy Latino

Inmigrantes Indocumentados de la primera página

La matrícula consular provee más que la protección. Les da, además, una medida de dignidad humana.

Otros países están considerando emitir tarjetas de identificación similares a sus ciudadanos que residen en el extranjero.

Es cierto que no todos están a favor de asistir a los trabajadores indocumentados que de hecho han cometido un delito al entrar al país ilegalmente. Algunos expresan preocupación que el premiar actos ilegales resulte en que ocurran más. Los estados de Nueva Jersey, Virginia y Virginia del Oeste acababan de promulgar leyes que limitan la posibilidad que los trabajadores indocumentados soliciten la licencia de conducir. Otros estados no están dispuestos a aceptar la matrícula consular ya que han surgido algunos casos de fraude.

Claro, fraude hay en casi todo. Con las tarjetas de crédito hay bastante fraude. No obstante, nadie sugiere que se prohíban por lo que algunas personas las usan para cometer crímenes.

El crimen que ha cometido la mayoría de trabajadores indocumentados se debe al hambre que tienen de un trabajo a salario mínimo. De alguna manera, a los trabajadores indocumentados se les permite

cometer el crimen ya que las empresas estadounidenses los contratan. Si desaparecieran los trabajos, los trabajadores rápidamente se irían a sus países de origen.

Los trabajadores indocumentados no tienen los recursos necesarios para contratar a quienes velen y promuevan sus intereses ante el gobierno. No contribuyen mucho en términos financieros a los candidatos políticos con la esperanza de ser retribuidos después de las elecciones. Por ende, pocos los defienden.

Hay que admirar su iniciativa y perseverancia. Como el gobierno federal ha cerrado los puntos de entrada 'fáciles' mediante la Operation Gatekeeper, su trayectoria hacia los trabajos en los EEUU se ha vuelto más difícil y peligrosa. Deben valerse de los contrabandistas, pagándoles \$2,000 o más. A veces las trayectorias acaban en tragedia. Igual siguen viniendo.

Es fácil entender su determinación. No difiere mucho de la de los inmigrantes de antaño.

Cuando los hijos y nietos de trabajadores indocumentados se integren a la sociedad y reflexionen sobre los sacrificios de sus antepasados, reconocerán el heroísmo que comparten todos los inmigrantes a los Estados Unidos.

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El cantante colombiano Juanes volvió a dominar los premios Grammy Latino, al llevarse cinco trofeos en la ceremonia que tuvo lugar en esta ciudad la noche del miércoles.

Juanes arrasó en la cuarta entrega anual del galardón con su producción Un día normal, y se llevó todos los premios para los que estaba nominado, incluso Canción, Álbum y Grabación del Año.

Los cinco premios Grammy Latino se suman a los cuatro galardones recibidos anteriormente por Juanes, lo que hace al ex vocalista del grupo colombiano Ekhymosis el artista más galardonado por la Academia Latina de Artes y Ciencias Discográficas, que organiza la ceremonia.

"Esto es increíble", dijo Juanes al reunirse con la prensa tras bastidores en American Airlines Arena, donde se desarrolló la ceremonia. "Es el día más impresionante que he tenido en mi vida. Ganarme las cinco nominaciones y además cantar. Finalmente pude disfrutar lo que hago, lo que me gusta hacer y lo que vengo haciendo desde hace 14 años".

Juanes, quien vistió una camiseta negra con la leyenda "Se habla español", dijo que con su triunfo esperaba que la gente viera a su país en una nueva luz. "Pertenezco al otro lado de Colombia, el que sueña y cree en el futuro", comentó.

El artista más nominado, el productor Sergio George, compartió un galardón con el compositor Jorge Villamizar, con quien compuso MI primer millón, que ganó Canción Tropical del Año. Como miembro del grupo Bacilos, Villamizar ganó un segundo Grammy Latino —el premio al Mejor Álbum Vocal Pop Masculino, por Caraluna.

Otro ganador múltiple fue el cantautor mexicano Joan Sebastian, que estuvo ausente de la ceremonia pero ganó Mejor Canción Regional Mexicana y Mejor Álbum de Banda.

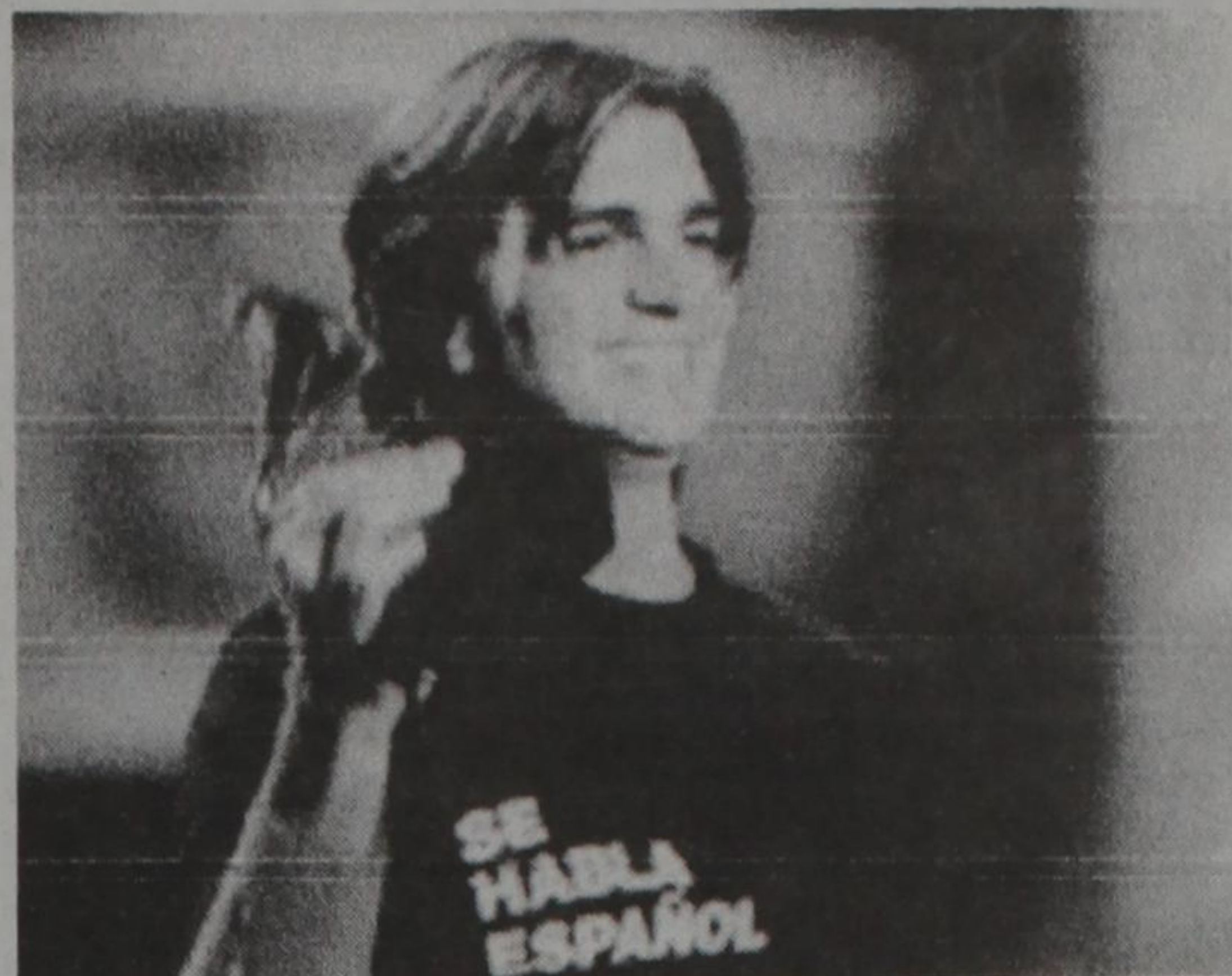
Con un magnífico y encantador tributo a la Guarachera de Cuba, Celja Cruz dio inicio la ceremonia de los premios Grammy Latino, que fue transmitido en directo por la cadena CBS. Marc Anthony, India, Oscar D'León, Olga Tañón, El General, Gloria Estefán y Víctor Manuelle subieron al escenario para recordar a la cantante fallecida en julio pasado —interpretando un popurrí de sus temas más famosos— mientras su viudo Pedro Knight aplaudía desde la primera fila.

