

# el Saltillo

Vol. XXV No. 47

Week of August 22 thru August 28, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

## Learning the New Language of Labor

Back when he was a kid in Loudoun County, Robert Scott paid little attention to Spanish class. "How many people you knew even spoke Spanish in the '70s? Nobody," he said. "I thought I'd never use that."

Today, Scott looks out his office window and sees a demographic revolution. Garbage trucks are rumbling into the Fairfax County trash transfer station where he works, as noisy and smelly as ever. But these days, the driver is often Salvadoran, Honduran or Guatemalan. So Scott recently took a new training course: Spanish for garbage workers.

"In our type of business, it's something we're gonna have to learn," said Scott, 43, an assistant superintendent.

As Latino immigration transforms parts of the U.S. labor, religious and political landscape, more Americans are confronted with the nation's second-most-spoken language. In response, a small but growing number of workers are tackling at least "survival Spanish," experts say.

In the Washington area, for example, companies ranging from Clark Construction to Target discount stores are teaching basic Spanish to English-speaking supervisors of immigrant employees. Area governments are sponsoring classes, from Scott's basic instruction to other programs that aim for conversational Spanish.

Nationally, a similar movement appears to be taking place. From



**At Fairfax County's garbage facility, Spanish student Robert Scott, right, talks with truck driver Carlos Arevalo.**

1986 to 1998, enrollment in Spanish classes doubled at community colleges, which often cater to working adults, according to the Modern Language Association. While some students were pursuing a traditional degree, others flocked to a new kind of brief, work-oriented course: construction Spanish, health care

Spanish, restaurant Spanish or firefighter Spanish.

"Ten years ago, this trend was urban," said Dave Edwards, executive director of the Joint National Committee for Languages, a Washington-based lobbying group. "Now, you can find it in the hills of North Carolina. It's all over."

The reason for the surge in Spanish lessons is clear. The Latino population grew by about 60 percent in the 1990s, according to the U.S. Census. While one of eight U.S. residents is Latino, in some areas they are more numerous in the work force or client base.

For example, about a third of Catholics in the Washington Archdiocese are of Hispanic descent. "While many are bilingual... that's a huge number," spokeswoman Susan Gibbs said. "We have to make sure we can reach out to them and meet their needs." So the seminary now offers aspiring priests Spanish along with spirituality.

The Fairfax County garbage transfer station offers a vivid portrait of how some occupations, especially in low-skill areas, have changed with large-scale immigration. One recent day, Scott and a colleague, David Menefee, stood in the garbage-dumping area, watching the parade of trucks laden with garbage, tree branches from landscaping jobs, and wood slabs hauled by construction firms. Many trucks were driven by Central Americans.

"They're willing to do the work, they don't complain, and it pays pretty well," said Scott, of Dale City, explaining the growing number of Latino drivers.

Scott and Menefee were excited when Fairfax County brought a Spanish tutor to their office last fall. Here, at last, was a way to communicate with the drivers. The

solid waste workers acknowledge, however, that the 10-week course hardly made them fluent in Spanish.

"I use it every day. But I use more single words than phrases," said Menefee, 35, an administrative assistant from Bealeton.

Still, he said, even one word can make a huge difference in helping a customer obtain a dumping permit. And the Spanish classes were fun -- a series of epiphanies.

"Basura was a big one. That means trash," Menefee explained. "Trabajar. That means [to] work. We have to ask them what kind of work they do."

Luis Ramirez, a Guatemalan immigrant behind the wheel of a garbage truck, said his conversations with English-speaking co-workers were mainly "Hola, como estás" -- hello, how are you. But he applauded their efforts.

"If they learn a bit, we'll learn [English] too, and we'll communicate more," he said.

Scott and Menefee were among about 450 Fairfax County employees who have undergone Spanish training in recent years through Language Learning Enterprises, a Washington firm. It has also sent teachers to give specialized courses to the county health department, Park Authority, and alcohol and drug treatment facilities, company official Charles Green said.

Other area governments also are offering instruction. Sixty-one employees completed the D.C. government's Spanish course this year, twice as many as last year, said Sharon Gang, a mayoral spokeswoman. Montgomery County started offering its employees conversational Spanish in 2000, when 17 signed up. This year, there were 112.

"As we saw the changing demographics of the county, we said, 'How are we responding to the needs of new residents of the county?'" County Executive Douglas M. Duncan (D) said, referring to the 80 percent jump in the county's Hispanic population in the 1990s.

The county at first hired bilingual Latino liaisons for different departments, he said. Now, "we've gone a step further. We need people who speak more than one language."

The move to expand Spanish instruction is not without controversy. Some people worry about immigrants being coddled by Spanish-speaking workers and not feeling a need to adapt. Others think that the emergence of a second national language is a byproduct of runaway immigration that should be reduced.

"The difficulties created for American employers or government workers is something we should

consider when debating what's a desirable level of immigration," said Steve Camarota of the Center for Immigration Studies, a Washington-based think tank.

K.C. McAlpin, executive director of ProEnglish, a national group based in Arlington, said it was good for Americans to learn a second language -- but not for the purpose of helping immigrants.

"The emphasis, as far as government is concerned, should be on teaching English to new immigrants, rather than trying to teach native English speakers to speak Spanish," he said.

Local officials acknowledge that they cannot keep up with the demand for adult English classes -- but say they are trying. Last year, for example, Fairfax County provided such instruction for nearly 7,000 immigrants. Language experts say there are far more immigrants jamming English classes than American-born students picking up Spanish.

Both in the public and private sectors, the new Spanish classes often are a far cry from traditional language study.

Russell Hultgren is a proponent of "occupational Spanish." The instructor at Anne Arundel Community College teaches such mini-courses as Spanish for firefighters, Spanish for dental staff and Spanish for school administrators. He has even taught parents anxious to understand the language that their kids learned from the nanny.

One recent evening, Hultgren looked out at 15 students in shorts and work boots, including one muscular man covered with tattoos. They were beginning one of his most popular offerings -- Spanish for construction sites, a three-night course.

"Probably none of you here is a Spanish scholar in disguise," Hultgren observed. His goal, he explained, wasn't to teach them to conjugate verbs or read Cervantes. Rather, he would drill them on phrases essential in an industry where many laborers are Latino.

"When you go out to the site and say, 'Put on your hard hat,' you need for those people to put on their hard hats," Hultgren said.

One student, David Agee, 54, of Edgewater, a supervisor on building projects in downtown Washington, acknowledged that his only foreign language proficiency was in "redneck English." He wished his workers would learn English. But since many were not doing so, he had concluded that he had to pick up some of their language.

"I'm not saying I like what's happening," Agee said. "But I figure I can't fight it."

### Segun La Hoja De Puntuacion de la NHLA:

## La Atencion del Congreso Hacia Los Latinos Esta Mejorando, Pero No Es Suficiente

Por Arlene Martinez

El Congreso centésimo séptimo votó en contra de las recomendaciones legislativas de la National Hispanic Leadership Agenda (NHLA por sus siglas en inglés) dos terceras partes de las veces el año pasado, pero la NHLA reconoce en su informe anual de la "hoja de puntuación" que la manera en que los políticos en Washington están interviniendo por los derechos civiles, la educación, la movilidad económica y los asuntos relacionados con la salud de importancia para los latinos ha mejorado.

La NHLA es una coalición sin fines de lucro de 35 organizaciones hispanas que se dedican a la política pública.

En años pasados, los congresistas republicanos han votado "a favor de los hispanos", un promedio tan bajo como 10 por ciento de las veces.

"Existen algunos indicadores de que los representantes están prestando más atención a la diversidad creciente en sus distritos", comentó Larry Gonzales, director de la oficina en Washington, DC de la National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO por sus siglas en inglés), durante la conferencia telefónica de prensa de la NHLA el 14 de agosto. "Después de haber dicho lo anterior, pienso que pueden hacer mucho más".

Entre los 19 hispanos que votan en la Cámara de Representantes, los 16 demócratas tuvieron puntuaciones que fluctúan entre un 73 a un 91 por ciento. Los tres republicanos latinos obtuvieron un 18 por ciento.

No hay hispanos en el Senado.

La NHLA utilizó tres criterios para decidir qué proyectos de ley incluían en su hoja de puntuación: 1) Que la NHLA le notificara con suficiente antelación su posición sobre la propuesta ley a los miembros congresistas, 2) La importancia de la ley para la comunidad latina, y 3) Un consenso sustancial entre los miembros de la NHLA sobre el impacto de la ley.

Basado en estos criterios, la organización seleccionó tres votos sobre derechos civiles en el Cámara y uno en el Senado. En particular, una moción que permitiría a los oficiales de aduana estadounidenses el derecho de llevar a cabo una búsqueda "de buena fe" fracasó. La NHLA entendió que tales búsquedas eran inconstitucionales y podrían llevar a la discriminación por el tipo

racial de la persona, o perfilamiento racial.

En el Senado, la NHLA se opuso a la confirmación de John Ashcroft como fiscal federal. Sus miembros recordaron que Ashcroft votó en contra de casi todas las posiciones políticas apoyadas por las organizaciones latinas cuando estaba en el Senado.

Sobre las medidas educativas, la NHLA consideró cuatro votos en la Cámara y cinco en el Senado.

El presidente Bush convirtió en ley la propuesta de No Child Left Behind (ningún niño fuera) en enero. Mientras que la NHLA se opuso, la legislación obtuvo un "sí" unánime de los miembros latinos en la Cámara, así negando a ocho de ellos un índice del voto de cien por ciento.

La oposición de la NHLA se basó en varias disposiciones que consideraban dañinas. Los puntos que causaban preocupación incluían el requisito del consentimiento de los padres para que los estudiantes se matriculen en educación bilingüe y una limitación de tres años para que los niños que tengan competencia lingüística limitada en inglés reciban cualquier educación en otro idioma.

La NHLA incluyó cuatro votos de la Cámara y cinco del Senado sobre la movilidad económica y la salud. De mayor preocupación fueron las determinaciones del presupuesto AF 2002 y AF 2003-11. La gran reducción del presupuesto impositivo dejó sin fondos suficientes o amenazó asuntos importantes para la comunidad latina, incluido la salud para las minorías, iniciativas de desarrollo comunitario y vivienda, afirmó la NHLA.

Nueve miembros no hispanos de la Cámara tuvieron una puntuación de 100 por ciento: Earl Hilliard (demócrata de Alabama), Bob Filner (demócrata de California), Diane Watson (demócrata de California), Stephen Lyndh (demócrata de Massachusetts), John Conyers (demócrata de Michigan), Martin Olav Sabo (demócrata de Minnesota), Donald Payne (demócrata de Nueva Jersey), Melvin Watt (demócrata de Carolina del Norte), Bobby Scott (demócrata de Virginia).

El líder de la mayoría, Tom Daschle (demócrata de Carolina del Sur) fue el único senador que obtuvo una calificación perfecta.

Cinuenta y tres representantes de

la Cámara, todos republicanos, recibieron una puntuación de cero, al igual que los senadores Jesse Helms (republicano de Carolina del Norte) y Don Nickles (republicano de Oklahoma).

"La comunidad hispana está aumentando en estados no tradicionales (en la región central de los Estados Unidos y en el sureste)," dice Marisa Demeo, abogada regional para el Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (el fondo mexicano americano para la defensa legal y la educación). "Estas elecciones serán una prueba para saber si el Congreso les está prestando atención a los nuevos electores".

