

# el Saldor

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*"El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz"*  
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*No Stranger To Spotlight*

## Brownfield Native, Texas Tech Graduate Leads Florida Anthrax Investigation

WASHINGTON — Ruben Garcia Jr., named Wednesday to head the FBI's investigation of anthrax exposure in Palm Beach County, has been the agency's out-front figure on some of its highest profile cases in recent years.

When FBI agent-turned-spy Robert Hanssen pleaded guilty earlier this year, Garcia was the agency spokesman to comment on the case and note that stronger safeguards might have cracked it sooner.

When the FBI charged 88 people earlier this year with Internet fraud in excess of \$117 million; and when it joined the Texas manhunt for seven escaped convicts, Garcia spoke for the agency.

When 200 people in 22 cities were arrested as part of a heroin smuggling ring this year, Garcia again spoke for the FBI.

He was the one who put former rock band piano player Eric Franklin Rosser on the FBI's "10 Most Wanted" list last year on charges of producing and distributing child

50, was dispatched to South Florida after Gov. Jeb Bush personally appealed to Attorney General John Ashcroft and National Security Advisor Condoleezza

Rice to send a high-level federal official to Florida to coordinate the multi-agency probe into the anthrax presence at the American Media Inc. building in Boca Raton.

It's not his first exposure to South Florida.

A graduate of Texas Tech University with a bachelor's degree in business administration, Garcia joined the FBI in 1978 and spent his first assignment in the San Diego division. In October 1982, he joined the FBI office in Miami where he worked for six years, primarily on drug-related investigations.

He returned to San Diego in 1988 as supervisor of that office. Three years later, he was assigned to the FBI Headquarters in Washington as a supervisor where he managed national investigations concerning organized crime, drugs and violent crimes.

In 1994, he transferred to the FBI's San Antonio Division, first as assistant special agent in charge and then as special agent in charge. His duties included oversight of investigations involving white-collar

crimes, national security, domestic terrorism and civil rights.

He was named assistant director of the FBI for the administrative services division in 1998, and assistant director for the criminal investigative division in 1999.

Earlier this year, during the interim between FBI directors, Garcia filled the role of the FBI's acting deputy director.

He once wanted to be a professional baseball player. As a pitcher, he posted the second-best earned run average at Texas Tech and signed a contract with the Kansas City Royals organization. His career peaked in the AAA league, one step below the major leagues.

He's also no stranger to controversy.

"We're out on the streets serving search warrants, we're issuing subpoenas, we're calling people to testify — that's all controversial," Garcia said in a 1999 interview with the Dallas Morning News. "We work

in a fish bowl. We work in some areas that are complex, we work in some areas that are controversial."

Danny Coulson, the former special agent in charge of the Dallas office, described Garcia to the Morning News as a "sort of follow-me guy."

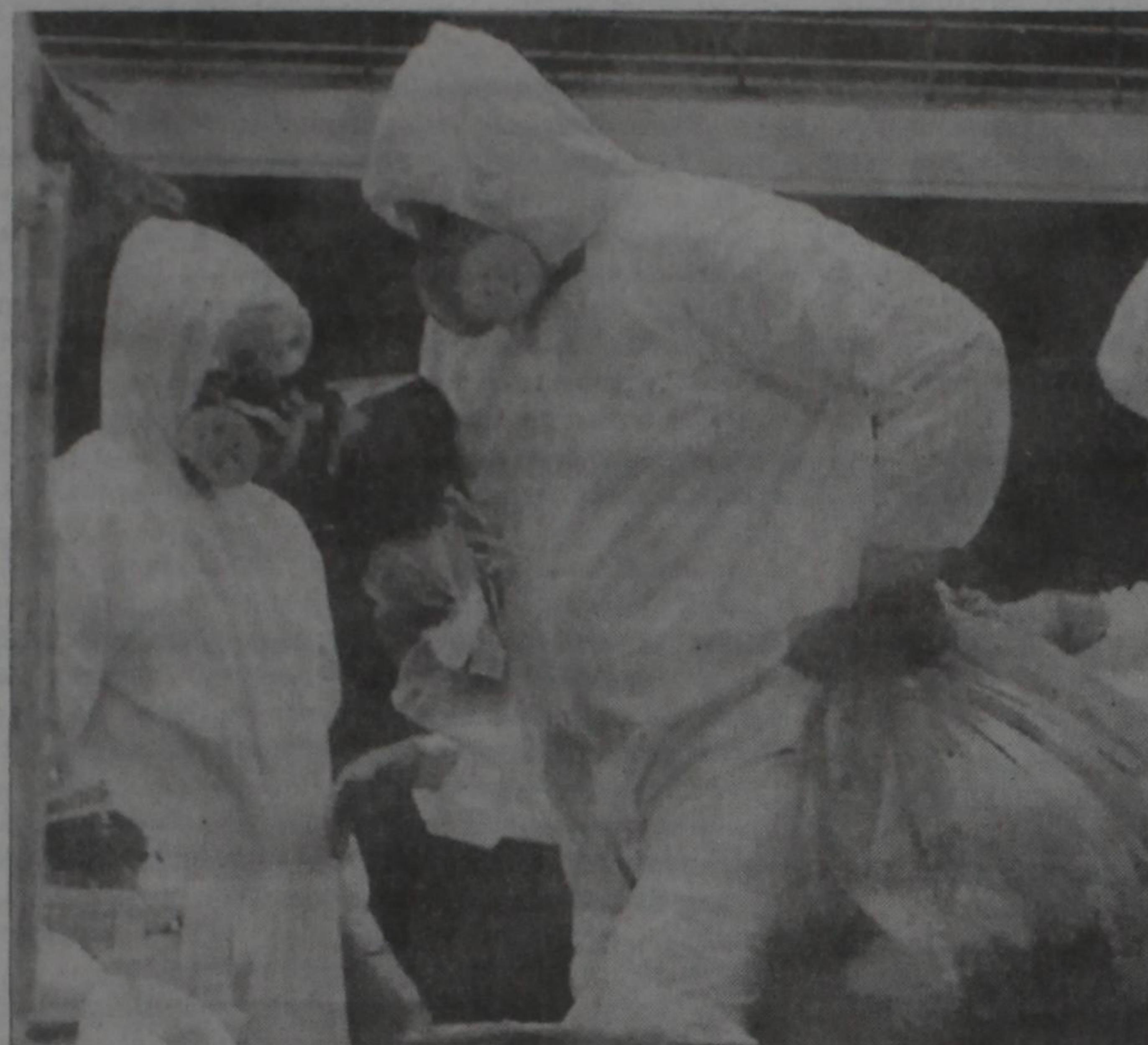
"He has really good people skills, which they really need back there (FBI Headquarters) desperately," Coulson said.

"The criminal division is the most important one the FBI has ... All the major stuff comes out of there."

Garcia will need those skills in South Florida where there have been strained relations between federal, state and local health and law enforcement officials over the conduct of the anthrax investigation and in communicating with the news media.

Larry Lipman is a reporter for the Austin American-Statesman.

**Read El Editor First in News**



pornography.

As the FBI's assistant director in charge of the criminal investigative division, Garcia is the agency's third-highest ranking officer and its highest-ranking Hispanic.

A native of Brownfield, Texas, Garcia,

try up and running.

Now city officials, politicians and business people talk of rebuilding and recovering — our fallen structures, bruised spirits and financial empires. The New York Stock Exchange runs inspirational television ads tying "American" values and patriotism as business and capitalism.

That marriage between the nation's values and entrepreneurial spirit is a driving theme for a collective of some of the most successful and influential Latino business people around, members of the New America Alliance. A personal invitation by current members and a \$10,000 check will get you in. Its current membership stands at about 70.

One month after the terrorist attack, the group converged on New York City for its first annual Wall Street Summit, staged at a swank hotel in mid-town Manhattan. Co-founder and board member Henry Cisneros explained how, despite

important advancements in the political and social arena, the main vein to success for Latinos still needs priming. "We are not going to make the kind of progress we want as a people in this country without important momentum in the economic front."

So Cisneros, along with other heavyweights like international marketer Ana María Fernández Haar, National Council of La Raza president Raúl Yzaguirre, and motion picture producer Moctezuma Esparza began brainstorming and asking how can Latino business people join forces to promote the economic well-being of the Latino community.

From those discussions sprang four areas of focus the Alliance believes will bring Latinos as a community closer to achieving social and economic success: increasing Latino political power, improving Latino access to capital, educating already successful Latinos about strategic philanthropy and creating

a pipeline for Latinos to enter the financial world.

Latinos account for a measly 1 percent to 2 percent of people working in the financial sector.

"There is still a stereotypical view that Latinos may be a market for children's clothing, for consumer goods, for retail products, for fast food — but not necessarily for financial services," explains Cisneros.

Indeed, Latinos exist in a financial paradox. Barely half of Latino adults, compared with 93 percent for non-Hispanic whites, even have a checking account.

Yet Latinos have established more than one million businesses across the country. "We get listened to; we have a voice," says Tom Castro, owner of Houston-based El Dorado Communications. "That is not true of people who don't make campaign contributions, much less, don't vote or have legal status or citizenship. We think it's in our interest to assist them. We

don't do it out of charity. We do it out of simple justice — and it's an economic development strategy."

The fledgling group attracted more than 100 influential guests to come and listen. At one luncheon, William McDonough, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, showed how his Irish Catholic heritage leads to membership in a Latino community. After trying out a few phrases in Spanish, McDonough discussed fiscal policy in these trying times and stressed that the tradition of tight-knit Latino families can serve as a vehicle to spur economic mobility.

At an evening reception, members committed \$250,000 to the organization's MBA scholarship fund, which they renamed to honor Wall Street investment broker Harry Ramos, who remains among the Twin Towers' missing.

