

# el Editor

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Lubbock, TX USA

## Latinos, unstoppable population boom

Por Miguel Enesco

Miami - America's Latino community emerged as the largest US minority in 2003, with 39 million people and rising on an influx of immigrants, in a demographic shift with far-reaching economic and political effects.

The number of Latinos has surged from 22.3 million in 1990 to 38.8 million in 2002, according to the Census Bureau. The figure for 2003 is expected to top 40 million.

That means 13 percent of the US population has Latino origins.

Over the next two decades, as immigrants have more children on US soil, the number is expected to near 60 million people, said Jeffrey Passel, a

demographer and recent author of a study by the Pew Hispanic Center.

Between 2000 and 2020, the number of second generation Latinos in US schools will double, and the figure in the country's labor market will triple, said the study released in October.

Despite the formidable demographic weight of Hispanics in the United States, they have yet to find equivalent economic or political power, according to Antonio Jorge, economics professor at the International University of Florida (FIU).

Two thirds of US Hispanics are Mexicans. Another 15 percent come from Central America, 10 percent from the US territory of Puerto Rico, and four percent from Cuba.

The wealth generated by US Hispanics is calculated at 800 billion dollars — more than the gross domestic product of Mexico or Brazil but only seven percent of America's GDP.

The Hispanic population here is young — one in three are younger than 18. They tend to have little formal education and modest incomes,



according to the Census.

One in three have no medical insurance, and one in eight are in the country illegally.

Average earnings are lower than those of non-Hispanic Americans. Latinos also have only small connection to national politics. None of the 100 US senators is Hispanic, and only about 20 of the 435 representatives in the lower house of Congress are Hispanic — possibly because as a block, voter turnout is low.

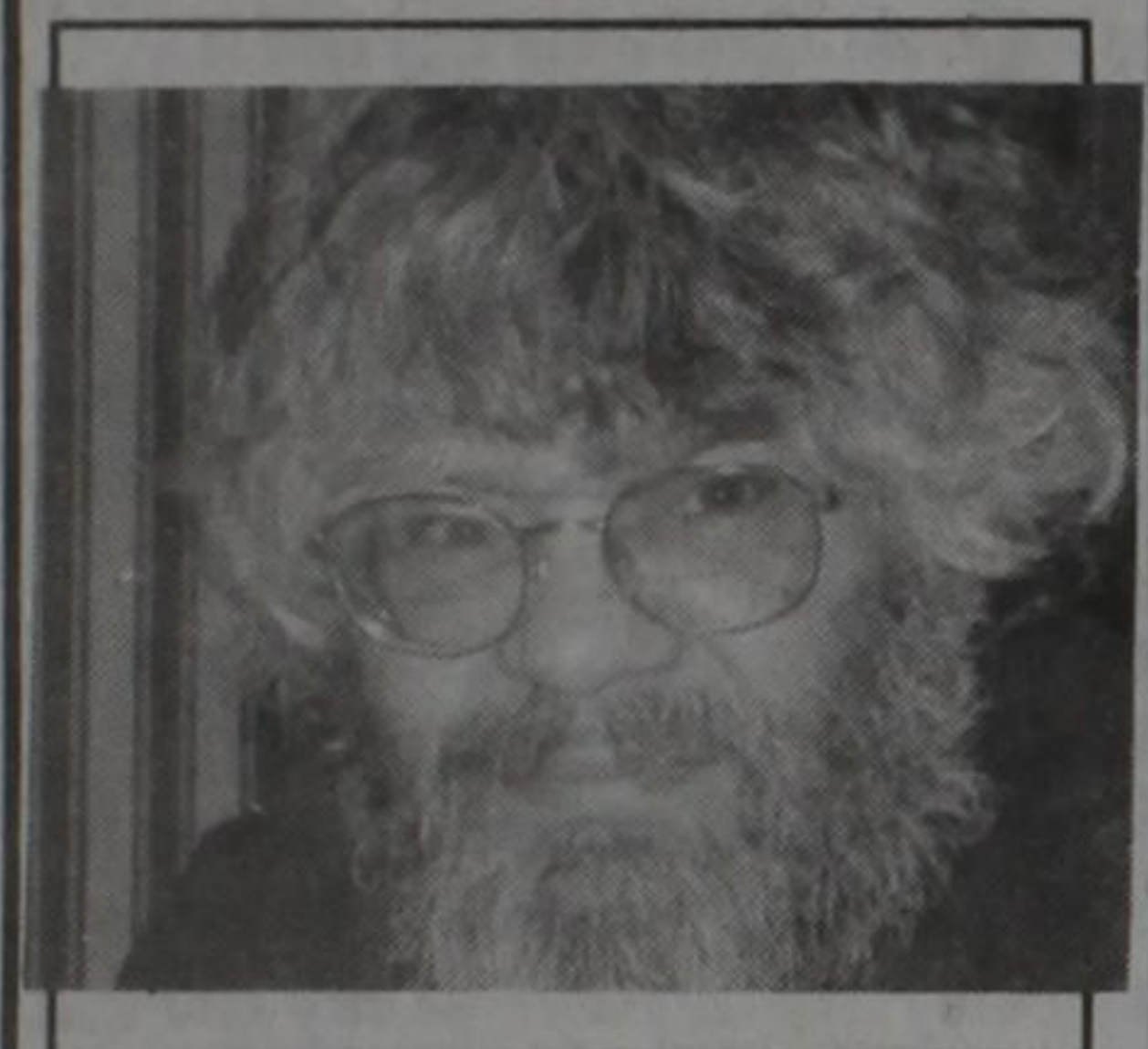
About six million Latino voters cast ballots in the 2000 presidential election won by President George W. Bush. Pollsters predict more than seven million will vote in next year's polls.

"Most of them are Democrats," said Jorge, noting that Republicans were making "a noteworthy effort" to capture the Latino vote, and with some success.

Actor and moderate Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger won the governor's seat in California, a state with a large Latino population.

Latinos could also play a key electoral role in Florida, the state that controversially decided the outcome of the 2000 vote. The 400,000 staunchly anti-Castro Cuban voters in the state cast their ballots en masse for Bush, contributing to his razor thin victory by just a 500-vote margin.

### Comentarios



or the past week I have had the opportunity to attend several functions throughout the community. At each one at least 5 people have approached me and commented on - for lack of a better name - the Tommy issue. The majority of the comments have been negative toward the City Council. It scares me significantly that so many people are mad. This anger has been the short-term effect. It significantly worries me to think what will be the long-term reaction of our community.

It bothers me to think that the Tommy issue will rise to haunt City Hall in the future by, first of all, a total lack of confidence toward the City by Hispanics and second that an attitude of futility will start to become visible in the Hispanic community with many asking "what's the use?" What's the use in getting educated? What's the use in learning and sticking with a job and being a hard-working-loyal-to-your-boss Mexican employee, when the only part of this phrase and what will work most against one will be the fact they are a MEXICAN. Many people that talked to me during the week have already expressed this exasperation.

It also bothers me that none of our elected officials have tried to bring to a halt or generate some sort of explanation to our community. More on this next week.

## Feliz y Próspero Año Nuevo 2004.

Contact Bidal at: [eleditor@lano.net](mailto:eleditor@lano.net)

## Crece Población Latina en EEUU

Por Miguel Enesco

Miami, - La comunidad latina de Estados Unidos, que emerge en el siglo XXI como primera minoría del país con 39 millones de personas, tras el imparable boom inmigrante y demográfico en los últimos años, comienza a tener una creciente influencia en la vida económica y política de la primera potencia mundial.

En los últimos 12 años, los latinos pasaron de 22.3 millones a 38.8 millones, según el censo de 2002, aunque algunas fuentes oficiales elevan ese número por encima de los 40 millones en 2003 si se contabiliza a los indocumentados.

Hoy, 13% de la población de Estados Unidos es de origen latino o hispano. En 2020 serán unos 60 millones, un fenómeno que obedecerá más a los nacimientos de hijos de inmigrantes que a la propia inmigración, según el demógrafo Jeffrey S. Passel, autor de un reciente estudio del centro hispano Pew.

"Entre 2000 y 2020, se duplicará la cantidad de latinos de segunda generación en escuelas estadounidenses y se triplicará su número en la fuerza laboral del país", augura el estudio divulgado en octubre pasado.

Esa formidable presencia demográfica, sin embargo, no tiene aún un equivalente proporcional en la economía y la política de Estados Unidos, según Antonio Jorge, profesor de economía de la Universidad Internacional de Florida (FIU).

Integrada sobre todo por mexicanos -que representan dos terceras partes de los hispanos de Estados Unidos-, centroamericanos (15%), puertorriqueños

(10%) o cubanos (4%), la comunidad latina "tiene en el país una influencia menor que su peso demográfico", afirma Jorge.

Este experto calcula la riqueza generada por los hispanos en unos 800,000 millones de dólares, superior al PIB de México o el de Brasil, pero que sólo representa 7% del PIB total estadounidense.

En efecto, la mayoría de los hispanos del país son jóvenes -uno de cada tres tiene menos de 18 años-, con pocos estudios e ingresos modestos, según el censo.