"¿Qué puedo decir? Estoy muy emocionado", expresó anteriormente al llegar a la arena, pidiendo no hablar más, aún afectado por la pérdida de su compañera. Los aplausos no cesaron durante todo el homenaje, que terminó con un fuerte "¡Azúcar!" de la voz grabada de la reina de la salsa desde la pantalla gigante que adornaba el teatro.

"Salió como lo esperábamos. Dejamos la tarima ardiendo. Pero ella merece más que eso", expresó tras bambalinas el productor Johnny Pacheco, uno de los artifices del homenaje. Los planes para llevar a cabo una masiva protesta por parte de grupos anticasistas ante la posibilidad de que artistas nominados de Cuba asistieran a la ceremonia se cancelaron horas antes de comenzar el evento, al saberse que ninguno estaría en el evento. Aun así el grupo Alianza Martiana —que se pronunció a favor de que vinieran a Miami los artistas cubanos nominados al premio— y Vigilia Mambisa —un grupo de ultraderecha— se congregaron en pequeños grupos frente a la arena, sin incidentes.

Esta fue la primera vez que la ceremonia del Grammy Latino se realizó fuera de Los Angeles. Conducido por el actor y comediante George López, que no perdió su estilo de chistes sobre la comunidad latina en los Estados Unidos, el programa reunió a toda una constelación de estrellas de la música cantada en español y portugués y contó con espectaculares actuaciones de Thalia, Ricky Martin, Juanes, The Black Eyed Peas, Alexandre Pires, Kelly Clarkson, David Bisbal y Molotov.

Por primera vez en los cuatro



años que lleva realizándose el evento, el género regional mexicano fue incluido en el repertorio de la ceremonia, con la actuación de la sinaloense Banda El Recodo.

Un total de 205 artistas fueron nominados en las 41 categorías del Grammy Latino.

La merenguera puertorriqueña Olga Tañón, en estado de embarazo, subió al escenario para recoger el Grammy Latino al Mejor Álbum Vocal Pop Femenino, por Sobrevivir "La competencia estaba bastante fuerte y estoy supercontenta", dijo la cantante, que el año pasado ganó un Grammy Latino en merengue.

"Es la primera vez que me nominan en una categoría pop. El próximo disco va a ser bastante caribeño también. Voy a trabajar con gente muy interesante: nuevamente con Gatica y Kike Santander", adelantó Enrique Iglesias se convirtió en el primero de su familia de artistas en ganarse un Grammy Latino. Anoche no estuvo presente para recibir el premio de Mejor Álbum Vocal Pop Masculino, pero Sofia Vergara —que le tocó presentar la categoría— se ofreció para llevarselo personalmente.

La mayoría de los trofeos fueron entregados en una ceremonia previa al espectáculo televisado, y la mayoría de los ganadores brillaron por su ausencia. Entre los que subieron al escenario para recibir el galardón estuvo David Bisbal, que sorprendió llevándose el premio como Mejor Nuevo Artista que muchos esperaban

fuera para la cantautora mexicana Natalia Lafoucade.

"Es lo más grande que me podía pasar en la vida", dijo Bisbal, cuya carrera fue lanzada al triunfar en el programa para aficionados de la televisión española Operación Triunfo. "No sé qué es lo que quiero decir. Este premio ha sido de muchísima gente. Gracias a Kikecito [el productor Kike Santander] por poner su talento en mí".

"A España entera y a mi familia", manifestó emocionado antes de soltar un fuerte ¡Olé! La dominicana Milly Quezada salió premiada en el rubro de Mejor Álbum de Merengue y aunque no llegó a tiempo para recibir su trofeo en el estrado en la ceremonia no televisada, lo hizo en la sala de prensa.

"A poco menos de un año se hace realidad lo que habíamos gestado en el estudio de grabación", dijo. "Las cosas que se hacen con amor sin sacrificar la integridad profesional y personal siempre trascienden sin importar las barreras. Este premio no ha sido gestado por manos de hombres, sino ha sido Dios el que me ha traído. República Dominicana está celebrando esta noche y todos los días por venir del año", manifestó luciendo radiante en un vestido color oro.

El reconocimiento como Productor del Año se lo ganó posiblemente el afamado músico y productor argentino Bebu Silvetti, que falleció este año a causa de cáncer.

Bush pide el respaldo militar de la ONU en Irak

La administración de George W. Bush comenzó a circular ayer el borrador de una resolución entre los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU), pidiendo a esos países que donen, más tropas y dinero para ayudar a estabilizar y reconstruir Irak.

Con soldados norteamericanos muriendo a diario y la ansiedad en aumento en todo Estados Unidos y el Congreso, los funcionarios de la administración presionaron ayer para lograr apoyo a la resolución, que pondría fuerzas multinacionales bajo el mando de Estados Unidos, y requeriría que Washington reportara regularmente a la ONU sobre las operaciones en Irak. También exhortaría a los iraquíes a estable-

cer un calendario para la celebración de elecciones y el establecimiento de un gobierno propio.

"Hoy hemos comenzado un nuevo esfuerzo con el objetivo de generar apoyo internacional para Irak", declaró el secretario de Estado, Colin Powell, durante una conferencia de prensa preparada con rapidez. "Con esta resolución esencialmente le estamos dando participación al Consejo de Seguridad".