Según Delia Pompa, directora ejecutiva de la National Association for Bilingual Education (asociación nacional para la educación bilingüe) y vicepresidenta de la NHLA: "El Congreso necesita observar las prioridades cambiantes, las nuevas prioridades. Necesita equilibrar el déficit contra las necesidades de la creciente comunidad latina".

### NHLA Scorecard:

## Congress' Attention to Latinos is Improving, But Not Enough

By Arlene Martinez

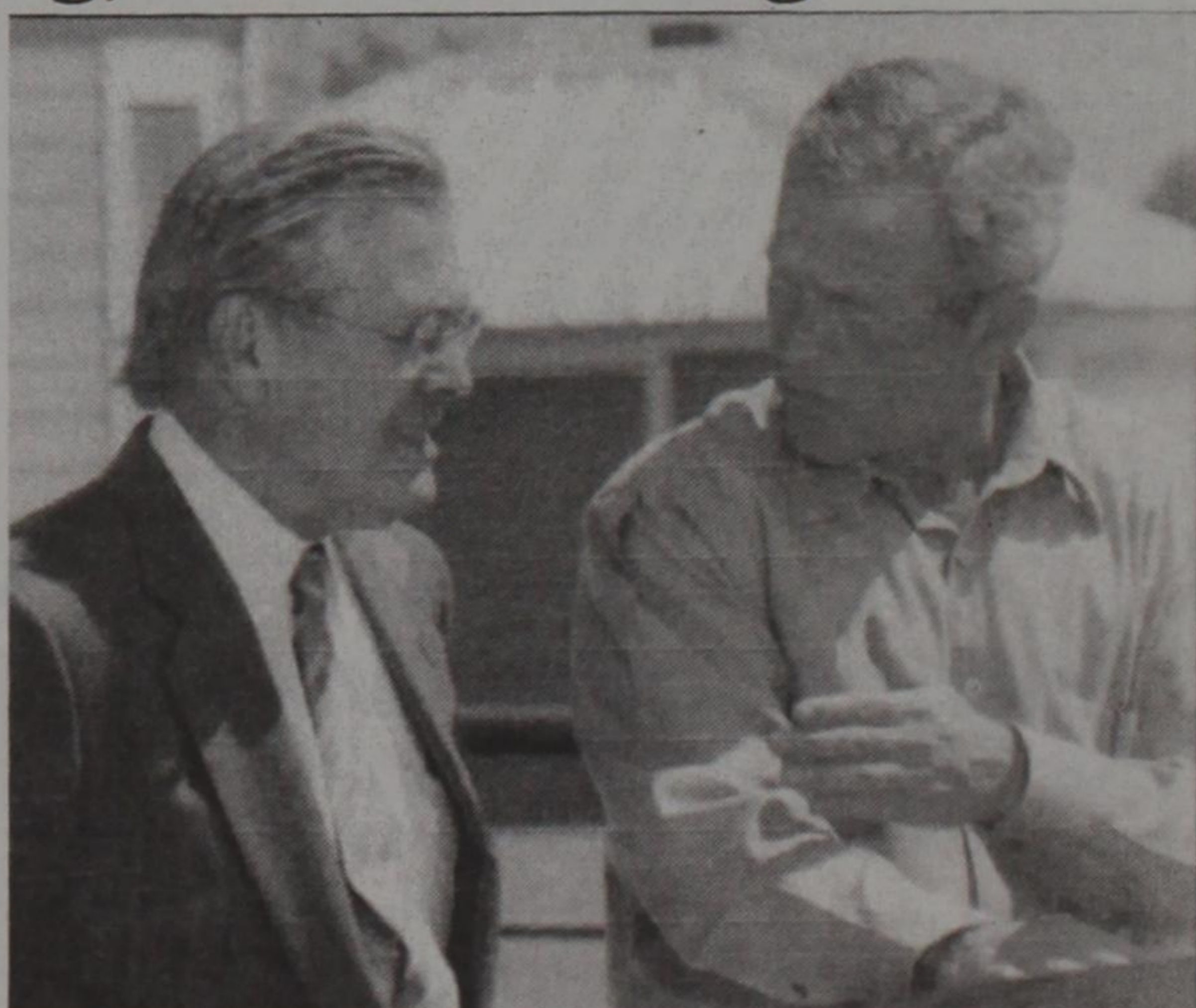
The 107th Congress voted counter to the National Hispanic Leadership Agenda's legislative recommendations two-thirds of the time last year, but NHLA acknowledges in its annual "scorecard" report that there's been some improvement in the way Washington politicians are weighing in on civil rights, education, economic mobility and health issues of importance to Latinos.

NHLA is a non-partisan coalition of 35 Hispanic organizations that deal in public policy.

In past years, congressional Republicans have voted "pro-Hispanic," on average, as little as 10 percent of the time.

"There are some indicators that representatives are paying more attention to growing diversity in their districts," Larry Gonzales, director of the Washington, D.C., office of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, commented during NHLA's Aug. 14 telephonic press conference. "Now having said that, I think they can do a lot more."

Among the 19 Hispanics who vote in the House of Representatives, the



16 Democrats had marks ranging from 73 percent to 91 percent. All three of the Latino Republicans scored 18 percent.

No Hispanics serve in the Senate. NHLA used three criteria to decide which bills to include in its scorecard: 1) that NHLA gave the congressional members sufficient

prior notice of its position on the bill, 2) the bill's importance to the Latino community, and 3) substantial consensus among NHLA members on the bill's impact.

Based on that, the organization chose three votes on civil rights in the House and one in the Senate.

**continued on page 3**

### Comentarios

#### de Bidal Agüero

Last February it was very impressive to see Black faculty members and their individual departments at Texas Tech University step to the front in producing a month long series of activities that spotlighted Black history, literature and other venues that celebrated Black culture and shared it with the entire community of Lubbock. Black professionals used the resources available to them at Tech to reach out to their community.

As we approach Hispanic Heritage month, which will be celebrated starting September 13 through October 13 throughout the U.S., it would behoove Chicano faculty at Tech to follow their colleague's lead.

I really don't know if a Chicano faculty group exists at Tech and this is not to say that they should be the organization to take the lead in organizing events, but we are aware that there exist various student organizations and an alumni association, which could take the reins.

One group in Lubbock, Fiestas del Llano, has taken the initiative to organize the celebration of the Fiestas Patrias during September 13 through 16. I know that there is room for, and they would probably welcome, help from the University in expanding events that would focus on our Hispanic Heritage for the entire month.

It would be wonderful to see a Chicano art exhibit, a Chicano literature event, a Chicano political symposium, a Hispanic Health fair and countless other events to be organized.

Recently we have seen efforts by Raider Rojas to encourage young Chicanos to enter and remain at Tech. Organizing events to highlight our Chicano heritage would only serve to assist in reaching their goals and also help the University in expanding their participation in the Hispanic community.



Memo to Police, Media:

'Hispanic' Is Not a Physical Description

BY RAFAEL A. OLMEDA

When two young girls were kidnapped from a California lover's lane on Aug. 1, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office activated the "Amber Alert" system and held press conferences to let the nation know about the abduction and the kidnapper. The perpetrator, police said, was a Hispanic with slicked back hair and a mustache.

Hours later, the kidnapper, Roy Dean Ratliff, was killed in a confrontation with police and the two girls were rescued.

Ratliff, 37, fit the description issued by police in every way except one: he was not Hispanic. The manhunt and the public messages that went out when Ratliff's identity was unknown provide journalists and police departments with a vivid example of why the word "Hispanic" should not be used as a physical description.

The National Association of Hispanic Journalists issued a media advisory just days earlier, urging the press to drop the use of the term "Hispanic" when describing unknown suspects being sought by police. Our argument is that the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" convey no distinct physical information and may inadvertently

lead to criminals getting away with their crimes.

Thankfully, Ratliff did not escape. But imagine, for the sake of argument, that his identity was still unknown. Imagine someone looking at the police sketch, seeing Ratliff's likeness, but deciding not to call police because Ratliff is not Hispanic.

Journalist Miguel Pérez, writing in 1994 for the Bergen Record, recalled the story of a "Hispanic" shooting suspect who turned out to be a man named Henry Levy. Again, a non-Hispanic is identified as Hispanic based on physical appearance alone. Identifying an unknown suspect as "Hispanic," Pérez wrote, makes about as much sense as putting out an all-points bulletin for "an American."

"Hispanic" is an ethnicity. It is a heritage. It is not a race.

Throughout the world, there are thousands of multilingual, non-Hispanic individuals with olive complexions, who speak English with a foreign accent and claim Spanish among the languages they speak.

Hispanics are black and white and everything in between. Defined by race, some of us are African and Asian and our features reflect it.

Some of us have blond hair and blue eyes. Others have dark hair and brown eyes. Our physical features are varied to the extent that the term "Hispanic" conveys no distinct physical information.

Baseball player Sammy Sosa is Hispanic. So is actor Andy Garcia. They look nothing alike. How are newspaper readers or television viewers supposed to know what physical characteristics to look for when all they have to go on is the word "Hispanic"?

When police tell the public that the person they're looking for is "Hispanic," it is the job of journalists to ask how they arrived at that conclusion. We believe police are trying to convey useful information, but in these cases, they are failing.

Reporters have an obligation to demand specifics. That's what NBC correspondent George Lewis did at a press conference about the abduction of the two California girls. Asking for specific details will elicit relevant information about the individual being sought. What was the perpetrator's skin tone? Was the suspect actually heard speaking Spanish? Did he or she speak with an accent? What kind? Those details should be reported, along with

sketches, if they are available.

Providing accurate information is crucial. Calling a person "Hispanic" in this context does nothing to differentiate him or her from anyone else. It would be a travesty if police and the public end up limiting their search to Hispanics in cases where the perpetrator turns out to be of another ethnicity.

This isn't a matter of political correctness or even cultural sensitivity. When police need help identifying the perpetrator of a crime, they seek out the media. They want the public to know what to look for.

So do we. "Hispanic" doesn't tell you anything about someone's physical appearance. It tells the public nothing about the person's voice or manner of speech. Find those details and report them.

A good journalist doesn't rely on stereotypical shortcuts. A good journalist demands specific details. We call on our colleagues to be good journalists.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.

Democracy for Iraq

By: Ysidro V. Gutierrez

NOTE TO THE READER: Democracy for Iraq is the most complex subject this writer has ever explored. I do so with trepidation but firmly convinced of its necessity in light of the goal of El Editor to inform and educate its readers on topics of greatest importance to them. I have endeavored to comment on this issue as accurately as possible and to provide as much insight as possible, but I must acknowledge that whole volumes are needed to adequately treat the multifaceted topic of this commentary. The objective of this op-ed column is to pique the reader's interest and hope that he/she will delve more intensely on the subject.

The Bush administration has announced that it is committed to the removal of Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq. The Bush policy implies a long-term commitment of American material and manpower resources unprecedented in the history of our nation. Hundreds of men and women from Lubbock and the South Plains will be part of a force of about 300,000 needed to carry out this massive undertaking. The US move to oust Saddam raises innumerable military, political, and economic questions, but one that promises to be most perplexing for planners is: "Will American Style Democracy Work in Iraq?"

There is a word to explain why Democracy is little practiced in the Arab world - Islam. Islam means submission to the Will of God. Those who adhere to Islam are Moslem which means "Those who have submitted."