The 46-year-old trader for the May Davis Group was last seen helping an injured man down the stairs at the World Trade Center.

Ignoring orders from firefighters to leave, Ramos stayed by the stranger's side.

His wife, Migdalia, accepted the NAA honor by sharing a story someone wrote to her: "A man once asked God, 'God, look at all the pain, injustice and poverty in the world. Why don't you send help?' God responded, 'I sent help — I sent you.'"

Counting the blue-collar workers and the undocumented kitchen and mailroom help, the Towers' casualty list reflects a Latino presence proportionate to its number in the general population.

The noble intention of the men and women who have formed the New American Alliance is that the new Wall Street that emerges from the tragedy's ashes reflects a similar parity in its offices and boardrooms.

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## De Las Cenizas De La Ciudad, Lideres Latinos Vislumbran Una Nueva Wall Street

Por Michelle Garcia

Murieron como iguales. Ni una persona más importante que la otra. Parece hoy en día que la mayoría de las conversaciones, debates o reflexiones filosóficas vuelven inevitablemente al 11 de septiembre.

En las horas y los días que siguieron al ataque contra el Centro de Comercio Mundial, parientes frenéticos, amantes desesperados y amigos empapelaron áreas enteras de Manhattan rogando información sobre los desaparecidos.

De nuevo, no hubo ninguna foto, ningún panfleto más grande, más elaborado que el otro. Pero es difícil no darse cuenta. Cuando de las hojas blancas de esperanza y desesperación salen caras latinas, la mayoría son las de los camareros, lavaplatos y entregadores de encargos. Muchos ni tuvieron el privilegio de la representación en los muros que se volvieron memoriales de los muertos. Son los inmigrantes indocumentados. Los trabajadores invisibles, muchas veces inmigrantes mexicanos, que ayudan a sostener la economía de Nueva

York y del país.

Ahora, oficiales de la ciudad, políticos y comerciantes hablan de reconstruir y recuperar — las estructuras caídas, los espíritus golpeados y los imperios financieros. La Bolsa de Nueva York emite comerciales de inspiración en la televisión que vinculan valores "americanos" y el patriotismo con negocios y capitalismo.

Aquel matrimonio entre los valores nacionales y el espíritu empresarial es una fuerza motora para una colectiva de algunos de los más exitosos e influyentes comerciantes latinos que hay, miembros de la New America Alliance. Te puedes unir con la aprobación de los miembros actuales y un cheque por \$10,000. Hay unos 70 miembros hoy.

Un mes después del atentado terrorista, el grupo convergió en Nueva York para su primera cumbre anual Wall Street, que se llevó a cabo en un elegante hotel del centro de Manhattan. Co-fundador y miembro de la junta directiva Henry Cisneros explicó cómo, a pesar

de avances importantes en el ámbito político y social, la vertiente principal hacia el éxito para los latinos necesita todavía de ajustes. "No vamos a progresar como pueblo de la manera que queremos en este país sin un ritmo importante en la frente económica".

Por lo tanto, Cisneros, con otros pesos pesados como experta en marketing internacional Ana María Fernández Haar, presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza Raúl Yzaguirre, y productor de películas Moctezuma Esparza, comenzaron a pensar y a preguntarse cómo unificar las fuerzas de la comunidad de comerciantes latinos para promover el bienestar económico de la comunidad latina en general.

De estas discusiones surgieron cuatro áreas de enfoque que la Alianza cree acercará a los latinos como comunidad al éxito social y económico: incrementar el poder político latino está mejorando el acceso latino al capital, educar a los ya existentes latinos sobre la filantropía estratégica, y crear un camino para que los latinos entren al

mundo financiero.

Los latinos sólo son 1 a 2 por ciento de los que trabajan en el sector financiero.

Existe todavía una perspectiva estereotípica que los latinos pueden ser un mercado para la ropa de niños, para los bienes de consumo, para productos minoristas, para la comida al paso — pero no necesariamente para los servicios financieros.

De hecho, los latinos existen dentro de una paradoja financiera. Apenas la mitad de los adultos latinos, en comparación con 93 por ciento de los blancos no-hispánicos, tienen hasta una cuenta corriente.

Sin embargo, los latinos han establecido más de un millón de empresas por todo el país. "Se nos escucha; tenemos una voz", dice Tom Castro, dueño de El Dorado Communications, basado en Houston. "Eso no es cierto de las personas que no hacen contribuciones a campañas políticas, y mucho menos las que no votan ni tienen ciudadanía o estatus legal. Nos parece que es importante que los ayudemos. No lo

hacemos con un sentido de caridad. Lo hacemos por la simple justicia — y es una estrategia de desarrollo económico".

El nuevo grupo atrajo a más de 100 invitados de influencia. En uno de los almuerzos, William McDonough, presidente del Banco de Reserva Federal de Nueva York, mostró cómo su herencia de irlandés católico lleva a una participación en la comunidad latina. Después de intentar con un par de frases en español, McDonough habló de la política fiscal en estos momentos difíciles y enfatizó que la tradición de las familias latinas unidas puede servir de vehículo para fomentar la movilidad económica.

Durante una recepción por la tarde, los miembros se comprometieron a donar \$250,000 al fondo de becas para la maestría en negocios, que volvieron a nombrar para honrar al corredor de inversiones de Wall Street, Harry Ramos, todavía entre los desaparecidos de las torres.

El corredor de 46 años para el grupo May Davis fue visto por úl-

tima vez ayudando a un hombre herido bajar las escaleras en el Centro de Comercio Mundial. Sin hacer caso de las órdenes de los bomberos de salir de allí, Ramos se quedó con el extraño.

Su esposa, Migdalia, aceptó el honor y compartió un cuento que alguien le escribió: "Un hombre le preguntó a Dios una vez, 'Dios, mira todo el dolor, la injusticia y la pobreza en el mundo. ¿Por qué no mandas ayuda?' Dios respondió, 'Mandé ayuda. Te mandé a ti'. Contando a los obreros y los trabajadores indocumentados de cocina y correos, la lista de muertes de las torres refleja una presencia latina en proporción a su número en la población general.

La intención noble de los hombres y mujeres que han formado la New America Alliance es que la nueva Wall Street que surja de las cenizas de la tragedia refleje una paridad similar en sus oficinas y juntas directivas.

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# New York, Los Angeles, Election Defeats New York, Mayoral Candidate Has Carry Lessons for Latinos

By Tony Castro

They called it the Year of the Latino Mayor.

But in the brief space of four months, the promising world of Latino politics in the nation's two biggest cities has gone from the heady intoxication of historic expectations to the sobering reality of lost opportunity.

No fewer than 215 Latinos have run in mayoral races across the country this year, but the litmus tests for measuring Latino power in the country where Hispanics have emerged as the largest demographic minority were the high-profile campaigns on the two coasts.

In Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa, the charismatic former California State Assembly Speaker, was attempting to become the first Latino mayor since Cristóbal Aguilar ran the Spanish-founded town in 1872.

In New York, Bronx Borough President Fernando Ferrer had launched a campaign to become the first Hispanic mayor of New York City.

The idea of the country's two biggest cities being headed by Latino mayors posed a dizzying prospect. Latino expectations rose with every report on Latino population growth and surging numbers of naturalized citizens and registered voters.

In retrospect, the expectations may have been raised, not by the candidates, but by the Latino euphoria over the prospect. In Los

Angeles, Gregory Rodriguez, a senior fellow at the New American Foundation, believes Villaraigosa's campaign represented "the culmination of a generation-old activist dream rather than a vision of the Latino American political future."

While Villaraigosa's ecumenical style represented a breakthrough in Latino politics, the strategy he chose wasn't all that successful for previous Mexican-American candidates, Rodriguez explains. In a Los Angeles Times poll, 50 percent of Latino likely voters found Villaraigosa more liberal than they were. As an "activist," he went against a broader tide toward more professional, business-oriented Mexican-American politicians.

Four of five Mexican-American mayors of large U.S. cities come from either a business or a professional background. San Jose Mayor Ron Gonzales, who was a manager at Hewlett-Packard, calls himself a "high-tech Mex." Carlos Ramírez, the outgoing mayor of El Paso, is an engineer. El Paso's new mayor, Ray Caballero, is an attorney who ran on a platform of expanding the tax base and creating greater access to capital. Mexico-born Miguel Pulido, the mayor of Santa Ana, Calif., owns a small business. And new San Antonio mayor Ed Garza is an urban planner. The one exception is Albuquerque's Jim Baca, who briefly ran the Bureau of Land Management under former President Bill Clinton and made his

reputation through environmental activism.

Villaraigosa's defeat in the June runoff may prove part of the point. A small group of Latino leaders, including Los Angeles City Councilmen Nick Pacheco and Alex Padilla, campaigned for the winner, City Attorney James Hahn. While Villaraigosa had support among the liberal, communities of the heavily Jewish Westside, he was soundly beaten in the more conservative, voter-rich San Fernando Valley -- where Hahn's final-week television campaign portrayed Villaraigosa as a liberal out of step with Los Angeles.

Throughout the Southwest, more politically moderate Mexican Americans achieved municipal electoral success by forging an alignment between the white business elite and a fledgling Latino middle class. The tenure of Henry Cisneros, the first Latino mayor of San Antonio (1981-1989) since Juan Seguin in the 1840s, was a classic outgrowth of this new coalition.

"An accommodation between Anglo and Hispanic elites has historically made for a more relaxed ethnic/race situation (in those cities)," says University of Texas historian David Montejano.

In New York this month, Fernando Ferrer, like Villaraigosa, failed to use the paradigm followed by most successful mayoral campaigns. Ferrer dwelled on "the other New York," the one he said isn't

Wall Street or Manhattan's Upper East Side where "everyone is doing well."

