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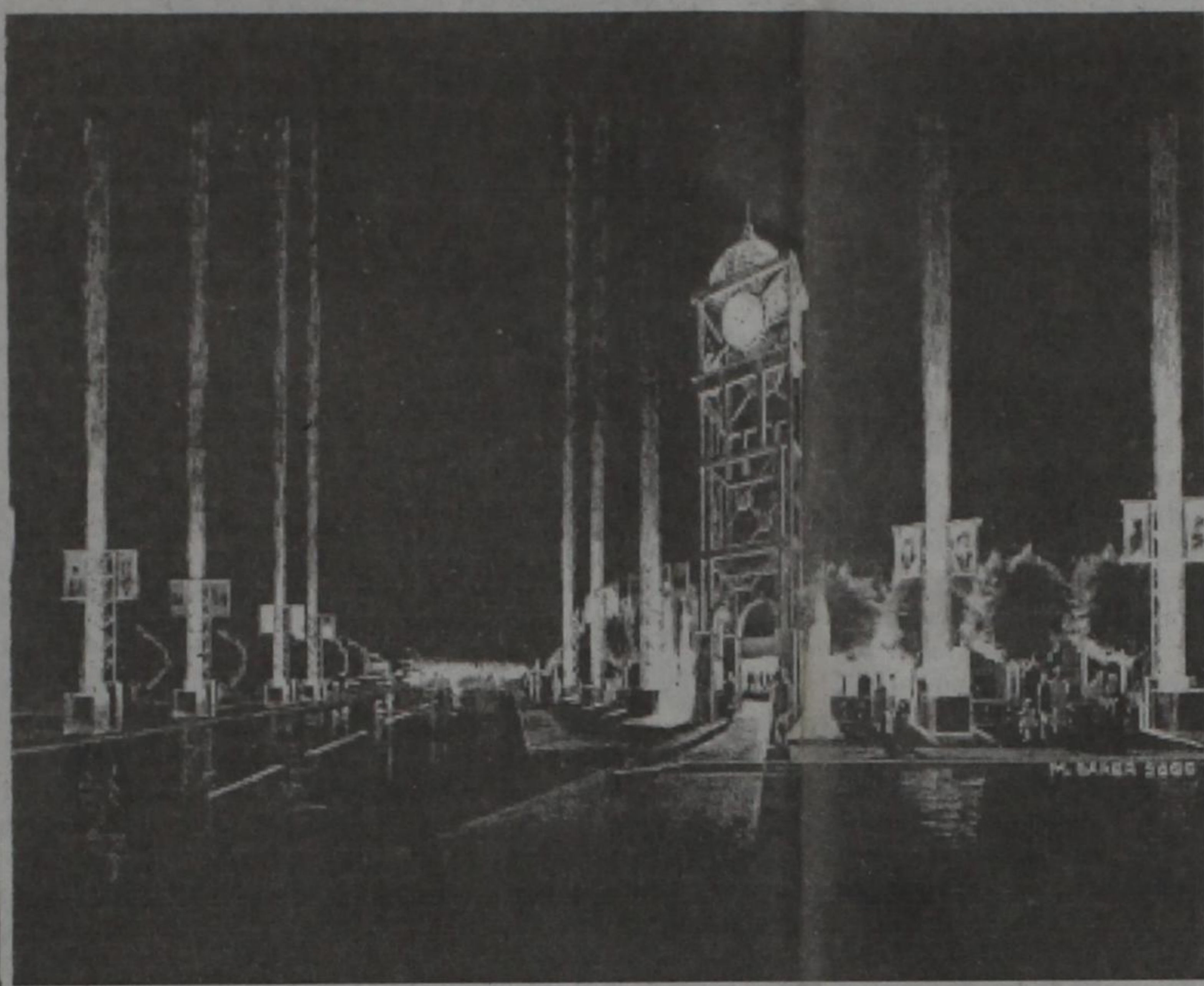
Council Approves Building of Gateway

The original idea came from Mexico. It was almost five years ago when Councilman Victor Hernandez and a group of Lubbock citizen got the idea of building a type of gateway into Lubbock's predominant Hispanic part of town.

According to the organizers the idea was to reflect the culture of the residents of the area.

This week, the City Council approved a \$53,850 contract on November 6 with Parkhill, Smith & Cooper, Inc. (PSC) for design development, bid documents and project supervision for the North University Gateway Enhancement project.

(Continued Page 5)



Allanan rancho de Michael Jackson



Entre 60 y 70 agentes del Sheriff que realizaban una investigación criminal allanaron ayer el rancho Neverland del cantante Michael Jackson, en el marco de una investigación criminal, mientras el llamado "Rey del Pop" se encontraba en Las Vegas.

A las 8.30 de la mañana del

martes [ayer], el Departamento del Sheriff de Santa Bárbara y los investigadores del la Procuraduría de Distrito ordenaron un allanamiento de la residencia Neverland en conexión a un asunto criminal", dijo el comandante del Sheriff Jeff Meyer, quien no dio más detalles.

"Hasta ahora, no hay información adicional sobre la causa o las circunstancias relacionadas a la orden de allanamiento, que fue aprobada por el juez", añadió.

El abogado de Jackson dijo que no tiene idea de cuáles son las razones del allanamiento de la residencia de la estrella del pop, mientras su publicista indicó que el artista no está en la ciudad.

"Está fuera de la ciudad. No ha estado en Santa Bárbara desde hace más de tres semanas", dijo su publicista Stuart Backerman.

(Continúa en la Pagina 5)

Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



Un poquito de todo lo que pasa. My comments about concern by Guadalupe residents about several issues that will affect their neighborhood were answered by Victor Hernandez this week. According to Victor (see page 2 for complete letter) all the issues are being addressed by his office. I'm glad that the City chose this venue to tell the residents.

And talking about Victor, several sources have confirmed that Victor has said that he will not run for re-election for another term. His leaving the City Council position will certainly affect Lubbock leave a void in representation of minorities. An interesting question will be who will replace him since most of Lubbock self appointed leaders don't live in the district. More on this in future issues of El Editor.

It seems that the Lubbock political season got officially underway with an impromptu forum that was held this past Wednesday at which Commissioner Gilbert Flores, Ysidro Gutierrez and Isabel Luna addressed the public. The three candidates for County Commissioner Precinct 3 held their first debate in front of a group of 15 (including the candidates) or so people. No word as to who won the debate but I'm sure that if you asked each of the candidates they would say they did. We can probably expect many more of these forums between now and March.

The selling of LPL is at the forefront of the agenda of our City Fathers right now. The City Council is currently thinking about changing the management of the public utility to where it will be managed by an independent board to be appointed by the board. What the effects on consumers will be has yet to be reported. Whomever the next board will be one can be assured that most of them will be white men with white hair.

It seemed that every other sentence by Congressman Randy Neugebauer at this week's press briefing included the phrase "tax breaks". First it was tax breaks for big business to explore new energy alternatives and then it was tax breaks for employers (big business) to provide health insurance.

Neugebauer also spoke about the war in Iraq saying that the war was going "extremely well". This despite the fact that Americans soldiers and Iraqi civilians are being killed on a daily basis.

Bidal can be contacted by e-mail at eleditor@llano.net

Advocates blame rule changes

54,000 Children off Insurance Rolls

By POLLY ROSS HUGHES

More than 54,000 low-income children dropped off the rolls of a popular state health insurance program this year as new, stricter rules passed by the Legislature took effect. From June 1 to Nov. 1, enrollment in the Children's Health Insurance Program fell from 512,986 to 458,166, the Center for Public Policy Priorities reported Tuesday.

Even before the 11 percent enrollment decline in CHIP, Texas led the nation in the rate of uninsured, with one in four residents lacking health insurance.

The center said that 49,000 of the children who would have been enrolled in CHIP are not enrolled because of policy changes that took effect in September. Among the changes are a three-month waiting period for enrollment, the inability to deduct child care and child support payments in calculating income and a requirement to recertify twice a year instead of once.

Other changes are still to come, including a stricter assets test to qualify for the program. Anne Dunkelberg, health policy analyst at the center, said the figures suggest that estimates of a 169,000 enrollment cut over the next two years is no exaggeration. "That amounts to a one-third cut. If people were hoping those estimates were too extreme then they're going to be disappointed," Dunkelberg said.

But Kristie Zamrazil, spokeswoman at the HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

COMMISSION, suggested that most of the cutback came from weeding out children in families whose incomes have risen.

"Overall, the '04-'05 budget projects a decrease in caseloads largely based on the eligibility check every six months, which ensures that families who are enrolled in CHIP meet the eligibility requirements," she said.

The center's report suggests that the enrollment decline resulted from a combination of changes, some that actually terminate coverage and others that discourage continued coverage.

For instance, families must now claim gross income and can no longer deduct expenses such as child support and child care first.

"The impact of this number is already evident in the November 2003 CHIP enrollment figures," the center's report said. "About 16,800 children lost CHIP coverage due to this change."

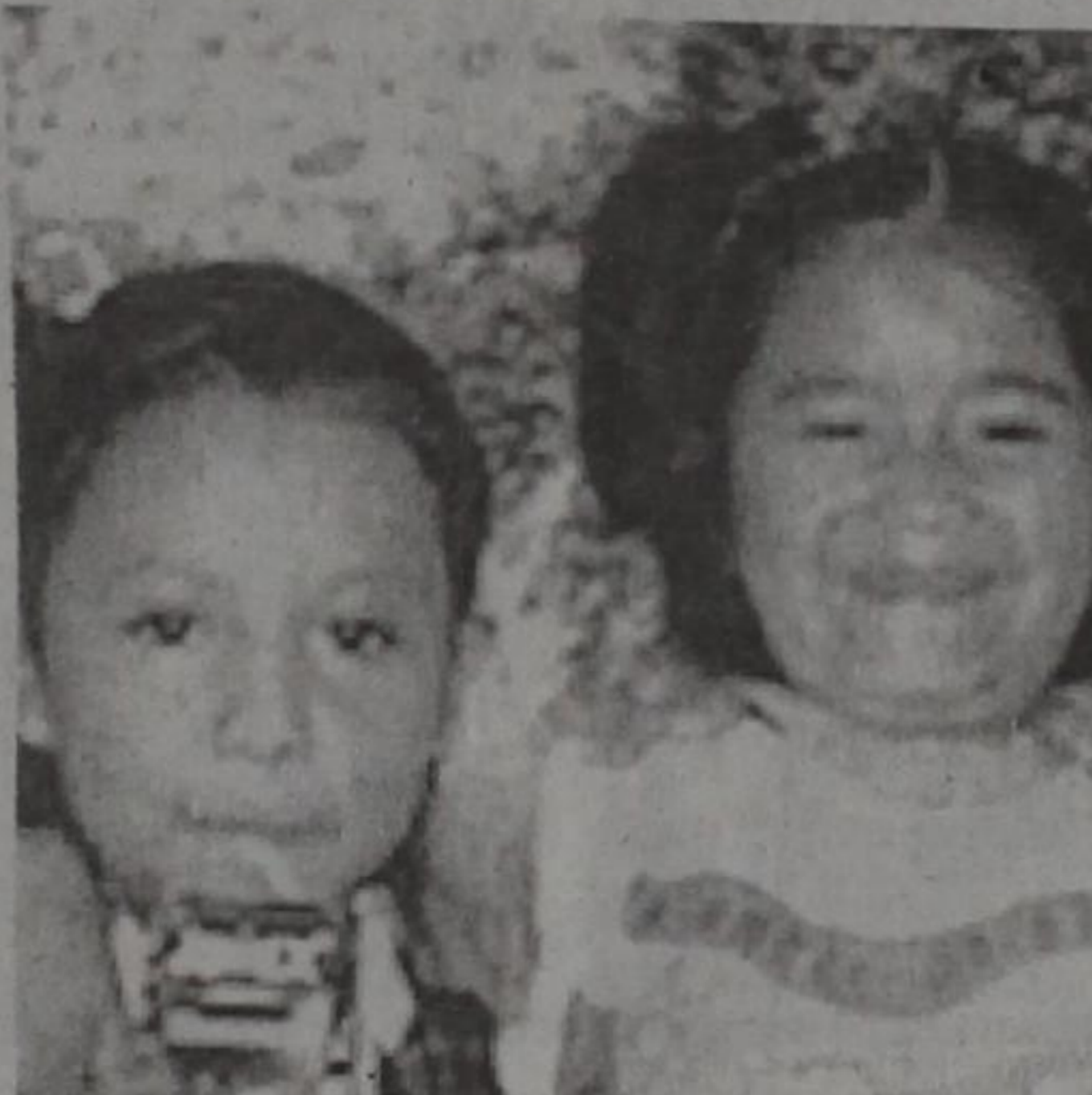
Another factor contributing to the decline so far is a new three-month waiting period for new enrollees to the program as of Sept. 1. It means that those who applied in September won't begin getting health coverage until December.