If one carefully considers the teachings and moral foundations of Islam one can easily imagine Democracy under Islam as an ideal form of government. Here lies the GREAT PARADOX. Democracy as a form of Government is well suited to Islam, but it has failed to take root in many Arab countries precisely because of the deep faith of its people. Islam, as do Judaism and Christianity, teaches peace, justice, truth, brotherhood, and faithfulness to God above all things. Democracy as a system of government guarantees these and therefore complements Islam.

The whole of Moslem society is based on the Qur'an which they believe is the revelation of God's Divine Will. It gives both general and specific instructions to the faithful as well as being a prayer text. It sets forth a basic and moral law dictated by the Creator. This is a law that both the public and those in charge of administering its affairs are obliged to obey. The tenets of Islam directly limit Democracy. In Islam, the question of individual freedom that Democracy promises is subordinate to the Qur'an. It is a well established rule in Islam that no Democratic opinion is allowed where a sacred text already exists. This is an unalterable and must be assured if a successful transition to Democracy is to transpire in Iraq. The establishment of a Democratic Islamic state in Iraq, which is in accordance with the precepts of Islam can and will work if carried out prudently and with due deference to Islam.

Muslims believe that they are responsible before Allah the Almighty for their failure to follow the Qur'an. Moslems believe that in the end they must answer to God for the way in which they live and must account to Him for the way in which they use their wealth and possessions and how they served their fellow Moslems and promoted the faith. They must inculcate in each other love of the faith by showing its beauty and excellence, in telling of the deeds of the Prophet, the miracles accomplished by him, and the virtues of the holy men.

Many Arab intellectuals acknowledge that Democracy would work well and would be good for Arab nations. However, Islamists believe that Democracy is too materialistic and is riddled with corrupting traits and consider these evil, sinful, and reprehensible. They believe that such HBO hits as Ozzy Osbourne or semi-naked women such as J-Lo at the Academy Awards corrode the moral fabric of the nation and set immoral trends.

Islamists have rejected Democracy in the Muslim World because they perceive Democracy as practiced in the Western as too permissive. Democracy as a form of government for Moslem is not a new concept. They experimented with European Style Democracy in the past. Their experience was anything but moral. In their view, westerners who came to their country with the promise of Democracy committed intolerable crimes. The Europeans built industries that rewarded wealthy Muslims and those of rank and authority. They built schools and established scientific and cultural institutes which in the eyes of Islamists led to doubt and heresy. Europeans taught them how to demean themselves, to vilify their religion and to detach themselves from their beliefs, and to regard anything Western as sacred and to believe that only that which is Western can be progressive.

The European influence was well organized and tremendously successful. It appealed to the Arab intelligentsia but exerted strong influences that were contrary to Islam. Islamists considered these as more dangerous than a military invasion. For these reasons Islamists came to hate Democracy. What they really wanted to take from westerners were the benefits of its science, its industry, and its economic prosperity and avoid the destruction of their Islamic identity.

The Bush administration would do well to remember the Arab experience when the time comes to establish a Democratic system of government in Iraq. Put simply, it cannot be done outside the tenets of Islam. There is no "Separation of Church and State" doctrine in Islam. If history has taught us anything, it is that Islam is and should remain the foundation upon which the life of the Moslem rests.

Moslem nations rejected Democracy because they felt the need to free themselves from foreign corruption. Consequently, Islam nations including Iraq have been governed by regimes that are far worse than the Europeans. The governments that came to power imposed on them what they had feared from the Europeans but without the freedom Democracy grants to them. The Islamists fear of Democracy led to rule by tyrants and despots such as Saddam Hussein. Despotic rule goes more against Islam since Islam calls on the faithful to resist injustice and oppression and to work for a state founded on truth, justice, and peace. Saddam Hussein has consistently lied, provoked war, and oppressed the people in contradiction to Islam.

How could a man like Saddam Hussein gain and retain power in an Islamic nation if Islam is a morally founded religion? He could do it only through deception and clever pretense of being a devout Muslim himself. Otherwise Saddam Hussein's rule is dictatorial and seeks only to preserve and prolong his hold on power through intimidation and brutal repression.

The greatest benefit that Democracy will provide for Iraq is that the people will have the right to choose, and to bring to account and replace their government when that government no longer serves their interests. It is doubtful that a tyrant like Saddam Hussein would have the talents and merits to get elected in a Democracy. Those who love freedom must hate tyranny. To the American mind it is inconceivable that the Iraqi people would desire to continue to live under the current system of unremitting despotism and degrading submission. These are as reprehensible to a Democratic people as they are to a Moslem.

Americans are all too familiar with the word "Jihad". Jihad means "to strive". Moslems believe that those who strive have the highest rank in the sight of God. It makes perfect sense for a Moslem to strive to acquire a Democratic form of Government because the tenets of Democracy are complementary to Islam. Islam and Democracy are far better suited to each other than life under Saddam. Democracy's greatest attributes are individual freedom and freedom of the speech. Individual liberty unleashes human potential to its fullest capacity. This is a system worthy of Islam and of the Iraqis who would certainly embrace liberty and equality, over unremitting despotism.

The Bush administration is fully aware of the history of Democracy in Islam. The effect of Western influence has been intellectual, political and socioeconomic but never has the importance of Islam been diminished. Simply stated, Islam is the central fact of Arab life. The adoption of American clothes and slang should not be mistaken for attitudinal change in Islam. Our own history recounts that in our struggle to be free from English rule, we wanted to look less like the English rulers we detested. History records that Thomas Jefferson the brilliant political thinker, leader, and author of American Democracy hated England. The American experience was to cast off the bonds of tyranny from England, now the Iraqis find themselves at a time in their history when with the help of Democratic America, they too can cast off the tyranny of Saddam Hussein.

The Bush administration has the advantage of the Afganistan experience in setting up a Democracy in an Islamic nation. The US should do so within the context and limits of Islam. This should be acceptable to the US because in case of Islamic countries, their political, judicial, and cultural systems are well suited to Democracy.

As this writer stated in the last week's El Editor. The best possible military scenario for Iraq is for the Iraqis themselves to oust Saddam. The best possible political outcome would be for the Iraqi people to set up their own Democracy with minimal US involvement.

Our goal after ousting Saddam Hussein, as we shall do in short order, should be to help the Iraqis set up their own Democratic Government of Muslims, by Muslims and for Muslims.

Nota Para La Policia, y los Medios de Comunicacion:

'Hispano' No Es Una Descripcion Fisica

Por Rafael A. Olmeda

Cuando raptaron a dos jovencitas de un paseo de enamorados en California el 1o de agosto, la oficina del sheriff del condado de Los Angeles activó el sistema "Amber Alert" y realizó conferencias de prensa para informar a la nación sobre el secuestro y el secuestrador. Según la policía, el autor del crimen era un hispano de pelo lacio peinado

hacia atrás y de bigote.

Horas más tarde, la policía mató al secuestrador, Roy Dean Ratliff, en una confrontación y rescató a las dos jóvenes.

Ratliff, de 37 años, encajaba con la descripción dada a conocer por la policía en todos los aspectos excepto en uno: Ratliff no era hispano. La búsqueda y los mensajes públicos que se dieron a conocer cuando

todavía se desconocía la identidad de Ratliff ofrecieron a los periodistas y a los departamentos de la policía un ejemplo gráfico de por qué el término "hispano" no debería utilizarse como una descripción física.

La Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos había hecho público un aviso a los medios de comunicación apenas unos días antes, exhortando a la prensa a que dejara de utilizar el término "hispano" para describir sospechosos desconocidos perseguidos por la policía. Nuestro argumento plantea que los términos "hispano" y "latino" no expresan ninguna información física distintiva y pueden llevar de manera inadvertida a que los criminales se salgan con la suya.

Afortunadamente, Ratliff no se escapó. Pero imagínense, por el bien del argumento, que aún se desconociera su identidad. Imagínense que alguien esté observando el bosquejo de la policía y ve a una persona parecida a Ratliff, pero decide no llamar a la policía porque Ratliff no es hispano.

Cuando el periodista Miguel Pérez escribió un artículo en el Bergen Record en 1994, recordó la historia de un "hispano" sospechoso de un tiroteo que resultó ser un hombre llamado Henry Levy. Una vez más, se identificó a una persona que no era hispano como hispano basado solamente en su apariencia física. Identificar a un sospechoso desconocido como "hispano", tiene tanto sentido como publicar un boletín que señale a "un americano", escribió Pérez.

El término "hispano" denota el origen étnico. Es un patrimonio. No es una raza.

Alrededor del mundo, existen miles de individuos multilingües, no hispanos con la tez color aceituna, que hablan inglés con un acento extranjero y que afirman que hablan español entre otros idiomas.

Los hispanos son negros, blancos y todo entre medio. Si se definen por la raza, algunos de nosotros somos africanos y asiáticos y nuestros rasgos lo reflejan. Algunos de nosotros tenemos el cabello rubio y los ojos azules. Otros tienen el cabello oscuro y los ojos marrones.

Nuestros rasgos físicos varían a tal punto que el término "hispano" no expresa información física distintiva.

El jugador de béisbol Sammy Sosa es hispano. Al igual que el actor Andy Garcia. Ambos no se parecen en nada. ¿Cómo se supone que los lectores de los periódicos y los televidentes sepan qué características físicas buscar, cuando todo lo que tienen es la palabra "hispano"?

Cuando la policía le dice al público que la persona que están buscando es "hispana", es trabajo de los periodistas preguntar cómo ellos llegaron a esa conclusión. Entendemos que la policía está tratando de ofrecer información útil, pero en estos casos, están fallando.

Los periodistas tienen la obligación de exigir especificaciones. Esto fue lo que el corresponsal de NBC, George Lewis, hizo en una conferencia de prensa sobre el secuestro de las dos jóvenes en California.

Preguntar por detalles específicos dará información relevante sobre el individuo que están buscando. ¿Cuál era el color de piel del autor del crimen? ¿En realidad oyeron al sospechoso hablando en español? ¿El o ella hablaban con acento? ¿De qué tipo? Estos detalles deberían reportarse, junto a los bocetos, si están disponibles.

Es crucial proveer información precisa. Llamar a una persona "hispana" en este contexto no hace nada para diferenciar a esa persona de cualquier otra. Podría ser un tragedia perversa si la policía y el público terminan limitando su búsqueda a los hispanos en los casos cuyo autor resulta ser de otro origen étnico.

Esto no es un asunto de corrección política o incluso de sensibilidad cultural. Cuando la policía necesita ayuda para identificar al autor de un crimen, recurre a los medios de comunicación. La policía quiere que el público sepa a quién buscar. Igual nosotros.

El término "hispano" no dice nada sobre la apariencia física de alguien. No le dice nada al público sobre la voz de la persona o la manera de hablar. Encuentren esos detalles y denlos a conocer.

Un buen periodista no confía en atajos estereotipados. Un buen periodista exige detalles específicos. Hacemos un llamado a nuestros colegas para que sean buenos periodistas.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, una división de Tribune Media Services.

Perry vs. Sanchez: It's typical in Texas

by Gregory Rocha

The political world is abuzz over the nasty tone that characterizes the gubernatorial campaign between incumbent Republican Rick Perry and Democratic challenger Tony Sanchez. Seemingly out of the blue, the Perry camp put onto the airwaves ads that call into question past actions of a savings and loan for which Sanchez once served as chairman. Sanchez retaliated by rebutting Perry's ads and calling his motives into question.

Was the action by Perry really unexpected? This fight is symptomatic of modern campaigning in a state where two well-financed candidates of major parties -- which are at near parity within the electorate -- battle over the most prestigious elected office.