He outpolled Democratic Party runoff opponent Mark Green by huge margins among Latino and black voters. By contrast, Green received more than 80 percent of the white vote, who made up almost 50 percent of the turnout.

Ferrer's liberal, activist credentials were more evident than Villaraigosa's. He aligned himself with controversial black minister Al Sharpton. This helped him win enough black support to come in first in the multi-candidate Democratic primary but contributed to his failure to attract white voters later. In an exit poll, nearly two-thirds of white voters said that Sharpton's endorsement made them less likely to vote for Ferrer.

It may be that for all the hoopla and expectation associated with the Villaraigosa and Ferrer candidacies, their defeats neither augur nor foreshadow anything of significance for Latinos who seek to become mayor of Los Angeles or New York in the future.

Villaraigosa and Ferrer, had they triumphed, would have more likely represented a victory for an activist movement of the past rather than the first chapter of a new Latino political order.

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## Fences to Mend With Latinos

By Juan González

It had been a gorgeous Indian summer day, perfect weather for an election, much as it was that morning of Sept. 11, until the first plane struck and raging fires and smoke and ash crushed our city's heart and turned day into night.

But now the afternoon shadows outside Intermediate School 52 in Inwood, Manhattan, were growing longer in a natural autumn way, and the clock was running out on the longest and most important mayoral primary any of us could remember.

Angel Grullón and Martin Collins stood on the sidewalk passing out campaign literature, each hoping to persuade one more voter to pull his candidate's lever for mayor.

"Mark Green is the man to rebuild our city in a businesslike and cost-effective manner," Collins told me as he distributed palm cards and literature featuring the New York Times' and the Daily News' endorsements of Green.

Next to Collins, Grullón bantered in Spanish with the passers-by, most of them Hispanic. *Ferrer es el hombre para nosotros*, he said. "It's time a Hispanic leader has an opportunity to run this city," he added, turning to me.

By 4 p.m., the news had spread all over the city that early exit polls showed Green with an unexpected 10-point lead. Green's people were ecstatic. Ferrer's were worried but determined. "This is the real test of an election day operation," said Roberto Ramirez, the mastermind behind Ferrer's upstart campaign. "More of our voters come out at night. We'll see if we can get enough of them out in the next few hours to win."

Mark Green had spent the entire campaign talking about uniting the city. Ferrer had spent the same time talking about putting an end to the two New Yorks -- one prosperous and content, the other far larger but economically struggling, often ignored and constantly shortchanged.

In the end, the voters, as they inevitably do in this town, chose sides largely along racial and ethnic lines. The big black vote Green had expected evaporated over a few words -- "three more months for Rudy." And the surge of white voters that Ferrer had hoped for from the endorsements of Ed Koch, Peter Vallone, Daniel Moynihan and Geraldine Ferraro never materialized. Once again, Hispanics voted in amazing numbers, proving that the only reason Hispanics never voted in big numbers in the past was that they had no candidates who excited them.

In the first 10 days after his startling first-place finish Sept. 25, Ferrer's campaign seemed to be gathering steam. All over Manhattan, the movers and the shakers, the power elite of the city, began to worry. Was it possible, they asked themselves in private, that an unknown Puerto Rican from the Bronx, a man backed by the Rev. Al Sharpton -- of all people -- a man whose main base was among the least-educated and the lowest-income groups in the city, could actually capture political power in this country's most important metropolis?

The fury with which Ferrer was attacked by most media pundits and editorial boards in those final days was unparalleled. As the runoff neared, Green resorted to his own negative campaign ads, attacking Ferrer as "irresponsible" and a threat to the city.

To Green and his supporters, they were justified criticisms. To many Ferrer backers, they were code words for a subtle and unconscious racism, one that rarely finds non-white officials competent enough to handle the really important jobs in our society. Some Green backers resorted to the gutter tactics of anonymous taped phone calls to frighten white voters. "Stop Al Sharpton! Sharpton cannot be given the keys to City Hall," said a female caller in one such message. "We all know Sharpton is behind the Ferrer campaign."

Ferrer's campaign, on the other hand, made a significant mistake in those final days. In an attempt to win a greater share of non-Hispanic white voters, Ramirez tried to distance his candidate too much from Sharpton. By doing so, he turned off a significant number of black voters, many of whom simply decided to stay home. Ramirez forgot the old adage: You leave the dance with them that bring you.

Still, a formidable coalition of black, Latino and union voters almost managed to pull off an impossible victory. In losing by 51 percent to 49 percent -- so close a margin the first time around -- they have nothing to be ashamed of. There will be more battles in the future.

Meanwhile, Mark Green has fences to mend before November. He must now convince a whole lot of people he is not just the candidate of white New Yorkers who are afraid of Al Sharpton.

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## Keep the Door Open-Safely

Each year, 31 million foreigners come to visit or live in the United States. Last month 19 men, most of whom appear to have had visas, took advantage of America's open arms and attacked their host nation with hijacked airliners. Now a swirl of new proposals would use immigration law to fight terrorism. The tough task before Congress is to keep the United States as open as possible to the huge number of people who come here as friends, while slamming the door hard against enemies.

Some of the suggested changes deserve immediate deportation to the Siberia of bad ideas. Among these are three proposals by Rep. Thomas G. Tancredo (R-Colo.): to restore an ideological litmus test for immigrants, to repeal "motor voter" laws that allow voter registration as the applicant gets a driver's license and to implement a six-month moratorium on new visas. Three other proposals, however, should be enacted immediately.

\* Although the Immigration and Naturalization Service won't comment on the matter, it appears that two of the men responsible for the atrocities of Sept. 11 were on intelligence agencies' "lookout list" of undesirables, while many of the others entered using legal tourist or business visas. Proposals by Tancredo and Sen. Christopher S. Bond (R-Mo.) call for thorough background checks on all visa applicants and increased funding for the sharing of information between agencies. \* Some of last month's hijackers reportedly remained in the country after their visas expired. Another Bond proposal would help the INS keep track of the approximately 4 million people annually who overstay their visas; this would be done by implementing a previously ignored provision of the 1996 Immigration Act that calls for an automated system to record the departure of visa holders.

\* At least one of the terrorists entered the United States with a student visa but never showed up at school. There is no reliable system for tracking the approximately 600,000 people who arrive each year holding student visas, despite another provision of the 1996 law that requires it. Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) has called for \$32 million to allow the INS to begin using the so-called foreign student electronic tracking system.

Until last month, the United States had remained generally secure while being host to more students, tourists and foreign business people than any other nation. The attack on the World Trade Center killed people from more than 60 countries. Leaders must come up with new immigration policies to make this country safer for everyone.

from the LA Times

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## Las Perdidas Electorales En Nueva York y Los Angeles Son Lecciones Para Los Latinos

Por Tony Castro

Lo llamaron el año del alcalde latino. Pero en la brevedad de cuatro meses, el mundo prometedor de políticas latinas en las dos ciudades más grandes de la nación ha pasado de la intoxicación ferviente de expectativas históricas a la realidad sobria de oportunidades perdidas.

No menos de 215 latinos se han lanzado a campañas para alcalde en todo el país este año, pero el barómetro para medir la Fuerza Latina en el país en el que han surgido los hispanos como la minoría demográfica más grande fueron las dos campañas altamente visibles de ambas costas. En Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa, el carismático ex-vocero de la Asamblea Estatal de California, quiso ser el primer alcalde latino desde la época en que Cristóbal Aguilar encabezaba el pueblo fundado por los españoles, en 1872.

En Nueva York, presidente del Bronx, Fernando Ferrer se había lanzado a una campaña para ser el primer alcalde hispano de la ciudad de Nueva York.

La idea que las dos ciudades más grandes de los Estados Unidos pudieran tener alcaldes latinos ofrecía posibilidades mareantes. Las expectativas latinas crecían con cada informe sobre el aumento en la población latina y oleadas de nuevos ciudadanos naturalizados y votantes registrados.

En retrospectiva, las expectativas pueden haber sido fomentadas, no por los candidatos, sino por la euforia latina resultante de las posibilidades.

En Los Angeles, Gregory Rodriguez, asociado mayor de la New America Foundation, cree que la

campaña de Villaraigosa representó la culminación de un sueño activista de hace una generación, más que una visión del futuro político latino-estadounidense.

Si bien el estilo ecuménico de Villaraigosa era innovador para el mundo de la política latina, su estrategia no había sido tan eficaz para candidatos mexicamericanos anteriores, continua Rodriguez. Una encuesta de Los Angeles Times señala que 50 por ciento de los probables votantes latinos percibían que Villaraigosa es más liberal que ellos. Como activista, se fue contra la marea más amplia hacia los políticos mexicamericanos profesionales, orientados a los negocios.

Cuatro de cinco alcaldes mexicamericanos de ciudades grandes en los Estados Unidos provienen del ámbito de los negocios o profesional. El alcalde de San José, Ron Gonzales, era gerente en Hewlett Packard, y se auto-denomina un mexicano de alta tecnología. Carlos Ramírez, que finalizó su término como alcalde de El Paso, es ingeniero. El nuevo alcalde de El Paso, Ray Caballero, es un abogado cuya plataforma durante la campaña fue la expansión de la base impositiva y la creación de mayor acceso al capital.

Miguel Pulido, nacido en México, alcalde de Santa Ana, California, es propietario de una pequeña empresa. Y el nuevo alcalde de San Antonio, Ed Garza, es planificador urbano. La única excepción es Jim Baca, de Albuquerque, Nuevo México, administrador por corto tiempo de la Oficina de Administración de Tierras bajo el ex-presidente Bill Clinton y se hizo conocer por medio del activismo ambiental.

