

# El Solitario

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## Teacher Sets Sights On Texas Rival

Victor Morales wasted little time putting former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk in his sights after both advanced to the Democratic Senate runoff.

But most analysts don't expect Kirk to pay much attention to his underfunded rival, instead concentrating on the Republican nominee in the fall election.

Kirk and Morales, seeking the seat being vacated by retiring Sen. Phil Gramm (news), moved to the April 9 runoff after each finished with 33 percent of the vote in the Democratic primary Tuesday.

The runoff pits Kirk, a well-funded candidate with broad party support, against a schoolteacher who's getting little help from the Democratic establishment.

But on Wednesday, Kirk insisted that Morales is a serious contender. "We never underestimated the appeal of Victor Morales and we don't underestimate it in the runoff either," he said.

Still, most analysts think Kirk will put most of his energy into campaigning against state Attorney General John Cornyn, the GOP heavyweight who easily won his party's nomination Tuesday.

"He's going to all but ignore Victor Morales," said Austin political consultant Bill Miller. "He's going to be talking bigger issues."

But Kirk's opponent, a geography teacher from Crandall, outside Dallas, has shown before that he knows how to get attention. Morales made national headlines in 1996 when he campaigned across the state in his pickup truck and won the Democratic Senate nomination over better-funded candidates. He was defeated in the general election by Gramm.

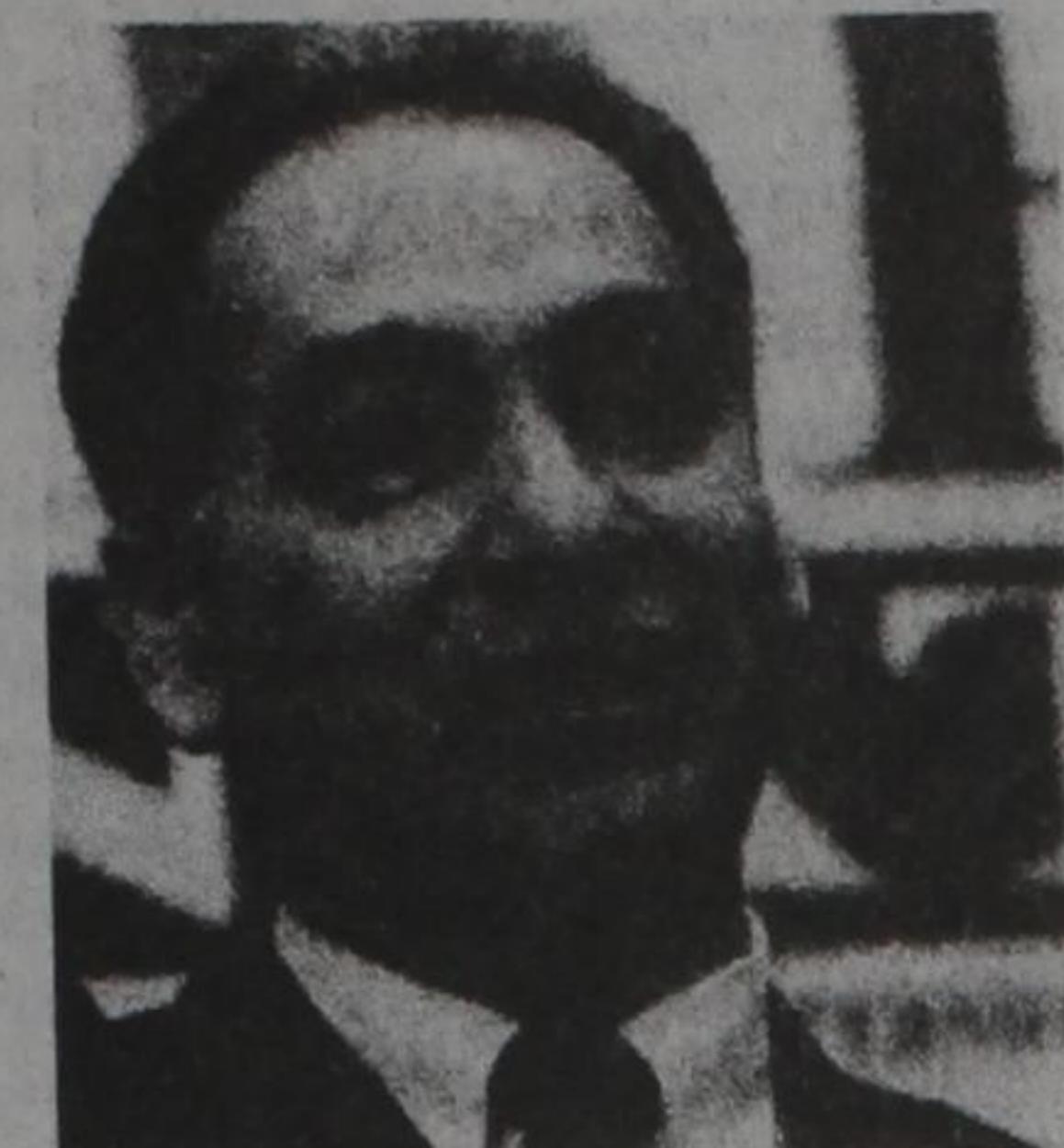
The part-time campaigner on a shoestring budget acknowledges his financial and political shortcomings, but believes his message and his "regular guy" approach will curb voter apathy.