A February Scripps Howard Texas Poll showed Perry holding a 52-26 percent advantage over Sanchez. At that point Perry looked to be a shoo-in, but several factors started to chip away at the lead. The first was the economic downturn and the possibility that the 2003 Legislature will face a \$5 billion revenue shortfall.

Next, the Sanchez campaign began the arduous, expensive task of narrowing the gap with Perry. This was done through a stream of ads that introduced Sanchez to the public and then evolved into commercials that raised questions about Perry's policies. The formula worked. A June Texas Public Policy Poll by the University of Houston showed Perry's lead over Sanchez dropping to 43-32.

Two ads introduced by Sanchez in July were especially hard-hitting. One asked people on camera to recall something Perry had done for Texas. None of them could name anything. The other more devastating ad zeroed in on education and asserted that, if elected, Sanchez would stop schools from "teaching to the test."

Leaving aside one's opinion about testing students, the use of that phrase was a calculated step designed to label Perry as the defender of that practice.

A few days later the Perry campaign released its first ad about Sanchez's past involvement in Tesoro Savings and Loan. It worked as expected; it stopped the hemorrhaging by drawing attention away from the policy issues that were hurting Perry and it put Sanchez on the defensive.

Sanchez's next ad, released almost immediately, was a response to the Perry ad.

The above tells us something about the current state of campaigning.

First, this is not a good time to be an incumbent governor. Nearly all polls of gubernatorial races show drops in support for incumbents. From April to June, incumbent governors of New York and California, large and populous states like Texas, saw leads over their challengers shrink due to economic woes.

Second, despite how odious we might find it, negative campaigning continues to be used because it works. In this case it shifted focus away from Perry and put it back on Sanchez. Notice how the most recent Sanchez ads try to diminish the effect as they continue to refute the charge, but now try to return public attention to policy issues like insurance.

Third, as James Carville showed when he ran Bill Clinton's 1992 campaign, it's best to respond immediately and forcefully. Both sides have engaged in this practice lately.

Finally, none of this comes cheap. Nearly 20 years ago Texans were amazed at the over \$30 million price tag of the Mark White-Bill Clements governor's race. The Perry-Sanchez race will dwarf that total.

Cartoon titled 'Tejas y "CHON"' by André. It depicts a man with a speech bubble saying 'YO NO SOY EL, GOING-TO-SCHOOL TYPE! YO NO PUEDO ACORDARME QUAL ES EL RIO MAS LARGO O QUE ALTAS SON LAS MONTAÑAS! YO NO ME PUEDO ACORDARME LOS NOMBRES DE ESOS INGLESSES REYES! YO NO PUEDO ACORDARME DE TODAS ESAS COSA DE LOS BRAZOS DELA LEGISLATURA Y LOS ESTADOS Y...'

Cartoon titled 'LOS VOTOS ELECTROS Y QUIEN FUE EL VICE PRESIDENTE Y... TODO ESQ. ¡NO PUEDO!!'. It depicts a man with a speech bubble saying 'MIRA CHON, TU TIENES QUE IR ALA ESCUELA TE VALE QUE TE ENPONGAS A ESA IDEA!'

Cartoon titled 'SOPONGO QUE ESTAS CORRECTO ... TENGO QUE ASER LO MEJOR EN ESQ. VOY ALA ESCUELA, Y ESTUDIO, Y JUEGO TODOS SUS PARTIDOS, Y HARE LO POSIBLE TENER BUENA HAMISTAD CON TODOS... PERO NO VOY A PRENDER INGLES!!'. It depicts a man with a speech bubble saying '¿QUE TIENE CHON? MAÑANA ES LUNES, DIA DE... ESCUELA. POBRE CHON ESTA TAN NERVIOSO QUE SI ALGUIEN LE MENCIONA ESCUELA SATARA, 30 ft., AL BIENTO'

Cartoon titled 'NOMAS DIES PIES YO SABIA QUE TU ESTABAS EXAGERANDO!'. It depicts a man with a speech bubble saying 'NOMAS DIES PIES YO SABIA QUE TU ESTABAS EXAGERANDO!'

Cartoon titled 'SOPONGO QUE ESTAS CORRECTO ... TENGO QUE ASER LO MEJOR EN ESQ. VOY ALA ESCUELA, Y ESTUDIO, Y JUEGO TODOS SUS PARTIDOS, Y HARE LO POSIBLE TENER BUENA HAMISTAD CON TODOS... PERO NO VOY A PRENDER INGLES!!'. It depicts a man with a speech bubble saying 'SOPONGO QUE ESTAS CORRECTO ... TENGO QUE ASER LO MEJOR EN ESQ. VOY ALA ESCUELA, Y ESTUDIO, Y JUEGO TODOS SUS PARTIDOS, Y HARE LO POSIBLE TENER BUENA HAMISTAD CON TODOS... PERO NO VOY A PRENDER INGLES!!'

El Editor Newspapers

a weekly bilingual publication that is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806: 763-3841. Suscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers. Editor/Publisher: Bidal Aguero Business Manager: Olga Riojas-Aguero Articles: Amalia Aguero Subscriptions: In House Crew Distribution: Gilbert Acuña & Joe Adam & Albert Riojas

# Future Bond Between Bush, Fox Clouded

Mexican President Vicente Fox and President Bush seemed to be the best of friends shortly after their elections, exchanging gifts at Fox's ranch and planning ways to ease illegal immigration.

But many Mexicans are feeling increasingly orphaned by the United States since the Sept. 11 terror attacks, arguing that Fox has given too much to his buddy Bush and gotten nothing in return. That anger hit a boiling point when Texas executed a man Mexico said was one of its citizens, and Fox promptly canceled a trip to meet with Bush at his Texas ranch.

The move caught the White House off guard, and left the future of U.S.-Mexican relations uncertain. It was unclear if the two leaders would reschedule their meeting.

Although Javier Suarez Medina spent all but a few years of his life in the United States, Mexico mourned him like its own. His body was expected to be returned to Mexico on Friday for burial this weekend in the town of Piedras Negras.

His execution Wednesday in Texas for the murder of an undercover drug agent in Dallas rallied Mexican lawmakers and Fox around the same cause — sparing Suarez's life.

It was a rare moment of agreement. The Mexican Congress has spent much of Fox's two years in office rejecting the president's proposals or modifying them beyond recognition. A few months ago, lawmakers even blocked Fox from traveling to the United States, arguing he needed to focus more on Mexico.

Some Mexican politicians have felt that Bush has increasingly



abandoned this country after the Sept. 11 attacks shifted the focus of U.S. foreign policy from immigration reform to fighting terrorism. Many argue that Fox's cozy ties with the U.S. president — including Mexico's many drug arrests and its anti-terrorism efforts — have not been appreciated.

"It seems there is much giving, and we get nothing but smiles in return," said Mexican lawmaker

Eddie Varon, a member of the former ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. "Things are going to be taken seriously now."

That sentiment is a far cry from the optimism on both sides of the border in February 2001, when Fox and Bush walked like old friends around the pond at Fox's ranch and talked about ways to ease illegal immigration.

Yet even then, some Mexicans

complained the meeting was overshadowed by U.S. and British airstrikes against Iraq, which took place hours before Fox and Bush emerged for a news conference in Fox's front yard.

Fox decided Wednesday to cancel his Texastrip in protest of the execution. His spokesman, Rodolfo Elizondo, said: "It would be inappropriate, in these lamentable circumstances, to go ahead with the visit to Texas."

Mexico, which has no death penalty, had argued that Suarez was a Mexican citizen who was denied his right to legal help from the Mexican consulate. Texas authorities said Suarez had, at different times, claimed both Mexico and El Paso, Texas, as his birthplace, making it unclear if he qualified for Mexican assistance.

Both U.S. and Mexican officials played down Fox's decision.

White House spokesman Jimmy Orr said Bush, a former Texas governor, "respects President Fox and the two have an excellent professional relationship and a strong friendship."

Fox spokeswoman Alicia Buenrostro echoed that sentiment Thursday, saying the two leaders have "excellent communication" and adding: "Bush understands the situation perfectly."

But many analysts said there was no question the Mexican president hurt his close friendship with Bush.

George Grayson, a Mexico expert at the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Va., compared it to "shooting yourself in the foot with a machine gun."

"Mexico has never had a president in the White House more pro-Mexico than George Bush, so why gratuitously offend him?" Grayson asked.

While Fox's decision put U.S. relations on hold, it boosted his position at home, where critics say he spends too much time cozying up to the United States and too little working on domestic policy. The trip cancellation was a clear signal to Mexico's Congress, which has blocked him at every step.

## From Page One

Notably, a motion that would have given U.S. customs officials the right to conduct a search in "goodfaith" failed. NHLA felt such searches were unconstitutional and would lead to racial profiling.

In the Senate, NHLA opposed John Ashcroft's confirmation as Attorney General. Its members explained that Ashcroft had voted against nearly every policy position supported by Latino organizations when he served in the Senate.

On education measures, NHLA considered four House votes and five in the Senate.

President Bush signed the No Child Left Behind act into law in January. While NHLA opposed it, the legislation won a unanimous "yeah" vote from Latino House members, thus denying eight of them a 100 percent rating.

NHLA's opposition was based on several provisions it deemed harmful. Points of concern included the requirement of parental consent for students to enroll in bilingual education and a three-year cap on limited-English-proficient children to receive any instruction in another language.

NHLA included four House and five Senate votes on economic mobility and health. Of greatest concern were the Budget Resolutions FY 2002 and FY 2003-11. The large tax cut left issues important to the Latino community

underfunded or threatened, including minority health, community development initiatives and housing, NHLA said.

Nine non-Hispanic members of the House had a 100 percent mark: Earl Hilliard (D-Alabama), Bob Filner (D-Calif.), Diane Watson (D-Calif.), Stephen Lynch (D-Mass.), John Conyers (D-Mich.), Martin Olav Sabo (D-Minn.), Donald Payne (D-N.J.), Melvin Watt (D-N.C.) and Bobby Scott (D-Va.).

Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.C.) was the lone senator with a perfect grade.

Fifty-three House Representatives, all Republicans, received a score of zero, as did Senators Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Don Nickles (R-Okla.).

"The Hispanic community is increasing in non-traditional states (in the Midwest and Southeast)," said Marisa Demeo, regional counsel for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. "These elections will be a test as to whether they're paying attention to new constituents."

Said Delia Pompa, executive director of the National Association for Bilingual Education and NHLA vice-chair: "Congress needs to look at shifting priorities, new priorities. (It) needs to balance the deficit against the needs of the growing Latino community."

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services



Democrat candidate Tony Sanchez who is running for Texas Governor stopped in Lubbock last week and had an opportunity to take a photo with the Ballet Folklorico Aztlan de Lubbock. The group also performed. Photo by John P. Cervantez

# Lemon Law Gives Consumers Millions In Relief

Consumers who purchased or leased new defective vehicles received more than \$7.4 million in relief through the Texas Lemon Law in 2001.

The 2001 Lemon Law report, released by the Texas Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle Division, lists number of complaints filed, defects reported and complaint disposition.

Of all complaints closed last year, more than two-thirds of consumers received measurable relief — approximately 33 percent had vehicles repurchased, replaced or traded by the manufacturer and an additional 36 percent received repairs, extended service contracts or other remedies.

"The numbers indicate the Lemon Law continues to do what it is intended to do — help consumers, with defective vehicles to get relief," said Brett Bray, Director of TxDOT's Motor Vehicle Division.