"This effect accounts for a significant amount of the reduction in enrollment already seen in October and November," according to the report.

While Zamrazil said requiring eligibility checks twice instead of once a year will ensure that only children in eligible families receive CHIP, Dunkelberg said it also reduces rolls because a certain percentage of parents will fail to recertify eligible children.

Dunkelberg said she expects to see another sharp drop in CHIP around March of next year, reflecting a new assets test.

The assets test won't begin until January. It will apply to families above 150 percent of the federal poverty line -- \$27,600 for a family of three -- and will limit a family's assets to \$5,000. Assets will include any money in checking or savings accounts, plus certain values placed on vehicles.



54,000 niños pierden asegurado del programa CHIP

Hispanic Groups' Interest in Hemispher Slowly Expands

By Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

As the Americas become more interdependent, U.S. Hispanic leaders and organizations are broadening their limited involvement in hemispheric issues.

Yet some wonder if it's adequate to keep pace with the reality of growing globalization.

Miguel Diaz, director of the South American program at the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, contends, "Traditional Hispanic leadership, those who claim to speak on our behalf, have done us a disservice in not including foreign policy

issues as a priority for our community. We have as much interest in foreign policy as anyone else."

By and large, the community's leaders have focused on how domestic issues impact U.S. Hispanics. The domestic urgency, says former U.S. Ambassador to Honduras Crescencio Arcos, has contributed to a "black hole" in the Hispanic community in regards to foreign policy.

To address the role of the U.S. Hispanic community in international affairs, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus has created new task forces on international relations and trade to research the impact of U.S. foreign policy decisions on the Latino community. This April, CHC Chairman Ciro Rodriguez (D-Texas), met along with other members of Congress with the presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador,

Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama. The leaders of the five countries were in Washington to advance free trade talks with President Bush.

Groups such as California-based Tomás Rivera Policy Institute and the William C. Velásquez Institute recently expanded their established research initiatives to include published analyses on Hispanics in foreign policy and visiting delegations to Cuba. WCVI has also launched its U.S. "War on Drugs" initiative to assess the impact of U.S. narcotics policy in Latin America on U.S. Latinos. The National Council of La Raza and the League of United Latin American Citizens joined them with small-scale programs south of the border.

Although the programs are different, the goals are generally the same: heightened understanding of foreign policy

within the Latino community and greater participation in formulating U.S. policies in Latin America.

In 2000, TRPI President Harry Pachón and Vice-president Rudy de la Garza published their first book on Hispanics in foreign affairs. Entitled Latinos and U.S. Foreign Policy, it compiled years of TRPI research and surveys.

WCVI has moved away from voter programs in Mexico and Central America to inaugurate seminars for U.S. Hispanics conducted in Cuba. These focus on leadership development and education.

"Our goal is to educate Latino leaders on key U.S. foreign policy issues that also have important consequences in Latino communities in the United States," says WCVI President Antonio González. (Continued Page 5)

Se Desarrolla Paulatinamente el Interes de Hispanos por el Hemisferio

Por Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

Las Américas se vuelven cada vez más interdependientes, y las organizaciones y los dirigentes hispanos de los Estados Unidos están ampliando su actual participación limitada en asuntos de envergadura hemisférica.

No obstante, algunos cuestionan el paso de su desarrollo, señalando que no lleva la realidad del compás de la creciente globalización.

Miguel Diaz, director del programa sobre Sudamérica del Center for Strategic and International Studies (centro para estudios estratégicos e internacionales) con sede en Washington, D.C., mantiene que, "El liderazgo hispano tradicional, aquellos que alegan hablar por nosotros, nos han hecho un mal al no incluir los asuntos de

política extranjera como prioridad para nuestra comunidad. Nos interesan a nosotros estos asuntos tanto como a cualquier otro".

Los dirigentes de la comunidad se han enfocado, a grandes rasgos, en la manera en que los asuntos domésticos afectan a los hispanos en los Estados Unidos. Esta urgencia por lo doméstico, señala el embajador de Estados Unidos a Honduras, Crescencio Arcos, ha contribuido a crear un "agujero negro" en la comunidad hispana en cuanto a la política exterior.

Para enfrentar el papel que desempeña la comunidad hispana estadounidense en la política exterior, el Caucus Hispano del Congreso (CHC) ha creado nuevos grupos de trabajo de relaciones internacionales y comercio para investigar el impacto que surten las decisiones de política exterior de los Estados Unidos en la comunidad latina. El pasado abril, director del CHC Ciro Rodriguez (demócrata de Texas) se reunió, acompañado de otros miembros del

Congreso, con los presidentes de Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua y Panamá. Los dirigentes de estos cinco países habían viajado a Washington para promover discusiones sobre el libre comercio con el presidente Bush.

Hace poco algunos grupos como el Instituto de Políticas Tomás Rivera (TRPI por sus siglas en inglés) y el Instituto William C. Velásquez (WCVI por sus siglas en inglés) ampliaron sus iniciativas de investigación establecidas hacia la inclusión de análisis publicados sobre los hispanos y la política exterior y delegaciones visitantes a Cuba. El WCVI además lanzó su iniciativa estadounidense "Guerra contra las drogas" para evaluar el impacto que ha tenido la política estadounidense sobre los narcóticos en América Latina sobre los latinos en los Estados Unidos. El Concilio Nacional de La Raza (NCLR por sus siglas en inglés) y la Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latinoamericanos los complementaron con

programas de escala más reducida en países del sur.

Aunque los programas sean diferentes, su meta es la misma: mayor comprensión de la política exterior para la comunidad latina y mayor participación en la formación de políticas estadounidenses en América Latina.

En el 2000, el presidente del TRPI, Harry Pachón y el vice-presidente Rudy de la Garza publicaron su primer libro sobre los hispanos en la política exterior. Lleva el título de Latinos and U.S. Foreign Policy, y es una compilación de varios años de investigación y encuestas realizadas por el Instituto de Políticas Tomás Rivera.

El Instituto William C. Velásquez se ha alejado de los programas de votantes en México y Centroamérica para inaugurar seminarios para los hispanos de los Estados Unidos realizados en Cuba. El enfoque de los seminarios es el desarrollo y la educación del liderazgo.

continua en la pagina 4

El Sur de EE.UU. Brilla por sus Raíces Hispanas

Por Kenneth C. Burt

El crecimiento de la comunidad hispana en el Nuevo Sur es una de las revelaciones más dramáticas del censo del 2000. Lo que no es tan conocido es que en el Viejo Sur, particularmente a través del Golfo de México, hay un acento español que por siglos ha venido resonando.

El presente y el pasado se me presentaron claros en Baton Rouge, Luisiana, gracias a Blanca Morales Rush. Nos conocimos en el restaurante y supermercado mexicano, La Serranita, donde se come, se compran condimentos y materiales y donde uno puede conocer a otros hispanohablantes.

Hay miles de mexicanos y personas provenientes de Centroamérica en este pueblo tan rural que se vanagloria de ser la capital del estado y la sede de la Louisiana State University. Según Blanca, la gran cantidad de recién llegados está a cargo de la "mayor parte de la construcción por la ciudad". También dice ella que hay unos cuantos estudiantes de habla hispana porque "LSU atrae estudiantes hispanos del estado y la región".

Blanca Morales Rush es parte de una historia en pleno desarrollo. Maestra y profesora a tiempo parcial en la universidad, nacida en Honduras, Blanca está comprometida con ayudar a los estudiantes latinos

que pagaron por lo que según ella es a menudo un mundo blanco y negro.

Los hispanos son a la vez algunos de los residentes más viejos y más recientes del pueblo. El "Pueblo Español" simboliza la historia de la influencia española. Dicho pueblo se encuentra a la orilla de la capital del estado y fue fundado en 1851, lo que lo hace el vecindario más viejo de la capital.

Como punto focal a la entrada del salón de reuniones del Senado de Luisiana, se encuentra una placa en honor a Bernardo de Gálvez, gobernador de Luisiana bajo el gobierno español de 1776 al 1783. Durante la Revolución Americana, Gálvez ayudó a los soldados de Washington al derrotar a las tropas del ejército inglés en Luisiana, Alabama y Florida.

En los años subsiguientes, varios hispanos también sirvieron en puestos prominentes. Joachim Octave Fernández sirvió en la legislatura del estado desde 1923 al 1930, cuando pasó a ser miembro del Congreso. De acuerdo al Caucus Congresional Hispano, Fernández fue el único congresista hispano del Sur de EEUU en ese tiempo; los otros representantes eran de Nuevo México.

Fernández representó a Nueva Orleans. La ciudad portuaria tenía una comunidad hispana, que creció y se formó gracias al comercio. A la ciudad llegaban plátanos y otros productos provenientes de Sudamérica, destinados a venderse en mercados de EEUU.

Otros estados del sur hacen alarde de sus múltiples generaciones de inmigrantes hispanos. En 1565 los españoles fundaron San Agustín en Florida. La segunda ola de hispanos llegó al estado desde Cuba y España para comenzar la industria de cigarrillos, primero en los Cayos y luego en la ciudad de Ybor, la cual pertenece ahora a Tampa.

El juez J. D. Salcines simboliza la continua colaboración de esa comunidad a la vida cívica y cultural. Salcines irradió la gracia bilingüe sureña, al señalar que el grupo se identifica a sí mismo como latinos. Nos conocimos en el Centro Asturiano de Tampa, una impresionante casa club que todavía atrae a la gente hacia el antiguo vecindario.

La primera vez que el juez Salcines obtuvo un puesto político fue gracias a Robert Kennedy. Mientras era fiscal, Kennedy nombró al joven floridiano como el primer fiscal hispanohablante del estado de Luisiana. Tal reconocimiento se debió en parte al rol de la comunidad en la campaña Viva Kennedy de 1960.