Además, uno de cada tres hispanos no cuenta con cobertura médica, uno de cada ocho es indocumentado, sus ingresos medios son inferiores al de los blancos y su implicación en la política nacional es aún relativa.

Prueba de ello es que no hay ningún legislador de origen hispano en el Senado

estadounidense, y sólo hay poco más de una veintena de congresistas en la Cámara de Representantes, que cuenta con 435 escaños.

La participación de los hispanos en los procesos electorales tampoco es elevada.

Solamente unos seis millones de electores de origen latino votaron en la elección presidencial de 2000, que dio una corta y polémica victoria al actual presidente republicano George W. Bush. En la próxima batalla por la Casa Blanca, en noviembre de 2004, en la que Bush buscará la reelección, se calcula que más de siete millones de hispanos ejercerán su derecho al voto. "La mayoría de ellos son demócratas", afirma el profesor de la FIU, "pero hay un notable esfuerzo de los republicanos por captar el voto latino, y con algún éxito".

El experto cita como ejemplo la reciente victoria del actor Arnold Schwarzenegger, integrante del ala moderada republicana, en la elección de California, uno de los estados con mayor presencia hispana.

## Every human being is born free

Por Julia Astrid Enriquez

Only three years ago the UN proclaimed December 18 International Migrants Day as a reminder of the respect for the human rights and freedoms of this group of people, doubtlessly an important step that offers a point of closure in remembrance of those who continue risking their lives at sea or on land, always down unknown roads, facing hardships and even fatality.

According to statistics of "Stopgatekeeper" from 1995 to the present, 775 deaths have been registered along the 224 kilometers separating the cities of San Diego and Yuma. The great majority of those who have lost their lives attempting to cross or who have been successful are below the age of 20.

Making it to the border is definitely not an easy task, in the case of the border line between the U.S. and Mexico deaths of migrants have increased 500% in the space between San Diego and Yuma eight years after having implemented operation "Gatekeeper" enforced by the Border Patrol. On this border, migrants can be swindled by "polleros" or "coyotes" (human smugglers), who on many occasions rob them of what little money they have scraped up with so much hope.

Knowing full well that they might not even get to see the border, migrants risk their lives on highways where they are sometimes held up, defrauded, or even meet death. The differences between the first and the third world force millions of people to risk their everything.

South Americans, Central Americans and Mexicans run the risk of dying of sunstroke or hypothermia in their attempt to cross to the "other side"; dozens of bodies have been fished out of deep irrigation ditches on the border or from the treacherous waters of the Rio Bravo.

Besides suffering abandonment by polleros, they face the arid desert of Arizona, an alien place where many have met their deaths due to dehydration brought on as they walk under extreme temperatures that can go as high as 50 degrees Centigrade (122 °F).

Also waiting for them are the ranchers in Arizona, members of citizens' anti-immigrant organizations who stop them

armed with high caliber weapons in order to place them in the hands of the Border Patrol.

Farther away, on the Gulf of Mexico, Cubans venture on the open seas on makeshift sailing vessels headed for the Florida coasts. During the so-called "crisis of the baltersos" (boaters) in 1994, 36,000 people sought to reach Florida on a journey in which entire families risked themselves as shark bait.

It is enough to recall the case of "baltserito" Elián González, who in 1999, shipwrecked along with his mother and 13 other people who were sailing in the direction of the United States on a frail boat. The young boy was found adrift floating on a rubber tire, everyone calling him "Miracle Boy" for surviving alone in the middle of the sea, since his mother and all of the rest of the group drowned in the attempt.

Cases of survival, stories of death and pain have been told for many years; notwithstanding, it seems they will not end since this strange situation is seen by many as a threat and not a process of multicultural integration in a land that has been enriched by immigrant labor force.

On December fourth 2002, the UN recognized a resolution approved by



General Assembly, the violation of workers' human rights, which brought on the proclamation of December 18 as International Migrants Day, a day to remember again that every human being is born free and equal in dignity. This

Wednesday every country will be called on to "broadcast information on the human rights and basic freedoms of all migrants, to exchange experiences and to formulate measures designed for their protection."

## Hispanics Had a Tougher Time in Economic Downturn

By DEBORAH KONG

They're generally more educated and speak better English than immigrants, but second-generation Hispanics had a tougher time in the economic downturn than their first-generation counterparts, a new analysis by the Pew Hispanic Center found.

A surge of young, U.S.-born Hispanics — the start of a wave of workers who will eventually replace retiring baby boomers — joined the working world just as the economy turned sour. That made things difficult as they competed for jobs against others with longer work records, including blue-collar immigrants.

"What we're seeing here is the leading edge of this big population moving into the labor force," said Roberto Suro, director of the Washington-based Pew Hispanic Center. "It's a very tough market for young Hispanic people. It's much tougher for the

young, native-born than it is for immigrants."

Second-generation Hispanics, the U.S.-born children of people who emigrated to this country, wrestled with more than bad timing. With their higher levels of education, many have more ambitious career aspirations than immigrants, Suro said. But some lack the connections that could help propel them into good jobs.

"They come from immigrant families where there is a limited knowledge of the U.S. and a limited knowledge of the labor force," he said.

In all, there were about 10 million second-generation Hispanics in America in 2000, according to an earlier report by the center.

Unemployment rates for the second generation rose to 10 percent at the end of 2002 — higher than the rate for both immigrants and for third-generation Hispanics, which were at 7.2 and 6.6 percent, respectively, according to the center.

The research organization analyzed Bureau of Labor Statistics data from the

end of 2000 to late 2002, a period spanning the end of the last economic boom through the downturn.

Francisco Flamenco, an El Salvadoran immigrant's son, recalls his father "always had something" in the way of construction work.

But Flamenco, who was born in the United States, hasn't had the same luck. At 27, Flamenco has been searching for six months for a part-time job to support himself while he works toward a teaching credential and pays his \$500 rent and \$315 monthly car payments.

"Getting a degree, you think you're going to be able to have all these doors open, but it's not true," said Flamenco, whose California State University, Hayward diploma hangs over the computer in his Oakland, Calif. home.

Flamenco said his father brags about his college-educated son. But sometimes his dad complains "All that studying for nothing." It's frustrating. In my culture, it's kind of like the guy has to be the breadwinner and it's not really happening lately."

(Continued Page 5)



# Words to start the New Year - A Very Good Lesson in Life

Anonymous

Jerry is the manager of a restaurant. He is always in a good mood and always has something positive to say. When someone would ask him how he was doing, he would always reply, "If I were any better, I would be twins!"

Many of the waiters at his restaurant quit their jobs when he changed jobs, so they could follow him around from restaurant to restaurant. The reason the waiters followed Jerry was because of his attitude. He was a natural motivator. If an employee was having a bad day, Jerry was always there, telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation.

Seeing this style really made me curious, so one day I went up to Jerry and asked him, "I don't get it! No one can be a positive person all of the time. How do you do it?"

Jerry replied, "Each morning I wake up and say to myself, I have two choices today. I can choose to be in a good mood or I can choose

to be in a bad mood. I always choose to be in a good mood. Each time something bad happens, I can choose to be a victim or I can choose to learn from it. I always choose to learn from it.

"But it's not always that easy," I protested. "Yes, it is," Jerry said. "Life is all about choices. When you cut away all the junk, every situation is a choice. You choose how you react to situations. You choose how people will affect your mood. You choose to be in a good mood or a bad mood. It's your choice how you live your life."

Several years later, I heard that Jerry left the back door of his restaurant open one morning, and was robbed by three armed men.

While trying to open the safe, his hand, shaking from nervousness slipped off the combination. The robbers panicked and shot him. Luckily, Jerry was found quickly and rushed to the hospital. After 18 hours of surgery and weeks of intensive care, Jerry was released

from the hospital with fragments of the bullets still in his body. I saw Jerry about six months after the accident. When I asked him how he was, he replied, "If I were any better, I'd be twins. Want to see my scars?"

I declined to see his wounds, but did ask him what had gone through his mind as the robbery took place. "The first thing that went through my mind was that I should have locked the back door," Jerry replied. "Then, after they shot me, as I lay on the floor, I remembered that I had two choices: I could choose to live or choose to die. I chose to live."

"Weren't you scared?" I asked. Jerry continued, "The paramedics were great. They kept telling me I was going to be fine. But when they wheeled me into the Emergency Room and I saw the expressions on the faces of the doctors and nurses, I got really scared. In their eyes, read 'He's a dead man.' I knew I needed to take

action."

"What did you do?" I asked. "Well, there was a big nurse shouting questions at me," said Jerry. "She asked if I was allergic to anything. 'Yes, I replied. The doctors and nurses stopped working as they waited for my reply. I took a deep breath and yelled, 'Bullets!' Over their laughter, I told them, 'I am choosing to live. Please operate on me as if I am alive, not dead.'"