Tightened Borders and Weakened Liberties

Hollywood, abrazólo como prácticamente el único story it ever told. But reality was amazingly close to the dream. This is, or was, a country where you could go anywhere without being stopped, where you could be anyone you wanted, and no one would stop you, either. No more.

When I have railed against English as an official language I've argued that officialdom is un-American. We are anti-regulations, and indeed, whenever conservatives take over the government, the first thing they do is deregulate, and the citizens, even if they're negatively affected by the move, applaud. But now regulate we must. Welcome to the world of everything official.

Can anyone argue against the federal government taking over airport security? But will it stop there? What about our highways? How freely should we be to drive through them if there's a danger of moving lethal materiel for terrorist purposes? Hello, roadblocks, goodbye, easy rider.

Americans don't know what it's like to carry a national ID that can be demanded by any law officer at any time. We'll have one in no time. Such identification will make life impossible for the undocumented. As will the proposed co-

operation among government agencies under the new cabinet post to combat terrorism. Today, you pay your taxes to the IRS, but it won't rat you to the INS. Tomorrow, it will.

It's a bad time to be illegal in America. But before you start cheering, let's remember that the cheap food you buy comes thanks to the cheap labor that gathers and processes it. Americans, like other First World peoples, no longer care for very strenuous or gruesome labor. So we rely on the down-scale end of those "teeming masses" to do it. No papers, no problem. Except that from now on, no longer.

Law enforcement will be unleashed. Anyone who lives in urban America can identify the hookers and drug dealers and other riff-raff loitering in the street corners. So can the cops, and now the cops will have less restraint to bust the guys and dolls up to no good -- which sounds just fine, until your kids

get roughed up by mistake. Or you. But don't be surprised. This is business as usual in most other countries, where the borders are less porous and the freedoms less swinging, where officialdom reigns.

### THE GOOD OLD DAYS

There will be some advantages. A side benefit of the war on terrorism is that crime will be more efficiently combated and it probably will drop. But so will our ease, our rangy cowboy ways in this great land. At first, some will applaud the inevitable and -- don't get me wrong -- urgently needed repression as the return of American common sense.

But we'll miss the good vibrations. And soon enough, we'll start looking back at the wild, untamed life before Sept. 11, 2001, as a sweet golden age.

Enrique Fernández is senior vice president and executive director of the Latin Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences.

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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.-October 18, 2001

## Nueva York Tiene Que Hacer Las Candidatos a La Alcaldía De Paces Con Los Latinos

Por Juan González

Había sido un día bello, veraniego, tiempo perfecto para una elección, muy parecido a esa mañana del 11 de septiembre hasta que se estrelló el primer avión e incendios incontrolables y humo y ceniza estuvieron el corazón de nuestra ciudad, convirtiendo el día en noche.

Pero ahora las sombras de la tarde se alargaban con naturalidad otoñal, y el reloj marcaba las horas de la primera vuelta para alcalde más larga y más importante que se recuerde.

Angel Grullón y Martin Collins desde la acera repartían panfletos de las campañas, con la esperanza de convencer a un votante más para su candidato.

"Mark Green es el hombre que reconstruirá nuestra ciudad de manera profesional y económica", me dijo Collins al distribuir tarjetas de palma y literatura con el apoyo de Green por parte del New York Times y el Daily News. Al lado de Collins, Grullón charlaba con los que pasaban en español, la mayoría hispanos.

Ferrer es el hombre para nosotros", dijo.

"Es hora que un líder hispano tenga la oportunidad de ser alcalde de esta ciudad", añadió, volviéndose hacia mí.

Para las 4 p.m., había corrido la noticia por toda la ciudad que encuestas de salida prematuras le daban a Green la ventaja inesperada de 10 puntos. La gente de Green estaba feliz. La de Ferrer estaba preocupada, pero determinada.

"Esta es la verdadera prueba de una operación del Día de la Elección", dijo Roberto Ramírez, el cerebro tras la campaña avenediza de Ferrer. "Más de nuestros votantes salen de noche. Veremos si podemos hacer que suficientes salgan en las próximas horas para ganar".

Mark Green se había pasado toda la campaña hablando de unificar la ciudad. Ferrer había pasado el mismo tiempo hablando de poner fin a las dos Nueva York -- una, próspera y contenta, y la otra, mucho más grande, sufriendo económicamente, muchas veces olvidada y constantemente estafada.

Al final, los votantes, como hacen inevitablemente aquí, optaron por uno o el otro en base a lineamientos raciales y étnicos. El gran voto negro que Green esperaba se evaporó con unas pocas palabras -- "tres meses más para Rudy (Giuliani, alcalde actual)". Y el surgimiento de votantes blancos que esperaba Ferrer gracias al apoyo público de Ed Koch, Peter Vallone, Daniel Moynihan y Geraldine Ferraro nunca se realizó.

De nuevo, los hispanos votaron en números sin precedentes, probando que la única razón por la que nunca votaban así antes los hispanos era la falta de candidatos que les emocionaran.

Durante los primeros diez días

después de sorprender a todos a acabar número uno el 25 de septiembre, la campaña de Ferrer pareció estar fortaleciendo. Por toda Manhattan, la cúpula del poder comenzó a preocuparse. ¿Sería posible que un desconocido puertorriqueño del Bronx, con apoyo del mismísimo Reverendo Al Sharpton, un hombre cuya base principal era de entre los grupos con menos educación y menos ingresos de toda la ciudad, capture realmente el poder político de la metrópolis más importante del país? se preguntaba la cúpula en privado.

La furia con la que lo atacaron la mayoría de las autoridades en los medios de comunicación y en las juntas editoriales en los últimos días no tuvo paralelo. Al acercarse la última vuelta electoral, Green se refugió en sus propias propagandas negativas de campaña por televisión, atacando a Ferrer como "irresponsible" y una amenaza a la ciudad.

Para Green y los que lo apoyan, eran críticas justificadas. Para muchos de los que respaldaron a Ferrer, eran código para un racismo sutil e inconsciente, que raramente encuentra a los oficiales de minorías suficientemente competentes como para hacerse con los trabajos realmente importantes de nuestra sociedad.

Algunos de los que respaldan a Green optaron por las tácticas nefastas de llamadas anónimas grabadas por teléfono para asustar a los votantes blancos. "¡Paren a Al Sharpton! No se le puede dar a Al Sharpton las llaves de la Municipalidad", decía una voz femenina en un mensaje. "Sabemos que Sharpton está detrás de la campaña de Ferrer".

La campaña de Ferrer, por otro lado, cometió un error importante en los días finales. Al intentar ganarse más de los votantes blancos, no-hispanos, Ramírez quiso distanciar su candidato demasiado de Sharpton. Al hacer esto, disgustó a un número importante de votantes negros, muchos de los cuales simplemente decidieron quedarse en casa. A Ramírez se le olvidó el viejo consejo: sales del baile con quien llegaste.

No obstante, una coalición formidable de votantes negros, latinos y sindicales casi logró una victoria imposible. Perdieron 51 por ciento a 49 por ciento -- una diferencia tan pequeña por esta primera vez que no tienen nada de qué avergonzarse. Habrá más batallas en el futuro. Mientras tanto, Mark Green tiene que hacer las paces con muchos grupos antes de noviembre. Tiene que ahora convencer a muchísima gente que no es simplemente el candidato de los newyorkinos blancos que le tienen miedo a Al Sharpton.

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## Step Up To Success

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and South Plains Regional Workforce Development are Co-Sponsoring this one day event to be held on October 30, 2001 from 9 am to 2 pm at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center.

Step Up To Success is a one-day program designed to focus on at-risk youth that need motivation and support to encourage them to stay in school, graduate, and continue on to higher education. Lubbock Independent School District is partnering up with LHCC in assisting with the selection of those who can benefit from this event. Our sincere thanks go out to Ms. Rose Mediano and other LISD personnel for their cooperation and contribution for this program. About 150 students will participate and will hear from motivational speakers and be able to attend different career and professional business workshops which will encourage students to begin thinking of continuing education now.

There will be several booths set up with personnel ready to visit with the youth and answer

any questions they might have and provide written material for them to take home.

LHCC wishes to express its appreciation to the South Plains Regional Workforce Development Director, Mary Ann Rojas and its Board of Directors for partnering with us in making it possible to reach out to students who desperately need help. Even the slightest gesture of interest and encouragement could change their lives forever.

Our sincere thanks to our Amigo Sponsors who are sponsoring the booths and some of the workshop sessions as well as support for the overall event. They are Learn, Inc., South Plains College, International Business College, and Wayland Baptist University.

## Piden Más Inspectores Para La Frontera

Estados Unidos podría incrementar el número de inspectores para reducir los embotellamientos en la garita de San Ysidro, la más transitada en el mundo, propuso ayer en su editorial el diario San Diego Union Tribune.

Los horarios prolongados de al menos 12 horas diarias impiden que los agentes revisen a conciencia cada vehículo o documento de peatón que cruza a pie la frontera.

"Esperamos que los legisladores [en el Congreso] aprueben fondos



adicionales que permitan al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) y a la aduana contratar personal adicional para mejorar la seguridad y reducir los embotellamientos en San Ysidro", opinó.

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## Dedication of Garden

Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church will celebrate an outdoor Mass beginning at 11:30 am with the blessing and dedication of the prayer garden immediately following the Mass on October 21, 2001.

Among those attending will be Rev. David R. Cruz, and many other priests and dignitaries from the Diocese of Lubbock.