En 1978, Bob Martínez se convirtió en el primer gobernador hispano de Florida de la era moderna, y en el único en el sur de los EEUU. Producto

de una familia tabacalera en Tampa, fue elegido con el apoyo de la comunidad cubana recién llegada a Miami. Como resultado de la gran cantidad de latinos que votaron por él y de la habilidad política, hoy día Florida es el único estado sureño que tiene representantes hispanos en el Congreso. Ellos son los cubanoamericanos Ileana Ros-Lehtinen y los hermanos Lincoln y Mario Díaz-Balart.

El sur de los Estados Unidos sigue en un estado hispano de cambio. El hogar de una cuarta ola de inmigrantes de Florida no es España ni Cuba, sino el Caribe, México y Centro y Sudamérica. Estos recién llegados, al igual que aquellos en Luisiana, apenas comienzan a hacer valer su poder político.

Está por verse todavía si la presencia de los que llegaron primero facilitará su progreso. Lo que sí está claro es el legado permanente que la herencia hispana ha dejado en la región. Tan solo la pasadasemana, por ejemplo, Luisiana eligió a Kathleen Babineaux Blanco como su gobernadora.

Aunque es de ascendencia francesa, su segundo apellido es definitivamente hispano.

(Kenneth C. Burt, de Sacramento, Calif., escribe un libro sobre el origen de la política latina en California. Comuníquese con él por correo electrónico a: k.burt@attbi.com)

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The Death of Innocence

By Abel Cruz

On Saturday November 22, those of us who were just young kids in elementary school without a care in the world might think back to that time when our lives, filled with a certain sense of innocence and ignorance, were changed by the death of one person none of us knew or would ever meet. In an instant, we went from living our innocent lives filled with happiness to a life filled with sadness and a fear that life would never be the same. And in the process, we grew up a lot faster than anybody had wanted us to.



Even after 40 years, I am amazed at the feelings that thinking about the assassination of our 35th President, John F. Kennedy, evokes in some people. For most of us, it brings back memories of a sad day in the history of this country, of a country that was not quite sure what had happened. Of a country that was not quite sure of how to react.

I, along with the rest of Miss Parson's 5th grade class, first heard the news over the intercom. We may not have been old enough to know or understand much of anything in this world, but we sure knew that something was not quite right. We could tell by Miss Parson's trembling voice and the tears streaming down her face.

No matter your political affiliation, you have to admit that this was one of the most trying and dark times for our country. I remember the news reports showing the blank looks on people's faces, the tears, the hollow eyes. I remember Walter Cronkite, his voice breaking, as he took off his glasses and wiped his eyes to keep from crying. These things were just not supposed to happen. At least they didn't happen here.

If you have ever been to Arlington Cemetery in Arlington, Virginia outside of Washington, DC, you have probably seen the portrait of Jackie Kennedy holding her son's left hand with a black veil covering her face. And if you look closely, you can see her big sad eyes, and you swear it seems that she is bearing the grief of the whole country on her shoulders. And then you realize that even though John Kennedy was our president, he was also a husband and a father. And it brings the true meaning of death to life for us.

Most of us have received that dreaded phone call telling us that a loved one is ill or that a disease has invaded their body and they are not expected to live. Or that call from a complete stranger telling us that a life precious to us, has been involved in a terrible accident. It is at that moment that our lives once again are turned upside down and once again we lose our innocence.

There is nothing more hurtful in this world than losing a person we love. Losing them to a death we will never understand and is senseless is even harder. But, it does give us an opportunity to reflect on that person's life. Oftentimes we do this, but too late. We tend to glorify a person's past, but only after they are gone. When they can't hear us anymore, when they can't see how much we really loved them. Perhaps it is only human nature? Perhaps it's our inability to express ourselves to those that we care for.

If the Kennedy assassination taught me anything, it is that life is made up of millions of one second instances and that life can change from one second to the next. Imagine President Kennedy riding in that motorcade, I don't think that he thought that his life would be ended in an instant by a bullet from a misguided, sick individual. And if we are honest with ourselves we will admit that one of those instances could be ours when we least expect it. If only we could live our life like it might be?

We seem to acknowledge this valuable lesson when we lose and bury a loved one. We glorify their lives and we readily, and oftentimes mistakenly, assign sainthood to them. But it seems that we soon forget that life can be fleeting and we revert back to living our lives as if time was never ending.

Maybe the secret to finding the inner peace that seems to elude us is to live our life as though every second counts. That although we may not have all the material things that we desire or we may not have attained the highest economic status, that we are alive and we are blessed because we are surrounded by family and friends who love us.

So on Saturday when I think back to that cold and windy November day in 1963 when the president was shot, maybe I'll reach for the phone and call up an old friend from Miss Parson's class, or a relative I haven't talked to in a while, and together we can talk about the day that one second changed the world.

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Cartas al Editor



Dear Bidal:

It is an honor to serve the citizens of District One, and I wanted to update you on several issues that are important to Lubbock residents.

The grain elevator on 4th Street is being demolished as part of the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT) preparation for the construction of the Marsha Sharp Freeway. As Mayor Pro Tem, I have been researching demolition issues for residents in my District related to rodents and asbestos. The City of Lubbock Health Department conducted inspections in May 2003 and in late October 2003 for rats. Although they have found little evidence of rodents, City staff baited the elevators after each inspection as a precaution. Regarding asbestos, the City of Lubbock's Building Official indicated that when TxDOT files for their demolition permit with the City, they will be required to provide documentation that an asbestos inspection has been completed. The Texas Department of Health is responsible for ensuring that all asbestos is abated on this project.

On another note, in 1999, the citizens of Lubbock passed a bond election that included the North University Friendship Gateway with \$500,000 designated for this project. At the November 6, 2003, City Council meeting, the City Council approved an architectural and engineering services contract with Parkhill, Smith and Cooper, so that this project can move forward. It is my understanding that the City Council never considered funneling these funds elsewhere, but there was a concern that a New Mexico artist wanted the City to spend \$240,000 of the \$500,000 for his artwork instead.

Thank you for the services you provide Lubbock residents. If I can provide additional information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,
Victor Hernandez
Mayor Pro Tem

The U.S. South Flashes Its Spanish Roots

By Kenneth C. Burt

The growth of the Hispanic community in the New South is one of the most dramatic revelations in the 2000 Census. What is less known is that the Old South, particularly along the Gulf of Mexico, has a Spanish accent echoing for centuries.

The past and the present came into vivid focus for me in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, compliments of Blanca Morales Rush. We met at La Serranita Mexican Restaurant and Supermarket, which serves as a place to eat, obtain spices and supplies, and to connect with other Spanish-speaking people.

There are thousands of Mexicans and Central Americans in this largely rural town that boasts the state capitol and Louisiana State University.

According to Blanca, the largely new arrivals are "doing most of the construction in town." There are also a number of Spanish-speaking college students because "LSU attracts Hispanic students from throughout the state and region," she says.

Blanca Morales Rush is part of that unfolding story. A teacher and part-time college professor born in Honduras, she is committed to helping the Latino students navigate in what she says is too often a black-and-white world.

Hispanics are both some of the oldest and newest people in town. The history of Spanish influence is symbolized by "Spanish Town," which sits at the edge of the state capitol. Established in 1851, it is the capital's oldest surviving neighborhood.

A plaque honoring Bernardo

de Gálvez dominates the entry to the Louisiana State Senate chambers. He served as the Spanish Governor of Louisiana from 1776-1783. During the American Revolution, he aided George Washington's soldiers by defeating the British armies in Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

In the intervening years, a number of Hispanics also served in prominent positions in government. Joachim Octave Fernández served in the state legislature from 1923 to 1930, when he moved to Congress. According to the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, this made him the only Hispanic congressman from the U.S. South at that time, with the only other representatives being from New Mexico.

Fernández represented New Orleans. The port city had an old Hispanic community. It was augmented and shaped by commerce. Bananas and other products from South America destined for U.S. markets entered here.

Other Southern states boast multiple generations of Hispanic immigrants.

In 1565 Spaniards founded St. Augustine in Florida. That state's second wave of immigrants came from Cuba and Spain to start the cigar industry, first in the Keys and later in Ybor City, which is now part of Tampa.

Judge J. D. Salcines symbolizes that community's continuing contribution to civic and cultural life. Judge Salcines exudes a bilingual Southern charm, noting that the group self-identifies itself as "Latin." We met at the Centro Asturiano de Tampa, an impressive

clubhouse that still attracts people to the old neighborhood.

Judge Salcines's first political position came thanks to Robert Kennedy. As U.S. Attorney General, Kennedy appointed the young Floridian as the first Spanish-speaking U.S. Assistant Attorney General for that state. This recognition was due in part to the community's role in the 1960 ¡Viva Kennedy! campaign.

In 1978, Bob Martínez became Florida's first Hispanic governor in modern time, and the only one in the U.S. South. The product of a Tampa cigar family, he was elected with the backing of the more newly arrived, Miami-based Cuban community. As a result of Latino numbers and political prowess, Florida is now the only southern state with Hispanic representatives in Congress. They are Cuban-American

cans Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and the Diaz-Balart brothers, Lincoln and Mario.