Morales says it's unfair that "a candidate of the people, a person that has a message that resonates, a person that can inspire people is on such an unlevel playing field."

"For those of you who say, well, you can't beat the system, Victor, you may be right," he said. "But you can certainly fight it."

Some political observers suggest Morales' strong primary showing was fueled by his Hispanic surname, combined with robust Hispanic turnout drummed up by Democratic gubernatorial nominee Tony Sanchez's big-spending campaign.

"Every Latino who voted for



Sanchez voted for Morales, too," said Antonio Gonzalez, president of the nonpartisan William C. Velasquez Institute. "They got a twofer."

Morales is insulted by the notion that he received votes only because he is Latino. "Give the people a little more credit than that," he said.

Without Sanchez on the April 9 runoff ticket, some analysts are predicting that many voters who supported Morales will stay home.

"He'll lose the runoff, and I think he'll lose it big-time," said Charles Elliott, longtime political science professor at Texas A&M University at Commerce.

Kirk, a former lobbyist and Texas secretary of state, has the backing of Democratic leaders including Henry Cisneros, a popular former Hispanic mayor of San Antonio. Cisneros went on to become housing secretary under President Clinton.

Strong party support has given Kirk an enormous advantage in fund raising. By Feb. 20, Kirk reported raising about \$1.6 million for the primary, while Morales reported collecting \$9,916.

"The Democratic establishment will be on their knees every night praying that Ron Kirk will defeat him in the runoff," said Jerry Polinard, a political science professor at the University of Texas-Pan American.

Having Kirk, who is black, on the ticket would help the Democratic Party draw more national attention and money to the campaign against the GOP candidate, analysts said. If elected, Kirk would become the first black U.S. senator from Texas.

And analysts say Kirk is far more suited than Morales to battle Cornyn, who's built a large war chest and enjoys the support of President Bush.

"John Cornyn would much rather run against Morales," Elliott said. "If I were John Cornyn and I had a lot of money, I'd send some to Victor Morales."

The Hispanic turnout comes just short of meeting the expectations of the William C. Velasquez Institute in San Antonio, which predicted Hispanics would make up 35 percent of the vote in the primary.

The Institute, which studies Latino voter issues, found in a preliminary postelection survey that Hispanics represented 33.6 percent of the ballots cast, or 345,340 votes.

It also found that 17.2 percent of the Latino registered voters cast ballots in the Democratic primary.

Statewide, about 13 percent of Texans registered to vote cast ballots, based on totals from the races that drew the most voters in both parties' primaries, according to the Secretary of State's office.

"Without historic Latino turnout numbers invigorating the 2002 primary election, turnout figures may have reached new lows," Robert Aguinaga, research director for the Institute, told Sunday's editions of The Dallas Morning News.

Another study by Dallas mathematician and political analyst Dan Weiser put the Latino share of the primary vote at 35 percent in the race for the U.S. Senate nomination.

According to the study, black voters constituted 26 percent of the Democratic primary vote, while the white share was 39 percent.