La decisión de Bush de buscar la ayuda de la ONU, un cambio dramático en la política de la administración, fue bien recibida internacionalmente y en Washington. Pero la resolución se enfrenta a varios obstáculos tanto aquí como en el extranjero. A nivel nacional, la

continúa en la página 6

Sorting out our mixed signals to undocumented immigrants

The matrícula consular gives workers more than protection. It gives them a measure of dignity as human beings.

Countries other than Mexico are considering providing similar ID to their citizens living abroad.

To be sure, not everyone is in favor of assisting undocumented workers since they have committed a crime by entering this country illegally. Some express concern that rewarding illegal behavior will encourage more of the same. New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia recently passed laws restricting undocumented workers' ability to obtain driver's licenses.

Some other states are not willing to accept the matrícula consular, as there have been some cases of fraud.

Of course, there is some fraud in just about anything. There is plenty of fraud with credit cards. Yet no one is suggesting that they be banned because some people use them to commit crimes.

The crime most undocumented workers have committed is due to a hunger for minimum-wage jobs. In a way, undocumented workers are allowed to commit the crime because U.S. companies hire them. If jobs were to disappear, undocumented workers would quickly go back to their home countries.

Undocumented workers don't have the resources to hire lobbyists and influence elected officials. They don't make significant financial contributions to candidates for political offices and expect to be repaid after the elections. So not too many people speak up for them.

You have to admire their initiative and perseverance. As the federal government has tightened the "easy" entry points through Operation Gatekeeper, their journey to U.S. jobs has become more difficult and dangerous. They

have to make use of smugglers, paying \$2,000 or more. Sometimes the trips end tragically. Nevertheless they keep coming.

It's easy to understand their drive. It's little different from that of immigrants in years past.

When the children and grandchildren of undocumented workers become integrated into our society and look back at the sacrifices of their ancestors, they'll recognize the heroism that all U.S. immigrantsshare.

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Inmigrantes

Viene de la Primera
de la frontera y documentación para los trabajadores migrantes.

"Los mexicanos que cruzan la frontera no son una amenaza terrorista", reconoció Powell, pero agregó "estos son temas particularmente difíciles, especialmente después del 11 de septiembre de 2001. Tenemos que partir de la seguridad de nuestras fronteras y hacerlo de una forma que asegure a toda la sociedad".

El Secretario de Estado anunció que esperarían encontrar algún tipo de acuerdo que no requiera la intervención del Congreso de Estados Unidos y descartó la posibilidad de una amnistía. "No es práctico pensar que se podría conceder una amnistía para todos los que están aquí sin documentos", concluyó.

La iglesia mexicana se pronuncia y exige México. "El país está obligado a insistir en un acuerdo migratorio" fue la categórica afirmación del presidente de la Comisión de Movilidad Humana del Episcopado Mexicano Renato Ascencio León, hace unos días en una carta pastoral que ha merecido diversos comentarios.

El obispo hizo un claro llamado de atención a las autoridades de ese país. "Se debe garantizar los derechos fundamentales y laborales de los migrantes, pues el flujo de indocumentados hacia el vecino país del norte aumenta sistemáticamente y con ello el número de muertes de quienes pretenden cruzar la línea fronteriza de manera ilegal", señala en el documento.

El también obispo de la diócesis de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, puntualiza que "en siete años más de 2 mil connacionales han perdido la vida en diversas ciudades de Arizona, California y Texas, en un desesperado intento por llegar a Estados Unidos en busca de una oportunidad para vivir mejor".

En el pasado como encargado de atender los problemas de los migrantes para el Episcopado, Ascencio León se ha reunido varias veces con los obispos de las diócesis fronterizas de Estados Unidos y Centroamérica, donde ha denunciado "políticas persecutorias y restrictivas" por parte de Estados Unidos.

"La dignidad de los indocumentados no disminuye por faltarnos documentos. Independientemente de tenerlos o no, los migrantes son dignos, porque únicamente buscan una oportunidad para trabajar y esta

se les niega por políticas que son guiadas para alcanzar solo beneficios económicos", señala en la misiva que denuncia también a los partidos políticos, señalando que estos y los "gobemantes", toman a los migrantes solo como una bandera política. Si realmente estuvieran interesados en resolver esta problemática que literalmente desgasta y divide a familias mexicanas, ya habrían encontrado una solución profunda y acertada a las causas que dan lugar a la migración indocumentada".

La carta concluye señalando que "este problema no es responsabilidad exclusiva de los gobiernos, sino de ambas sociedades: México y Estados Unidos. Una de ellas, dijo, ya se acostumbró a conocer a través de los medios de comunicación la tragedia diaria que viven miles y miles de migrantes, y a la otra ya se le olvidó que parte de sus integrantes también fueron, en algún momento, trabajadores indocumentados".

Nueva oficina para migrantes
Tijuana, México.- Vicente Fox inauguró una nueva oficina de atención a migrantes, dedicada a frenar las redes dedicadas al tráfico de personas, abusos, maltrato, amenazas, detención arbitraria, retención indebida y violencia física. Este local es el cuarto en la franja fronteriza, utilizada anualmente por más de 400 mil mexicanos cada año para cruzar a Estados Unidos.

Desde la nueva oficina, la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos apoyará, vigilará y dará capacitación y atención a los migrantes y sus familiares que permanecen en México.

El personal de la oficina atenderá no solamente las quejas vinculadas con la migración, brindará orientación jurídica y promoverá el conocimiento de los derechos humanos al público en esta región.

Una de las acciones de vigilancia será la realización de visitas de supervisión a estaciones migratorias y puentes de revisión. Estará capacitada para imponer castigos a los agentes de autoridad cuando violen las garantías individuales.

Según la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos es necesario lograr que tanto en el norte como en el sur se garantice un trato respetuoso y digno de quienes emigran y son víctimas frecuentes de vejaciones y maltrato.

J. Lo & Ben Affleck to Marry Sept. 14



Us Weekly magazine quoted unidentified friends as saying the nuptials -- the third for "J.Lo" and the first for Affleck -- will take place near Santa Barbara, California.

A spokesman for Lopez declined to comment on the reports, and representatives for Affleck could not immediately be reached.

The magazine said the exact location of the wedding was a secret, but it quoted an unidentified source familiar with the plans as saying the ceremony would take place on a hillside "maybe at a winery."

It said about 400 guests received invitations by phone

Affleck and Lopez met on the set of film 'Gigli' and their romance spurned interest in the film, which ended up as the summer's biggest flop. Revolution Studios, which made "Gigli," and Sony Pictures, which distributed it, lost about \$30 million, while real-life sweethearts Affleck and Lopez managed to remain virtually unscathed amid the movie's lousy reviews.

The 33-year-old actress-singer married dancer Chris Judd in a private ceremony in Calabasas, California, on Sept. 29, 2001, in an event garnished with 10,000 white and pastel rosebuds. The nuptials

came just months after she broke off a highly publicized romance with hip-hop mogul Sean "P. Diddy" Combs. Lopez and Judd split in June 2002.