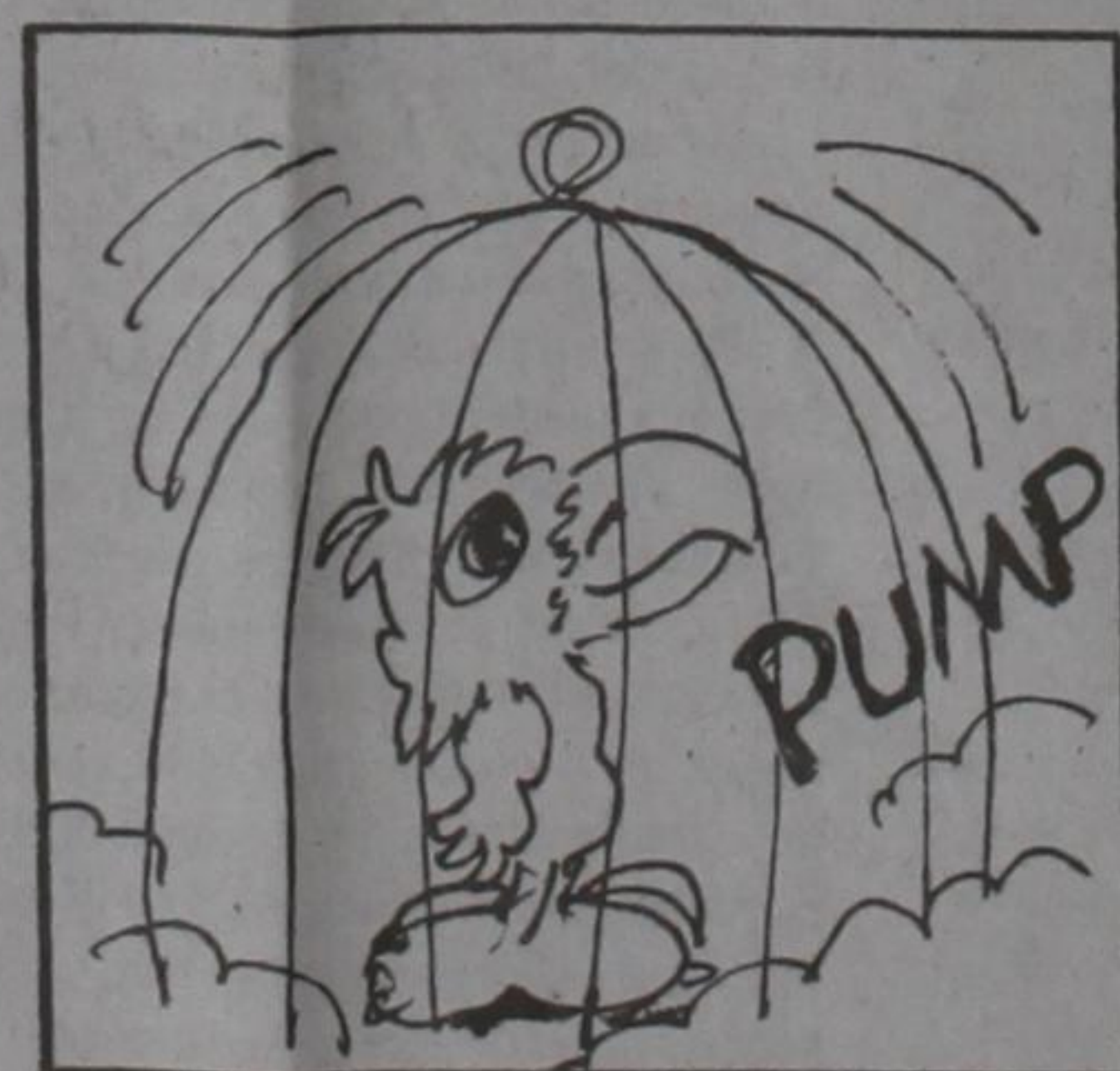
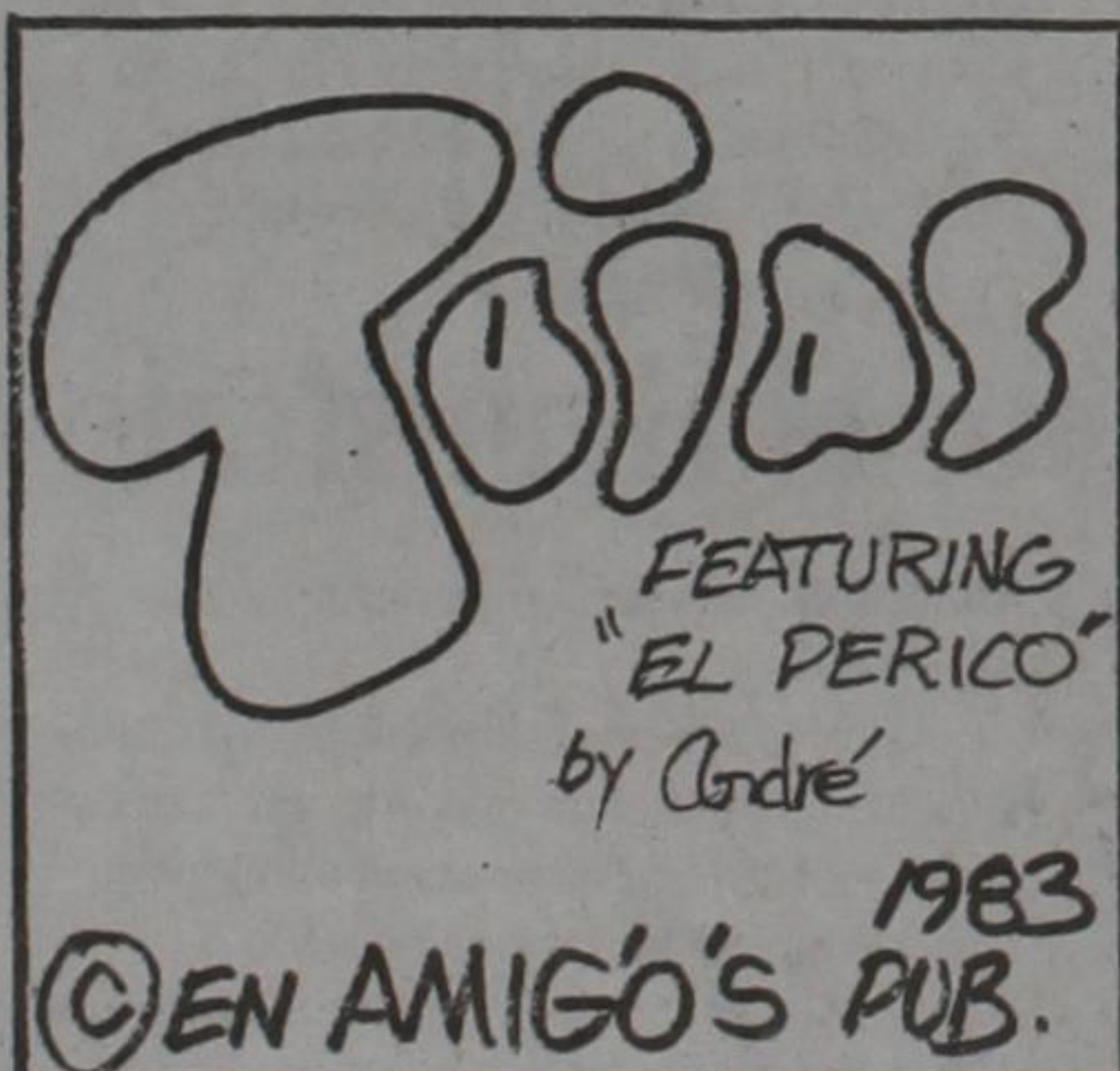
The South continues in a state of Hispanic flux. A fourth wave of immigrants in Florida looks neither to Spain nor Cuba as home, but to the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central and South America. These new arrivals, like those in Louisiana, are just starting to flex their political muscle.

Whether the presence of earlier arrivals will facilitate their progress is an open question. What is clear is the enduring legacy of the region's Spanish heritage. Just last week, for example, the people of Louisiana elected Kathleen Babineaux Blanco as their new governor. While she is "Louisiana French," the surname is clearly Spanish.

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Ballet Nacional de Cuba: *A carencias, creatividad*

Originalmente, Las Silfides iba a ser la joya que el Ballet Nacional de Cuba presumiría en su gira por Estados Unidos. Los empresarios, que conocen de sobra la calidad dancística de la compañía y la belleza de esa coreografía, sabían que esa pieza garantizaría el éxito en sus teatros.

Sin embargo, ni el ballet de Cuba ni los promotores contaban con que el American Ballet Theatre, la compañía más influyente de este país que tiene su sede en Nueva York, recientemente adquirió los derechos de Las Silfides por un año, lo que significa que por ese período ninguna otra compañía puede presentar la obra en Estados Unidos.

Eso provocó que la directora del ballet cubano, Alicia Alonso, hiciera cambios de última hora en el programa que planeó para esta gira, porque —además de los trastornos que le ocasionó a los empresarios la noticia, puesto que ya habían anunciado en sus programas a Las Silfides— tuvo que hacer arreglos para presentar en cada ciudad las obras que los promotores eligieron.

“Qué lástima, porque yo fui la última persona que trabajó en esa pieza con [Mijail] Fokine”, dijo Alonso la semana pasada durante una entrevista telefónica.

Fokine es nada menos que uno de los genios de la coreografía del siglo XX, que está al nivel de otros gigantes de la danza como George Balanchine, Antony Tudor y Jerome Robbins.

La maestra Alonso, considerada una de las personalidades más importantes del ballet clásico en el mundo, dice que Las Silfides que presenta su compañía es la versión más fiel de Fokine y que “tiene la esencia” del desaparecido coreógrafo.

“El American Ballet Theatre también la tiene en su repertorio, pero es una versión diferente”, sostuvo.

De todo este conflicto derivó algo positivo porque, como resultado de los cambios en la gira, el programa que el ballet cubano presentará este fin de semana en el Cerritos Center será la obra completa de El Quijote, toda una delicia para



los amantes de la danza clásica.

Esta versión, coreografiada por Alonso y basada en la obra original de Marius Petipa, tiene la peculiaridad de que el Caballero de La Mancha creado por Cervantes ocupa un lugar relevante en los tres actos que tiene el ballet.

“Aquí se ve mucho; él lleva el hilo de la historia, no se pierde como en otros ballets que he visto”, dijo la maestra.

El Cerritos Center es la última de las sedes de la gira del ballet cubano en este país. Después de una ausencia de más de tres años el ballet se desquitó y recorrió, durante las últimas semanas, teatros de Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Atlanta, Nueva York, Chicago, San Diego, Los Angeles y otros.

La gira no se ha dado sin controversia, ya que por lo menos cinco integrantes de la compañía han desertado e indicado sus intenciones de solicitar asilo político en Estados Unidos. Dos de ellos lo hicieron un día antes de la presentación de El Quijote en Daytona Beach, Florida. Según reportes noticiosos, Gema Díaz y Cervillo Amador tomaron un taxi a West Palm Beach, donde se reunieron con un abogado de inmigración.

Posteriormente, la bailarina Adiaris Almeida desertó mientras la compañía se presentaba en Nueva York y viajó a Mi-

ami, donde informó que otros dos bailarines habían abandonado la compañía.

Por razones políticas, Alonso no estuvo con su compañía en Florida, donde comenzó la gira. La directora se reunió con el grupo cuando éste llegó a Nueva York. Sin embargo, dice que en todos los sitios su ballet fue ovacionado, incluso en las cuatro sedes de Florida, donde reside el mayor número de exiliados cubanos.

Ninguna de las funciones se efectuó en Miami, donde seguramente la maestra no hubiera ido y donde tampoco el exilio hubiera permitido su presentación debido a la estrecha relación que existe entre ella y el presidente cubano Fidel Castro.

Con esta visita la compañía festeja 55 años de existencia. En diciembre, en La Habana, el ballet planea presentar una serie de obras para conmemorar su aniversario. En el programa están incluidas El lago de los cisnes, Cascanueces, Giselle y el estreno en esa ciudad de Shakespeare y sus máscaras, una coreografía de Alonso.

Después de eso vienen más giras para la compañía a lugares como China y Europa, donde la calidad del ballet cubano es bien reconocida.

Alonso, a sus 72 años de edad, dijo que no piensa retirarse, que trabajando es como descansa. A esta bailarina, que estudió en las mejores compañías de ballet de Nueva York

en los años 30 y parte de los 40, se le debe el nivel artístico que tiene el Ballet Nacional de Cuba, que a pesar de las carencias que tiene continúa siendo una de las agrupaciones de danza más admiradas del mundo.

La difícil situación económica de la isla, ocasionada por el bloqueo económico de Estados Unidos hacia Cuba, no ha tenido efectos negativos en su compañía, dijo Alonso. Reconoce que hay carencia de algunas cosas, pero “no del ser”.

“El trabajo y las artes los tenemos bien desarrollados. La creatividad es lo que existe”.

Alonso no exagera. Su tenacidad la ha hecho merecedora de reconocimientos en todo el mundo, el más reciente se lo otorgó el gobierno de Francia, que le entregó la Legión de Honor, la más alta distinción que entregan las autoridades de ese país.