To determine whether a particular model has received more or less than its "expected share" of complaints, the report calculates an index based on number of complaints filed and the model's market share.

According to the report, five of the most popular selling vehicles have the highest complaint index rating. The vehicles in this group are (from highest to lowest) Jeep Grand Cherokee, Ford Focus, Dodge Ram 1500 pickup, Ford Mustang and Chevrolet Suburban.

The report also lists 17 of the most popular selling vehicles with the lowest complaint index rating. From this group, the top five vehicles with the fewest numbers of complaints are (from lowest to highest) Honda Accord, Toyota Camry, Honda Civic, Toyota Corolla and Chevrolet Tahoe.

Of defects cited by consumers, the report shows the engine (performance or emissions) category was the most common. This was followed by other defects including engine mechanical, electrical, suspension and steering, body and trim and brakes.

Under the Lemon Law, TxDOT's Motor Vehicle Board can order a vehicle replaced, repurchased or repaired by the manufacturer. Some manufacturers choose to settle complaints rather than contesting them at a formal hearing. The report shows DaimlerChrysler Motors Corporation, General Motors Corporation and Ford Motor Company continue their trend of resolving more complaints prior to hearings.

The law also covers new or leased vehicles, including cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, motor homes and towable recreational vehicles. The Motor Vehicle Board amended its Lemon Law rules recently to redefine the expected useful life of motorized vehicles to 120,000 miles. It simplified proof requirements for motorized vehicles having a useful life other than 120,000 miles and eliminated the minimum 10 percent reasonable allowance for use for non-

motorized vehicles.

State law requires manufacturers to issue a disclosure statement and affix a disclosure label to the front window of vehicles that are ordered repurchased, replaced or reacquired to settle a Lemon Law complaint. The disclosure requirements also are mandatory for vehicles reacquired under another state's Lemon Law

and transferred to Texas for resale. In 2001, disclosure statements were required for 295 vehicles.

To obtain a copy of the 2001 Lemon Law Report or a consumer handbook on the

Texas Lemon Law contact TxDOT's Motor Vehicle Division at (512) 416-4800, 1-800-622-8682



GMAC proudly salutes the 20th anniversary of the Hispanic Press.

We are proud to salute the dedication the Hispanic Press has given to providing Hispanic Americans with information that is important in both their culture and their lives. GMAC is equally dedicated to educating consumers about credit and its importance in their lives.

Happy Anniversary.

**GMAC**  
**FINANCIAL**  
**SERVICES**

www.gmacfs.com

GMAC is a registered trademark of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. ©2002 GMAC. All rights reserved.

## MENUDAZO Champion



# No. 1 Winner

photo by: John P. Cervantez

### for the Best Menudo in West Texas

## Gloria's Restaurant

1601 50th Street

747-6676

# ¡Bienvenidos a Todos!

## El Editor

# Cool Down Your Electric Bill

### Energy saving tips from LP&L

As temperatures continue to rise this summer, so can the amount of energy you consume. In fact, LP&L recently recorded the utility's highest electric consumption in their history. The folks at LP&L encourage customers to conserve energy whenever possible and particularly during late afternoon hours. Here are some energy saving tips on how you can keep your bill as low as possible.



### Appliance Tips "Easier Chores and Easy Savings"

- Turn off anything you're not using. This includes all equipment and appliances, televisions, VCR's, computers and LIGHTS!
- Refrigerator: Give the unit breathing room, clean the coils, and don't set temperatures too low. Fresh foods keep at 37 to 42 degrees, frozen foods at 0 to 5 degrees. Defrost refrigerators and freezers before ice buildup becomes too thick.
- If you have a microwave oven, use it for reheating and cooking small quantities.
- Do laundry, vacuuming, cooking etc. early in the morning or late in the evening when the outdoor temperature is cooler.
- Use ceiling fans and room fans in occupied rooms but keep fans off in unoccupied areas.



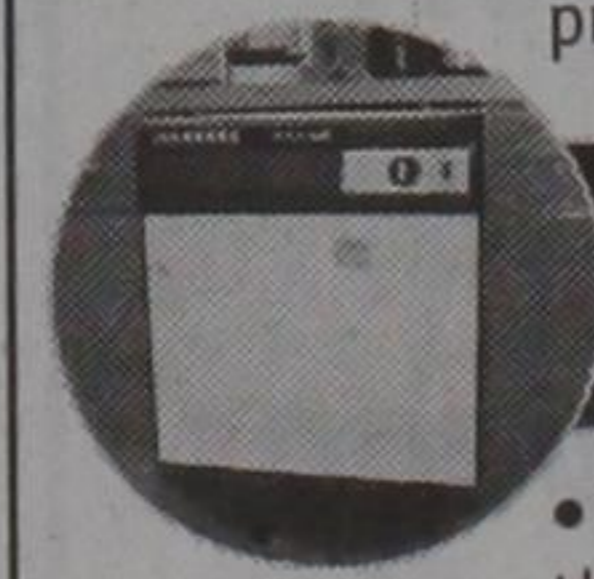
### Office Tips "No Waste at Work"

- At work, turn off all your office equipment (computers, printers, photocopies and lights) at the end of the day (contrary to popular belief, this does no harm).
- For large energy consuming businesses, an energy audit should be conducted periodically.
- In offices, ensure that someone turns off the A/C at the end of the day. Programmable thermostats will do this automatically.



### Air-Conditioning Tips "Cool Ways to Save"

- Air conditioners: Clean or replace filters regularly. Provide shade for your air conditioner unit outside. Keep weeds and debris away to ensure proper air flow.
- Keep the thermostat set at 78 degrees or higher when the house is occupied and turn the A/C off or set the thermostat warmer when the house is unoccupied. Installing a programmable thermostat will do this automatically.



### Washer/Dryer/Dishwasher Tips "Clean Up with These Ideas"

- When using the clothes washer and dryer, do only full loads. Wash in cold water. Clean the dryer lint trap after each use. Hang clothes to dry whenever possible.
- Dishwasher: Wash only full loads in the dishwasher. Use the energy saver, air-dry cycle or open the door and let dishes dry naturally.



**Lubbock Power & Light**

1301 Broadway • 775-2509  
www.lp&l.com

### Santana Sees 'Supernatural' Sequel As a Healer



Carlos Santana has enough new material in the can to fill two or three albums. But the grizzled rock 'n' roll guitarist is looking to put out only one worthy successor to 1999's Supernatural, which sold 24 million copies worldwide and garnered nine Grammy Awards. Carlos Santana, playing in Hungary in June, plans a star-studded

follow-up to his Grammy-winning Supernatural album with Shaman. "We're taking our time," he says. "There are enough songs to create an instrumental album. There are enough other songs to do a Latino album, all in Spanish. But we're being selective, making sure the songs stand up to Supernatural." "On Supernatural, every song, every note, every chord and every

lyric were part of a beautiful tapestry. Nothing was wasted... By the grace of God and a lot of people, we touched grandparents, parents, teenagers and little children."

Talking to Santana is a trip. Reached by phone at his management office in San Rafael, Calif., he speaks the same way he plays -- passionately -- about spirituality ("I'm an old soul"), the metaphysics of music ("It's very rewarding to transport the listener to a place where things are not so cynical, crass and vulgar") and the five "precious jewels" embodied by everyone: "beauty, elegance, excellence, grace and dignity."

He also sheds some light on his upcoming album, Shaman, scheduled for an October release.

Yes, the work-in-progress will be a star-studded affair just like Supernatural, which featured appearances by Matchbox Twenty's Rob Thomas, Dave Matthews, Lauryn Hill and other luminaries.

Santana, 55, was born and raised in Mexico. He inherited an appreciation for traditional music from his father, a Mariachi musician. In 1966, six years after Santana's family moved from Tijuana to San Francisco, the Santana Blues Band was born.

A show-stopping appearance at Woodstock paved the way for the group's self-titled 1969 debut album, which yielded the signature Top 10 single Evil Ways. The 1970 follow-up Abraxas notched more hits by way of spicy covers of Fleetwood Mac's Black Magic Woman and Tito Puente's Oye Como Va.

Long before the likes of the Talking Heads and Paul Simon brought worldbeat music to the masses, Santana blended various multicultural influences. His well-traveled jams roamed the world, fusing rock, jazz, and blues over African and Latin American rhythms.

He hopes the similarly far-flung music on Shaman will be an antidote to these troubled times -- hence the album title.

"A shaman is a healer," Santana says. "A lot of people need healing from the fear and the anger permeating this planet, in Ireland, Jerusalem and America... We say we're here to protect the world. But we're not even protecting ourselves."

"We teach A-B-C, 1-2-3 and history. But we don't teach people to see a baby being born, so you can have respect and reverence for life. Every TV channel shows Rambo or Die Hard or kill, kill, kill. MTV doesn't even show music. It just shows dysfunctional people."

### Worker Fired for Speaking Spanish

A Douglas County woman accused of speaking Spanish on the job was fired for violating an English-only policy -- a rule becoming increasingly common in the workplace.

Maria Guerrero, 28, lost her \$8.75-an-hour position as a certified nursing assistant at Parkside Care Center on May 30. Her supervisor accused her of violating a policy requiring staff members to speak English on the job.

Guerrero, who is bilingual in English and Spanish, denies she was speaking Spanish the day she was fired. She thinks the rule is unfair and ought to be thrown out.

"If they don't want Spanish (speakers), why do they keep hiring people who speak only Spanish or very little English?" Guerrero, of Orondo, asked.

Between 1996 and 2000, complaints filed with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission about English-only rules increased nationally from 91 to 443. Court rulings on such policies have been mixed.

About 25 percent of the 130-person staff at Parkside Care Center is Latino, which is fairly representative of the Wenatchee-area population. Four of the patients at the 112-bed facility are Hispanic, and two of the four speak English well.

### Filmmaker wants Her Horror Story to Have a Life Beyond Her TV Documentary

By Antonio Mejias-Rentas

The premiere of PBS's documentary "Señorita Extraviada," about the rape and murder of some 300 young Mexican women in Ciudad Juárez, across the border from El Paso, Texas, is over and done. The haunting tale unraveled in tens of thousands of U.S. living rooms Aug. 20 as part of the independent documentary series "P.O.V."

But for filmmaker Lourdes Portillo, the airing was more of a beginning than an end to a commitment she made to herself years ago. And she's not likely to have her professional and personal appetite sated until more chapters are written and the web of high-placed villains it attempts to expose are brought to account.

A native of Chihuahua, the state where the murders occurred, Portillo became interested in the case of the abducted women when she read early newspaper reports of the crimes in 1993.

"What attracted me was the increasing lack of justice," Portillo recalls. "First there were a few, then 50 women disappeared, then more, and nothing was done. Nothing."

"I decided, 'I'm a filmmaker, let me do something.' And I began work on the film."

Portillo is no stranger to public television. She is now recognized as one of this nation's leading documentary filmmakers. "Corpus: A Home Movie for Selena," her controversial film about the late Tejano singer, aired on "P.O.V." in 1999. Several of her other productions have been partially funded by PBS.

Portillo began filming "Señorita Extraviada" in late 1997, spending the final two years engaged day and night in the project.

"It was very hard for me, because I was seeing the story develop -- everything that was happening."

"There was a horrendous feeling of insecurity in Juárez," she recalls. "But all I could do was imagine how a 14- or 15-year-old girl must feel without any protection, without her family, working in a maquiladora, being exposed to the horror and the fear."