For her last wedding, Lopez wore a Valentino Couture off-white silk and Chantilly lace gown. This time, she's said to have turned to famed wedding gown designer Vera Wang. Since appearing in 1990 as a "Fly Girl" dancer on the Fox variety show "In Living Color," Lopez has seen her career explode, with forays into music, film, television and -- most recently -- fashion.

It will be Affleck's first marriage.

last week and details will be hand-delivered four days before the event. A guest said Santa Barbara is "convenient for a lot of their friends," according to the report.

Zero Tolerance Comes to Mexico City When Cops Are Thugs

Imagine sitting in jail for three years awaiting judgment for a bar fight, only to be sentenced to one month in prison. Or imagine serving 12 months for stealing a bicycle. Cases like these are all too common in Mexico City, a sprawling concrete jungle of 8 million people and the first international testing ground for the Rudolph Giuliani way of taming the streets.

Having brought the five boroughs to heel, the former mayor of New York is now unloading his crime-fighting secret here. Those secrets, of course, start with cracking down on "quality of life" violations, nuisance infractions like graffiti. Last year, a group of business executives paid Giuliani's consulting firm \$4.3 million for advice, and many are hoping for miraculous results. But some experts warn that applying the "broken windows" theory made famous by Giuliani to a society that largely lacks law and order could be a recipe for disaster.

After nearly 12 months of analysis, and one hasty visit by Rudy himself, Giuliani Partners presented its findings this August. Mexico City police chief Marcelo Ebrard says he will adopt all 146 recommendations in an attempt to whittle down the 600 crimes reported daily in the metropolis. It's estimated another 2,400 crimes go unreported each day.

The success of Giuliani's methods back home, however, is debatable. Crime rates fell in several U.S. cities during the same period that they dropped 50 percent in New York, aided by an economy in overdrive. By contrast, economies in most countries right now are stumbling, making a hard-scrabble place like Mexico City a dangerous place to ex-

periment.

The Mexico City project doesn't amount to fixing a system that's broken, but rather to creating a new police force and developing a sense of civic responsibility—a concept that simply doesn't exist. "It's the city where everything is possible. We have to start to lay down the foundation of a new society," says Reverend Jose Luis Tellez, a Catholic priest who works to rehabilitate ex-prisoners.

The position of law enforcement is so weak that authorities won't be able to crack down on sales of drugs, stolen auto parts, or prostitution without new legal measures or constitutional amendments. But following Giuliani's example, they have already set their sights on the city's thousands of street children, its squeegee men, and the franeleros, who cordon off sections of street and then collect small fees for parking privileges.

"It would be a tragedy to implement broken windows," says Rafael Ruiz, a Mexican criminologist. "If you prosecute these people, then you could force all of them into crime." Juan Manuel Gutierrez, an 11-year-old who earns \$7 a day washing windshields at a busy intersection, agrees. "If they take this away from us, they're going to have a lot more people stealing," he says. The minimum wage in Mexico City is \$4.50 a day, but you can make more by setting up shop in the street.

If Giuliani's methods prompted New Yorkers to complain of a rise in police brutality and infringements on civil liberties, then the damage that could arise in Mexico City is incalculable. The city's notoriously corrupt police force already abuses its power. "Zero tolerance encourages police to

act on their instincts, including their discriminatory instincts," says Ignacio Saiz, deputy director of the Americas program for Amnesty International. "Any marginalized population would become vulnerable under this type of policy."

Almost every driver in Mexico City has witnessed the priorities of the traffic police, who would rather be paid off than write a ticket. But tales of extortion and kidnappings at the hands of the law are also common enough that, when in trouble, only a small fraction of chilangos, as capital dwellers are known, would consider calling the police.

"In Mexico City, many crimes are committed in conjunction with the police," says Luis de la Barreda, director of the ICESI think tank, which analyzes public issues like safety and crime.

Manuel Caliz, a 29-year-old marketing manager for a major tequila company, knows all about the dark side of the Mexico City police force.

Caliz was stopped well after midnight last year for driving his New Beetle in the wrong direction on a one-way street. Afraid to roll down his window, he pressed his driver's license against the glass, enraging one of the officers. The officer lifted his gun from its holster and demanded that Caliz roll the window down.

The agitated officer then slid into the passenger seat and pointed his pistol at Caliz's chest, demanding everything in his possession. "He told me I had really screwed up and that I would die if I didn't do what they said," Caliz recalls.

Since he only had about \$50 in cash, the officers suggested a trip to a nearby ATM. The policemen, about four in all, retrieved the remaining \$300 in Caliz's account before letting him go with a warning not to report the incident. Caliz recovered the cash under an insurance policy, but never considered reporting the officers.

"How can you ask for help when the police are the ones holding you up?" says Caliz.

While the police are chasing ways to pad their meager paychecks, serious criminals run amok. Mexico City has one of the highest kidnapping rates in the world. Often victims are held only until their bank accounts have been emptied, a practice that has been dubbed "express kidnappings" because the robberies usually last less than a few hours and take place in taxi cabs. When bands of kidnappers are brought in, they

often turn out to have ties to the police.

The thin line between officer and criminal helps explain why just one in four arrest warrants gets filled. Too frequently, when police do bring in a suspect, the arrest is accompanied by a beating. Mexico City's human rights commission received over 200 complaints in 2002 of injuries at the hands of police, and 90 allegations of torture. Hundreds also complained of arbitrary detentions, a serious problem in a judicial system that averages three to six months to sentence those in custody.

"The Giuliani program might not be very viable if the police are not first adequately trained," says Pilar Noriega, top counsel for Mexico City's human rights commission.

Currently police are not allowed to take fingerprints, access criminal records, or interrogate suspects. The Giuliani group suggests that laws be changed to give police these powers. The firm also advocates tougher sentences, despite acknowledging that Mexico City's justice and penal systems need a serious overhaul. Public defenders are overworked, prisons are beyond full, and corruption is the rule.

The Giuliani report notes that Mexico City police typically detain people for disorderly public conduct, such as urinating and drinking in the streets. The report then goes on to say that the punishments for such behavior—fines of \$4.50 to \$135, or up to 36 hours in jail—are too lax. "The individuals cited in these types of processes neither respect authority nor the law due to a lack of sufficiently coercive tools to effectively penalize them," the report says.

Mexico City police chief Ebrard has begun implementing what recommendations he can, aiming for a 10 percent reduction in crime for 2004.

Inspired by the concept of zero tolerance, Mexico City's legislative assembly already toughened penalties on a series of infractions in April. The new measures give small-time thieves, including shoplifters and people who munch on store food while strolling through the supermarket, at least six months in prison.