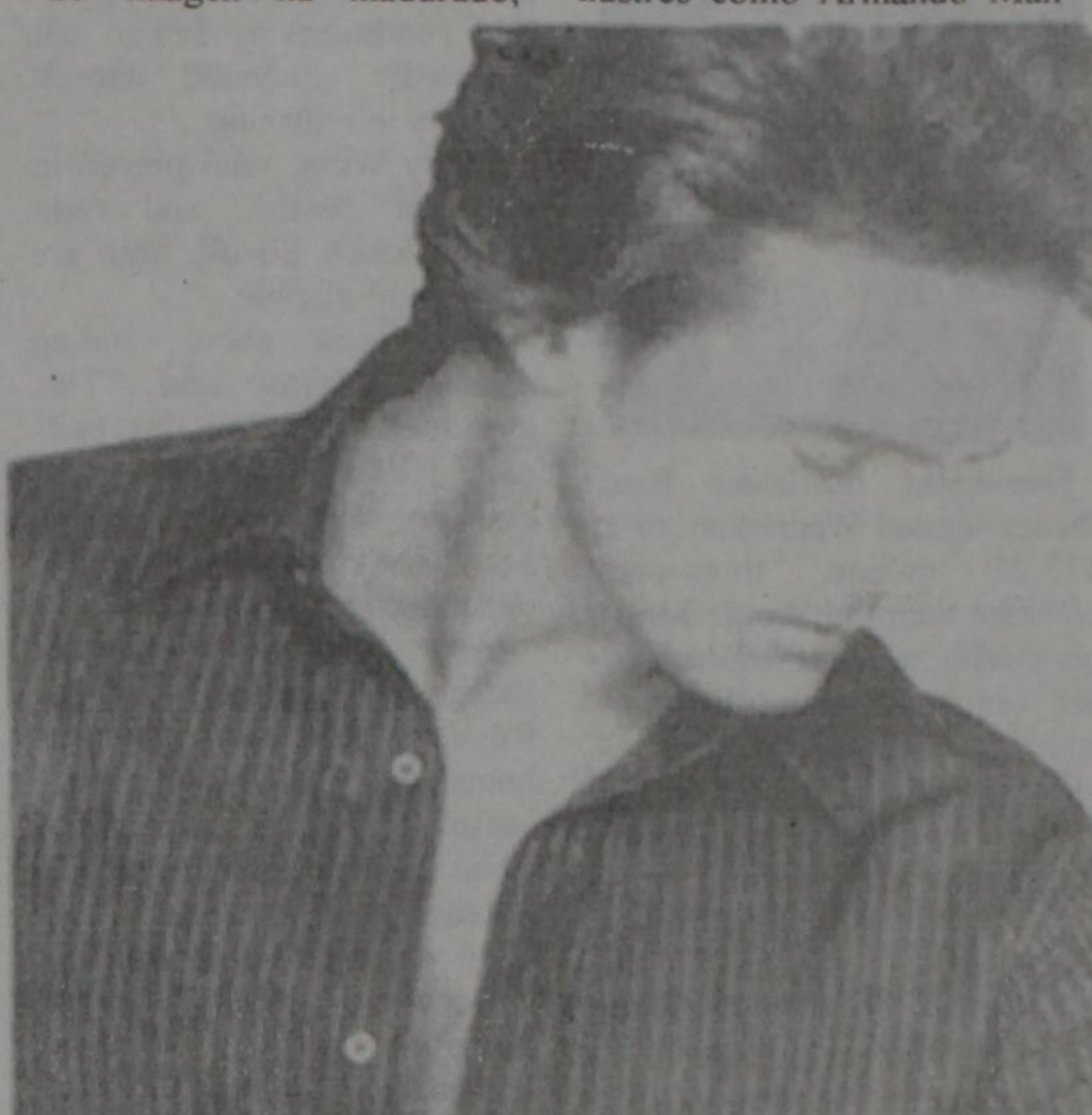
En la conversación, Alonso se muestra dispuesta a hablar de todo, excepto de los bailarines que desertaron.

La maestra, una fiel y férrea defensora del sistema de gobierno de Cuba, prefiere evadir el tema y concluye la entrevista con la tajante frase: “Yo de eso no hablo”.

Luis Miguel, el romance continúa

Luis Miguel, en su más reciente producción, 33, cuyo título denota su edad, vuelve a escena tan seductor y romántico como de costumbre. Su imagen ha madurado,

Casanova golpeado por los juegos del amor, Luis Miguel le sigue cantando al sentimiento que mueve al mundo. Baladas inéditas de firmas tan ilustres como Armando Man-



aunque sin perder ninguno de los rasgos que lo identifican como símbolo sexual. Aquel Luis Miguel adolescente de cabellera leonina y camisas llamativas ha cambiado varias veces de piel. El nuevo Luis Miguel luce un sobrio traje negro, y ha superado aquella sonrisa pícaro con la que conquistó en la década de 1990, por una expresión más serena. Bajo su nuevo antifaz de

zanero, Kike Santander y Juan Luis Guerra enriquecen el álbum.

No hay duda de que el sello Luis Miguel ha quedado impreso en 33 —producción de WEA Latina— con una mezcla de sonidos y matices propiamente únicos de la voz y el talento de este ídolo, que también asume los papeles de productor y arreglista, dándole *continúa en la página 4*

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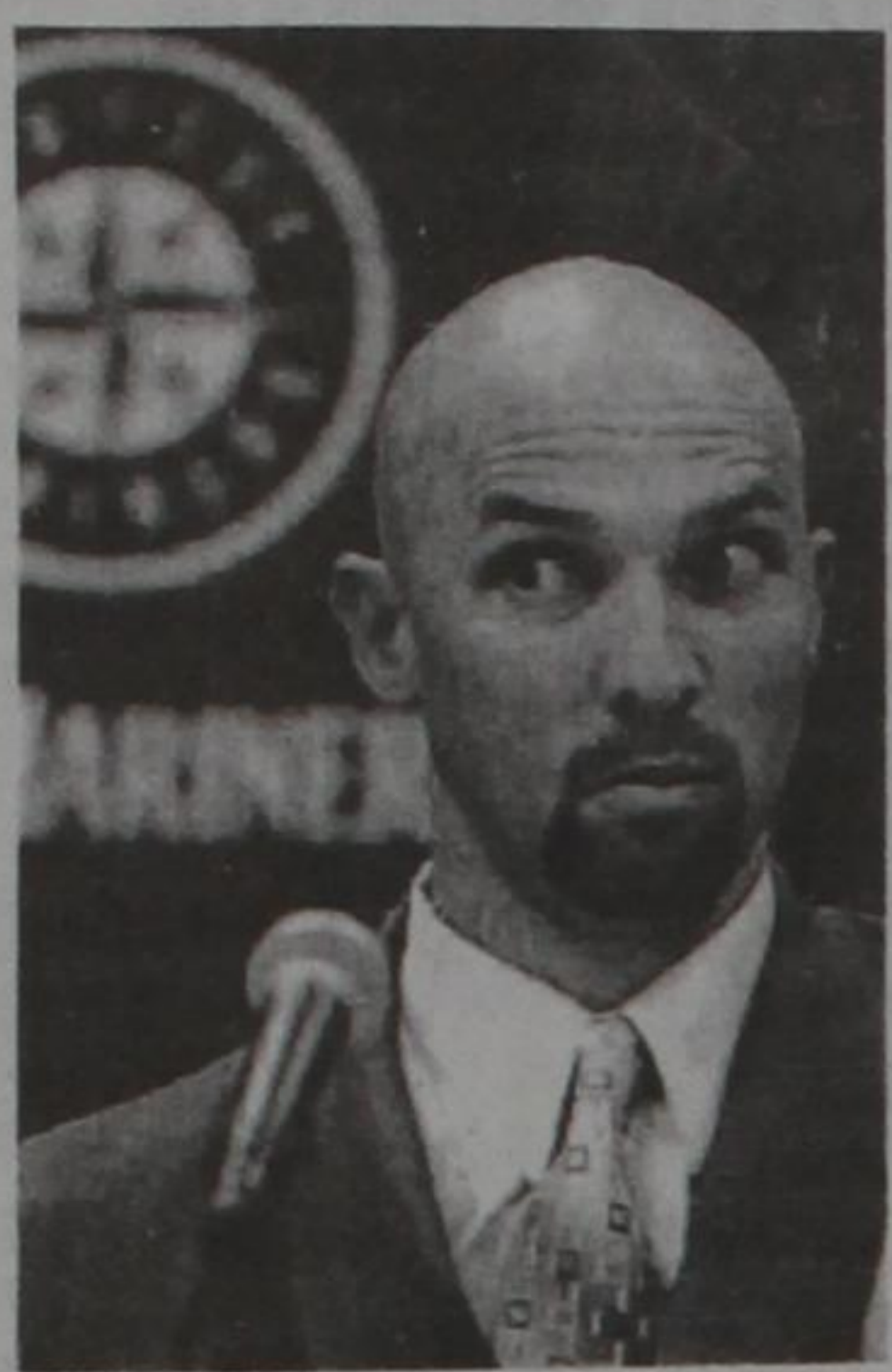


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Mariners bring Ibanez back from K.C. with three-year contract



Free-agent outfielder Raul Ibanez agreed Wednesday to a \$13.25 million, three-year contract with the Seattle Mariners, who hope his left-handed bat can boost the offense at spacious Safeco Field.

Ibanez, who came up in Seattle's system but saw limited action with the Mariners from 1996-2000, blossomed over the past two years in Kansas City, where he hit .294 both years.

He drove in 103 runs in 2002 and 90 last season.

"When I first realized I was coming back here, I was ecstatic," said Ibanez, drafted by Seattle in the 36th round in 1992. "It didn't really hit me until I walked in the locker room yesterday."

Ibanez gets a \$2 million signing bonus, \$3.25 million in 2004, \$3.75 million in 2005 and \$4.25 million in 2006.

General manager Bill Bavasi, on the job less than two weeks, wasn't surprised to learn during briefings that the club was interested in Ibanez. A left-handed pull hitter should be a big bonus.

"I know he's been in their sights for a while. We're thrilled to have him here," Bavasi said.

The addition of Ibanez gives the Mariners four solid outfielders, though it's uncertain if

free agent Mike Cameron will return after winning a Gold Glove in center last season.

Cameron hit .253 last season, including a .235 average at Safeco Field. He has complained in the past about hitting conditions at Safeco but reportedly expressed interest recently in returning.

Randy Winn, who played in left last season, and right fielder Ichiro Suzuki both are arbitration-eligible.

"This was about adding offense," Bavasi said. "This guy was made for this ballpark. He's a real good fit. This does not impact Mike or anybody else. This decision is independent of any others."

Ibanez has performed well at Safeco as a member of the Royals, hitting .381 with five home runs over the past three seasons. He feels his tendency to hit line drives contributed to his success in Seattle.

"If you hit balls in that big left-center gap, the ball hangs," he said.

Ibanez, who hit the first grand slam in Safeco Field history on July 17, 1999, said he simply likes the way it feels when he steps into the batter's box at the ballpark.

"I like that it's a wide-open field," he said. "Some parks you just like. You go to certain parks and feel things are all centered. I like the way it feels here."

Viene de la pagina 3

tonos autobiográficos a algunas de las composiciones.

Sin embargo, su estilo, hoy carente de sorpresas y basado en una fórmula exitosa, es un arma de doble filo para el cantante, que se aferra a un sonido ya labrado mientras sus colegas contemporáneos experimentan con nuevas fusiones musicales.

Un te amo, tema de Armando Manzanero con el que comienza 33, nos remonta al sonido de la trilogía de Romances en la que Luis Miguel incursionó con éxito en el género del bolero. A éste le siguen temas como Con tus besos y Eres, cuyo estilo uptempo, de rimbombantes arreglos musicales y coros de trasfondo se remontan al Luis Miguel de la década de 1980, el de Cuando calienta el sol y Será que no me amas, salpicándolo así con este sabor retro de sus primeros éxitos.