The cheap assembly factories along the U.S.-Mexico border known as maquiladoras are owned and operated by multinational companies that have done little to safeguard their mostly female employees, she says.

"There are gestures. Some of the girls are being taught karate, some are given whistles, in a jungle where there is no security, no street lights, no buses, nothing. It's ironic."

"One has to look at the reason why the maquiladoras are there. They are not there to provide security for the girls. They are there to exploit cheap labor. That is the truth. If they attempt to protect the women, it's going to cut into their profits, and they don't want that. That's why they are in Mexico, and if Mexico is no longer convenient to them, they'll leave and go to China."

Portillo is equally critical of the Mexican authorities who have done little to solve the crime, she claims, following outlandish leads instead of investigating well-founded allegations of police complicity.

Among those she interviewed is a victim's mother who shows her copious notes she has taken while conducting her own investigation, only to be ignored by the special prosecutor assigned to investigate the case.

"I have no idea who is guilty of these crimes," Portillo says, "but what I do know is that there is an evil network of complicity that involves a lot of people, including the authorities. If that wasn't the case, there would have already been a thorough investigation, not only at the state level, but involving the federal government."

The documentary criticizes Mexico's mainstream media, which, she says, participated in a disinformation campaign, spreading false leads leaked by the authorities.

The profile of the victims has a lot to do with the fact that the crimes remain unsolved, she insists. "We Mexicans know how little value is given to a poor, dark-skinned woman. Not much value at all, and one has to recognize that."

"If an upper or middle-class girl disappears, I promise you everything would be turned around. Everybody would investigate. But these girls -- our society deems them as disposable. This attitude is not only sexist, but racist as well."

Portillo describes her work "like filming a thriller, but it's a thriller that's happening right now." Her fervent hope is that the attention generated by her award-winning documentary will help solve the crimes.

"It's very important that the United States pressure Mexico into doing something," she admonishes. "Why don't they do a serious investigation, involving international organizations. That's the question one must ask."

(c)2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.

### LHCC Holds Workshop

Are you a small business owner looking to expand your business and need financial assistance or have you dreamed of opening your own business or are you a woman in business? The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber invites you to join us at a Financial Workshop to be held on Monday, August 26 starting at 5:30 p.m.

5:30-registration & refreshments

6:00-SBA presentation

6:30-American State Bank presentation

American Bank of Com

merce presentation 7:00-Panel discussion, questions and answers.

All these presentations will be held at the American State Bank building which is located at 14th & Ave. Q

Come hear how the USSBA and local banks can help you get answers for those questions you have and meet some of the bank representatives who are ready to help you.

Registration fee of \$10.00 per business and will be waived if you present this article to them.

### El Editor

Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

**MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT**  
3021 Clovis Rd. - 762-3068  
  
Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

**T-SHIRTS**  
**CAPS**  
FAMILY REUNIONS  
**FOR AS LITTLE AS 5.00!**  
For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!  
Call - 763-3841  
EL EDITOR • 1502 Ave M • Lubbock, TX 79401

**Love Your Pet?**  
Take It To  
  
**KEY ANIMAL CLINIC**  
5006 50th Street Lubbock, TX 79414  
792-6226

**SOFTBALL CALENDAR**  
**Trophy Hunters Softball Tournament**  
Aug. 16 & 17  
\$110 Entry Fee  
call 828-4877  
\*\*\*\*\*  
**Hold-um Tournament**  
Sept. 16 & 17  
Call Mic  
747-1710 or 441-1710

**Benefit Dance for Ballet Folklórico Aztlan**  
Featuring  
**GRUPO MILAGRO**  
  
September 7, 2002  
Frontier Ballroom Hwy 87  
8:00 p.m. - midnight  
\$8.00 pre-sale  
\$10.00 at the door  
For more information call 773-9200

**AVISO DE FINAL DE JUEGO**  
SCRATCH OFFS  
TEARS LOTTERY

**¡JUEGE AHORA**  
Estos Juegos ya Casi se Van!

 Juego #230 (S2) <b>Money Machine</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.45	 Juego #248 (S2) <b>Weekly Grand</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.56	 Juego #262 (S2) <b>Yellow Rose of Texas</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.77	
 Juego #279 (S1) <b>Dough in A Row</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.67	 Juego #280 (S10) <b>10th Anniversary Game</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 2.46	 Juego #281 (S1) <b>Loot Pursuit</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.81	 Juego #290 (S1) <b>Straight 8's</b> *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.77

**Estos juegos se terminan el 30 de septiembre del 2002. Tiene hasta el 29 de marzo del 2003 para cobrar cualquier boleto ganador para estos juegos.**

Usted puede cobrar los premios de hasta \$599 en cualquier tienda que venda boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Premios de \$600 o más son cobrables en uno de los 22 Centros de Cobro de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Preguntas? Llame a la Línea de Servicio al Cliente de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

\*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. ©2002 Texas Lottery Commission.

## Playing Baseball en Español?

By Domenico Maceri

Alfonso Soriano, second baseman for the New York Yankees, a Dominican, has been in the US for only two years but he knows enough English to give interviews without the aid of an interpreter. Cuban-native Orlando Hernández, a teammate of Soriano, who has been in the US for five years, still can't do interviews in English.

If one person can learn English in two years, what's wrong with the guy who can't do it in five?

Not a thing. The two players' circumstances, though similar, are not identical. People learn languages at different speeds and their comfort level also differs.

Some people manage to acquire enough of a language to function in a very short time. Like any field, language learning requires a certain talent. Time is important, but it's not the only criterion.

Some people are shy and even in their native language would be reluctant to talk in public. When they switch to a language they barely know, a feeling of insecurity may make it impossible to speak the language. This reluctance to use the new language can easily be interpreted as unwillingness to Americanize or do one's job.

Yet, there are people who recognize their limitations and prefer not to make mistakes that can cause trouble for them as well as others.

Hernández, nicknamed El Duque, has stated that although his English has improved, he still does not feel comfortable talking to reporters in English. He is afraid his "English words may get mixed up" and cause problems. He feels his chances are better with an interpreter than with his uncertain English. To communicate effectively at this stage, the interpreter is the best avenue.

Hernández may not have any choice about pushing himself to give interviews in English. Although he has a contract with the Yankees that pays him millions, the management has decided that his interpreter services will no longer be available. Until recently, Leo Astacio, the club audio and video specialist, had been his interpreter in interviews with the press. Before Astacio, Yankee first base coach Jose Cardenal acted as Hernández's interpreter. He resigned when Yankee management refused to pay him \$ 30,000 for his language services.

Hernández is not the only major league baseball player to have to face the issue of language since more and

more foreign players are joining the ranks of American baseball. In the last ten years a number of players from other countries— including Rene Arocha, Chan Ho Park, Hideo Nomo, Rey Ordóñez, Hideki Irabu, Rolando Arrojo, Ichiro Suzuki, Kazuhisa Ishii, etc.

— joined major league baseball teams. It is estimated that 23% of major league baseball players are Latinos. The figure rises to 40% in the minor leagues.

Of the twenty-five players on the Yankee team, eight are Spanish-speaking. One of them, Mariano Rivera, the All-Star closer, has been very vocal about the need for Latin players to learn English. According to him, it's important to communicate with the teammates as well as the manager in English because the interpreter may not be able to catch all the nuances.

The Yankees have stated that they would provide interpreters for Korean or Japanese players. Spanish is less of a problem because Yankee staff members who speak Spanish are plentiful.

Using the available staff knowledge to help a Latin player is a strategy used by the Los Angeles Dodgers with Fernando Valenzuela. The Mexican pitcher did not speak English at the beginning of his career. Tommy Lasorda, the team's manager, communicated with him in Spanish. In addition, the Dodgers Spanish-language broadcaster, Jaime Jarrin, served as Valenzuela's interpreter.

Like Lasorda, other managers learned Spanish. Tony La Russa, Dusty Baker, Lou Piniella are three examples but there are others who realize that you can get more out of athletes if you make the effort to learn their language. Using the players' language makes them more comfortable and ultimately they produce more for the team.

Little by little baseball players, like other immigrants, learn enough English to get by. Ramiro Mendoza, another Yankee pitcher, who is from Panama, also used to have a tough time with interviews in English. But now he does them.

Yankee management is not very happy with Hernández because of his inability to return quickly to playing baseball from his injuries. It has been speculated that their lack of continued support in providing an interpreter for Hernández is a reflection of their dissatisfaction. Whatever the case, El Duque, who makes millions playing baseball, could easily hire his own interpreter. It's a choice most immigrants don't have.

## Serena Gets Fairly Easy Draw, Hewitt Not As Lucky

Top-seeded Serena Williams was given what looks like an easy path in Wednesday's draw for the U.S. Open, boosting her chances for a third consecutive Grand Slam title. Advertisement

Her older sister, two-time defending champion and second-seeded Venus Williams, has Jennifer Capriati, Monica Seles and Martina Hingis on her side of the draw.

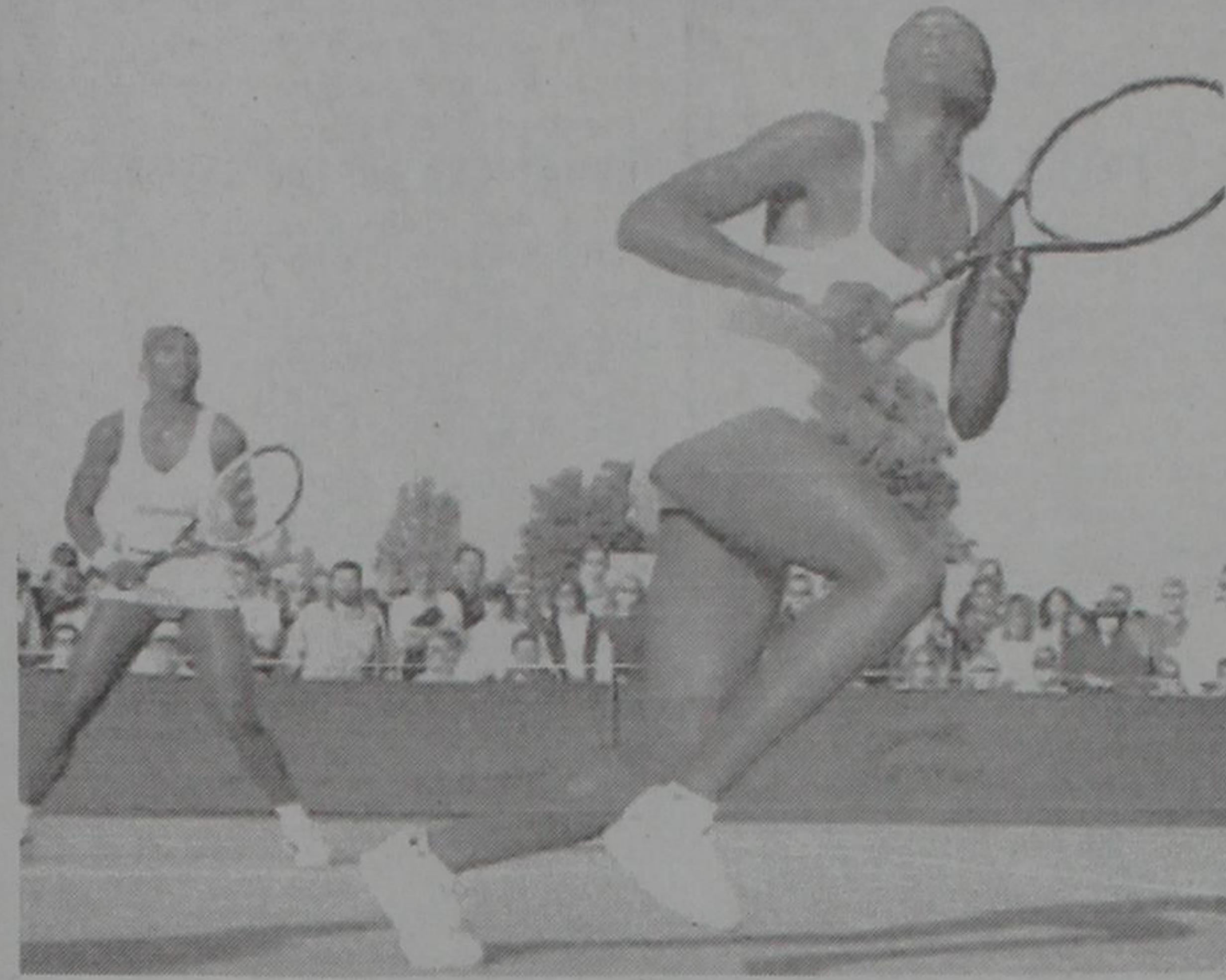
The Williams sisters can't meet until the final, a stage on which they have played at three of the past four majors: last year's U.S. Open, and the 2002 French Open and Wimbledon.