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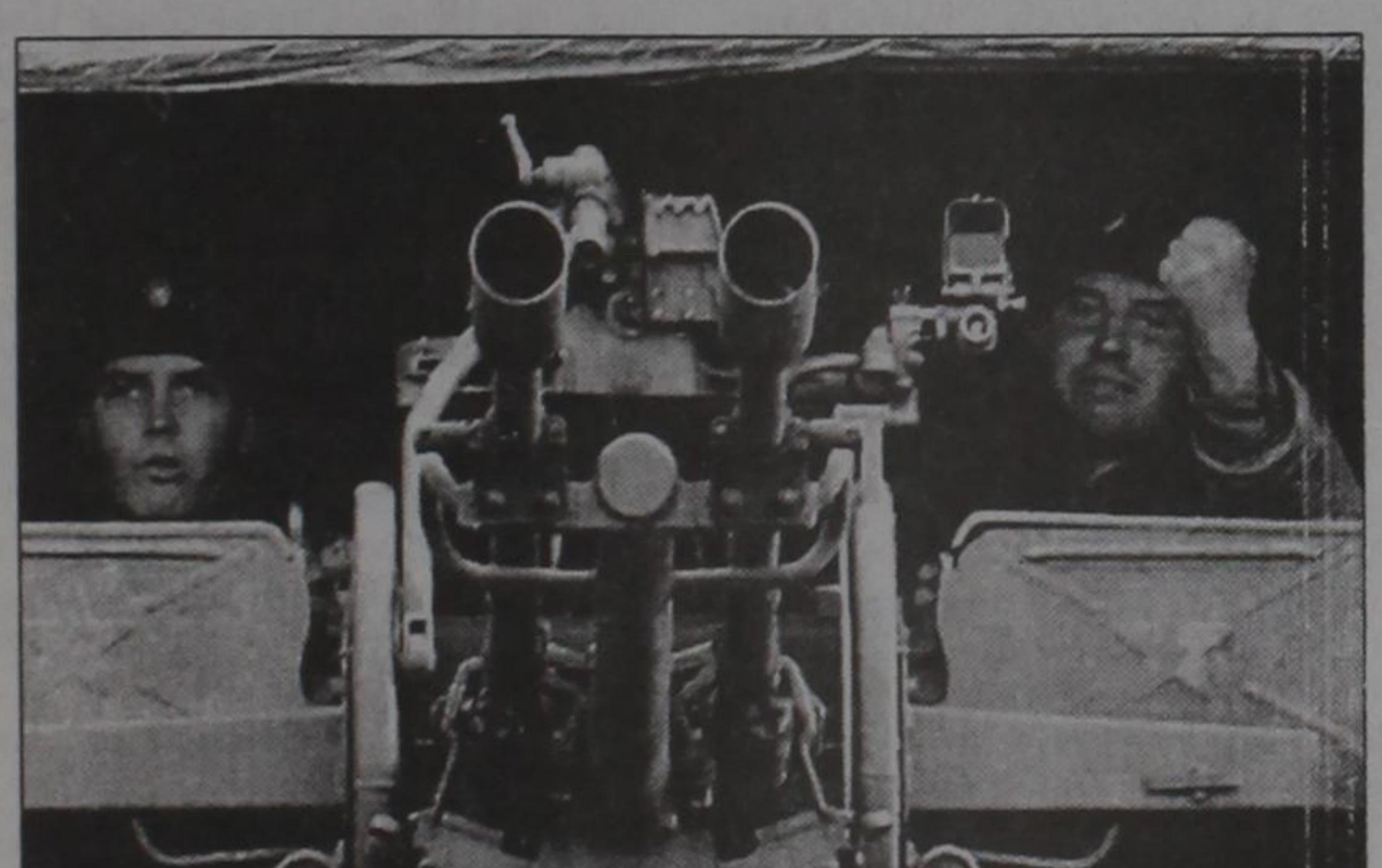


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## Guerrilla Colombiana Levanta Su 'Paro Armado'

La guerrilla de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) levantó ayer el "paro armado" que mantenía desde hace 18 días en el departamento de Arauca (este), informó un portavoz del gobierno seccional.

El informante, que pidió no ser identificado, dijo que "Felipe", comandante del frente 10 de las FARC, anunció a través de medios de prensa radiales el levantamiento del bloqueo armado, debido a que "se cumplieron los objetivos trazados" y a que "la población acató el paro".

En ese punto, el portavoz hizo énfasis que el apoyo del gobierno debe ser canalizado a través de entidades como la Cruz Roja, para evitar que los beneficiarios de la ayuda se vean afectados por represalias de los grupos armados ilegales.

El portavoz gubernamental explicó, por su parte, que el movimiento

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# Baseball Hasn't Always Been "Berry, Berry Good" To Latinos

By Tony Castro

Although Latino superstars such as Alex Rodriguez and Sammy Sosa have helped save America's national pastime, baseball wasn't always in love with Latinos.

For much of the past half century, Latino players in the major leagues faced similar negative perceptions and prejudices that Jackie Robinson and many of the early black players had to endure and overcome. The most poignant incident may have occurred in the 1964, when a frustrated but insensitive Alvin Dark, then manager of the San Francisco Giants, was quoted during a losing season as saying, "We have trouble because we have too many Negro and Spanish-speaking players on this team. They're just not able to perform up to the white players when it comes to mental alertness."

Today, perhaps befitting of the karma engendered by Alvin Dark, the manager of the Giants is black, more than 40 percent of the players in the majors are Latino, and the richest baseball players in the world have Spanish names on the backs of their jerseys.



"In some respects they (used to be) treated as second-class citizens," says Houston Astros General Manager Gerry Hunsicker, who runs a winter baseball camp for Latin players in Venezuela. "But as the talent has developed, people saw how shortsighted it was."

Latin American and U.S. Latino players have long been part of major league baseball's history --

best symbolized perhaps by the late Pittsburgh Pirates outfielder Roberto Clemente. The Puerto Rico native died in 1972 while flying relief supplies to victims of a Nicaraguan earthquake. He later became the first Latino inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame.

A long line of Venezuelan shortstops, from the Chicago White Sox's Luis Aparicio in the 1950s to young All-Star Alex González of the Florida Marlins, has virtually owned that position. In 1981, young Mexican left-hander Fernando Valenzuela turned baseball on its ear with a phenomenal rookie year that created Fernando Mania among Los Angeles Dodgers fans.

But behind the scenes, there often existed a shocking racism faced by these immigrant athletes in a white culture. Most Latin players felt lonely, shunned and forgotten. But a grim determination to leave behind the grinding poverty of their homelands drove these players to continue in the face of what at times was overwhelming hostility.

The best example of the discrimination faced by Latino players may have involved the New York

Yankees in the early 1950s and Puerto Rican slugger Vic Power, who in 1953 hit 0.349 for New York's Triple A minor league team in Kansas City amid criticism of the Yankee management's reluctance to integrate the team.

Jackie Robinson was among Power's champions, publicly criticizing the Yankees for their apparent racism. But instead of promoting Power in 1954, the Yankees traded him, launching a media blitz in which they portrayed Power as being stupid, hot-tempered and a showboat. The Yankee brass reportedly was also concerned that Power dated white women.

Nothing, however, could convince many people that Power was not traded solely because his excellent record made him eligible for a shot at the Yankee varsity," says Yankee historian Peter Golenbock.

Even the great Clemente suffered the indignity of discrimination, of being mocked for his Spanish accent and felt that management and the press treated him unequally, according to his widow, Vera Clemente.

The press always used to misin-

terpret him," says Mrs. Clemente. "He always said what he felt. When a Latino player made an awesome play, they would not mention them. And if they did, they would put it in small letters."

"But if the player committed an error, it would appear in the cover page of the sports section. And that is something that bothered him very much, that they would not display the respect and valor that the Latin American players deserved."

Sportswriters would often make Latino players humorous objects by making them appear silly in the way they were quoted or in the way their words were spelled phonetically and their grammar left uncorrected in print.

In July of 1955, for instance, the Saturday Evening Post published a profile of Cleveland Indians second baseman Bobby Avila, in which Avila was quoted as saying: A *Bool* fighters and *bools* not as good as they used to be. Now, Mexican boys play *bazeball* instead of playing *bool* fighter in streets."

Imagine Sammy Sosa getting that kind of treatment today. He

doesn't. Baseball people such as the Astros' Hunsicker insist the changes reflect the times:

"Intermingling of cultures and races is much more accepted today than 15 or 20 years ago," says Hunsicker. "That's one of the great things about athletics. Race becomes less of a factor than in general society because of the respect for ones ability and the team concept."

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## El Beisbol No Siempre Se Ha Portado Bien Con Los Latinos

Por Tony Castro

Aunque los superestrellas latinos como Alex Rodriguez y Sammy Sosa han contribuido al rescate del pasatiempo nacional, el béisbol no siempre estuvo enamorado de los latinos.

Durante gran parte del siglo pasado, los latinos en las grandes ligas se han visto enfrentados con percepciones y prejuicios negativos similares a los que tuvieron que soportar y vencer muchos de los primeros jugadores negros. La incidencia más cruel puede haber sido la de 1964, cuando se cita a Alvin Dark, gerente de los San Francisco Giants, frustrado pero también insensible, durante una temporada de pérdidas diciendo: "Tenemos problemas porque tenemos demasiados negros y jugadores que hablan español en el equipo. Simplemente no pueden rendir lo mismo que los jugadores blancos en términos de la agudeza mental".

Hoy lo irónico es que el gerente de los Giants es negro, más de 40 por ciento de los jugadores en las grandes ligas son latinos y los jugadores más ricos del mundo llevan apellido español en el jersey.

De alguna manera se les trataba como personas de segunda clase", dice gerente general de los Houston Astros, Gerry Hunsicker, que tiene un campamento de invierno para jugadores latinos en Venezuela.

"Pero al irse desarrollando el talento, la gente percibió lo miope que era pensar así". Los jugadores latinos y americanos y latinos de los Estados Unidos han formado parte de la historia del béisbol por muchos años -- mejor simbolizado quizás con el difunto Roberto Clemente, de los Pittsburgh Pirates. El puertorriqueño murió en 1972 al suministrar materiales de alivio por avión a las víctimas del terremoto en Nicaragua. Luego fue el primer latino instalado en la galería de la fama del béisbol.