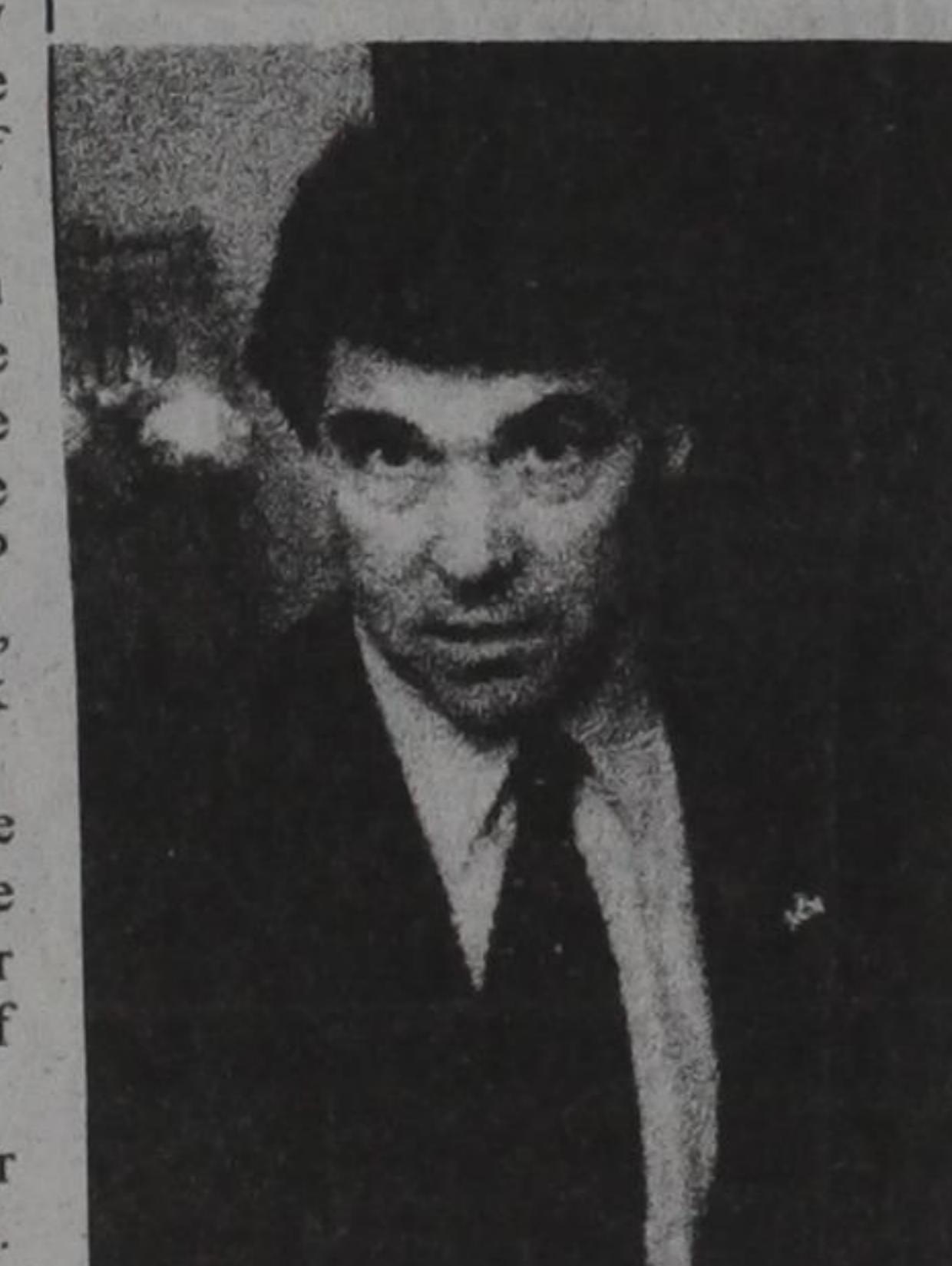
The analysis showed that ethnicity mattered in the Senate race.

Schoolteacher Victor Morales of Crandall got 54 percent of the Hispanic vote, while

By Macarena Hernandez

Gov. Rick Perry said Friday the state's system for financing public education is "unfair," telling a group of journalists that he wants to find a plan that doesn't take away from one district to help another.

"I think Robin Hood, basically, is an unworkable and unfair system overall," he said at the Texas



Associated Press Managing Editors annual conference here.

The "Robin Hood" plan for funding public schools, adopted in 1993 after a lawsuit forced the state to come up with a more equitable system for paying for education, redistributes funds raised in districts considered to be property-rich to those that are considered to be property-poor.

Asked for details about how he would change the system, he said he's not ready to unveil any specific alternative yet.

"If this was going to be an easy answer, it would have already been replied," he replied.