The year's final Grand Slam tournament starts Monday.

Four-time U.S. Open champion Pete Sampras' first two matches don't appear to be difficult, beginning with his opener against 75th-ranked Albert Portas of Spain.

Sampras, whose No. 17 seeding is his lowest here in more than a decade, will be strongly tested in the later rounds, however. He drew 15th-seeded Guillermo Canas in the third round, No. 3 Tommy Haas in the fourth, and either No. 5 Tim Henman or big-serving Andy Roddick, the No. 11 seed, in the quarterfinals.

"The days of me dominating and being No. 1 are probably over," Sampras said Tuesday night after losing his first match at a tuneup event in Commack, N.Y., to Paul-Henri Mathieu. "My goal is to win another major, and hopefully destiny will be on my side at the Open. It just takes one close win



and things can turn around quickly."

Serena Williams' first-round match is against wild-card entry Corina Morariu.

The man who beat Sampras in last year's U.S. Open final, top-seeded Lleyton Hewitt, might have his toughest matches early. Hewitt, the Wimbledon champion, could be in for a second-round meeting with Greg Rusedski, who owns the fastest serve in ATP Tour history (149 mph). Rusedski reached the 1997 Open final and beat Hewitt on a

hard court in Indianapolis this month.

Hewitt could face No. 25 James Blake -- whose first career tournament victory came last week in Washington, D.C. -- in the third round, the same point at which they met during the 2001 Open. Blake pushed Hewitt to five sets in that match, which was marred by Hewitt's outburst at a linesman that some interpreted as racially tinged.

Andre Agassi, seeded sixth, doesn't figure to be tested until a possible fourth-round match against

No. 9 Carlos Moya, the 1998 French Open champion.

The potential men's quarterfinal pairings: Hewitt vs. No. 8 Albert Costa, this year's French Open champion; No. 2 Marat Safin, the 2000 U.S. Open winner, vs. No. 7 Juan Carlos Ferrero; Haas vs. Henman; and No. 4 Yevgeny Kafelnikov vs. Agassi.

Serena Williams pulled out of a tournament last week because of left knee tendinitis and probably will benefit from avoiding top players until the later rounds.

Her first-round match is against wild-card entry Corina Morariu, an accomplished doubles player who recently returned to action after fighting leukemia since May 2001.

"That'll be a celebration, just for her to be on the court," U.S. Fed Cup captain Billie Jean King said. "Maybe it's fitting she'll play the No. 1 seed, so the whole world will know what she's overcome."

The earliest Williams could face a top-20 player is in the fourth round, against 15th-seeded Anastasia Myskina.

The women's round-of-eight matchups could be: Serena Williams vs. No. 8 Justine Henin; Venus Williams vs. Monica Seles; No. 3 Capriati vs. No. 7 Kim Clijsters; and No. 4 Lindsay Davenport vs. No. 5 Jelena Dokic.

Capriati, who won the Australian Open, could meet No. 10 Amelie Mauresmo in the quarters. Mauresmo beat her in the final in Montreal last week and also in straight sets in the Wimbledon quarterfinals.

## NBA Plays Hoops With Telemundo

The National Basketball Assn. will announce a three-season accord with U.S. Hispanic network Telemundo Tuesday.

This represents the first national Spanish-language TV deal for the sports league, which stepped up its Hispanic marketing efforts earlier this year.

NBC-owned Telemundo will become the NBA's designated Spanish-language network and will televise 15 regular-season NBA games live on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, as well as up to 10 WNBA games, beginning with the 2002-03 season. (NBA games will be televised in English on a combo of ABC, ESPN and Turner Network Television.)

Also: In partnership with NBA Entertainment, the Hispanic network will create a weekly 30-minute highlights show to be scheduled during the weekend.

The NBA All-Star Road to

Achieve Celebration event will be televised on Telemundo's feevee mun2 in February.

"The NBA represents a very hip, accessible sport," Telemundo senior VP for sports Jorge Hidalgo told Daily Variety. "This is very hot for us," especially among younger viewers.

Hidalgo said he is working on a preliminary schedule, but the 15 games will include teams from heavily Hispanic markets.

NBA games have been televised in Spanish on local stations in New York, Miami and Phoenix, said Arturo Nunez, managing director of the NBA Latin America, the Miami-based division that also

oversees initiatives in the U.S. Hispanic marketplace.

But the national television accord will bring the sport to more viewers and help the NBA transfer its multiplatform ad pitch to companies targeting U.S. Hispanics, he said. "This rounds out the offering."

That offering includes the Internet, radio, special events, promotions and possible product endorsements by Latino or Hispanic athletes.

Web site NBA.com is already available in Spanish, and five NBA teams include Spanish content on their own sites.

Eight teams have Spanish-lan-

guage radio broadcast packages in their local markets, which are New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas, Miami, San Antonio, Orlando and Sacramento.

Although soccer is the most popular sport among U.S. Hispanics, according to an ESPN poll last year, about 64% of Hispanics are basketball fans.

Hispanics also comprise roughly 13% of the total NBA fan base -- a higher percentage than for any of the other three major pro sports leagues, the ESPN poll said.

**El Editor**  
The Best In News!

**DIABLO'S**  
2nd Annual  
\$1000 Shootout  
Men's Softball Tournament

1<sup>st</sup> place: \$1000 + Team Trophy  
2<sup>nd</sup> place: T-shirts + Team Trophy  
3<sup>rd</sup> place: Team Trophy

Sept. 6th - 8th  
Seminole, TX

ENTRY FEE:  
\$150 PER TEAM  
Deadline to enter:  
Tuesday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>

For more info or to enter call (915) 758-1946.

**Class E**

There Are  
**101**  
Reasons  
To Ride Citibus.

This one could take you to Orlando.

Citibus announces the newest reason to ride: A 4-day/3-night trip for two to Orlando, Florida, including airfare, hotel accommodations, and spending money. Plus tickets to see one man's collection of 101 other things: A giant golf ball. A beauty of a beast. Not to mention a pretty famous mouse.

Hey, you don't need a magic lamp. Just pick up an entry form on any Citibus route. Or come by pumpkin coach to the Downtown Transfer Station at Broadway and Buddy Holly, or the magical Citibus castle at 801 Texas Avenue.

A dream is a wish your heart could make, but why not let Citibus make the dream come true for you? Enter today! The trip will be given away August 29!

**citibus**  
Your Life Is Our Destination.  
www.citibus.com

No purchase necessary. Void where prohibited. Must be 18 or older to enter. Visit or write Citibus headquarters at 801 Texas Avenue, Lubbock, TX 79401 for Official Rules.

**Multi-Cultural Diabetes Expo 2002**

Saturday, August 24, 2002  
8:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
Lubbock Civic Center

Come learn ways to live a normal, happy life with diabetes. With a few healthy choices - such as healthful eating and regular exercise - people with diabetes can live happy, active lives!

The free expo will feature exercise and cooking demonstrations for diabetics, as well as information on the latest research regarding diabetes.

For more information and to register call  
**(806) 794-0691**

**American Diabetes Association.**

**Covenant Health System**



## Vatican Exhibit Symposium

### Vatican Exhibit Symposium:

### Religious Art From the Old World to the New

On Friday, September 6, 2002, the Religious Studies and the Latin American and Iberian Studies programs will present a symposium, "Religious Art from the Old World to the New," celebrating the connections between the ecclesiastical art of the European Middle Ages and the Hispanic culture of the Southwest. All events will be held at the International Cultural Center and at the Museum of Texas Tech University. Members of the University and of the West Texas community are invited to take advantage of this unique opportunity to view the Vatican Exhibit while it is still here, while also learning more about its significance from the distinguished experts who will be featured in this special day-long symposium.

The program will include:  
William Tronzo, Associate Professor of Art History at Tu-

lane University. "The Churches of Medieval Rome: Art in Architecture."

Samuel Y. Edgerton, Amos Lawrence Professor of Art History at Williams College "The Cloister Murals at Malinalco as Theater of Christian Conversion in Sixteenth-Century Mexico"

Sylvia Rodriguez, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico "Pilgrimage, Procession, and Sacred Images in the Southwest."

Complementary Tour of the Vatican Exhibit. Assemble at the Museum, West Entrance at 3:30 pm

Tour At the International Cultural Center it will be possible to visit exhibits that include Santa Fe photographer Craig Varjabedian's "En Divina Luz: The Penitente Moradas of New Mexico"; Wichita State University's Diane Thomas Lincoln's "Compassion," a body of religiously inspired

work in a variety of media, and various 14th-18th century documents on display in the ICC library. Also on exhibit, at Gallery no. 3 of the Texas Tech Museum are an exhibit of paintings, sculptures, and ceremonial objects from Mexico (from the Museo Franz Meyer in Mexico City and the Comision Nacional de Arte Sacro de Mexico) and of early modern art from the Sarah Campbell Blaffer Foundation.

Thanks are due the sponsors of this program, including the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Visual and Performing Arts, the Department of History, the Latin American and Iberian Studies Program, the Museum of Texas Tech University, the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, the International Cultural Center, the OS Foundation and Museum (Post, TX), and the School of Art.

## Minority Students TAAS Scores Go Up As New TAKS Begin

by Angel Wolfe

The scores prove it, Lubbock ISD student TAAS scores have improved. LISD recognizes its African American and Hispanic students' improvement across the board.

Dr. Jack Clemmons, Superintendent of the Lubbock ISD stated that he was pleased to see the dramatic improvement that has been made by Lubbock ISD students and especially the areas labeled as special segment groups by the Texas Education Agency. Dr. Clemmons said, "These students continue to move forward and show their abilities to excel."

Beginning with the dropout rate, all students went down from a 1.3 percent rate in 2001 to a 1.1 percent rate in the 2002 school year. African American students had a considerable drop from 2 percent to 1.5 percent dropout rate from the 2001 to 2002 school year. Hispanic students also improved from a 2.2 percent dropout rate in 2001 to a 1.9 percent rate in 2002.