Sin embargo hay piezas en las que el estilo romántico es bienvenido. Por ejemplo, Devuélveme el amor, de Kike Santander, conmueve con su nostálgica búsqueda del amor perdido, y Qué tristeza, de indudable cuño Manzanero, es un bello lamento, sobre una unión que se deshizo. También del compositor mexicano de Somos novios, Nos hizo falta tiempo le reprocha al calendario: "Nos hizo falta tiempo de caminar la lluvia/ de hablar un año entero/ de bailar tú y yo un bolero/ mira que hizo falta tiempo".

Otros temas son más de corte experimental, como el primer sencillo Te necesito de la autoría de Juan Luis Guerra, donde se bifurcan, no accidentalmente, las dos corrientes más fuertes del disco: el estilo uptempo y el romántico bolero, logrando un sonido intermedio que resume eficazmente el aura de 33.

Te necesito ya se ha colocado en los primeros lugares de ventas en países como Chile y Uruguay (número uno), México y Argentina (número dos). De acuerdo a la revista Billboard, Te necesito también se ha coronado como el número uno en Estados Unidos.

"Tiene un estilo mucho más movido que los boleros clásicos de Luis Miguel, pero al parecer eso era lo que el público quería porque siguen pidiendo el tema incansablemente", dice Nancy Elias de la emisora Romance 106.7. Mientras que Qué hacer, una balada "cortavenas" de la autoría de Edgar Cortázar y Luis Miguel, concluye el disco con un susurro de guitarras. Susurro que se oirá próximamente en el American Airlines Arena, cuando el "Sol de México" se presente en Miami mañana y el sábado 15 como parte de una extensa gira promocional por Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico.

Por otro lado, Javier Romero, presentador del popular Hit Parade de América de Amor 107.5, dice que "en este disco Luis Miguel no ha hecho nada nuevo", pero agrega que el ídolo mexicano no tiene por qué "experimentar con el éxito".

Pacquiao upsets Barrera in featherweight fight

Manny Pacquiao, fighting as a featherweight for only the second time, used superior hand speed and a relentless attack in a surprise knockout of Marco Antonio Barrera in a non-title fight Saturday night.

Barrera, widely considered the world's best featherweight, was helplessly pinned against the ropes under a barrage from Pacquiao late in the 11th

round when his brother and cornerman, Jorge Barrera, stopped the fight.

Pacquiao, the IBF junior featherweight champion, dominated starting in the second round of the fight at the Alamodome. He methodically pounded Barrera's body and landed repeated combinations to his head.

"I'm surprised he lasted that long," said Pacquiao (38-2-1, 30 KOs), a 24-year-old boxer from the Philippines. "Very early on I knew I was going to knock him out."

Barrera's trainer Rudy Perez said he hopes this is the final bout for the 29-year-old fighter from Mexico City, whose record is now 57-4.

"It was a bad night for Marco," said Perez. "It's his decision, but I don't want him

to fight again."

According to CompuBox, Pacquiao landed 257 power punches, compared to only 101 for Barrera.

Through 10 rounds, two of the three judges had Pacquiao ahead 97-90. The third had scored the fight 97-89.

Pacquiao followed his pre-fight plan of setting a furious pace to try to tire Barrera, who was showing signs of fatigue by the middle rounds.

He knocked Barrera down with a straight left in the third round, and floored him again in the 11th. Barrera was credited with a knockdown in the opening round.

Barrera, known for his punching power, had Pacquiao on the ropes a few times later, only to lose the advantage when Pacquiao fought his way out of trouble.

Executive Director

Lubbock Convention and Visitors Bureau and Lubbock Sports Authority

Position Description:

The Executive Director of the Lubbock Convention & Visitors Bureau and Lubbock Sports Authority is responsible for managing the destination marketing for both entities and leads the local industry's primary mission of marketing the Lubbock convention, tourism and sports product. The position reports to the CEO and the Board of Directors of Market Lubbock, Inc. and works with the CVB Advisory Committee to obtain suggestions and feedback from the community.

Key Position Requirements:

The Executive Director of the CVB/LSA must demonstrate the ability to develop and implement a clear long-term vision; display innovation, inspiration, and originality; challenge the status quo; proven success in relationship building, leadership, strategic planning, networking and fundraising, and diversity goals.

Education/Experience Requirements:

Bachelor's degree from an accredited university (advanced degree preferred), 10 years minimum experience as a management professional in the hospitality and tourism industry, a proven track record in sales, marketing and business, knowledge of meetings, conventions, sports and trade show markets, participation in related professional organizations (MPI, TSAE, NTA etc.), excellent oral and written communication skills, supervisory skills and experience essential. The candidate must demonstrate an image that is consistent with the image expected of Lubbock as a destination, must be able to travel to domestic and international destinations on behalf of the CVB. Trips may require overnight stays from one to seven days. Must be able to work nights and weekends when needed.

Knowledge & Skills:

The candidate must have excellent communication and presentation skills, knowledge of computer and internet operations, excellent interpersonal and problem solving skills with a high degree of professionalism and competence in dealing with a variety of individuals, including Board and Committee members and elected officials at the local, state and federal level. The candidate must have experience in media relations, experience in generating new sources of revenue for development purposes, and be a team player.

Compensation:

The annual salary is between \$75,000 and \$85,000 annually (additional incentive bonus possible) and will be negotiated depending on qualifications which shall be specified in a three-year employment contract. This is a management position with a benefits package, which includes three weeks of paid vacation per year, standard paid holidays and medical insurance and 401(k) after one year.

Application Process:

All candidates must submit a resume, letter of interest detailing how the candidate satisfies the position description, and contact information of three references who can provide current assessments of the candidate's qualifications for the position. For a complete description of the position requirements, please call Linda Whitman at 749-4500 or email her at linda.whitman@marketlubbock.org. Please send resumes to: Linda Whitman; Market Lubbock, Inc.; 1301 Broadway, Suite 200, Lubbock, Tx 79401

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Hispanos por el Hemisferio viene de la primera pagina

"Nuestra meta es educar a los líderes latinos sobre asuntos claves de la política exterior estadounidense que repercuten en las comunidades latinas de los Estados Unidos", explica presidente del WCVI, Antonio González.

A pesar del énfasis que ponen el Concilio Nacional de La Raza y sus afiliados sobre los asuntos domésticos, algunos de sus esfuerzos más recientes han incluido asistencia técnica a organizaciones no-gubernamentales latinoamericanas, como por ejemplo conferencias comerciales en México y acercamiento a los afro-latinos en América Latina. Actualmente el NCLR está organizando una delegación pequeña de dirigentes latinos que harán una visita a la Unión Europea el mes entrante. Se reunirán con los dirigentes europeos para discutir la integración económica y cómo los hispanos de los Estados Unidos podrán desempeñar un papel más importante allí.

"Si existe un movimiento hacia la globalización, es necesario participar", opina Arnoldo Reséndez, vicepresidente para proyectos internacionales del Concilio.

La Liga de Ciudadanos Unidos Latinoamericanos, el NCLR, y el Fondo Mexicano Americano para la Defensa Legal y la Educación continúan trabajando tanto con funcionarios estadounidenses como mexicanos para lograr la legalización de los millones de mexicanos sin documentos que viven en los Estados Unidos, impulso que fue detenido por los ataques terroristas del 11 de septiembre del 2001. También son promotores activos de la implementación de la matrícula consular, una tarjeta de identificación bilingüe que emite el gobierno de México a sus ciudadanos que viven fuera. La tarjeta ha sido blanco de fuertes críticas por parte de los dirigentes republicanos estatales y federales.

En el sector de las políticas económicas, la Cámara de Comercio EEUU-México, dirigido por el conocido activista Al Zapanta, hace años viene promoviendo actividades empresariales entre los dos países, poniendo énfasis particularmente en la participación de empresas pertenecientes a hispanos de los Estados Unidos.

La Cámara cuenta con más de 2,000 miembros, y actualmente se dedica a asuntos de seguridad fronteriza y de medio ambiente.

En el sector específico de la política hemisférica estadounidense, el Consejo Hispano sobre las Relaciones Internacionales, con sede en Washington, D.C., fundado en 1995, se mantiene como el único foro de discusiones para funcionarios y expertos hispanos de renombre en los asuntos de política exterior.

Un consejo fundado por los empleados del Departamento del Estado en la década de los ochenta, el Hispanic Employee Council of Foreign Affairs Agencies, continúa dirigiéndose hacia los desafíos que enfrentan los hispanos en las filas del servicio diplomático, en particular el número reducido de empleados hispanos y la falta de retención y promoción sostenidas.

Aunque las organizaciones latinas se involucran con mayor ahínco en la política exterior, la mayoría de los dirigentes concuerdan en que su participación y su influencia carecen del impacto que podrían y deberían surtir.

Una encuesta realizada por el TRPI y la organización Public Agenda a nivel nacional en 1997 de más de 450 dirigentes hispanos halló que casi el 90 por ciento de los encuestados indicaron que los hispanos de los Estados Unidos debían preocuparse en gran parte por el bienestar de los hispanos que viven en los Estados Unidos.


"Los hispanos no reconocen las implicaciones domésticas de los asuntos internacionales - y si las reconocen, les preocupan más los asuntos domésticos", indica de la Garza.

Sin embargo ahora, sugiere Manuel Rocha, ex-embajador estadounidense a Bolivia, la participación de los grupos hispanos va a aumentar. "No hay duda que todas estas organizaciones deben poner atención en la política exterior precisamente por el auge de la globalización", señala.

(Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid es corresponsal con Hispanic Link News Service, con base en Washington, D.C.)

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Hispanic Groups' Interest in Hemisphere Slowly Expands

Although NCLR and its affiliates stress domestic issues, some of their more recent efforts have included technical assistance to Latin American non-governmental organizations. These include business conferences in Mexico and outreach to Afro-Latinos in Latin America. NCLR is organizing a small delegation of Latino leaders to visit the European Union next month. They will meet with European leaders to discuss economic integration and how U.S. Hispanics may play a more prominent role there.

"If there is a movement to become more global, you want to participate," says Arnoldo Reséndez, NCLR vice president for international projects.

LULAC, NCLR and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund continue to work with both U.S. and Mexico officials on securing legalization for millions of undocumented Mexi-

Allanar rancho de Michael Jackson

"Estoy intentando averiguar las razones de este allanamiento", añadió.

Pero la estación Court TV y algunos medios informativos locales indicaron que la orden de allanamiento se debió a que un niño de 12 años acusó al cantante de abuso sexual.

Los fiscales de Santa Bárbara, una ciudad a 99 millas al norte de Los Angeles, cerca de donde vive Jackson, de 45 años, se negaron a comentar algo al respecto.

En noviembre pasado, el cantante, quien tiene tres hijos, despertó la indignación y asombro mundial cuando alzó en alto —desde un balcón en el cuarto piso de un hotel en Berlín— a su bebé Prince Michael II para mostrárselo a sus simpatizantes.

Las autoridades alemanas no consideraron que Jackson —que calificó al incidente como "un error horrible"— había cometido un delito.

Poco se sabe de este bebé, salvo que apareció súbita y recientemente en la vida del cantante.

Los otros dos niños, Prince Michael I, de 6 años, y Paris, de 5 años, nacieron de la unión del cantante con la enfermera Debbie Rowe, quien lo asistió en algunas de sus múltiples cirugías plásticas.