Peter Thottam, a 32-year-old lawyer from Los Angeles, found himself in the midst of the new crackdown in June when his tourist guidebook disappeared inside a Sanborns store. Thottam set about look-

Dormir y Soñar

Dormir no sólo nos permite descansar, también nos sirve para recuperar nuestra energía, revitalizarnos, combatir enfermedades y hasta para cambiar nuestro humor al influir sobre las ondas cerebrales.

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Este es un ciclo de aproximadamente 90 minutos que repetimos de cuatro a seis veces en una noche. Por lo general comenzamos a relajarnos y los pensamientos navegan indiscriminadamente. Para entonces, las ondas cerebrales en actividad son las llamadas alfa. Así comienza el primer estadio del dormir, con esa sensación de ensueño que nos conduce luego a dormir más profundamente y el cuerpo se relaja, los pensamientos quedan en un estado como de suspensión y la respiración y el ritmo cardíaco disminuyen, como también las ondas cerebrales, que pasan a llamarse zeta.

Así estamos en el segundo estadio, en el que nos desprendemos del mundo que nos rodea y las ondas cerebrales son más irregulares, más cortas pero de mayor amplitud.

En el tercer y cuarto estadio, las ondas son muy cortas y son llamadas delta.

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Greatest Show on Turf Needs Reprise

Everything old should be new again. Should be. The Rams should be the team to beat in the NFC West again.

The 49ers are praying Jeff Garcia's back woes won't plague them. The Rams should revert back to the form that sent them to the Super Bowl two years ago.

They should awaken the giant that seemed to slumber last year. All are big, fat should -- which could mean it will all get screwed up again.

After watching as three QBs were forced onto the injury report last season, upgrading the O-line couldn't wait any longer.

St. Louis addressed its primary concern with the signing of the bad, bad, bad cult figure Kyle Turley. He and franchise player Orlando Pace should be one of the top pair of bookends in the NFL, which couldn't make the off-injured Kurt Warner and Marshall Faulk any happier.

A line of Turley, Pace, the solid Adam Timmerman, vet Dave Wohlabaugh and Andy McCollum need to be the strong point coach Mike Martz believes it can be if they are to retake the division -- especially against the Niners' front seven.

Divisional Previews
 Date Division
 Aug 25 AFC East
 Aug 26 NFC East
 Aug 27 AFC North
 Aug 28 NFC North
 Aug 29 AFC South
 Sept. 1 NFC South
 Sept. 2 AFC West
 Sept. 3 NFC West

If any team is happy the pre-season is over it must be the Rams. In total they had seven players undergo surgery due to an injury after camp began. Because of such injuries and losses via free agency, the Rams will actually need to rely upon an infusion of youth to go with their locker room of stars.

Only 22 Rams remain from the 2001 Super Bowl losing team and just 11 remain from the world championship squad two years earlier. Still, Warner, Faulk, Ike Bruce, Torry Holt, Aeneas Williams, Leonard Little, Grant Wistrom and the bookend tackles are more than enough to carry the load as they wait for the youngsters to rise.

San Francisco 49ers
 Will this be the season of Dennis or Ted? Should they have hired Erickson to replace Mooch? Or would defensive guru Ted Cottrell have been the wiser choice?

With every loss, every defensive flop, every subpar performance, such a question might be broached. Then again, if Erickson steps up the way Bill Callahan did for the other team by the bay last year, GM

Terry Donahue will look nothing short of brilliant. Is there room for two of those in the Niners' front office?

The Niners still have the solid nucleus that brought them to Round 2 of last year's postseason.

But what will bring them to the next level? Is it Erickson? Can Jeff Garcia and Terrell Owens actually outdo their past performances? The team's offense has hardly been of concern. Tailback Garrison Hearst will get the starting nod again, but Kevan Barlow will again be one heck of a change of pace at No. 2.

Again, offense is not the problem. The defense should and could be much better. Last year, the Niners finished 18th in the league in scoring defense. Jim Mora Jr. returns for another shot after turning down an offer from the Carolina Panthers to run their unit.

If the Niners' defense reeks of holes, one the questions that will loom will be: Could Cottrell -- along with the proposed hired help Bill Bradley and defensive wiz Joe Pascale -- have propelled this unit into a top 5 squad?

A unit that consists of such names as Andre Carter, Julian Peterson, Bryant Young, Derek Smith and Tony Parrish, among others, certainly has the horses. They'll need a much better showing from their corners against the rejuvenated Rams attack and a solid Seattle offense.

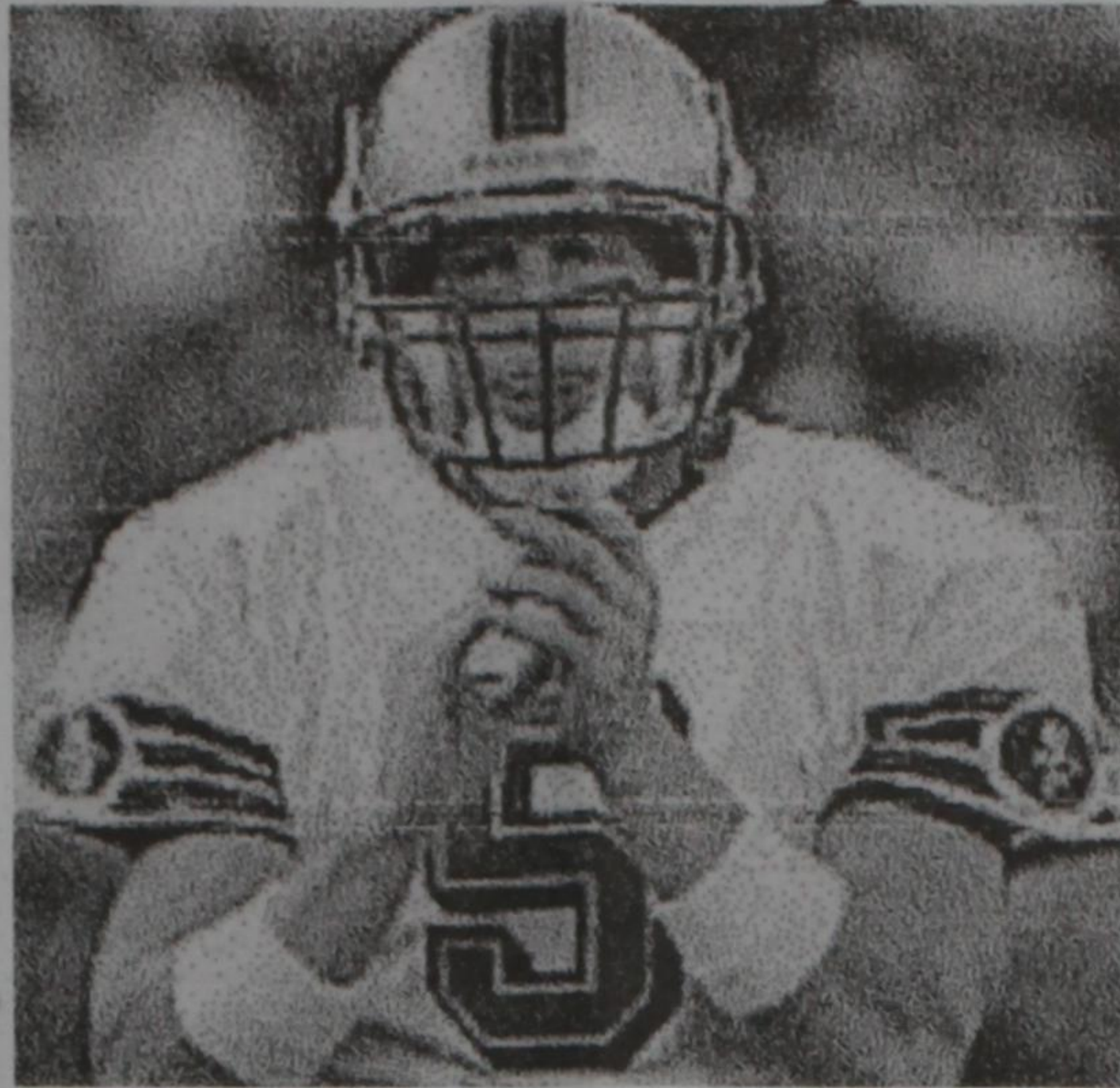
San Fran was the only NFC West team to rise above .500 last season, although they stumbled down the stretch.