In reading, all students taking the TAAS test went up from a 2001 passing rate of 89.6 percent to a 92.2 percent passing rate in 2002. African American students improved from an 80 percent passing rate in 2001 to an 84.3 percent passing rate in 2002. Hispanic students also improved from an 85.2 percent passing rate in 2001 to an 88.8 percent passing rate this year.

Math scores increased from a 91.2 percent passing rate in 2001 to 93.7 percent in 2002. African American students' passing rate increased from 82.3 percent in 2001 to 86.2 percent in 2002. Hispanic students scores increased from

an 87.9 percent passing to 91.3 percent in 2002.

Overall, all students scored higher in 2002 for writing. The passing rate went up from 88.3 percent in 2001 to 90 percent in 2002. Hispanic scores rose from 83.3 percent passing to 86.5 percent passing in 2002.

Writing is the only area where African American students passing rate fell from last year. In 2001 African American students had a passing rate of 80.1 percent while this year the numbers fell to 77.9 percent.

This year, students will begin taking the TAKS test. Clemmons said he feels that student scores will initially fall as the new test is implemented but that the trend of rising scores will come back. "I feel this trend of improved test scores will continue once the new Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skill State test has been implemented and in place for a few years. I expect all segments of our student population to face a period of adjustment, but I have confidence that we shall again see our students working above

the norm." On June 18, 2001 TAAS II was renamed the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) and will become the new statewide assessment program in 2003. It includes more of the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) than the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills (TAAS) did and attempts to ask questions in more authentic ways. TAKS has been developed to better reflect good instructional practice and more accurately measure student learning.

### Needed Immediately

Customer Service Representatives  
For call center  
Bilingual a plus  
Call for appointment  
788-1118  
Never a fee

spherion.



Coverage You Can Count On!

NewsChannel 11, KCBD-TV, has an opening for Videojournalist. One who can tell a story through the use of video. You must be able to work well with others. You will be expected to edit stories on a daily basis. Some experience preferred, but college students are encouraged to apply. This is a full-time position with benefits. Pre-employment drug test required. Please send resume/tape to Chief Videojournalist, KCBD-TV, 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, TX 79404. EOE.

### Maintenance

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. - Topeka Plant is looking for experienced industrial maintenance personnel. Applicants must have a minimum of (2) years maintenance experience or appropriate apprenticeship or trade school diploma in the related field plus a highschool diploma or GED. The positions available are Mechanic, Electrician and Pipefitter. These positions are hourly and shift work is required. Send resumes to:

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.  
P.O. Box 1069  
Topeka, KS 66601  
attn: Employment Manager

EOE M/F/D/V

### Technical Support Engineer

Goodyear Topeka Plant is seeking a Technical Support Engineer. Qualified candidates must have an Engineering Degree, preferably with an electrical emphasis. Applicants must have a minimum of 2 years proven work experience in the engineering field and manufacturing environment with high technical proficiency in mechanical, electrical, hydraulics, pneumatics and electronic areas. Excellent computer and communication skills are also needed. Job responsibilities include increasing machine up time, uniformity and safety; advanced support for the maintenance team; project management of new equipment installations and startups; trouble shooting technical problems, etc. Competitive salary and excellent benefits are provided. Send resumes to:

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.  
P.O. Box 1069  
Topeka, KS 66601  
Attn: Employment Manager

EOE M/F/D/V



The majority of investors say they should look for buying opportunities when the market is down.

## Fiestas Del Llano

Sept. 12-15, 2002  
Need Information

Parade 747-7977  
Booths 765-5997  
Entertainment  
298-5208

16 de Septiembre  
Fiesta Special  
Edition Sept. 12  
Call in for details!

CONSTRUCTION  
ABILENE, TEXAS  
We need 20 masons  
ASAP. We help with  
acomodations.  
Call: (713) 785-5120  
Fax: (713) 785-4208  
EOE

## SPC Fall Registration Continues

South Plains College's fall 2002 registration will continue Thursday with sign-up for classes at the SPC Reese Center campus in Lubbock.

Registration at Reese is 8:30-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-7 p.m. Thursday (Aug. 22) in Building 1, Administrative Offices. Registration permits are required.

SPC's late registration is Aug. 20-30.

Late registration at SPC Levelland is 8:30-3:30 p.m. and 5:30-6:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday (Aug. 26-29) and 8:30 a.m.-3 p.m. Friday, Aug. 30 in the Counseling Center, Student Services Building.

Late registration at the SPC Reese Center campus is 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. and 5:30-7 p.m. Monday through Thursday (Aug. 29) and 8:30 a.m.-3 p.m. Friday, Aug. 30 in Building 1, Administrative Offices.

For more information, contact the SPC Admissions Office in Levelland at 894-9611, ext. 2375 or SPC Reese at 885-3048, ext. 2902.

## Registration Underway for Cisco Classes at SPC

Registration is continuing at South Plains College for Cisco certified network associate and networking professional courses.

Sign-up for evening courses is during class time 6-9 p.m. Monday (Aug. 26) in the Electronics Service Technology Building.

Registration for day Cisco classes will continue weekdays through Aug. 30.

SPC, a certified Cisco networking academy, is offering semesters 1-4 and 5-7 in the Cisco training protocol. Tuition and fees are \$250 a semester.

For more information, contact J.D. Harrell and Raymond Elizondo, SPC assistant professors of electronic service technology, at 894-9611, ext. 2297 or ext. 2352.



SUMMER 2002 LVN GRADS - Vocational nursing students at South Plains College in Levelland received their pins during a pinning ceremony Aug. 14. The ceremony commemorates completion of studies in the 12-month program and enables the students to take the state board exam toward licensure as vocational nurses. From left on the front row are Teresa Williams from Amherst, Shelly Benton from Levelland, Vocational Nursing Student of the Year and recipient of the Attendance Award, and Laura Howard from Brownfield; from left on the middle row are Teresa Huckabee from Morton, Pam Mason from Levelland, Peggy Jaramillo from Littlefield, and Geoffrey Johnson from Lubbock, and from left on the top row are Anita Roberts from Levelland and Sheila Sunde from San Angelo. (Photo courtesy of Martin Photography).

## Hair Designs by Phil

Designer Cuts  
& Perms for Picky People

Shampoo, Condition, Cut & Style  
Haircut & Shampoo \$10 (Reg \$15 & up)

1st Time Customer	\$18 (Reg \$25)
1st Time Customer Tan	\$18 (one month unlimited)
Matrix Perm	\$25 and up

1617 27th St. 806-747-4659  
Park Towers Rm. 107  
Booth Rentals Available

Master Charge & Visa  
Welcome

We don't want everybody that's picky ....we just want you!

Una transfusión de sangre le permitió a Silvia traer a su bella Diana al mundo.



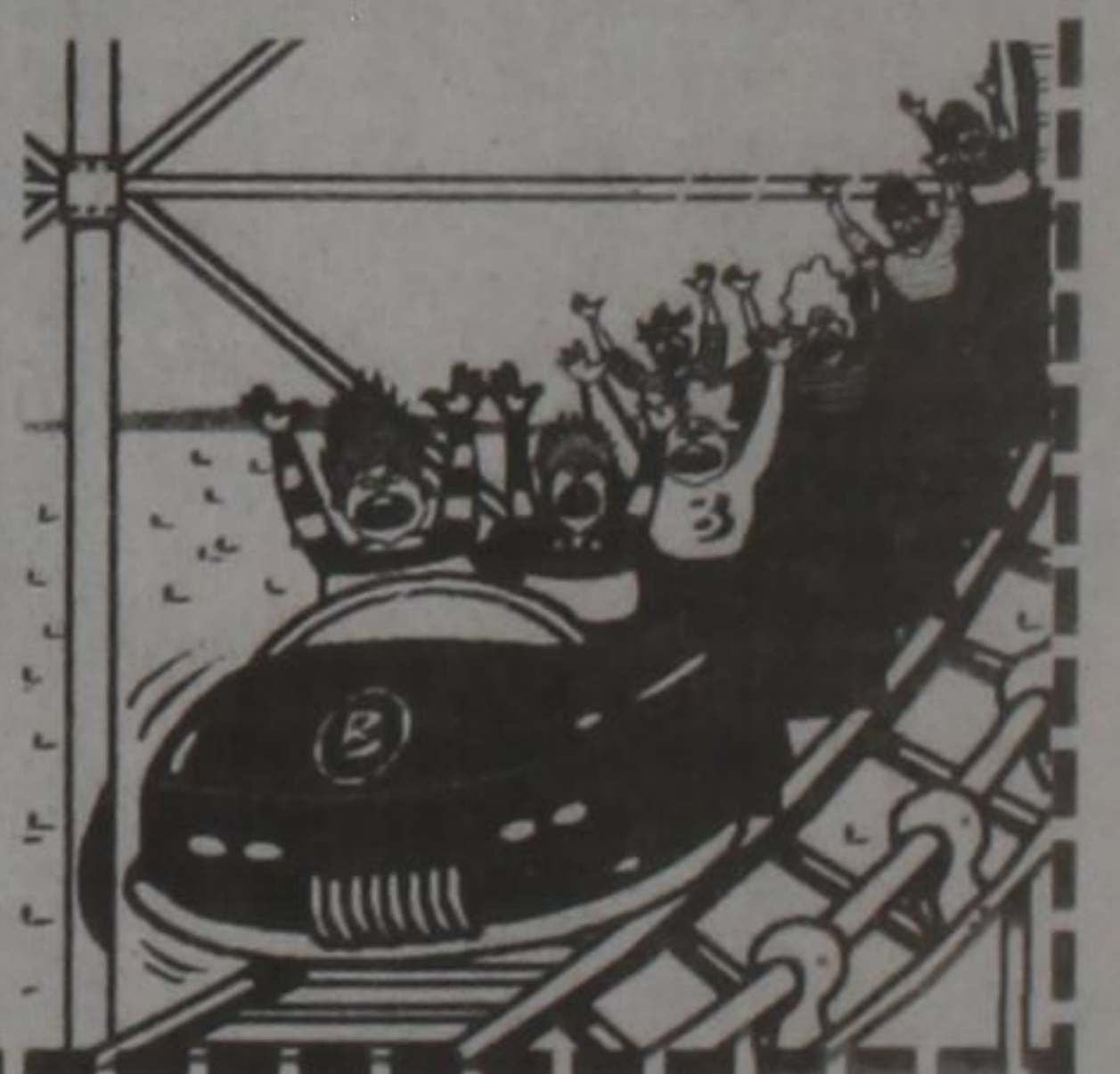
También puede haberla puesto a riesgo de contraer hepatitis C.

## Joyland Amusement Park

\$3.00 OFF

JOYLAND'S REGULAR  
PAY-ONE-PRICE ON  
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 2, 2002  
FROM 2pm to 9pm

GOOD ON REGULAR PAY-ONE-PRICE ONLY  
ONE COUPON VALID PER PERSON  
NOT VALID WITH ANY OTHER DISCOUNT  
JOYLAND AMUSEMENT PARK (806) 763-2719



## Joyland Amusement Park

\$3.00 OFF

JOYLAND'S REGULAR  
PAY-ONE-PRICE ON  
SUNDAY BEFORE 5pm THRU  
SEPTEMBER 15, 2002

GOOD ON REGULAR PAY-ONE-PRICE ONLY  
ONE COUPON VALID PER PERSON  
NOT VALID WITH ANY OTHER DISCOUNT  
JOYLAND AMUSEMENT PARK (806) 763-2719