Jerry lived thanks to the skill of his doctors, but also because of his amazing attitude. I learned from him that every day you have the choice to either enjoy your life or to hate it. The only thing that is truly yours that no one can control or take from you - is your attitude, so if you can take care of that, everything else in life becomes much easier. "LIVE as if you were to die tomorrow. LEARN as if you were to live forever

*Happy New Year!*

# Six Blind Mice and a Muzzled One

By Abel Cruz

The latest out of city hall is that the total severance package for Tommy Gonzalez could total over \$200,000. Now that's what I call an expensive decision. You know the one, where they decided to continue the search for that one candidate that didn't apply because they thought Mr. Gonzalez had an inside track? Yeah, that one. I guess they're waiting for the "super qualified applicant" to ride in on his white horse and save us all from bankruptcy. In the meantime, the meter is running.

Apparently, the 6 month salary along with unused vacation and sick time and health insurance costs will total over the 200K amount. You think that's what the term, Y2K catastrophe used to mean?

Seriously though, that is a lot of money for a city that just cut 60 plus jobs from LP&L alone and had a 7.5 mil loss in the WTMPA mess. Mr. Cass is receiving about \$14,900 per month until May for his deal, Mr. Gonzalez will get about a cool \$33,300 per month if they pay it out in 6 months, and our acting, no more interim, City Manager will surely get a raise. In addition to these severance packages, 3 other ex employees are receiving severance pay. They are Ms. Forte, ex Deputy City Manager, ex Assistant City Manager Richard Burdine, and Paul Thompson, former LP&L Director. Throw in the \$26,000 spent on the search and I would guess you're close to a cool half a million. At this rate, we'll be paying more in severance pay than we will in current city employee salaries!

Maybe they'll have to rescind that tax break that just passed to afford to pay all this money? Think I'm kidding, the way this city council operates, anything is possible. The amazing thing is that the city powers that be lead us to believe that we have to cut back on city services, raise city service rates in certain cases and lay off a lot of hard working folks, when all along they are paying out this money to ex employees? Does it make sense to you? I wonder how all those employees that received their pink slip this year feel. I wonder what their severance packages look like?

These are just a few of the issues associated with this city manager search, if you can call it that. To me, it is a clear case of not seeing the forest for the trees, or the blind leading the blind, or 6 blind mice and a muzzled one. Believe me there are a lot more, but I'll give the comedy a rest for now. Unlike the city and it's comedy of errors, oops, I said I would stop didn't I? Sometimes you just have to laugh!

I suppose there's nothing that can be done about the decision now, but I feel strongly that the city council and mayor McDougal made a decision with complete disregard for a large segment of Lubbock's citizens.

Let's all hope that the New Year will bring us closer to being able to sit at the political table instead of just wiping off the crumbs and picking up the dishes. Let's hope that the elections for the seats that are coming open this coming year will be filled with individuals who understand that they live in a diverse city and that when they take the oath of office, they don't misinterpret the "promise to serve" as meaning, to serve their own self interests

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# Latinos Perciben el 2004 Como Con Potencial de Progreso

Por Jake Rollow

Los dirigentes hispanos de politicas, organizaciones y comunidades se expresan con un optimismo reservado al evaluar lo que deparará el año 2004 para los 40 millones de latinos en los EEUU.

La mayoría de un sesgo de los encuestados por Hispanic Link News Service cree que el año 2004 tiene potencial para el progreso. No obstante, existe un grupo que se muestra escéptico en referencia a si habrá un desarrollo realizado. Algunas de estas personas citan el control de la Casa Blanca y el Congreso por parte de los republicanos como las mayores variables.

Linda Chávez-Thompson, vice presidenta ejecutiva del sindicato nacional, AFL-CIO, prevé "un año espectacular para los trabajadores hispanos en todo el país". Si bien los trabajadores latinos continuarán luchando, dice, podrán fortalecer los vinculos con las organizaciones laborales "de formas nunca antes vistas".

Larry González, director de la oficina en Washington de la National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO por sus siglas en inglés), proyecta un aumento general del número de latinos que se lanzarán a candidaturas políticas, lo cual abrirá el camino para mayor fuerza política latina durante lo que resta de la década.

Art Torres, jefe del partido demócrata de California le da un enfoque a esta idea. El ve "un buen año gracias al liderazgo de Bill Richardson".

Tras años en el Congreso y el gabinete de Clinton, Richardson es ahora gobernador de Nuevo México. Es el único latino con tal puesto a nivel nacional, y será presidente de la convención demócrata en julio, lo cual le dará lugar a ser "un candidato presidencial importante en el 2008", comenta Torres.

Muchos dirigentes latinos creen que el voto hispano tendrá mucho peso en los comicios presidenciales en noviembre. Cuentan con que todos los candidatos a nivel nacional se dirigirán a los temas de interés para los latinos, aunque cuestionan el compromiso de los mismos con resolver temas esenciales para la comunidad latina.

Hilda Solis, demócrata representante de California declara que, "Con un ojo puesto en las elecciones, la administración de Bush querrá presentarse como el partido que avanza los intereses latinos, aun cuando obran en contra de nosotros".

Lincoln Diaz-Balart, republicano representante de Florida, mantiene que el partido republicano ya responde a las aspiraciones latinas. "Los hispanos determinarán el partido mayoritario del futuro", proyecta, diciendo que por ahora nadie es dueño del voto latino.

Octavio Hinojosa Mier, vocero de la conferencia hispana del Congreso, percibe indicadores que el partido republicano surtirá "mejor efecto que nunca antes"

Andrea Cruz, directora ejecutiva del Southeast Georgia Communities Project, ofrece otra perspectiva. Cruz colabora con los trabajadores agrícolas migrantes a quienes, dice, el gobierno está "imposibilitando el progreso". Si bien existe mayor debate, los legisladores "nunca van a llegar a una conclusion", sostiene.

González, de NALEO, expresa que el clon recientemente emitido de la malhabida Propuesta 187, del año 1994, que requiere 600,000 firmas para ser considerado en la papeleta de noviembre, podrá ser catalizador para una alta participación de electores hispanos. La iniciativa renovada les negaría a los inmigrantes indocumentados servicios públicos y privilegios de conductores además de requerir que los empleados estatales y municipales los entreguen a las autoridades. También obstruirá la recepción de la matrícula consular mexicana.

"Los latinos saldrán [a votar] para que no pase", promete González.

En 1994 la propuesta ganó con 59 por ciento del voto, pero no entró en vigencia por ser anti-constitucional. Vuelta a formular por su autor, Ron Prince, ahora presentará un dilema interesante para el gobernador Arnold Schwarzenegger, sugiere columnista Frank del Olmo a Hispanic Link. Schwarzenegger apoyó la propuesta en el '94, pero necesitará el apoyo de la creciente población hispana si decide lanzarse a la re-elección en el 2006. Esta vez, asevera del Olmo, la propuesta podrá no pasar si el gobernador no la apoya.

María Jiménez, con el American Friends Service Committee, y que tiene mucha influencia en cuanto a temas fronterizos, cree que la voz colectiva hispana se expresará mediante más actividades de protesta no-violentas, para el cambio y la participación política.

"El año 2004 quedará decisivamente como promotor de la renovación del compromiso hispano y lucha por la dignidad y los derechos humanos", declara.

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Send letters or articles to P.O. Box 11250, Lubbock 79408 or e-mail to [eleditor@llano.net](mailto:eleditor@llano.net)

# Latinos See 2004 as Year With 'Potential for Progress'

LBy Jake Rollow

Hispanic political, organizational and community leaders speak with guarded optimism when assessing what 2004 has in store for the nation's 40 million Latinos.

Most in a cross-section surveyed by Hispanic Link News Service see it as a year with potential for progress. Yet there's a group who are skeptical as to whether positive developments will actualize. Some of those cite Republican control of the White House and the Congress as the major variables.

Linda Chávez-Thompson, executive vice president of the AFL-CIO, expects "a watershed year for Hispanic workers across the nation." While working Latinos will continue to struggle, she says, they'll strengthen ties with organized labor "in ways never seen before."

Larry González, director of the Washington, D.C., office of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, anticipates an across-the-board increase in the number of Latinos running for office, paving the way

for broader Latino empowerment through the rest of the decade.

California Democratic Party chair Art Torres narrows it down. He expects a good year "because of the leadership of Bill Richardson." After years in Congress and in the Clinton cabinet, Richardson is now governor of New Mexico. The nation's only Latino at that level, he will preside over the Democratic convention in July, which could boost him to become a compelling presidential candidate in 2008, says Torres.

Many Latino leaders expect the Hispanic vote to be paramount in the November presidential election. They look for all politicians at the national level to speak to Latino issues but question the depth of their commitment to resolve Latino community essentials.

Claims U.S. Rep. Hilda Solis (D-Calif.), "With an eye on the election, the Bush administration will attempt to portray itself as the party advancing Latino interests, even as they work against us." U.S. Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R-Fla.) maintains that the GOP is already responsive to Latino aspirations.

"Hispanics will determine the majority party in the future," he projects, calling their votes "up for grabs." Octavio Hinojosa Mier, Congressional Hispanic Conference spokesman, sees indicators that the GOP will "have a better effect than ever before." Andrea Cruz, executive director of Southeast Georgia Communities Project, offers a different view. She works with migrant farm workers whom she says the government is "freezing from moving forward." While there may be increased debate, legislators are "never going to come to a conclusion," she maintains.