Una larga serie de shortstops venezolanos, desde Luis Aparicio de los Chicago White Sox en los años cincuenta, hasta el joven todo-estrella Alex González de los Florida Marlins, se han adueñado prácticamente de esa posición. En 1981 un joven surdo mexicano, Fernando Valenzuela, le volteó la torta al béisbol con un primer año fenomenal que creó la Fernando Mania entre los aficionados de los Los Angeles Dodgers.

Pero tras el telón existía frecuentemente un racismo chocante contra los atletas inmigrantes en una cultura blanca. La mayoría de los jugadores latinos se sentían solos, rechazados y olvidados. Pero una determinación seria de dejar atrás la pobreza moledora de sus países de origen impulsó a los jugadores a continuar a pesar de lo que era

muchas veces una hostilidad abrumante.

El mejor ejemplo de la discriminación contra los jugadores latinos puede haber sido con los New York Yankees en los primeros años de la década de los cincuenta y batidor puertorriqueño Vic Power, que batió en 1953 0.349 para la pequeña liga Triple A de Nueva York en

Kansas City entre críticas contra la gerencia de los Yankees por no integrar el equipo.

Jackie Robinson estaba entre los que campeonaban a Power, criticando públicamente a los Yankees por su aparente racismo. Pero en vez de promover a Power en 1954, los Yankees lo intercambiaron, lo cual lanzó una furia entre los medios informátivos en la que pintaron a Power como estúpido, temperamental y desforzado. Se dice también que las autoridades de los Yankees se preocupaban por el que Power saliera con mujeres blancas.

No había nada, sin embargo, que pudiera convencer a mucha gente que se intercambió a Power simplemente por lo que su récord excepcional lo hacía elegible para el equipo principal de los Yankees", dice historiador de los Yankees, Peter Golenbock.

Hasta el gran Clemente sufrió la indignidad de la discriminación, de que se burlaran de él por su acento y que la gerencia y la prensa lo trataran injustamente, según cuenta su viuda, Vera Clemente.

"La prensa siempre lo malinterpretaba", dice la señora Clemente.

Siempre dijó lo que sentía. Cuando un jugador latino hacia una jugada estupenda, no lo mencionaban. Si lo hacían, lo pondrían en letras pequeñas.

Pero si el jugador cometía un error, salía en primera plana de la sección de deportes. Eso le molestaba mucho, que no mostraran el respeto y el valor que se merecían los jugadores latinos".

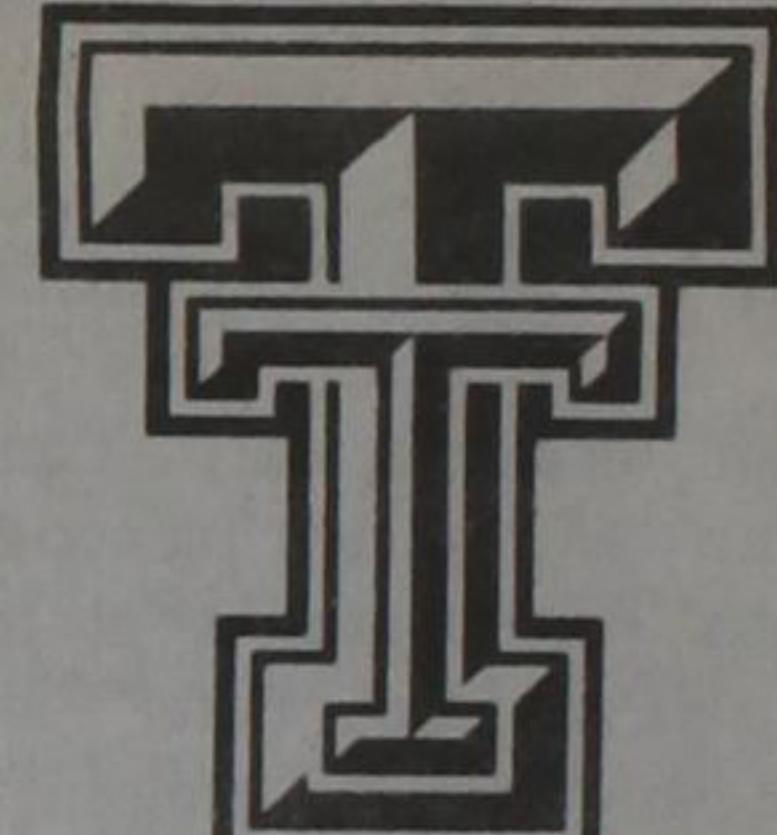
Los periodistas de deportes muchas veces harían chistes con los jugadores latinos haciendolos apar-

ecer como tontos al citarlos o al deletrear fonéticamente sus palabras, dejando sin corregir su gramática a la hora de ir a la prensa.

En julio de 1955, por ejemplo, el periódico Saturday Evening Post publicó un ensayo sobre el jugador de segunda base de los Cleveland Indians, Bobby Avila, en el que se citó a Avila pronunciando mal "bullfighters" (toreros) y cometiendo errores gramaticales.

Imaginen que traten así a Sammy Sosa hoy. Los integrantes de béisbol como Hunsicker de los Astros insisten que el cambio es un reflejo de la época: "La mezcla de las culturas y las razas se acepta mucho más hoy que hace 15 o 20 años", dice Hunsicker. Es uno de los aspectos más positivos del atletismo.

La cuestión de la raza se vuelve menos importante que en la sociedad en general por el respeto que hay por la habilidad de uno y el concepto del equipo".



## Texas Tech to Host Largest Intercollegiate Rodeo

Texas Tech University's Rodeo Association is hosting its 52nd annual National Intercollegiate Rodeo, scheduled for Oct. 18-20 at the South Plains Fairgrounds Livestock Pavilion. The event is the largest intercollegiate rodeo in the United States. More than 450 contestants from 16 colleges and universities throughout the region will be participating.

"We plan on being extremely competitive as hosts of our annual rodeo", said Chris Guay, Texas Tech rodeo coach and instructor of animal science. "We have some outstanding students rodeo athletes this year. I would encourage everyone to come out for some great rodeo action."

Events begin at 7:30 p.m. nightly. University Night is Thursday with Texas Tech students admitted for half price with a valid student ID. Ticket prices are \$8 for Thurs. and Fri., and \$10 on Saturday. Tickets will be on sale across from the information booth at Texas Tech University Center, from 11:30-1pm on Oct. 15, 16, 18 and 19. In addition, tickets will be available through the Texas Tech Rodeo Office at 742-2455.

Cody Nash, a senior agricultural communications major from Victoria, is enthusiastic about hosting students from so many other colleges. "I'm looking forward to compete on home turf in our own arena in front of our fans. We have terrific fans and sponsors," Nash said.

Student organizations are encouraged to participate in a calf-dressing contest, which is open each evening to three member teams. Participation is limited to the first 24 organizations that sign up. The contest consists of teams competing to dress a calf in their organization's T-shirt. The organization with the fast time will be presented with a plaque.

Regular rodeo events will include bull riding, bareback riding, saddlebronc riding, calf roping, team roping, barrel racing, goat tying, breakaway roping and steer wrestling. Awards for these events will be presented immediately following the finals of each event on Saturday evening.

Rodeo athletes from 15 other universities and colleges will compete, including, South Plains College, Angelo State University, Sul Ross State University, Vernon Regional College, Tarleton State University, West Texas A&M University, Frank Phillips College, Howard College, Cisco Junior College, Odessa College, Weatherford College, Western Texas College, Mesa Technical College, Eastern New Mexico College and New Mexico Junior College.

Persons with disabilities and who require assistance should notify the rodeo office two days prior to the event they wish to attend. For more information contact 742-2455.

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# Finalmente, La Música Hispana Tendrá Su Fiesta

Después de la cancelación de los Grammy Latinos, la entrega de los Ritmo Latino Music Awards, que se realizará mañana en el Auditorio Shrine, será la oportunidad para que las estrellas del mundo discográfico brillen.

Paulina Rubio y el grupo boliviano Azul Azul encabezan las nominaciones para el Premio de la Gente, Ritmo Latino Music Awards, con seis cada uno; les siguen Juan Gabriel con cuatro y las divas del pop y rock Thalia y Shakira, con tres cada una, respectivamente.

La ceremonia de entrega de los galardones estará amenizada por el propio Juan Gabriel, la rockera Alejandra Guzmán, Lupillo Rivera, Yuri, Mariachi Sol de México y A.B. Quintanilla y Los Kumbia Kings, y honrará además la memoria de la desaparecida reina de la música tejana, Selena. El evento tendrá lugar mañana por la noche en el Auditorio Shrine de Los Angeles.

Después de la cancelación de los Grammy Latinos y la suspensión temporal de los premios Emmy debido a los atentados terroristas y al inicio del conflicto bélico, el Premio de la Gente es el único evento musical de gran magnitud que se celebrará en esta ciudad en lo que resta del año. Se trata de un show que, como explica su productor ejecutivo, Luis Medina, "es producto de un gran esfuerzo y el público ha sido parte fundamental en su realización".

"Hay varios ángulos importantes que deben remarcarse. Primero, la tragedia por la que pasa el país hizo que muchos eventos se cancelaran. Sin embargo, nosotros hemos seguido adelante y el Premio de la

Gente se mantiene. Después, hay que seguir andando y marchando. Nosotros queremos traerle un poco de frescura a la gente, porque ahora estamos pasando por una situación muy especial [la guerra]", explicó. "Al mismo tiempo, a través del show queremos ser un vehículo



para llevarle al público un mensaje de amor, de esperanza, de unidad y de deseos de seguir adelante", dijo Medina desde sus oficinas en Toluca Lake.