Los métodos de crianza de Jackson han despertado más de una vez la indignación y estupor mundial. Recientemente, las revistas del corazón mostraban a los dos niños mayores con sus cabezas completamente cubiertas caminando con su padre.

A comienzos de este año el cantante, quien amasó una fortuna de cerca de 500 millones de dólares en su carrera, volvió a dar la nota, tras las explosivas revelaciones que lanzaron sus ex asesores y publicistas que alegan que está en bancarota.

Las últimas fotos de Jackson muestran un rostro completamente modificado, fruto de múltiples intervenciones quirúrgicas, que lo han convertido en una víctima de los cirujanos y ejemplo de cómo puede concluir una obsesión por el cambio de imagen.

cans living in the United States, a discussion stalled by the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. They also support actively the use of the matricula consular, a bilingual identification card issued by Mexico to nationals living abroad. The card has come under heavy fire by Republican state and federal leaders.

In the area of economic policy, the U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, led by longtime activist Al Zapanta, has for years promoted entrepreneurial activity between the two countries, with special emphasis on involvement of Hispanic-owned businesses. With more than 2,000 members, the chamber is also working now on border security and environment issues.

Specifically in the area of U.S. hemispheric policy, the Washington, D.C.-based Hispanic Council on International Relations, founded in 1995, remains the only discussion forum for notable Hispanic foreign policy officials and experts.

The Hispanic Employee Council of Foreign Affairs Agencies, founded in the early 1980s by State Department workers, continues to address

the challenges facing Hispanics within Foreign Service ranks, specifically the low number of Hispanic employees and the lack of sustained retention and promotion.

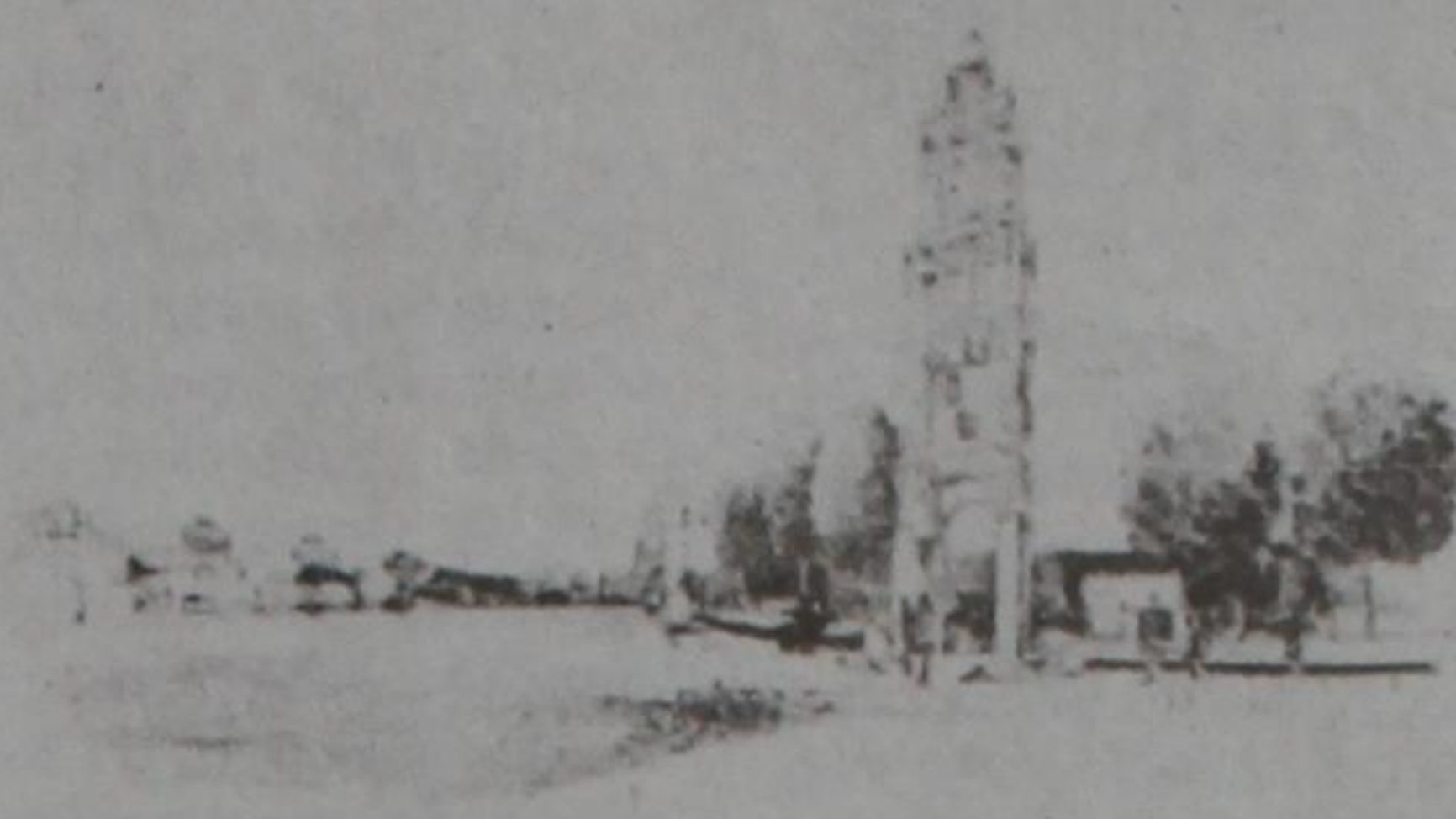
Although Latino organizations are increasingly delving into foreign affairs, most leaders agree that their participation and influence remains far below where it could and should be.

In a 1997 national survey of more than 450 Hispanic leaders by TRPI and Public Agenda, nearly 90 percent of respondents said U.S. Hispanics should be most concerned with the well being of Hispanics living in the United States.

"Hispanics don't recognize the domestic implications of international affairs - and if they do recognize them, they are too concerned with domestic issues," says de la Garza.

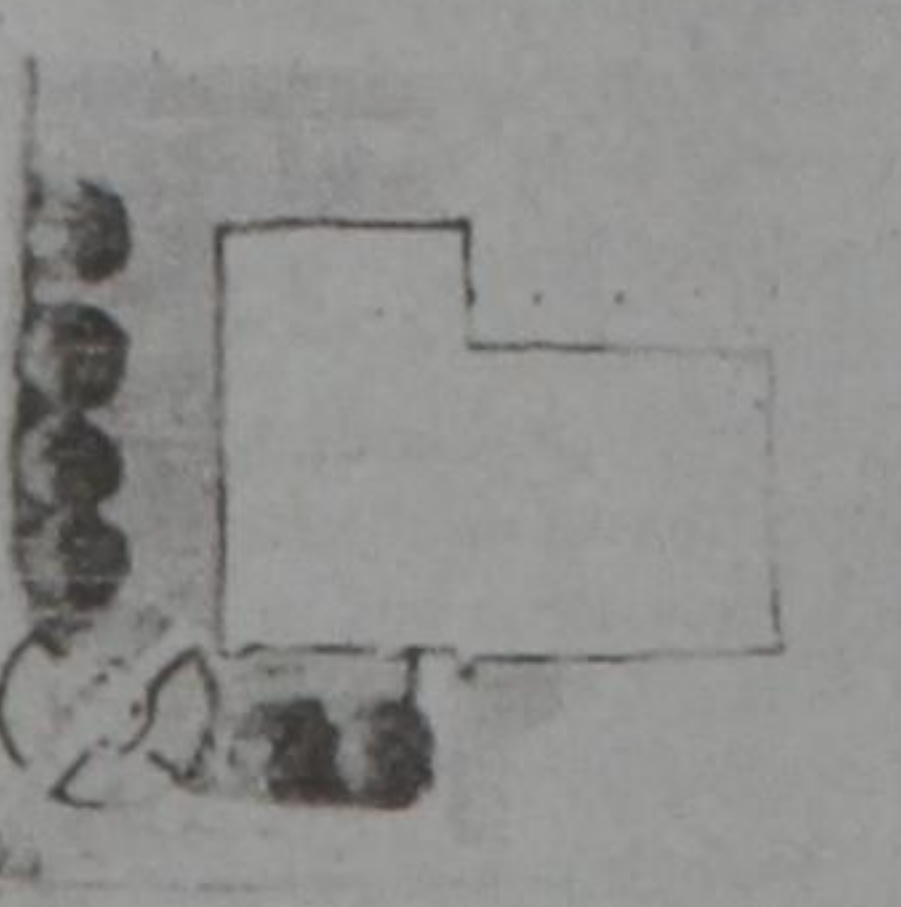
But now, suggests Manuel Rocha, former U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, involvement of Hispanic groups is bound to increase. "There is no question that all these organizations need to start focusing on foreign policy precisely because of globalization," he says.

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View of the Gateway Plaza and Tower and Patterned Street Pavers. Looking North from corner of University Avenue & 3rd Street

North University Gateway



Site Plan showing Tower and Water Features, Patterned Street Pavers and former Fire Station facility

Parkhill, Smith & Cooper, Inc. Engineers Architects Interiors Amarillo El Paso Lubbock Midland

Gateway Project

(From Front Page) The project, a dynamic gateway for the community, will be constructed in the right-of-way on property located at 2422 3rd Street and 210 University Avenue (3rd St. and University Ave.). Even more significant is that the Gateway will also mark the location of Lubbock's Hispanic Cultural Center which has also been in the planning for the past two years after the Fiestas del Llano organization acquired rights to the old 3rd street fire station.

City Council member Victor Hernandez said, "This enhancement will draw attention to one of the most historic parts of our city. It will be an extremely attractive part of the neighborhood during the day and especially at night when it is lit."

The PSC design will feature streetscape enhancement that includes new landscaping, irrigation, new pedestrian paving, accent lighting and a metal tower designed with a Spanish Renaissance flavor. The design also will include

banners and lighting along this section of University Avenue.

The project cost of \$500,000 is funded by a Streets Capital Project approved in the 1999 bond election. Once the gateway is completed, the City of Lubbock will maintain the landscaping, irrigation and street lighting for an estimated annual cost of \$4,700.

"The City Council unanimously approved this contract," Mr. Hernandez said. "I am looking forward to the completion of this project in due haste."

HISPANIC HEMISPHERE

Compiled by Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid, Hispanic Link News Service

1823: Monroe Doctrine is issued, declaring Latin America in the United States' "sphere of influence." Any interference by European powers is viewed as unfriendly. Between 1809 and 1821, 13 Latin American countries - Ecuador (1809), Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico (1810), Venezuela, Paraguay (1811), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (1821) declare their independence from Spain.

Bolivia (1825), Uruguay (1828), Dominican Republic (1844), and Panama (1903) do so later. The 1898 Treaty of Paris, which ended the Spanish-American War, grants Cuba its independence. In 1959, Cuba becomes a socialist country.

1830-1850: Violence, boundary disputes, and internal conflicts rage across Latin America.

1835-1836: Settlers from Eastern U.S. incite Texas' battle for independence from Mexico.

1836: The Alamo shrine in

San Antonio, Texas, falls to Mexican forces led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna.

1844: Dominican Republic declares its independence from Haitian rulers.

MEXICO LOSES LAND TO UNITED STATES

1845: Journalist John O'Sullivan first uses the term Manifest Destiny to describe the justification of colonial expansion into the South and Southwest. Colonists promote and accomplish the goals of Manifest Destiny on the premise of racial, ethnic and intellectual superiority.