NALEO's González says that a newly submitted clone to the infamous 1994 Proposition 187, which needs 600,000 signatures to make the November ballot, could be a catalyst for high Hispanic voter participation. The renovated initiative would deny undocumented immigrants public services and driving privileges and require state and municipal employees to turn them in. It would also block acceptance of Mexico's matrícula consular ID cards.

"Latinos would come out to defeat it," González promises.

The proposition won with 59 percent of the vote in 1994 but was found unconstitutional. Rewritten by its author, Ron Prince, it will present an interesting dilemma for Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. Los Angeles Times columnist Frank del Olmo suggests to Hispanic Link. Schwarzenegger endorsed the proposition in 1994. But he'll need significant support from the state's surging Hispanic population assuming he runs for re-election in 2006. This time, says del Olmo, it could lose if the governor comes out against it.

María Jiménez, long influential on border issues with the American Friends Service Committee, expects the collective Hispanic voice to be expressed in increased nonviolent activities for change and political participation.

"The year 2004 will stand decisively for the renewal of Hispanic commitment and quest for human dignity and rights," she states.

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# Playing Hardball Lubbock Style

Dear Editor

Finally we know why Councilman Tom Martin was so adamantly against Tommy Gonzales for the job of City Manager. It was because he had promised the job as a \$175,000 reward to his campaign manager, Willis. Mr. Martin's 9th inning play at political patronage was worthy of the most seasoned politician but because he is a new comer to hardball, he failed to factor in the Mayor, and Mr. Hernandez. Mr. Martin's move was a big flop if one considers that his goal was to pay-off his friend.

In Hardball, ulterior motives are revealed when the schemer vehemently shouts denials of the obvious and speaks of noble motives and lofty goals and rationalizes to soothe the bigot conscience. In the case of Mr. Martin his ill concealed ulterior motive was exposed because of ill timed and amateurish move to pay-off his friend.

Of course Mr. Martin could not fall on his face without a good team, which is essential in any hit-em, kick-em, knock-em down and spit on-em game of hardball. Councilman Gary Boren was there for Mr. Tom, loyally licking his boots the whole game.

It seems this game will go into overtime. Lubbockites will have to wait in the rain to see the outcome. The only thing Lubbock can really, really, be certain of is that the next City Manger will be a White Guy.

After all race was never and never will be a factor in hardball.

From: A Reader of El Editor: If you use this NO-NAME PLEASE; I play soft-ball

Name withheld but on file

## BAD YEAR TO BE POOR

# Texas' downtrodden took a real beating in 2003

By BRIAN BURTON

It wasn't a pleasant evening in Pleasant Grove.

"One infant, a 3-year-old and a 4-year-old are dead. A gas space

heater ignited bedding in this 800-square-foot home where 10 people lived," the TV reporter's voice announced the other night.

As the three children screamed,

a neighbor and their stepgrandfather bravely tried to rescue them.

Away from home was their 22-year-old mother, described as someone who would do anything

for her kids.

I trembled wondering if the mother was in a welfare-to-work situation, unable to be at home with her children.

I trembled thinking of 10 people living in 800 square feet of dilapidated housing. I trembled thinking about the high cost of poverty on so many levels.

Facing a purgatory of legislative cuts, welfare sanctions and declining purchasing power, families in poverty slipped farther behind and their ranks grew in 2003.

Many of our elected leaders view the poor, the elderly and the disabled as line items in a budget. They are easy prey when finances get tight.

During this year's legislative session, lawmakers agreed to remove 330,000 people from the state's Medicaid rolls over the next two years.

After House Speaker Tom Craddick's gavel leveled its final thud on the coffin, I wondered if the Legislature had budgeted extra funds for embalming fluid.

Even children, the most vulnerable of the poor, received no sympathy in 2003. The Children's

Health Insurance Program, a highlight of Gov. George W. Bush's legacy, was left in shreds.

Democratic lawmakers fled to Ardmore, Okla., when their own political power

was threatened but not when more than 500,000 Texas children lost dental, vision, hospice and most mental health services. (About 170,000 children will lose all coverage by 2005.)

Texas Comptroller Carole Strayhorn estimates the poor will fork out substantially more in rising CHIP premiums and co-payments over the next two years.

AND LET'S NOT FORGET STATE REP. ARLENE WOHLGEMUTH, R-Burleson, who led a full-scale attack on social services. The new welfare rules and sanctions she sponsored will cause thousands of children to lose their benefits.

That isn't the sort of legislative accomplishment I would want on my resume.

But growing poverty isn't bad news for everyone. A host of corporations feed upon the laboring poor.

As wages have stagnated or declined, the number of rent-to-own stores, check-cashing outlets and pawnshops has doubled in a decade. The poor pay exorbitant interest rates and fees for those products and services. The state cashes in, too, with the prolifera-

tion of lottery ticket outlets in poor neighborhoods.

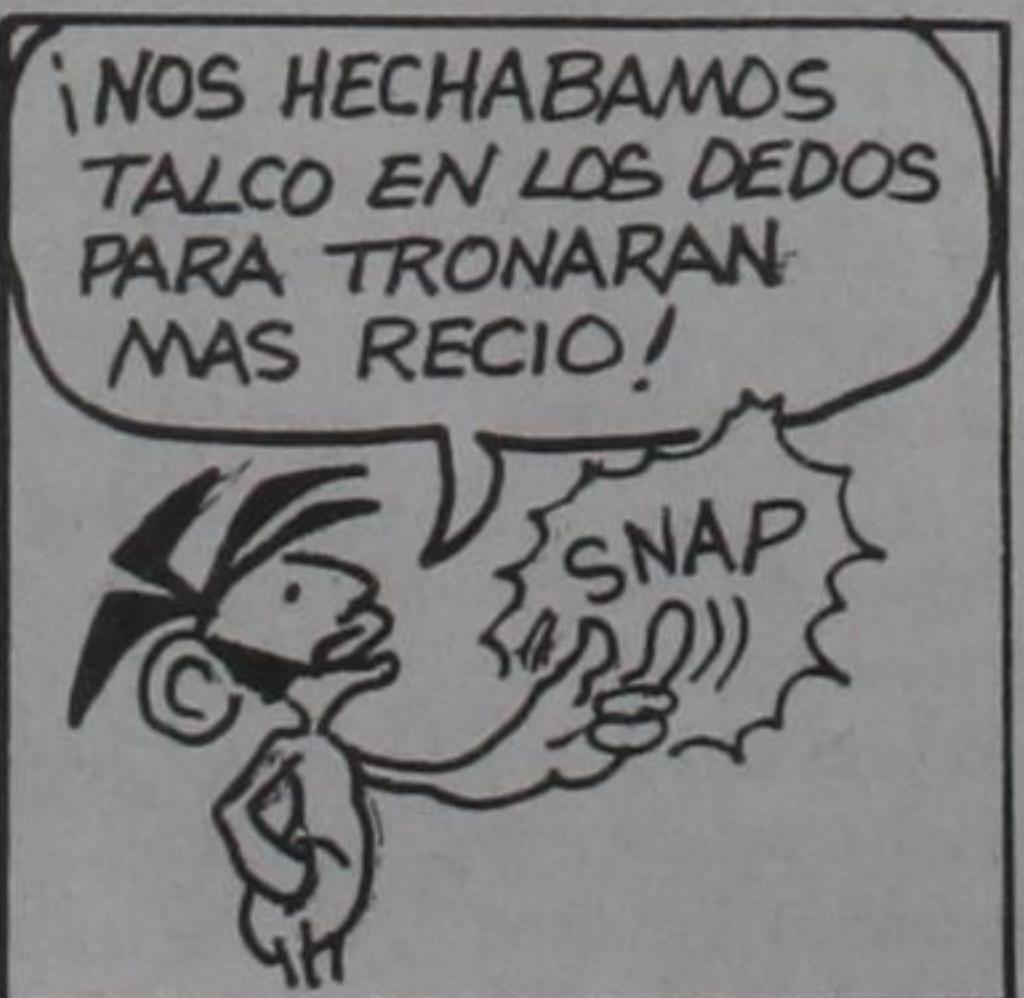
In his book "The Hungering Dark", novelist Frederick Buechner talks about our effect upon others, comparing humanity to an enormous spider web:

"If you touch it anywhere, you set the whole thing trembling. ... As we move around the world and as we act with kindness, perhaps, or with indifference or with hostility toward the people we meet, we, too, are setting the great spider web tremble. The life that I touch for good or ill will touch another life, and that in turn another, until who knows where the trembling stops or in what far place and time my touch will be felt."

The life-and-death struggle of people ensnared in poverty is the compelling moral issue of our day. Like the family in Pleasant Grove, too many of our neighbors live in overcrowded, unsafe conditions.

The interwoven web we all share is fragile and trembling. My hope is that in 2004, we Texans, in all of our affluence and grit, can find better ways to improve the fortunes and secure the future of us all.

Brian Burton is executive director of the Wilkinson Center, a resource center providing pathways out of poverty for 18,000 people in East Dallas.





# Salud 2003

El mundo de la salud dio muchas vueltas en este año que ya casi finaliza, desde epidemias que se propagaron rápidamente como fue el caso del Síndrome Respiratorio Agudo Severo (SRAS), también conocido como Neumonía Atípica, hasta la invención de vacunas como la creada en Cuba contra la bacteria Haemophilus Influenzae tipo B (HIB).