Perry's Democratic opponent in the November general election, Laredo businessman Tony Sanchez, has said the system needs to be "revamped."

"At the time (it was created), Robin Hood may have been viewed as the best possible solution to an impossible situation, but it is an imperfect system," said Michelle Kucera, Sanchez's spokeswoman, adding that Sanchez is "anxious to

see what the next joint select committee will recommend prior to the next legislative session."

Perry outlined several differences between himself and Sanchez, but spent most of his speech to the group talking about his five-point education plan, which he unveiled on Thursday. And he listed a string of statistics, seeking to prove the progress he said has been made to date in Texas schools.

In his new education initiative, Perry proposes reimbursing teachers who buy school supplies for students; offering more programs to keep at-risk students from dropping out; and ensuring that preschool teachings are relevant to public school curriculums.

He also said he wants to place a stronger emphasis on science and technology, and would like to replace the paper version of state assessments with an online interactive version that will test students over a period of time.

"We must improve classroom environment so teachers can focus on one objective and that is to teach," Perry said.

Organizers of the APME also asked Sanchez to speak at the convention, but the Democratic candidate declined.

"Our view is that it (is) 14 months after Perry became the accidental governor, and he is now following Tony's lead in talking about education," Kucera said later Friday night. "It is also important to note that Mr. Perry did not push a single one of these initiatives in the last legislative session."

During the question-and-answer session after his talk, which included the query about public school funding, Perry said he won't allow the next 34 weeks of campaigning to turn negative.

Perry was asked his opinion of the life sentence handed Friday in Houston to Andrea Yates, convicted of drowning three of her five children.

"I don't see any reason to change the process that we have in place today," he said, adding that although he didn't know all the details of the case, he trusted the jury's decision.

## Bush Lleva a Monterrey Una Propuesta de Ayuda

EL PRESIDENTE de Estados Unidos, George W. Bush, habla el miércoles en una escuela primaria en Alexandria, Virginia, en la víspera de su viaje a la cumbre de Monterrey, en México.

El presidente George W. Bush llega hoy a la cumbre de Monterrey, México, con una propuesta de ayuda al desarrollo que implica el compromiso de distintos países a luchar contra la corrupción y el narcotráfico, a la vez que preservar la democracia.

La idea parte de la premisa, según un alto funcionario de la administración Bush, de que lidiar con la pobreza es un imperativo moral, y en un programa de desarrollo lo que cuenta son los resultados.

"Lo que hace que este programa sea único es que Estados Unidos, en vez de mirar a los niveles de asistencia, prestará atención a los resultados", dijo esta semana a El Nuevo Herald el funcionario.