1846-1848: Mexican-American War. Through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the U.S. acquires half of Mexican territory, including Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. U.S. relations with Mexico deteriorate.

1848-1859: The California Gold Rush. Californios, Mexicans who lived in California before it was acquired by the United States, are subjected to discrimination by white miners and state courts. The vast majority are eventually forced off

the land. 1855: With his private army, U.S. adventurer William Walker invades Nicaragua and rules for two years.

1898: Treaty of Paris is signed by the U.S. and Spain, halting the Spanish-American war. U.S. gains control of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and other Spanish territories in the Pacific. The U.S. also "liberates" Cuba. Cuban officials are excluded from talks. Rather than make Puerto Ricans U.S. citizens, it gives them resident status with limited rights. Congress proclaims Cuba independent with the Teller Amendment, but the U.S. occupies the island until 1902.

1898-1929: Gunboat Diplomacy: The U.S. intervenes militarily and diplomatically throughout Latin America to install its allies into power, crush revolts, and protect its investments. In total, there are 26 U.S. interventions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

1900: U.S. Congress passes the Foraker Act, setting up an administration in Puerto Rico with a U.S. governor, an upper legislative chamber appointed by the U.S. President, and an elected House of Delegates.

1903-1934: Platt Amendment gives the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuba "for the preservation of Cuban independence." It makes Cuba a U.S. protectorate. The U.S. indefinitely leases naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

1903: U.S. backs Panamanian independence from Colombia in order to acquire Panama Canal rights. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty is signed, giving United States permanent control over canal.

1903-1912: U.S. invades Honduras on four separate occasions to protect its interests.

1904-1905: Amendment to Monroe Doctrine known as the Roosevelt Corollary declares the U.S. policeman of the Caribbean. While the Monroe Doctrine discourages European intervention, the Roosevelt Corollary justifies U.S. involvement.

1904-1909: U.S. takes control of the Dominican Republic's finances due to rising

expenditures. *continued on page 6*

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Hispanic Hemisphere

from page five

ternal debt.
 1906-1909: U.S. troops occupy Cuba after fraudulent presidential elections. President Theodore Roosevelt names Charles Maggoon, former head of Panama Canal Zone, to oversee government operations.
 1906-1917: U.S. troops are sent three times to push government reform in Cuba.
 1907: U.S. sends Marines to Honduras to quell revolution with Nicaragua and protect U.S. interests.
 1909-1913: President Howard Taft launches "Dollar Diplomacy" designed to increase U.S. investment in Latin America while securing its interests. Revolutions occur in Mexico, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic.
 1909-1933: U.S. troops invade Nicaragua, occupying the country continuously.
 1910-1920: Mexican Revolution.
 1914: Mexico refuses to give the U.S. flag a 21-gun salute. In reaction, U.S. troops attack Veracruz and seize some of the city.
 1916: Mexican revolutionary Doroteo Arango, known as Francisco "Pancho" Villa, crosses the border into the U.S. and attacks Columbus, N.M. He kills 17 persons. This is the first and only act of aggression committed by a Latin American country against the U.S. U.S. troops pursue him into Mexico.
 1916-1924: U.S. Marines occupy Dominican Republic.
MILLION MEXICANS IN U.S. ARE 'REPATRIATED'
 1917: Jones Act stipulates that Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory and its inhabitants are U.S. citizens.
 1917-1923: Marines occupy Cuba and U.S. government oversees Cuban finances in response to a political uprising.
 1929-1941: During the Great Depression, as many as one

million Mexicans and Mexican Americans residing in the U.S. are declared a burden on "real Americans" and "repatriated" to Mexico.
 1933: President Roosevelt announces Good Neighbor Policy, ending U.S. era of armed intervention in Latin America. Platt Amendment is annulled.
 1942-1964: Bracero program is implemented. The U.S. and Mexico operate a "guestworker" agreement to fill a farm labor shortage initially created by U.S. men fighting in World War II. Some 3-5 million Mexicans are contracted as braceros in that period. Workers in the program during the first seven years are obligated to participate in a savings program in which employers withhold 10 percent of their wages, to be returned to them on their return to Mexico. The money is deposited into U.S. banks and then transferred to Mexican banks, but never returned to the workers. Program ends after years of domestic pressure from U.S.-based farmworkers.
 1945-1989: Cold War dictates U.S.-Latin American policies. Communism containment is the main driver of U.S. foreign policy.
 1946: The U.S. Army's School of the Americas opens in Panama. Moves to Fort Benning, Ga., in 1984 to train military leaders of friendly Latin American regimes in modern warfare. Graduates include Panama's Manuel Noriega and Hugo Banzer Suárez of Bolivia. Some graduates are later accused of having participated in patterns of human rights abuse, among them the assassination of El Salvador Archbishop Oscar Romero. The institution is legally closed in 2001 and succeeded by the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation.
 1947: All Latin American

countries, the U.S. and Canada sign the Rio Treaty, pledging mutual defense against communism and any other threats of aggression from outside the Western Hemisphere.
 1948: Organization of American States is formed to succeed the Pan American Union. Its objectives are to strengthen peace and promote democracy throughout the hemisphere.
 1952: U.S. proclaims Puerto Rico a commonwealth.
 1954: CIA backs coup led by Carlos Castillo Armas against Guatemala's democratically elected government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, who is branded a communist sympathizer for pursuing land reforms against the interests of U.S.-based produce giant United Fruit Company. Three decades of military dictatorship, repression and violence follow. Estimates of the dead or disappeared range from 140,000 to 250,000.
 1954: President Dwight Eisenhower initiates Operation Wetback. Led by INS Commissioner General Joseph Swing, the effort militarizes the border and incorporates racial profiling tactics to deport Mexicans and in some cases their U.S.-born children.
 1959: Fidel Castro leads Cuban revolution against dictator Fulgencio Batista. Castro confiscates and expropriates foreign-owned property and businesses.
CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS ENSUES
 1961: Alliance for Progress, a Latin American assistance and counter-revolutionary program during the presidency of John F. Kennedy, fails due to lack of cooperation among Latin American partners and U.S. preoccupation with Vietnam. Kennedy administration breaks diplomatic ties with Cuba. The Bay of Pigs invasion by U.S.-based Cuban exiles is easily repulsed by Fidel Castro.
 1962: President Kennedy signs the "Migration and Western Hemisphere Refugees Assistant Act," providing special financial conditions to support Cuban refugees. U.S. government budgets more than \$1 billion to carry out a Cuban refugee program, encouraging the arrival of Cubans from the island. The former Soviet Un-

ion ships missiles to Cuba. Kennedy demands that the Soviet Union remove them or face armed confrontation. The Cuban Missile Crisis results. U.S. warships move to intercept Soviet war and supply ships as they approach Cuba. At the last minute, Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev orders the vessels to turn back and dismantles the Soviet missile bases in Cuba.
 1965: United States intervenes in overthrow of Dominican Republic leftist President Juan Bosch. President Johnson sends 22,000 troops to the Dominican Republic to ensure that free elections take place. An estimated 3,000 Dominicans and 31 U.S. servicemen are killed in the ensuing seven weeks of combat.
 1966: President Johnson signs Cuban Adjustment Act. Any Cuban reaching U.S. territory and residing here for two years (later shortened to one year) may be granted legal residency.
 1967: Teams of Green Berets and CIA operatives are sent to Bolivia to help find and assassinate Argentina-born marxist guerrilla leader Che Guevara.
 1973: CIA helps dismantle Chile's democratic government of marxist President Salvador Allende. The CIA supports the overthrow of Allende in a coup led by General Augusto Pinochet. Pinochet rules until 1990. While he is in power, thousands of Chileans disappear.
 1977: President Jimmy Carter signs the Panama Canal Treaty which promises to give control of the canal to Panama by 2000.
 1979: Sandinista guerrillas stage revolution in Nicaragua. Led by the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), guerrilla forces make President Anastasio Somoza resign. U.S. government mobilizes to undermine the Sandinista regime.
 1980: The Mariel Harbor Cuban boatlift begins April 15 when Fidel Castro announces refugees are allowed to leave. He forces rescue vessels to take more than 125,000 Marielitos, including imprisoned felons, homosexuals and mental patients. The boatlift ends Oct. 3. The "Marielitos," arrive in Southern Florida.

1980: Guerrilla war against U.S.-supported government of El Salvador begins and lasts until 1992. It triggers high migration of Salvadorans to the U.S. An estimated 75,000 people die during the conflict.
 1982: Boland Amendment to the War Powers Act is passed by Congress. It prohibits U.S. funds from being used to overthrow Nicaraguan government. Reagan Administration illegally sells arms to Iran and gives profits to contra forces to fight Nicaraguan Sandinistas.
 1986: President Reagan re-commits to the "War on Drugs" declared by President Richard Nixon in 1970. Reagan signs the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which includes a large number of mandatory penalties for drug possession, drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes. Colombia peaks as a major problem country. It is flooded by U.S. dollars, military troops and technology to destroy its cocaine fields and combat traffickers. Throughout the 1990s and into the 21st century, U.S. involvement in Colombia's ongoing civil war intensifies, as does the war.
 1989: U.S. invades Panama and seizes President Manuel Noriega. He is tried and convicted in 1992 on charges of laundering drug money. Noriega is a graduate of the U.S. Army's School of the Americas and a one-time CIA operative.
 1992: The North American Free Trade Agreement is signed, uniting Canada, the U.S. and Mexico.
 1994: Summit of Americas meeting in Miami initiates Free Trade Area of the Americas. The heads of 34 countries in the region agree to construct a FTA in which barriers to trade and investment are progressively eliminated. Negotiations for the agreement are set to conclude by 2005. Subsequent meetings take place in Bolivia, Chile and Canada.
U.S. RETURNS CANAL TO PANAMA
 1995: U.S. "Wet foot-Dry foot" policy is implemented. Cubans who reach U.S. shores are allowed to remain legally, while those caught at sea are returned to Cuba.
 1996: Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996 (Helms-Burton law) tightens restrictions on travel

to Cuba and punishes countries that trade with Cuba. U.S. citizens are allowed to file suits against those who have benefited from property seized by Cuba after the 1959 revolution. Movement of U.S.-based Cuban diplomats is restricted.
 1999: U.S. turns over control of the Panama Canal to Panama.
 2000: Elián González's arrival to Miami shores renews tensions between U.S. exile Cubans and Cuba. Florida fishermen find the six-year-old clinging onto an inner tube off the Florida coast as his mother drowns when their motorboat capsizes. A standoff between the boy's Miami relatives and the U.S. Department of Justice ends when federal agents barged into a Miami relative's home and seize the boy. Amid Cuban-American protests, he is returned to Cuba to live with his father.
 2001: A class-action suit on behalf of hundreds of thousands of braceros is filed against the U.S. and Mexico governments, claiming workers never received any money from employer deductions.
 2001: U.S. and Mexico officials begin legalization talks for an estimated 2 million Mexicans living in this country without papers. Terrorist attacks of Sept. 11 break off negotiations.
 2002: President Bush announces plans to expand trade and develop a Central America Free Trade Area to include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.
 2003: Chile becomes the first South American country to sign a free trade agreement with the U.S.
 2003: The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and a Beverly Hills law firm file a lawsuit against the state of California and Los Angeles County on behalf of 400,000 individuals of Mexican descent who were repatriated to Mexico in the 1930s.
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