**ENERO**  
El año fue recibido con la noticia de que la esposa del joven ecuatoriano Ángel Cajamarca donaría los órganos de su esposo, quien fue atropellado por un automóvil el 23 de diciembre de 2002 en Nueva York, cuando se dirigía comprar una tarjeta telefónica para hablarle a su familia en Ecuador. Los órganos permitieron que ocho personas se beneficiaran y tuvieron una esperanza de vida.

Poco después, el 27 de enero se dio a conocer que militares que serían movilizadas a la guerra contra Irak, acudieron a laboratorios para congelar esperma, pues temían que las vacunas y la posible exposición a agentes químicos afectarían su capacidad para tener hijos.

**FEBRERO**  
A finales de este mes el programa de prevención y tratamiento del cáncer del doctor Elmer Huerta, se convirtió en modelo nacional por ser la base de un proyecto de ley que como principal objetivo tenía eliminar las desigualdades de acceso a los servicios médicos para atender enfermedades crónicas. Proyecto que logró le otorgaran fondos para asistir a pacientes necesitados y para ayudarlos también a sobrellevar los complicados sistemas médicos y de hospitales en Estados Unidos.

También a finales de febrero la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) empezó a recibir reportes de pacientes con SRAS, síndrome que afectó a miles de personas y se cobró la vida de más de 800 en 28 países de los cinco continentes.

**MARZO**  
En oriente, científicos chinos desarrollaron un test que permite diagnosticar el virus del sida (VIH) en tan sólo cinco minutos, mismo que significó un avance en los estudios contra el sida y que se convirtió en el primero de este tipo en producirse.

**ABRIL**  
El mundo de la nutrición se entristeció al enterarse el 17 de abril de la muerte del controvertido dietista Robert Atkins, mismo que murió al resbalarse en la acera fría frente a su consultorio. El doctor de 72 años se volvió famoso con una revolucionaria dieta de adelgazamiento rica en proteínas.

Otra noticia revolucionó a varias personas en Canadá este mes, cuando el gobierno se apresó a lanzar un proyecto de ley que permitiría despenalizar la

posesión de pequeñas cantidades de marihuana.

**MAYO**  
Científicos italianos diseñaron una nariz que detecta el cáncer pulmonar, pues cuenta con sensores que reaccionan ante sustancias químicas derivadas del alcano y el benzol, mismas que un paciente enfermo de este tipo de cáncer exhala, esto permite que la nariz detecte la enfermedad.

**JUNIO**  
La Agencia Federal para Alimentos y Drogas (FDA) dijo el 18 de julio que Estados Unidos aprobó que saliera al mercado la primera vacuna contra la gripe suministrada por vía nasal, misma que utiliza un virus activo para atacar los virus A y B de la gripe.

**JULIO**  
Este mes entristeció al mundo con la noticia de que las siamesas iraníes Laleh y Ladan, murieron de una hemorragia tras la operación a la que habían sido sometidas para separarlas de la cabeza.

**AGOSTO**  
En Estados Unidos se llevó a cabo un gran hallazgo médico, pues cirujanos estadounidenses realizaron el primer intercambio triple de trasplantes simultáneos de riñón, operación que dio nueva vida a un niño y a dos mujeres adultas.

**SEPTIEMBRE**  
Argentina cerró el mes con la buena noticia de extender un plan hasta 2007 de medicamentos gratuitos, los cuales se brindarán a 15 millones de beneficiarios de bajos ingresos, personas

## Holiday 2003

### Special Do's for Special Occasions

Hair fashions will make a return to elegance for the holidays, says Varanda Handy, Associate Brand Manager of Hydrience. The classic updo, paired with a soft brown haircolor and fashions featuring rich colors and textures, deliver a look that is stylish with an understated warmth and glow.

Whether the updo is high and tight in a single or double chignon, twisted into an updated beehive, or given a little edge by wrapping with a braid or parting hair on the side first, hair will definitely be lifted up and away from the face. As hair styles turn sleeker, haircolor turns cooler to carry out the sophisticated theme, with rich, muted brown shades like Cocoa Harbor, Driftwood or Sable Cove from Hydrience, the at-home haircolor brand favored by Hispanic women because it gives lush, radiant color with triple moisturizing that allows for 1 protection

que quedaron "al libre albedrío" en la época gobernada por Carlos Menem, según comentó el presidente actual de Argentina, Néstor Kirchner.

**OCTUBRE**  
Tras 11 años de haber sido retiradas del mercado las siliconas podrían regresar al mercado estadounidense, para permitir los implantes de siliconas en los senos, y la FDA analiza una recomendación según la cual los elementos usados para aumentar o reconstruir senos deben ser aprobados bajo condiciones estrictas.

**NOVIEMBRE**  
El 5 de noviembre el presidente norteamericano George W. Bush promulgó una ley que prohíbe el aborto tardío, un día después el juez federal de Nueva York, Richard Casey, decidió bloquearla temporalmente por considerarla anticonstitucional, pues según él "no contiene excepciones destinadas a proteger la salud de la mujer".

A finales de este mes, Cuba presentó la primera vacuna sintética contra el Haemophilus Influenzae tipo B (HIB), la cual combate a la meningitis y neumonías; enfermedades que ocasionan la muerte de miles de niños menores de cinco años en el mundo.

**DICIEMBRE**  
Se firma en Estados Unidos una ley que reforma el sistema de seguro de enfermedades para ancianos y discapacitados, "Medicare", la cual por primera vez comprende un reintegro parcial de los medicamentos.

## Many Turns in the World of Health During 2003

The world of health gave many turns during this year that is almost at its end. From epidemics that spread quickly as in the case of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARSA), also known as atypical pneumonia, to the invention of vaccines such as the one created in Cuba against the Haemophilus Influenzae type B bacteria (HIB).

**JANUARY**  
The year was ushered in with the news that the wife of a young Ecuatorian, Angel Cajamarca, would donate her husband's organs after he was killed by a car in New York on December 23, 2002, as he was on his way to buy a phone card to call his family back home in Ecuador. His organs benefited eight persons giving them continued hope in life.

A short time later, on January 27, it was informed that military personnel to be mobilized for the war on Iraq were going to laboratories to have their sperm frozen, since they feared that the vaccines and possible exposure to chemical agents could affect their capacity to have children.

**FEBRUARY**  
Towards the end of this month a program for prevention and treatment of cancer led by Dr. Elmer Huerta turned into a national model since it became the basis for a bill initiative whose main objective is to eliminate lack of equality to access health services in the treatment of chronic diseases. The project was able to garner funds for assisting needy

patients and to help them work through the complicated medical and hospital systems in the United States.

Also by the end of February, the World Health Organization (WHO) started receiving reports of patients with SARS, a syndrome that affected thousands of people costing more than 800 lives in 28 countries across all five continents.

**MARCH**  
In the orient, Chinese scientists developed a test that detects the Aids (HIV) virus in just five minutes, the first of its type ever produced, a true breakthrough in the fight against aids.

**APRIL**  
The world of nutrition was saddened at learning on April 17th of the death of controversial dietician Robert Atkins, who died when he slipped on the cold sidewalk outside his office. The 72-year-old doctor became famous when he created a revolutionary weight-loss diet rich in proteins.

Another news item caused a stir among several people in Canada this month, when the government hurried to launch a bill initiative that would allow legalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana.

**MAY**  
Italian scientists designed a nose that detects lung cancer, it is equipped with sensors that react in the presence of chemical substances derived from alkanes and benzene, which a patient

lunge. These questions can help you judge whether you're ready to lose weight or whether you need to rethink that resolution for the new year.

Are you motivated to make long-term lifestyle changes that require eating healthy foods and exercising more? Knowing that you need to make such changes is a positive first step. Also, carefully consider whether you're set to face this challenge.

What's going on in your life now and during the next several months? Be aware that you may set yourself up for failure if you're distracted by other major problems, whether they involve your personal relationships, job or finances. If necessary, give your life a chance to calm down before you start. Making the

continued on page 4

### Losing Weight: A Never-ending Battle

It happens just like clockwork, the new year rolls around and inevitably people make their New Year resolution to eat healthier and lose weight. But before you go off and start a diet that promises miracles but never delivers, here are some questions to consider from the Mayo Clinic website.

Your success depends on your readiness to take on this chal-

## 2003 Top Stories are Legends of the Fallen

The stories of the fall of local leaders, citizens, and city employees and the concomitant impact and consequences on Lubbock will have a lasting effect on the whole community. The domino effect began with Debra Forté's departure in January and continued through December.