If Erickson can push the offense along and Mora can do what Cottrell and his cronies likely would have done, the Niners could make a strong postseason push. They'll need it this year as cap problems loom with several players primed for free agency.

Seattle Seahawks
 The Seahawks are the great unknown, not only in the division, but perhaps in the entire conference. They have the talent on offense to shock the league, much in the way the Rams did in 1999.

Seattle's defense gave up two points per game more than the Niners -- but that was before Ray Rhodes marched to town. Despite his problems with Mike Shanahan last year, Rhodes is revered as one of the top defensive coaches in the NFL.

Still, Rhodes' defense has taken major hits with an injury to Shawn Springs that will keep him out for a large portion of the season and a season-ending injury to Chad Eaton. They'll need newcomers like Chike Okeafor, Norman Hand, Randall Godfrey and Damien Robinson to become



big time if Seattle is to defend against the Rams' and Niners' offensive threats.

If Rhodes can somehow churn out a top-15 unit, it could be enough to push them to the postseason if ...

* Mike Holmgren's offense explodes upon the scene
 * Shaun Alexander becomes a consistent 100 yards-a-game rusher ...

* Koren Robinson becomes the Pro Bowl caliber wideout he's expected to be.

Matt Hasselbeck was terrific down the stretch last season, passing for over 3,000 yards. But he'll need a faster start this year and a better TD-to-INT ratio. Robinson and free-agent-in-waiting Darrell Jackson combined for over 2,000 receiving yards and form one of the most effective tandems in

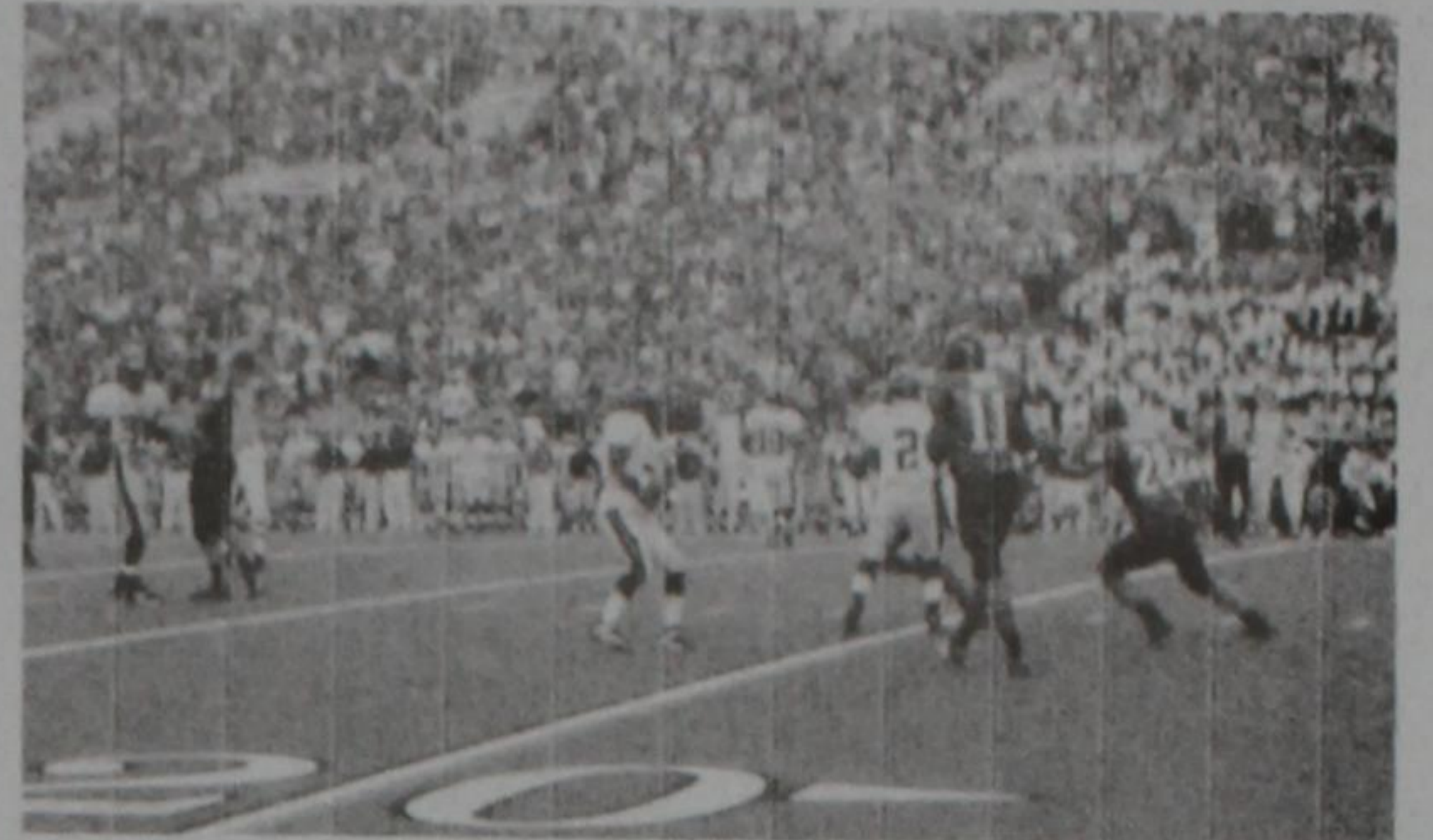
the league.