Más atractivos

Otro de los atractivos especiales de estos premios es que, por primera vez en un evento de la industria del disco, hay "una representación digna de la música cristiana". Para lo cual, indicó Medina, habrá un cuadro musical donde siete de los más reconocidos artistas de ese estilo interpretarán el tema Enciende una luz, del compositor Marcos Witt. Ellos son: Roberto Orellana, Yuri, Doris, Oscar Medina, Antonio de Jesús, Luis Enrique

Espinosa y Rabito.

"Estos artistas van a presentar juntos un número muy especial", agregó el también fundador del premio. "Decidimos esto porque la música cristiana es una de las industrias más fuertes dentro del mercado discográfico, tanto en español

fin de cuentas son suyos. Es la gente quien ha escogido a los ganadores a través de su voto".

Sigue vigente

Sobre el homenaje a la desaparecida Selena, Medina manifestó que la "Reina de la Música Tejana" es una de las artistas que a pesar de haber fallecido hace ya varios años sigue vigente en las ventas de discos.

"Hemos recibido centenares de cartas pidiéndonos que hiciéramos algo para reconocer la carrera de Selena. Este homenaje es la respuesta a todas esas peticiones. La gente lo ha pedido hasta el cansancio y por eso hacemos ese tributo. Además, Selena se convirtió en toda una leyenda y cada vez que sale al mercado algún disco de ella se vende como pan caliente".

No hay que olvidar que estos premios son los únicos dentro de la música latina cuyos ganadores son seleccionados por la gente mediante un proceso de voto popular llevado a cabo en todo el país. Al mismo tiempo, éste es el primer año en que también los fanáticos de la música latina pudieron votar a través de la internet.

Por último, se incluirá en esta ceremonia un premio nuevo, al Artista Más Popular de Estados Unidos. En esta categoría especial se disputan el triunfo Lupillo Rivera, los bolivianos de Azul Azul (grupo disuelto hace algunos meses), Chayanne, A.B. Quintanilla y Los Kumbia Kings y "La Chica Dorada", Paulina Rubio.

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como en inglés, y esto nos va a permitir mandar un mensaje de paz y esperanza al pueblo en estos momentos de tanto dolor".

Por otra parte, Medina señaló que este año las ciudades de Chicago y San Francisco se unen al premio y también allí se abrirán los sobres de algunos de los ganadores, al igual que en Los Angeles, Nueva York y Miami.

"Agregamos dos ciudades más porque éste no es un premio pasajero. Al contrario, cada año tiene más consistencia y por eso decidimos continuar con él hasta el final. Llegamos para quedarnos, por eso es importante que la gente vaya y apoye estos reconocimientos, que a

## Major Blood Drive Set For Residence Halls

Texas Tech will host a major blood drive in campus Residence Halls the week of October 29. "Sustaining the American Dream, Heart of the American Team," is the theme of the campaign, which is being coordinated by the Department of Housing and Residence Life in the Division of Student Affairs and United Blood Services.

"In the wake of the September 11th Attacks the need for Texas Tech students to pitch in is greater than ever. We hope all of our residents will participate," Tiffany Enerson, Director of Marketing and Promotions for Student Affairs, said. "We are hosting the drive in the residence halls to make it as successful as possible," Enderson said.

The drive will occur in alternating residence halls throughout the week to give each resident an opportunity to donate. The schedule for the week is as follows:

10-29-01 - Wall/Gates Main Lobby 12-7 pm; 10-30-01 - Stangel/Murdough Piano Lounge 12-7 pm; 10-31-01 - Chitwood/Wymouth Lobby 12-7 pm; 11-01-01 Doak Conference Center 12-7 pm; 11-2-01 Gordon Hall Kitchen/Lobby 12-7 pm.

## Tribute Concert to Benefit Red Cross

Texas Tech University School of Music will present a Tribute Concert in honor of the victims of the attacks in New York and Washington DC and the emergency workers aiding them. The concert is scheduled for 8 pm on Oct. 29 in the Texas Tech University Center Allen Theater.

The concert will feature the Texas Tech Symphony Orchestra. Several members of the Texas Tech School of Music faculty will sing as well.

"For the past two years we have presented a Halloween concert at this time of year,

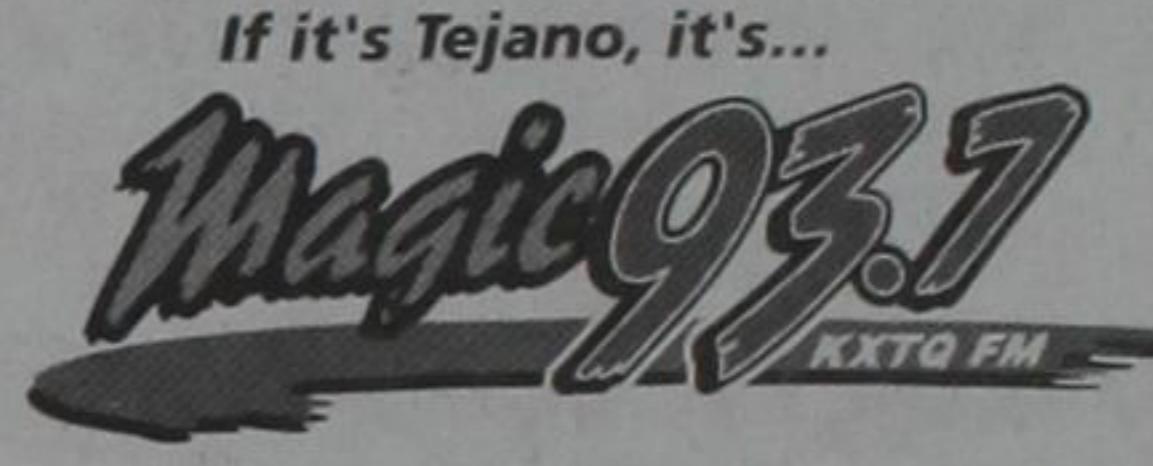
which had become quite a community favorite," said Gary Lewis director of the Orchestra. "However, it seems much less appropriate this year because of the recent events."

The proceeds from the Tribute Concert will go to the American Red Cross.

"We believe that music can convey, much better than words, the emotions with which we are all dealing," said Lewis.

For more information contact Texas Tech University School of Music ticket office 742-2270, ext. 233.

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\* Looks like Emilio has also decided to join the Q-Productions Crew ... Emilio has officially announced that he is now under the booking management of Q-Productions.

\* Well... Well... Looks like Ms. Elida Reyna really liked motherhood ... she is 6 months pregnant with her second child ... her due date is in January and it looks like it's a boy this time!!!

Congratulations Elida & Michael !!!!!!!

\* Shelly Lares celebrated her 19th Anniversary in the music industry on October 16

Hasta La Proxima have a SAFE TEJANO DAY !!!

Bueno Bye@!@!@!@!@!@!@!@!

## MAGIC 93.7 "Top 10"

TW	Title	Artist
1.	Shhh	Kumbia Kings
2.	A Tu Lado	Bobby Pulido
3.	Si Tu Amor Es Mi Prision	Ram Herrera
4.	Donde Estas	Shelly Lares
5.	Ya Despues	Costumbre
6.	Que Metida De ..	Jay Perez
7.	Lo Dice Tu Mirada	Emilio
8.	Pero Hablame	Signo
9.	1, 2, 3	Iman
10.	Solo y Triste	Stampede

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It's Been a Long Time Coming  
El Editor's Silver Anniversary Celebration Coming in October

# U.S. Congress Members Divided Over How to Respond to U.S.-Mexico Border Issues

Groups of U.S. congress members have organized into two camps over how the government should respond to U.S.-Mexico border issues in light of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

One side has blamed the government for not doing enough to secure U.S. borders, claiming the terrorist attacks illustrate how easy it is for dangerous individuals to gain entry to and move freely about the country. The other side is worried the frenzied calls to tighten the border and clamp down on undocumented immigrants will discourage migrants from continuing to work in the United States.

They said the climate resulting from the attacks has already caused an economic depression, particularly in the border communities. The anti-terrorism bills passed last week in both houses of Congress do not include border-tightening provisions, although they do limit the judicial review of the decision to certify an undocumented worker as a terrorist.

"I think that fear and regret is guiding a lot of our legislators more than it should," said Ben Johnson of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, which supports an open-border policy. "I don't think that we have to make the choice between security and a strong economy and freedoms."

Another immigration expert said it is still too early to tell whether laws calling for sweeping immigration reform will be enacted or whether lawmakers will ultimately

find a balance, reconciling the policy of having a secure border with the prospect of keeping an open border.

"It may depend on how successful we are in avoiding future terrorist episodes without (border) tightening. If we would see another series of violent acts, the demand for tightening would reappear in a major way," said David A. Martin, a law professor who previously served as general counsel for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Congressional Immigration Reform Caucus, headed by Rep. Tom Tancredo, on Tuesday submitted a border security proposal to House leadership, calling for a moratorium on immigration, the implementation of an entry-exit computer database of foreign visitors and an increase in the number of border patrol officers.

Tancredo, a long-time immigration reform supporter, said membership in his caucus has doubled since Sept. 11, indicating more legislators are now actively supporting a change in immigration policies.

"There's no two ways about it - there has been a shift" toward immigration reform, Tancredo said. "We are now focused on this more than we ever were."

The amnesty program for undocumented immigrants that lawmakers debated after Mexican President Vicente Fox's state visit in early September, Tancredo said, is now "dead and gone."

However, a different group of congress members has expressed concern for what it calls, in a letter to President Bush, a "lack of attention and sensitivity to border community concerns." Six congress members from border states on Fri-

day asked Bush to disburse federal funds in the form of low-cost loans and grants to bail out the economically depressed border area.