The TOP stories are:  
Dr. Thomas Butler, HSC Bio Researcher arrested for lying to FBI about 30 Plague vials. 1-15-03 Paul Thompson, LP&L Director resigns after Bob Cass asks for his resignation 2-10-03 Bob Cass City Manager resigns 2-27-03 Dixie Chicks singer, Natalie Maines, insults President Bush at concert in London

3-10-03 LISD Superintendent Jack Clemmons announces retirement 3-15-03 C. David Sharp Market Lubbock Inc. CEO resigns 4-9-03 LISD Trustee Gary Cocanougher resigns 5-8-03 City Manager Tommy Gonzales announces 46 lay-offs at LPL

7-17-03 Sheriff David Gutierrez accepts responsibility for error in release of Criminal from jail 8-23-03 Lubbock County Constables Gary Newburn resigns under fire: 9-12-03 Lubbock County Constables Norman Padgett resign under fire: 9-


17-03 Commissioners accept resignations of Newburn and Padgett: 9-19-03 Chief Medical Examiner Jerry Spencer is reassigned under allegations of wrong doing: 10-2-03 Market Lubbock Inc former employee, Marjorie L. Pettway charged with theft of \$21,500: 10-21-03 TTU

Police Chief Jay Parchman is named Tyrant: 10-27-03 Dr. Thomas Butler, HSC Bio Researcher Guilty on 47 counts 12-2-03 Tommy Gonzales given severance package: 12-19-03 Victor Hernandez resigns as Mayor Pro-Tem 12-20-03 Ysidro Gutierrez




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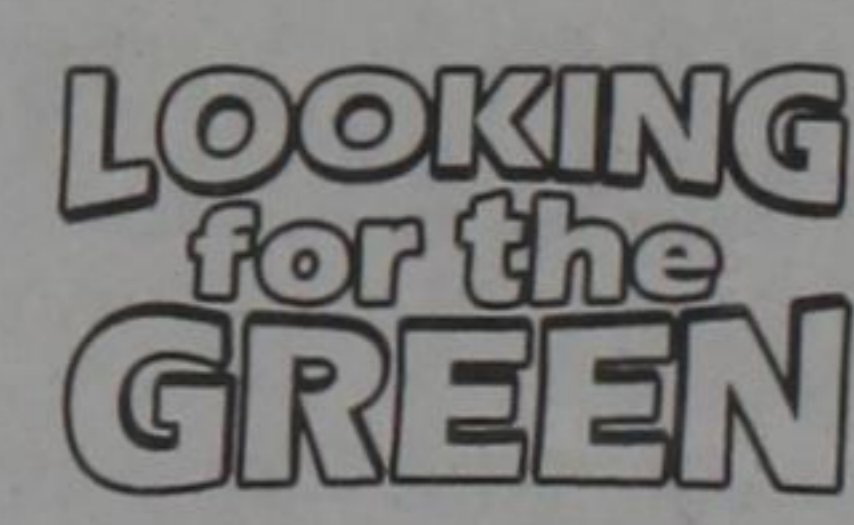


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**Cash In!**  
\*Probabilidades son 1 en 4.55




Juego #301 (\$5)  
**Looking For The Green**  
\*Probabilidades son 1 en 3.79



Juego #306 (\$2)  
**Money Island**  
\*Probabilidades son 1 en 4.93



Juego #406 (\$10)  
**11th Anniversary Game**  
\*Probabilidades son 1 en 2.46



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\*Las probabilidades listadas son las posibilidades de ganar cualquier premio en estos juegos, incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto. AVISO: Un juego instantáneo puede seguir vendiéndose aun cuando todos los premios mayores hayan sido reclamados. Para la más reciente información sobre los premios restantes de los juegos instantáneos, favor de llamar al 1-800-37-LOTTO. Debe tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. ©2003 Texas Lottery Commission. Todos los Derechos Reservados.

## DEMOCRAT

# Ysidro Gutiérrez

for



### Lubbock County Commissioner, Precinct 3

Early Voting: February 23 to March 5  
PRIMARY ELECTION: MARCH 9, 2004

Read about my vision for Lubbock: [www.ysidrogutierrez.com](http://www.ysidrogutierrez.com)

Political advertisement paid for by Ysidro Gutiérrez for County Commissioner Precinct 3. Madaleno Hernandez - Treasurer



## Hijos de inmigrantes hispanos afectados por baja de la economía

Aunque están por lo general mejor educados y hablan mejor inglés que los inmigrantes, la segunda generación de hispanos tuvieron dificultades mayores cuando empeoró la economía que sus contrapartes de la primera generación, indicó un nuevo análisis del Pew Hispanic Center. Una nueva camada de jóvenes hispanos nacidos en Estados Unidos se unió a la fuerza de trabajo en momentos en que se reg-

istró un bajón en la economía. Eso les creó a esos jóvenes serias dificultades, al tener que competir por trabajos contra personas de con mayor experiencia, entre ellas obreros inmigrantes.

"Lo que estamos viendo aquí es la punta de lanza de esta gran población ingresando a la fuerza laboral", dijo Roberto Suro, director del Pew Hispanic Center, con sede en Washington. "Es un mercado muy difícil para los

jóvenes hispanos. Es mucho más duro para los jóvenes, nacidos en Estados Unidos, que para los inmigrantes".

La segunda generación de hispanos, nacidos en este país, e hijos de personas que emigraron a Estados Unidos, debieron enfrentar no sólo una mala época. A raíz de sus niveles más altos de educación, muchos tenían aspiraciones más ambiciosas que los inmigrantes, dijo Suro. Pero

algunos carecían de los contactos que podrían haberles brindado buenos empleos.

"Ellos vienen de familias de inmigrantes que tienen un limitado conocimiento de los Estados Unidos y de la fuerza laboral", dijo.

En total, había unos 10 millones de hispanos de segunda generación en Estados Unidos en el 2000, según un previo informe del centro.

La tasa de desempleo para la segunda generación subió a un 10% a fines del 2002, cifra superior a la tasa para inmigrantes y para la tercera generación de hispanos, que fueron de un 7,2% y de un 6,6% respectivamente, de acuerdo al centro.

La organización analizó informes de la Oficina de Estadísticas del departamento de Trabajo desde fines del 2000 hasta fines del 2002, un período que cubre desde el fin de la última expansión económica y continúa con su desaceleración.

Entre fines del 2002 y el 2002, la cifra de desempleados entre los integrantes de la segunda generación de hispanos de entre 25 y los 34 años de edad más que se duplicó, según el análisis de Pew. En el grupo de entre 16 y 24 años, también hubo un gran incremento.

### El Editor #1 in News!

## LULAC calls for Comprehensive Reform

During his campaign for the presidency, George W. Bush promised LULAC and the Hispanic community that he would find some mechanism toward comprehensive immigration reform. The president's comments yesterday indicate that he has moved away from his campaign promise by endorsing expanded temporary guest worker programs. LULAC strongly endorses immigration policy that includes an earned adjustment for immigrants currently working in the United States; creates legal channels for future flows of immigrant workers and pathways to citizenship; and reduces the vast backlogs in family-sponsored immigration.

"Though we are glad that the immigration issue is back on the table and that officials like Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge admit that we must come to grips with the presence of undocumented workers in our society, we are very concerned that the administration is moving towards a policy of expanding guest worker programs," said LULAC National President Hector Flores.

"LULAC cannot stand by quietly without considering the future impact on both US and foreign workers that a temporary worker program would have on

our society. Temporary guest worker programs have a history of abuse and their expansion leaves workers vulnerable to future inequities."

It is imperative to both look at those who are here with an undocumented status, as well as take into account how future flows will be addressed.

Currently, there is legislation under consideration that would assist undocumented young adults to earn legal status. The Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act, (S. 1545) sponsored by the

Chairman of the Judiciary Committee Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Richard Durbin (D-IL), would allow U.S.-raised undocumented immigrant children the opportunity for in-state college tuition as well as provide them with an opportunity to regularize their immigration status.

LULAC feels strongly that the Bush administration should look to this type of bipartisan legislation as the right kind of answer for solving workforce issues because it acknowledges the value that these young people contribute to U.S. society. "This legislation is an investment in our future and will actually help the economy through higher tax revenues in the long run," added Flores.

"The passage of the DREAM Act will increase the educational attainment among Latinos in the U.S., and in turn, our nation's economy will thrive," added Flores. "If the administration only focuses on temporary guest worker programs without addressing the need for some type of mechanism to assist undocumented workers to gain earned legal status and a path towards eventual citizenship, the program will fail. You cannot do one without the other and illegal immigration will continue unabated," concluded Flores.

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is the oldest and largest Latino civil rights organization in the United States. LULAC advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health, and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs operating at more than 700 LULAC councils nationwide.

### From Page 3

lifestyle changes necessary to achieve and maintain a healthy weight needs to be among your highest priorities.

Do you truly believe in losing weight slowly and safely for better health? Losing weight at a relatively slow pace has proved to be safe, healthy and effective over the long term. You want to aim for a loss of 1 to 2 pounds a week. That may seem agonizingly slow in our instant-gratification society. But if you make improving your health a long-term goal, speed won't matter.

Do you believe that you can change your eating habits? Everyone has his or her own challenges that may spell disaster in any weight management program. But it's not just the types of foods that get in the way. It can be when, where and how you eat them. A good weight-loss program helps you identify and eliminate the food triggers that make you overeat.

Do you have family, friends or both who will support your weight-loss efforts? It certainly helps to have someone in your corner. In fact, the more the merrier. If you don't, consider joining a weight management support group.

Are you willing to find ways to be more physically active? Becoming more active is essential to losing weight and keeping it off. You'll also feel better and have more energy.