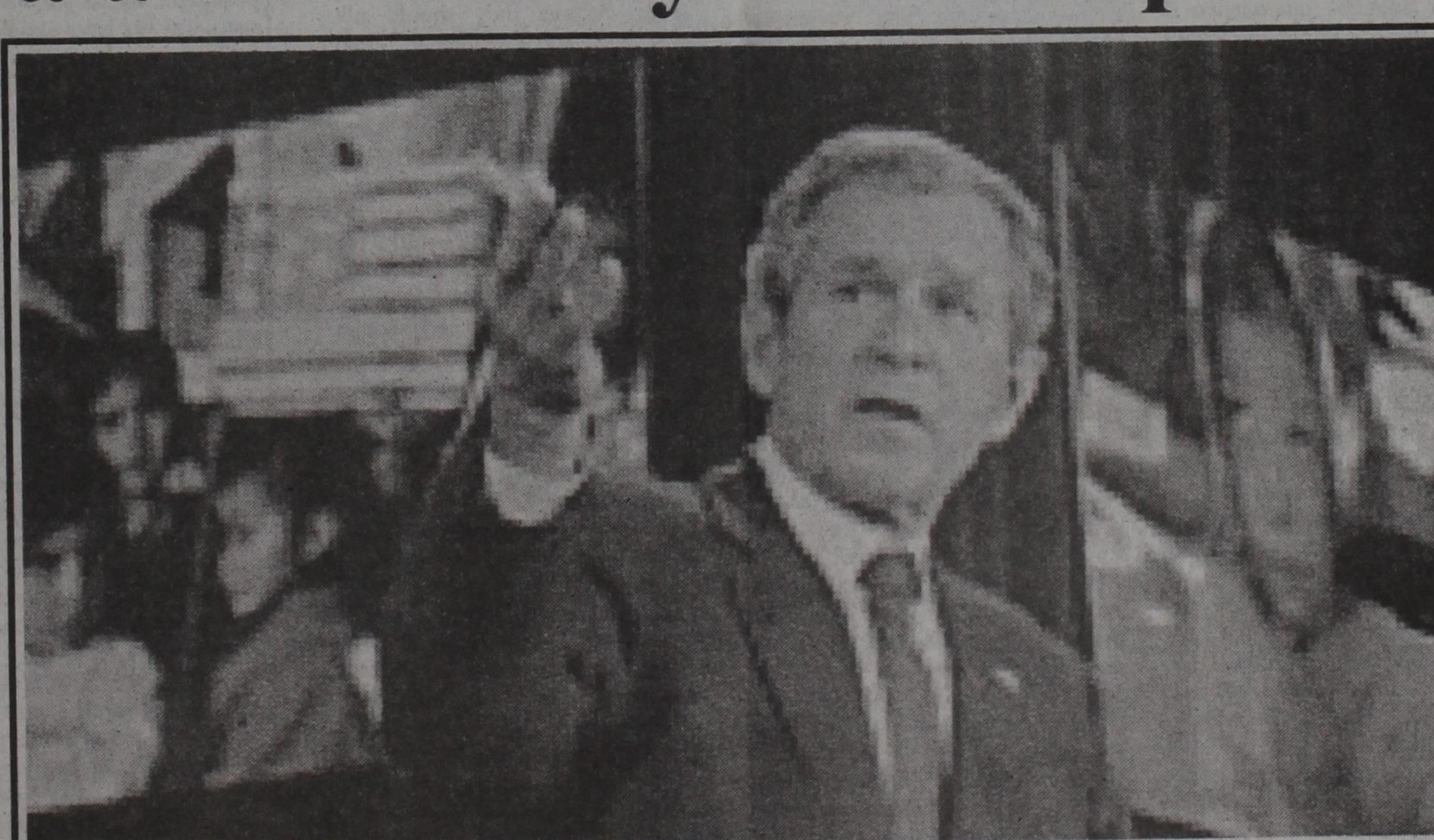
En la cumbre, Bush propondrá que la asistencia al desarrollo sea entregada a través de tres mecanismos: el dinero en sí, comercio e inversiones.

Hay un cuarto mecanismo que se aplicaría más adelante, que es la asistencia a las inversiones en curso, indicó la fuente.

"Las inversiones generan trabajo. Hay que acelerar ese proceso, y esa es nuestra intención", indicó la fuente. El plan tendrá como nombre Fondos para el Milenio.

De entrada, a partir del próximo año fiscal, Estados Unidos estaría preparado para destinar \$10,000 millones al plan de ayuda al desarrollo, y adicionalmente unos \$7,000 millones para gastos de seguridad, que serían aplicados, como indicó el Presidente la semana pasada, en encarar amenazas terroristas.

"El Presidente quiere insistir en este plan, porque Estados Unidos importa hoy día \$450,000 millones en mercancías y servicios. Esta cifra es nueve veces más que toda la asistencia al mundo subdesarrollado por parte de todos los países en conjunto, incluyendo Es-



tados Unidos", dijo el funcionario.

Pero el plan no es una generosa obra de caridad. También hay condiciones, y los países deben cumplir una serie de requisitos para poder solicitar esa ayuda y, principalmente, demandará una contabilidad rigurosa del dinero entregado.

Según la fuente, con este plan Estados Unidos pretende ver lo que llama "buenos gobiernos", progresos del estado de derecho y democracias, desarrollo en el capital humano, con mejoras en la educación y salud, y es-

trategias de inversión que produzcan resultados.

"La defensa de procesos democráticos es un pilar importante, porque vemos cómo los estados que no permiten a sus ciudadanos desarrollarse se transforman en santuarios del terrorismo, y los países que tienen sistemas corruptos permiten que las frustraciones salgan a la superficie y la gente se moleste con sus gobernantes", enfatizó.

Bush también pretende hacer hincapié en el problema de la deuda externa, cuya condona-

ción está haciendo demanda en las reuniones previas a la cumbre de Monterrey, y aunque no tiene una estrategia definida al respecto, está barajando como abordarlo.