"Those who live and work along our international borders are feeling the change in our way of life like no other Americans," the congress members from California, Texas and Arizona said in a letter. Although acknowledging the importance of border security, they said the increased inspections have caused longer lines at the border, discouraging Mexicans from crossing into the United States to shop and conduct business.

Because of reduced traffic from Ciudad Juarez, retail sales in El Paso, Texas, have dropped 50 percent, according to the letter. Similar declines in business have been experienced on both sides of the border by sister cities like San Ysidro, California, and Tijuana, Baja California.

"My city and others along the border rely heavily on Mexican spending," Ruben Smith, mayor of Las Cruces, New Mexico said. "It is very much in our interests that Mexican nationals who are entitled to cross legally into the United States be issued a visa without delay."

The border-state congress members also blamed the decreased traffic on Congress's failure to extend the laser visa deadline. Since Oct. 1, Mexicans have had to present the new border crossing cards to travel up to 25 miles into the United States for 72 hours, but many had delayed applying for the cards and so were turned back at the border.

Congress members in both houses have introduced bills to extend the deadline to October 2002, but they have yet to come up for a vote.



## iLee tu horóscopo ahora!

Por Walter Mercado

18 de octubre de 2001

Aries



21 de marzo - 20 de abril

Se enfatizan en ti los deseos de dominar, de controlar. Si deseas disfrutar de la compañía de otras personas, tendrás que empezar a aceptarlos con sus defectos y sus virtudes. Aprovecha que se acerca el fin de semana y haz planes para visitar lugares en donde puedas estar en contacto directo con la naturaleza y armonizarla con la misma. Números de suerte: 7, 17, 9.

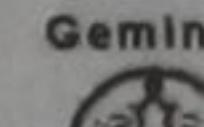
Tauro



21 de abril - 20 de mayo

Lánzate valientemente en aventuras profesionales. Este es tu día para triunfar en todo lo relacionado al trabajo o los estudios. Con tu talento, tus deseos de superarte y tu honradez, de seguro triunfarás en lo que te propongas. Sales ahora de todo lo negativo que te paralizó económicamente y vuelves a tomar ventaja. Números de suerte: 8, 36, 27.

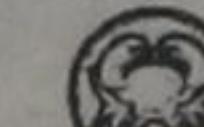
Geminis



21 de mayo - 20 de junio

Mantén fiel a esas promesas que te hiciste. No sigas cambiando tus planes. Ubícate sobre bases firmes, seguras, estables. Destruye la indecisión, controlando tu mente. Mantén alerta y vigilante a todo lo que ocurre a tu alrededor. Estás buscando llenar un vacío en tu interior que solo tú puedes llenar. Números de suerte: 18, 1, 21.

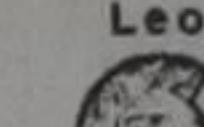
Cáncer



21 de junio - 22 de julio

Tendrás que ingenierías en el día de hoy para poder llevar a cabo tus planes. A tu vida llega ahora una persona que solo te traerá problemas o complicaciones. Que nada te tome por sorpresa. Prepárate con anticipación para que puedas afrontar inteligentemente lo que se presente. No te satures de trabajo. Números de suerte: 31, 2, 5.

Leo



23 de julio - 22 de agosto

Toma las cosas con calma. Aprovecha tu tiempo libre para relajarte. No quieras hacerlo todo de una vez y deja ir esa ansiedad, tensión o actividad que te quita tanta energía. Toda labor humanitaria que realices te llenará en el aspecto espiritual y personal. Espera reconocimiento por tus esfuerzos. Números de suerte: 13, 25, 14.

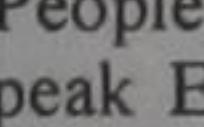
Virgo



23 de agosto - 22 de septiembre

No te agotes en lo relacionado a tu trabajo o profesión. Sal de lo rutinario aunque para esto tengas que poner en juego tu seguridad económica. Sé positivo ya que tú siempre te recuperas antes de lo previsto. Llegó tu momento de abrirte a nuevas ideas y romper con tradiciones obsoletas o caducas. Números de suerte: 3, 51, 2.

Libra



23 de septiembre - 22 de octubre

Cuidate de intrigas o habladurías que puedan traer problemas a tus relaciones sentimentales. Mantén las vías de comunicación abiertas. Escucha atentamente a tu pareja y cuando te toque tu turno ve de frente con la verdad. Propón vencer todo aquello que se interponga en tu camino hacia tu bienestar personal. Números de suerte: 7, 17, 9.

Escorpión



23 de octubre - 21 de noviembre

Tu actitud ante los problemas cambia. Experimentarás ahora una sensación de seguridad que te llevará a tomar decisiones sabias e importantes para ti. Ya no serás víctima de nadie, ni permitirás que te manipulen emocionalmente. Mantén en secreto tus planes, toma la iniciativa y programate al éxito. Números de suerte: 30, 25, 15.

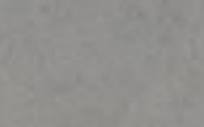
Sagitario



24 de noviembre - 21 de diciembre

El ambiente estará propicio hoy para pasar un rato agradable con esa persona que ha tocado a la puerta de tu corazón. Lo sorpresivo, lo extraño, lo erótico en el amor, se vaticina. Atrévete a expresar tus sentimientos. Si no tienes pareja, lánzale una vez más a la conquista pero esta vez con la seguridad de que la encontrarás. Números de suerte: 12, 41, 29.

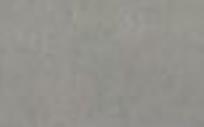
Capricornio



22 de diciembre - 19 de enero

Declara hoy tu independencia. Sal de todo lo negativo y atrasante que por tanto tiempo has estado acumulando en tu vida. Algo que impide tu progreso se aleja definitivamente de tu vida. Victorias y grandes reconocimientos gravitan hacia ti. Tu misteriosa personalidad se exalta llamando poderosamente la atención. Números de suerte: 15, 22, 7.

Acuarí



20 de enero - 18 de febrero

Te plantas ahora en lo seguro, en lo práctico. Muchos serán los que se queden sorprendidos con esta nueva actitud de tu parte. Tus decisiones serán sabias ya que no seguirás malgastando tu vida en lo que no te conviene. Al expresar tus ideas harás honor a tu valor, a tu integridad como ser humano. Números de suerte: 6, 20, 12.

Piscis



19 de febrero - 20 de marzo

Se te presentarán hoy situaciones en que tendrás que defender lo que consideras tuyo. Establece tus propias reglas y mantén firme en tus decisiones. No permitas que nadie se aproveche de ti. Tu poder interior atraerá lo que realmente te conviene. Nunca pierdas la fe en ti mismo. Expande tus horizontes por medio de los estudios. Números de suerte: 50, 11, 3.

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Jerry Lewis,

National Chairman

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25 Years

## Army Campaign to Recruit Hispanics to Use Spanish-Language Tests

An Army campaign to increase the number of Hispanics in uniform includes a proposal for Spanish-language testing, which could be expanded nationwide.

Military recruiters early next year plan to give the tests in San Antonio and elsewhere. The 400 recruits chosen for the Foreign Language Recruiting Initiative would study English for up to seven months at the Defense Language Institute at Lackland Air Force Base.

Recruits would then take a standard entrance exam in English, and those who pass would go on to basic training.

"We want the Army to remain the military service of choice for all Americans — to include today's expanding numbers of Hispanic youth," Army spokesman Paul Boyce told the San Antonio Ex-

press-News in Monday's editions. He said that, if successful, the two-year pilot program could be offered nationwide.

The language recruiting initiative that will start in January is designed to draw a larger share of America's growing Hispanic population into uniform. Hispanics, who comprise 12 percent of the nation's population, make up 8.5 percent of all soldiers.

Army recruiters believe some Hispanics who fail the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, the test used to evaluate potential military recruits, could pass if they had a better grasp of English — particularly those hailing from such Spanish-speaking places as Puerto Rico. The U.S. territory has the No. 1 recruiting company in the Army.

Recruiters in Puerto Rico, San Antonio and Los Angeles will give

some applicants a Spanish-language version of a standard personnel exam used to measure cognitive ability. It's an effort to identify potential soldiers through the test, which covers reading comprehension, vocabulary and math.

"If you look at our attempts to penetrate and expand the Hispanic market, there are obvious barriers that are readily present," Douglas Smith, a spokesman with the Army Recruiting Command in Fort Knox, Ky., said. "Language is one of them."

Smith said some Hispanics' high school dropout rate is another barrier.

Some observers say the language recruiting initiative's emphasis on screening recruits and then funneling them into the Lackland DLI's English instruction pipeline will get attention.

"It'll raise eyebrows," said Michael O'Hanlon, an analyst at the Brookings Institution, a Washington, D.C., think tank.

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2. Recycling just one aluminum can saves enough energy to run a television for three hours.
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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

The City of Lubbock, TX (population 199,000) will be accepting applications for Police Officer positions October 8, 2001 through November 9, 2001 from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Applications may be picked up at two locations: the Human Resources Department at 1625-13th Street, in Room 104, Monday - Friday. Or, at the front desk of the Lubbock Police Department, 1015 9th Street, Monday - Friday after 5:00 PM, and all day weekends. Applicants must be 21 years of age, or 18 years of age if the applicant has received an associate's degree or 60 semester hours of credit from an accredited college or university or has received an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States after at least two (2) years of active service. The Police Entrance Exam will be given on Friday, November 16, 2001 at the Lubbock Police Academy, Reese Technology Center at 508 Davis Drive at 8:00 AM. All applicants should plan to arrive at 7:30 AM. For more information please call 775-3073 or 1-800-621-0793. The City of Lubbock is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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