Are you realistic about your weight-loss goal? Remember, losing as little as 5 percent to 10 percent of your body weight can reap health rewards if you're overweight or obese. Start small. Work on losing 4 to 8 pounds a month. Just because you wore a size 6 dress or jeans with a 28-inch waist in high school doesn't mean that you should now. Ask your doctor how much weight you can safely lose.

Are you willing to look at past successes and failures in weight loss and other areas of your life to see what has motivated you and kept you working on obstacles to success? Changing behavior isn't easy. It takes time and effort. You'll run into barriers on your path to success.

If you answered yes to these questions, you're ready to take up the challenge. If not, perhaps you need to explore your options. Weight loss is not easy, but it's not impossible either. Determination, discipline and hard work are the three basic themes that will come up time and time again.

So, get ready to change your lifestyle for a healthier one and watch those pounds melt away! Good Luck!



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# Panthers feel overlooked in game against Dallas

The Carolina Panthers won 11 games, the NFC South title and earned the third seed in the playoffs. Despite those accomplishments, they feel they have fallen into the shadow of the Dallas Cowboys.

As the two teams prepare to meet in the first round of the playoffs Saturday night in Charlotte, the Panthers (11-5) feel overlooked.

"I don't think we get the respect we deserve," defensive end Julius Peppers said Tuesday. "Just before this year, everybody was like 'They ain't going to do that good.' But now we are here and ain't nobody giving us a chance to beat them."

Maybe it's the star on their helmet, their long winning tradition, or Bill Parcells roaming the sideline. Whatever it is, the Cowboys (10-6) have an aura about them that Carolina is a little fed up with.

"I wasn't even born when they got that title so I don't know why they are America's Team," defensive tackle Brentson Buckner said. "I read a couple books, but I never got the answer for it. Does it irk you? Yeah, because you are out here doing the same thing."

Buckner got his fill of Dallas during his years playing for Pittsburgh and San Francisco, two of the Cowboys' bitter rivals. Now he's chomping at the bit at a shot of ending their season, but understands why few think the Panthers will get it done.

Dallas has won four straight



games over the Panthers, including a 24-20 victory in November.

"They beat us, so I would think they should have all the confidence in the world," Buckner said. "If me and you get in a fight, and I beat you the first time, you going to come in here and try to beat me in the rematch? It's going to be hard. So why should they be scared?"

Much of Dallas' confidence this season came from their win over the Panthers. Parcells said at the time it was their biggest win of the season - it improved Dallas to 8-3 after three consecutive 5-11 seasons.

The loss was a bitter setback for the Panthers, who at the time had one of the best records in the NFC. It led to a three-game losing

streak that created a frustrating push to clinch the NFC South title.

The Panthers, particularly coach John Fox, took little comfort in Dallas marking its improvement by beating them.

"That was a big game for them, a home game," Fox said. "At that point in the season, getting to that level of a number of victories is important. It would have been an important win for us. I'm not sure there would have been tears, but every win is important."

Yet not even 11 of them - including two early season victories over Super Bowl champion Tampa Bay - has the Panthers garnering much respect around the league. And as much as

they'd like to downplay it and act like it doesn't bother them, it does.

"If somebody comes in your house and doesn't respect you, basically walks into your house, knocks over your dishes and kicks your cat - what are you going to do? Punch him in the mouth," defensive tackle Kris Jenkins said.

"I'm not attacking nobody ... and I don't care if somebody doesn't respect us, that's on them. You still have to come through us."

That's why a win over Dallas won't be enough for the Panthers, who are in the postseason for the first time in seven years and hosting a playoff game for just the second time in franchise history. The last time? 1996 against the Cowboys, when the Panthers beat Dallas to advance to the NFC Championship game.

But any shot at building a reputation quickly unraveled with a string of losing seasons, capped by the 1-15 campaign two years ago.

"Beating the Cowboys could get us a little respect, but not a lot," defensive end Mike Rucker said. "It's because we haven't been around a long time, so we don't have a long history as some of the other teams."

"We are still building that history and this is part of it now. I think as we get stronger and people know we went from 1-15, to 7-9 to 11-5, we will start getting that respect."

# YANQUIS: No Hay Reconciliación

David Wells parece estar decidido a dejar de una vez por todas a los Yanquis de Nueva York y vincularse por una temporada con los Padres de San Diego, la ciudad donde nació.

"Estamos muy cerca", indicó ayer Gregg Clifton, agente de Wells, en una entrevista telefónica con la agencia noticiosa Associated Press. "Lo que falta son un par de llamadas y que David diga que sí", agregó.

El gerente general de los Padres, Kevin Towers, no formuló comentarios inmediatamente. Una fuente del beisbol, al tanto de la negociación y que pidió no ser identificada, dijo que el veterano lanzador zurdo podría devengar un salario base que rondaría entre los 1.25 y 1.50 millones de dólares.

Si Wells se desempeña con la consistencia que le ha caracterizado, sobre todo sin sufrir lesiones, los incentivos en el contrato podría hacer ascender su valor hasta los siete millones,

según informó la fuente.

Clifton ha mantenido negociaciones con los Yanquis en busca que Wells siga con los campeones de la Liga Americana, pero los Mulos de George Steinbrenner sólo le ofrecieron un contrato de Ligas Menores, además de exigir que el rechoncho serpiente rebaje de peso.

"Han habido conversaciones, pero nada se finiquitó. Ni siquiera estuvimos cerca de un arreglo que contara con la satisfacción de ambas partes", dijo

Fue entonces que aparecieron los Padres, haciendo saber su interés por Wells, de 40 años de edad.

"Creo que tiene el deseo de que su último año en las Ligas Mayores sea en San Diego", indicó Clifton.

Los Yanquis declinaron hacer uso de la opción de seis millones de dólares para 2004 en el contrato de Wells. El lanzador, que se operó la espalda en *continúa en la pagina 6*

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# What About the 10 Million Hispanics the Census Didn't Count?

By Frank Gómez

Last spring's U.S. Census Bureau report that Hispanic Americans, at 38.8 million, had surpassed blacks as the nation's largest non-white population was a wake-up call for many.

Since then, that number has been cited time and time again as an immutable truth. Unfortunately, even some leaders in the Hispanic community repeat the number with regularity.

Why unfortunately? Because the number was outdated and inaccurate from the start. The real figure is far higher, and the implications of a larger population are lost.

The report actually said that the 38.8 million mark had been reached in July 2002, not in June 2003, when the bureau announced it.

The same report said the Hispanic population is growing at about 2.8 percent a year. Therefore, by mid-2003, add another 1.07 million, and by year's end, another 0.5 million to the figure.

The Census Bureau routinely admits to as much as a 5 percent undercount in each decennial census, the study on which the

2003 projection was based. So add another 1.9 million.

For marketers of everything from MTV to Levi's to Barbie Dolls, Puerto Rico is very much part of the Hispanic population of the United States, so add another 3.9 million islanders. And who knows how many undocumented -- and uncounted -- workers there are from Spanish-speaking countries in this hemisphere? A conservative estimate would be about 2 million.

So there you have it. The oft-cited 38.8 million, inaccurate when announced and still cited with unfortunate frequency, is woefully inaccurate for the new year. If one does the math, the true number comes to 48.8 million Hispanics!

That's a difference of 10 million.

What does this mean?

It means that Hispanics, now growing five times faster than the rest of the population, are rapidly becoming a more dynamic, powerful cultural, economic and political force. In short, Hispanics are hot! In food,

music, fashion, language, business, government and other areas, Hispanics are shaping the landscape.

It also means that estimates of Hispanic purchasing power have been off the mark. Hispanic Business magazine, a highly reliable barometer, recently noted that Hispanic purchasing power would reach \$600 billion by year's end 2003. That is the most commonly agreed upon number. Another source, however, reported in mid-November that Hispanic buying power had jumped to \$800 billion!

Who's right? We don't know. The figure \$600 billion may be conservative, while \$800 billion may be stretching it. For argument's sake, let's say that purchasing power in early 2004 will be approaching \$700 billion.

Since many products marketed to Hispanics are also advertised and sold in Mexico, the dimensions of the combined Hispanic-Mexican market are staggering indeed. No corporation with a stake in this marketplace can fail to take note.

Advertisers and marketers,

therefore, need to adjust their budgets.

Spanish and English language media directed at the Hispanic consumer must strengthen their sales pitch to potential advertisers. Corporate representatives on the conference circuit must check their data and get their speeches right. Politicians seeking the Hispanic vote in this year's elections must do a new calculation.

It is easy to take comfort in a Census Bureau report. But readers should scan the entire report and allow for factors such as those reported here that the bureau failed to include. They should attempt to project a more accurate interpretation of how many Hispanics there are and understand the enormous implications.

Only by recognizing the true numbers will the full promise of this community be appropriately understood.

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# Hispanics

From page one

Between the end of 2000 and 2002, the number of unemployed 25- to 34-year-old, second-generation Latinos more than doubled, according to the Pew analysis; 16- to 24-year-olds also saw a big increase.

Like others, Maribel Rubalcaba settled for a job that simply pays the bills. Rubalcaba, a substitute teacher in Ripon, Calif., has been applying for positions in human resources and at banks for the past six months.