"Somos partidarios de la liberación de la deuda, porque al liberar esos fondos comprometidos se pueden dedicar a otras actividades. Incluso, dinero que se nos deba a nosotros", indicó el alto funcionario estadounidense.

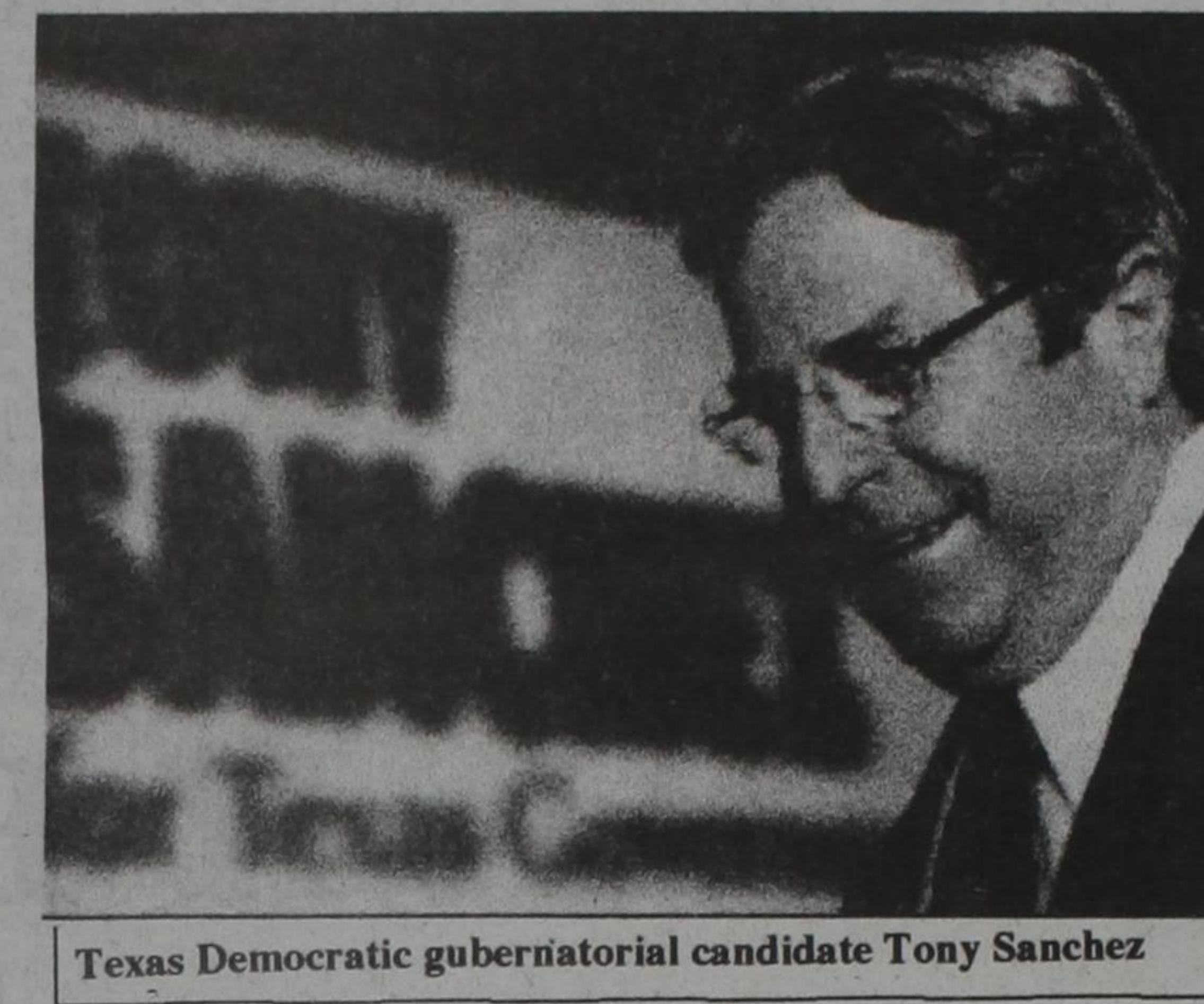
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*"El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz"*  
Lic. Benito Juarez

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Votantes Hispanos constituyeron una gran parte del total de votantes Demócratas en Tejas en las elecciones primarias. Los Demócratas seguirán en el camino hecho por el Instituto William Velasquez de San Antonio. Según el estudio sí, el voto hispano ha cambiado y seguirá siendo el motor en



Texas Democratic gubernatorial candidate Tony Sanchez

former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk, who is black, captured 84 percent of the black vote. Morales and Kirk will face off in a runoff April 9.