Alexander rolled for 1,175 yards on the ground, but came with a whopping 18 scores. Only the Chiefs' Priest Holmes crossed the goal line more often.

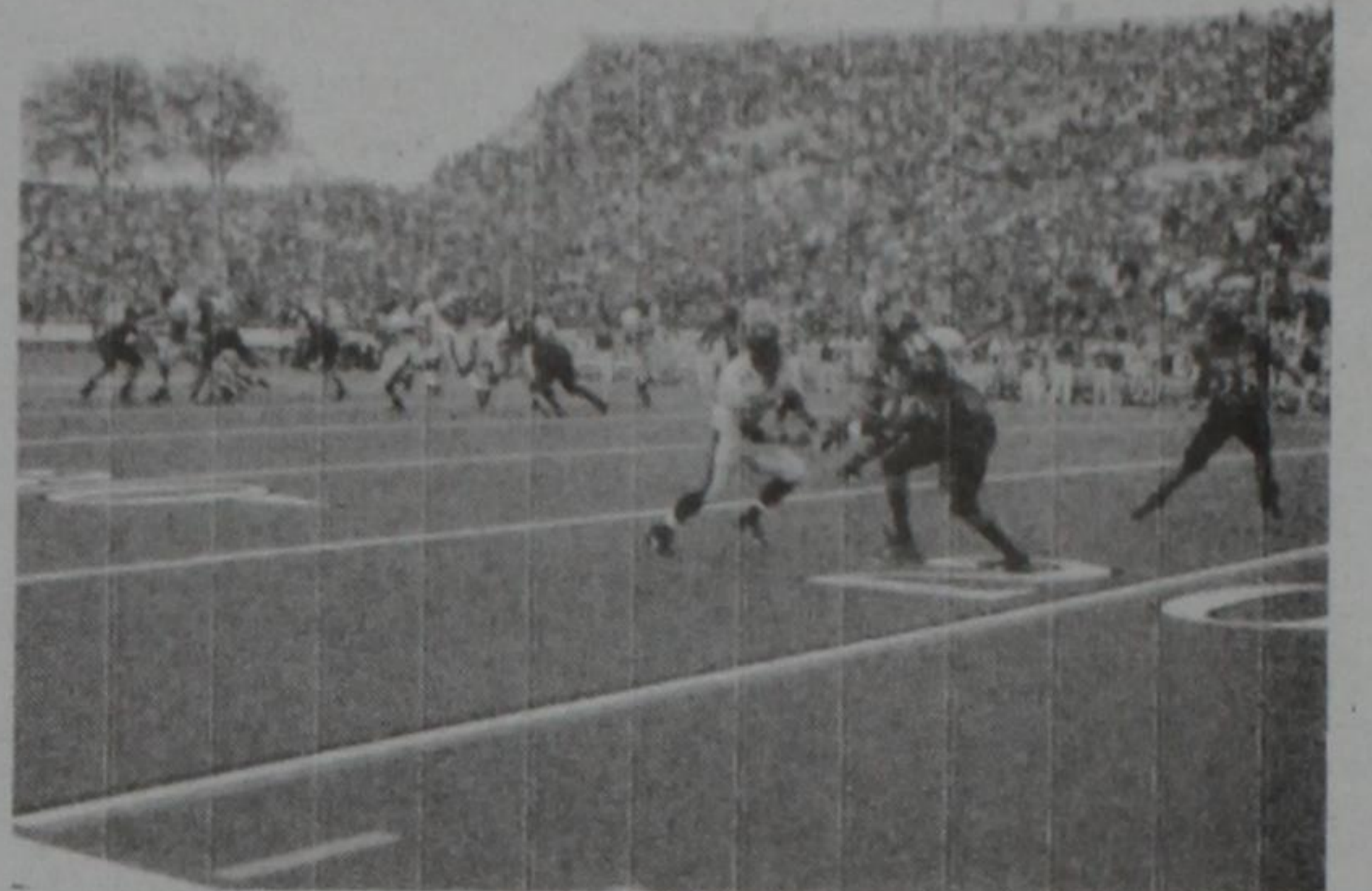
The O-line is cause for concern. Walter Jones only recently signed his franchise tender and right tackle Chris Terry is currently under suspension. If Hasselbeck can't remain on his feet, he can't use his weapons. But if he can, they'll make it interesting in Washington state this season.

Arizona Cardinals
 The Cardinals have but one thing going for them -- coach Dave McGinnis. Oh yeah, they also happen to have the NFL's all-time leading rusher. But other than Emmitt Smith ... poor, poor Dave McGinnis.

Texas Tech Red Raiders vs. New Mexico Lobos



The Texas Tech Red Raiders will be facing the New Mexico Lobos this Saturday at 6 p.m. at the SBC Stadium. The Raiders are expecting to have a full house of fans so they can accomplish victory at this coming game. For ticket information call 742-2770. Photos by Gilbert Acuña-El Editor photographer.



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mediu pouna encontrarse con una fuerte oposicion por parte del secretario de Defensa, Donald Rumsfeld, quien ha insistido hasta ahora que Estados Unidos debe dirigir solo las operaciones en Irak.

Rumsfeld se reunió ayer en privado con Bush y no estuvo presente el martes, cuando el Presidente le dio a Powell la autoridad para buscar un apoyo más amplio de la ONU.

"Rumsfeld y el vicepresidente Dick Cheney quieren que el control político, militar y económico continúe entera y absolutamente en manos de los norteamericanos", indicó un alto funcionario de la administración a Knight Ridder.

Buscar ayuda de la ONU en Irak es un significativo cambio para la administración de Bush, que se ha negado a ceder gran parte de su rol en Irakpa, desde que Francia y Alemania encabezaron la oposicion en la ONU para a la invasion.

Powell pasó gran parte del miércoles hablando por teléfono con miembros del Consejo de Seguridad, buscando apoyo para la nueva resolución. Entre los diplomáticos contac-

tados estuvieron los cancilleres de Francia, Dominique de Villepin; Rusia, Igor Ivanov, y Alemania, Joschka Fischer.

Algunos analistas políticos creen que Estados Unidos podría ser víctima de un "desquite" en las Naciones Unidas por parte de países que se opusieron vigorosamente a la guerra, quienes pondrian obstáculos a la aprobación de la resolución para castigar a Washington.

Cuando se le preguntó a un funcionario del Departamento de Estado sobre qué país haría eso, su respuesta inmediata fue: "Francia".

Sin embargo, funcionarios franceses indicaron ayer que no tratarán de bloquear la resolución de Estados Unidos.

"Estamos en una posición positiva. No tenemos problemas con una fuerza multinacional bajo mandato de la ONU", aseguró un diplomático francés residente en Estados Unidos. "Estamos dispuestos a dar un enfoque europeo a la reconstrucción. Queremos una acción coordinada con la coalición de países y, al mismo tiempo, un esfuerzo independiente para financiar la reconstrucción".