"They're going to pick someone that has the experience," said Rubalcaba, the 28-year-old child of farmworkers. Sometimes her Mexican immigrant parents tell the University of California, Berkeley graduate, "You speak English, you have an education. How come you can't find a job?" she said.


But "somebody whose parents are educated and they have a good job, they're going to be able to help out their kids ... They've got the connections," she said. "We're kind of like trying to swim out in the ocean on our own."

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# Texas Tech Red Raiders WIN!

Even when Texas Tech failed to score on its first two possessions of Tuesday's EVI.net Houston Bowl, it was evident Navy was headed for a long day.

Red Raiders quarterback B.J. Symons had ample time to throw and had his choice of open receivers, meaning it was only a matter of time before Tech's high-powered offense began to light up the scoreboard.

Symons, the senior from Cypress Creek playing his final college game, guided the Raiders on six consecutive scoring drives and a convincing 38-14 victory over Navy before 51,068 fans at Reliant Stadium.

"We really didn't ever slow them down," Navy coach Paul Johnson said.

Symons, who revealed after the game he had been playing since October with a torn anterior cruciate ligament in his left knee, threw for 497 yards and four touchdowns on 41-of-53 passing, making him an easy choice for most valuable player.

"We were highly motivated coming into this game," Symons said. "We felt like despite some of the things we've done we weren't getting some of the credit and respect we deserved. We wanted to come out and prove ourselves as an offense and come out and make a statement."

Tech (8-5), the nation's top-ranked offense, rolled up 561 yards and held Navy's option to 329 yards, including 289 on the ground. The Midshipmen (8-5) entered the game leading the nation in rushing at 326.1 yards per game.

"Our defense playing the way they did against an offense that's really tough to play, that was the key to the victory," Tech coach Mike Leach said.

The Red Raiders, who won a bowl in consecutive years for the first time, had too much size, speed and talent for the Mids, who were making their first bowl appearance since 1996.

"I don't believe that we played as well as we can play," Johnson said. "We would have had to play as well as we could play to stay in the game. You have to give them some credit."

Not having the athletes to match up with Tech, Navy played zone most of the game and rushed just three down line-

men with occasional linebacker blitzes. But it hardly mattered.

Symons threw two four-yard touchdown passes to Mickey Peters and connected with Jarrett Hicks and Nehemiah Glover (nine catches, 116 yards) for touchdowns. Wes Welker had seven catches for 107 yards.

Tech had little trouble moving the ball against Navy in the first half, but led only 14-0 at halftime after coming away with no points on its first two possessions despite penetrating Navy's 10-yard line. Navy quarterback Craig Candeto fumbled the ball on fourth-and-goal from the one on the Mids' first possession of the game.

"There was a little bit of a concern because those guys were really doing a good job of rising at key times, and I was really proud of our defense doing the same," Leach said.

Navy cut the lead to 14-7 on a two-yard run by Candeto at the 5:52 mark of the third quarter, but the Red Raiders responded with a 67-yard drive and took a 21-7 lead on Taurean Henderson's four-yard run about four minutes later.

"We led most of the game, but they kept the pressure on us and kept us in jeopardy," Leach said. "They're not a team that backs down from anything. They're so technically sound and good at their assignment, they're not going to give you something you can capitalize on."

But Symons completed seven consecutive passes on Tech's ensuing drive, including a 13-yard laser to Hicks in the end zone to push the lead to 31-14 with 8:49 left.

"We even had people in position, and they still made the plays," Navy linebacker Eddie Carthan said. "They have a very good offense."

The Raiders needed to march only 47 yards for their first



El Editor staff photographer, Gilbert Acuña enjoyed the game at Houston this past week. Texas Tech head coach Leach says thank you for all the fans that went to cheer for the Red Raiders.

score of the game after Navy came up a yard short on a fake punt. Symons hit Peters on a fade in the corner of the end zone for a four-yard touchdown to make it 7-0 with 10:48 left in the half.

After Navy missed a field goal from 37 yards away, the Raiders drove 80 yards and went ahead 14-0 just before halftime when Glover caught a middle screen and squirted through traffic to the end zone from 17 yards out.

## Yanquis

from page four

ciembre, rechazó una oferta de arbitraje que le hicieron los Yanquis.

Wells tuvo marca de 15-7 y 4.14 de efectividad en temporada pasada, dejando su récord en las Grandes Ligas de 200 triunfos y 128 derrotas. Sólo pudo lanzar una entrada en el quinto juego de la Serie Mundial contra los Marlins de Florida debido a una lesión en la espalda.

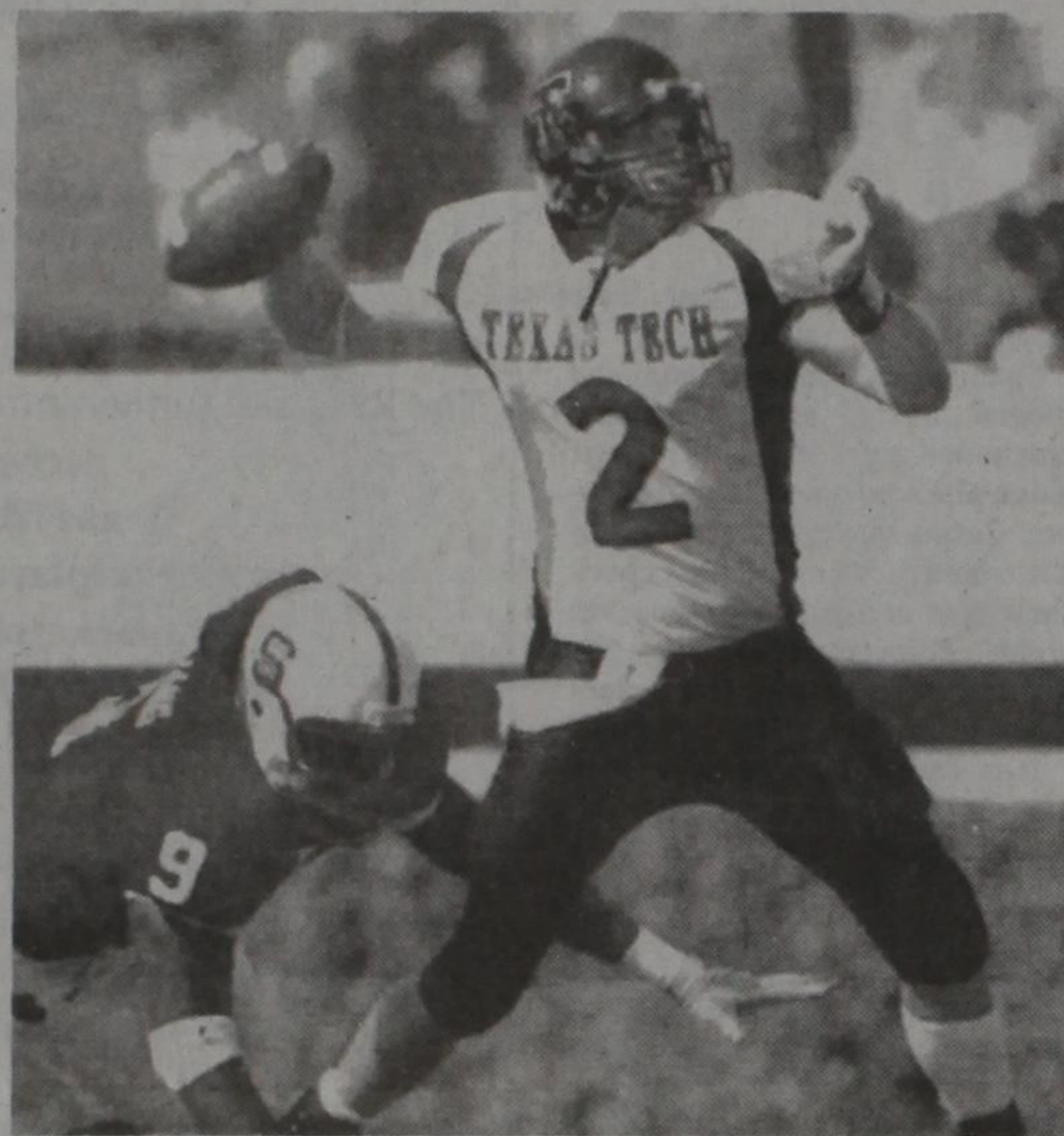
### CLARK A PUNTO

Por otro lado trascendió que el inicialista Tony Clark está a punto de firmar con los Yanquis, aunque todavía faltan por sortear algunos detalles, entre ellos el que pase un examen físico.

"No hemos firmado nada", declaró John Boggs, el agente de Clark. "Faltan cosas por definir, pero estamos avanzando por el camino correcto. Confiamos que pronto tendremos acuerdo".

Luego que Jason Giambi se operase la rodilla, los Yanquis han estado interesados en un primera base, ante todo por haberse desprendido de Nick Johnson, canjeado a los Expos de Montreal por el lanzador puertorriqueño Javier Vázquez.

Clark, un bateador ambidextro, pasó la temporada anterior con los Mets de Nueva York, con los cuales acumuló promedio de .232 con 16 jonrones en 254 viajes al plato.



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