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Zero Tolerance

From Page 4

ing for it, opened a door to the street, and was nabbed for almost stepping out with a pair of the store's socks in his hand. Unable to convince the staff in his broken Spanish that he had planned to buy the socks, Thottam was carted off for a four-night stay in the city's overcrowded prisons.

Thottam was crammed into a cold, damp cell designed for four with 13 others, who slept on the floor back to back. Guards and inmates were constantly hitting him up for cash because everything in the jail—access to the bathroom, mess hall, and visitors—cost money. "I couldn't get over how surreal it was," Thottam says, "all over a pair of socks."

Luckily he had a friend in the city to front his \$1,100 bail so he could hightail it out of Mexico

Meanwhile, penalties for the convicted are often grossly disproportionate to the crime. Raul Rios, a 24-year-old who has lived on the street for most of his life, has been in jail for over a year, accused of stealing the equivalent of 10 cents. Rios became aggressive while asking for a handout of one peso, prompting a woman to declare that she was being robbed. Rios expects to spend the rest of his two-year sentence in a rehabilitation program sponsored by the Catholic Church.

"You could say that these sentences are exaggerated, but they're not. They're real," says Tlacaheel Paredes, a psychologist who works with the church program.

Another offender Paredes counseled, 30-year-old Victor Nonato, served more than four years for stealing a bottle of milk. The sentence was lengthened because Nonato had previously been convicted of stealing auto parts. Paredes traces Nonato's choices to a life of extreme poverty, a condition shared by one-third of the Mexican population. "His little sister was crying out for milk, and they didn't have any. He felt desperate," says Paredes.

Many chilangos have mixed feelings about zero tolerance. They sympathize somewhat with those who commit crimes out of desperation, and marvel at the ingenuity of "nuisance" services provided by the franeleros. They also benefit from the order in the disorder, as they can pay off police when caught driving drunk or buying recreational drugs.

Yet capital dwellers are exasperated by the high level of crime and anxiety. According to a survey conducted by the ICESI think tank, each year one in every three households in the city had a member who was victimized.

"Maybe some of these measures appear to be very drastic, and maybe they are, but something has to be done," says Raul Ceron, director of a justice program funded by phone carrier Telmex.

Since 1996, Telmex's na-

tionwide justice program has shelled out bail for more than 30,000 first-time offenders, some of whom can't even come up with \$10 to await sentencing at home. The new laws in Mexico City, though, have pushed bail for many offenders above the foundation's limit of \$1,000 per person.

Telmex chairman Carlos Slim, the richest man in Latin America, contributed to Giuliani Partners' multimillion-dollar fee. Slim has also undertaken the rehabilitation of Mexico City's colonial center, where closed-circuit cameras have been installed in a nod to Giuliani's Big Brother program in Washington Square.

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Certified Nurse Aide Class to Meet

A short course in Certified Nurse Aide is scheduled Oct. 6-Nov. 15at South Plains College in Levelland.

Classes will meet 5:30-9:30 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in the Technical Arts Building, Room 100. Clinical instruction will be offered on Saturdays at the Levelland Nursing Home. Times and dates will be announced.

Tuition is \$325, cost of state exam fee is \$76 and cost of textbook is \$36.58. Textbook is Skills and Techniques for the New Nursing Assistant, 5th edition, by Barbara Gilogly. Instructor is Barbara

Brattain, L.V.N. The course provides detailed education, training and work-based experience and direct patient/client care at a clinical site.

Students will learn the necessary skills to work in long-term care, home health or hospital environments. On completion of 60 classroom hours and 24 clinical hours, students will be required to take the State of Texas Certified Nurse Aide Competency Examination.

Students must provide proof of immunization for MMR,

tetanus and have a current negative TB test. Enrollment is limited to 12 students.

For more information, contact the SPC Division of Continuing and Distance Education at 806-894-9611, ext. 2341.

Basic Phlebotomy Class Scheduled

Basic Phlebotomy is scheduled Oct. 6-Nov. 20 at South Plains College in Levelland.

The class will meet 6:30-9:30 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays in the Technical Arts Building, Room 101. Clinical instruction will be offered at a location to be announced.

Tuition is \$325, and textbook is The Complete Textbook of Phlebotomy, 2nd edition by Lynn B. Hoeltke. Cost of the textbook is \$53.28. Instructor is Georgia Mulloy.

The phlebotomy course covers skill development in a variety of blood collection methods using proper techniques and universal precautions.

The course will cover use of vacuum collection devices, syringes, capillary skin puncture, butterfly needles and blood culture and specimen collection on adults, children and infants.

Emphasis is on infection prevention, proper patient identification, labeling of specimens and quality assurance, specimen handling, processing and accessioning. Topics include professionalism, ethics and medical terminology.

Extensive additional clinical assignments are necessary to complete ASPT pre-certification requirements.

Students must provide proof of immunization for MMR, tetanus, hepatitis B and have a current negative TB test.

Participants who satisfactorily complete the course will receive a certificate for 4.8 continuing education units. Enrollment is limited to 14 students.

For additional information, contact the SPC Division of Continuing and Distance Education at 806-894-9611, ext. 2341.

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The RFQ and futher information can be obtained by accessing the **Texas Marketplace** www.marketplace.state.tx.us GSC Class Item No. 958.26

For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System, Project Manager for Life Safety Upgrades is Michael Knight, and Project Manager for the Hulen Clement Food Court is Richard Richeda. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax 806-742-2241 or e-mail: michael.knight@ttu.edu and rick.richeda@ttu.edu.

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Please send resumes to: Attention: Gary Lawrence Market Lubbock, Inc. 1301 Broadway, Suite 200 Lubbock, Tx 79401

El Editor For The Best News

Aviso General a Negocios Pequeños Minoritarios y Negocios Certificados HUB de Texas.

La Corporación GTECH está aceptando propuestas para LETREROS DE MENSAJES CAMBIABLES

Los letreros deben ser programables con instrucciones por vía satélite.

Los letreros LED deben ajustarse a los siguientes requisitos:

- Tamaño : 25 7/8; W x 4; H x 13/8
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Cualquier consulta debe enviarse antes de 10 de septiembre de 2003. Correo a: GTECH Corporation, HUB Coordinators 8200 Cameron Rd. Ste 140 E, Austin, Texas 78754

Aviso General a Negocios Pequeños Minoritarios y Negocios Certificados HUB de Texas.

La Corporación GTECH está aceptando propuestas para PLATAFORMA INALÁMBRICA DE MENSAJES

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El proveedor de servicios de datos debe cubrir los siguientes requisitos:

- Los servicios de datos deben ser entregados por vía satélite al centro de mensajes electrónicos por un dispositivo inalámbrico unido.
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- El proveedor de servicios de datos debe garantizar servicios inalámbricos durante la duración completa del contrato de servicios de datos.



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