Weiser's study showed Houston Rep. Ken Bentsen, who lost the Senate race, received 47 percent of the white vote.

Weiser based his analysis on predominantly Hispanic counties and precincts, Spanish surname registration and returns from predominantly black precincts.

He has conducted similar studies in several elections, including the 1994 primary for U.S.

Senate, in which he found that Hispanics accounted for 19 percent of the primary vote, while blacks provided 14 percent and whites were in the majority in the party.

White voters were the minority during Tuesday's primary, which featured two Hispanics vying for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and a Hispanic and black candidate in the Senate races.

The Velasquez Institute analysis was developed from the 25 most populated counties in the state.

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lugar una cumbre con los mandatarios centroamericanos.

Según dijo Bush a sus allegados, El Salvador fue escogido como un símbolo de ayuda al desarrollo social y político. "El Presidente cree que es muy importante que haya una nueva clase política allí que no está comprometida con las violaciones de derechos humanos y la pasada guerra civil", dijo el funcionario.

Y en el caso de Perú, "no hay duda de que su gobierno ha mostrado su apego a las reformas democráticas, con la realización de elecciones", pero también es escenario de un anuncio importante.

"El Presidente decidió extender las preferencias arancelarias dentro de los países andinos. El acuerdo caducó en diciembre, y ahora se va a extender indefinidamente", dijo la fuente.

En términos reales, la idea de la administración es que la ley de preferencias arancelarias siga funcionando hasta el 2005, cuando entra en acción el Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas (ALCA).

La gira presidencial comienza un día después que Bush criticó severamente el régimen cubano, el cual calificó de "increíblemente represivo".

"Me gustaría recordar a la comisión de derechos humanos que Cuba es un ... gobierno no democrático. Encarcelan a la gente que no está de acuerdo con ellos, no hay ley allí. Es la ley de una persona. El [el gobernante Fidel Castro] ha estado en el poder durante mucho tiempo y, por desgracia, la gente de su país sufre por su culpa", dijo Bush.

Por su parte, Castro confirmó en las primeras horas de ayer que participará en la cumbre de Monterrey, informó la presidencia de México.

En un escueto comunicado, el gobierno mexicano dijo que el presidente Vicente Fox recibió una misiva del gobernante cubano en la que notificaba "su intención de asistir a la Conferencia".

# No Soy "Half-Breed"

## Ni Medio-Latina Ni Medio-Blanco

Por Marisa Treviño

Corría el año 1974. A la edad de 16 años, celebraba con una buena amiga de la escuela haber recibido mi primera licencia de conducir. Paseábamos y nos acercábamos al restaurante local con servicio para conductores, en busca de un helado y una orden de anillos de cebolla empanados cuando, de repente, mi amiga chilló: "Esa eres tú!"

Recuerdo haber frenado de golpe, pensando que había provocado un accidente que no podía ver y que sólo ella había visto. Entonces, ella gritó: "¡Escucha!"

A todo pulmón, se escuchaba a Cher en la radio, cantando su último éxito, "Half-Breed" (literalmente, mitad-raza). Narraba una historia:

*Mi padre se casó con una Cherokee de sangre pura*

*La gente de mi madre se avergonzaba de mí*

*Los indios decían que yo era blanca por ley*

*El hombre blanco siempre me llamo la india...*

Yo miré el radio enfurecida y me volteé lentamente hacia mi amiga.

Con mi quijada tesa, me preparaba para reproducir mi mejor imitación del regaño clásico maternal de "deberías saber más que eso", cuando mi amiga se soltó: "Esa eres tú. Eres una half-breed. Esa es tu canción".

Cher continuaba:

*Half-breed, es lo que siempre oí  
Half-breed, cuánto aprendí a  
oír la palabra*

*Half-breed, no vale la pena,  
advertir*

*Los dos lados estaban en mi  
contra desde que naci...*

Mi amiga pensaba que era graciosísimo.

Yo no. Ni siquiera me identificaba con la categoría. Había visto suficientes películas de John Wayne para saber que llamar a alguien half-breed nunca era un cumplido. Había crecido con una madre mexicana y un padre anglosajón en un hogar donde la cultura mexicana dominaba nuestra vida. Desde la decoración del hogar hasta nuestra comida, éramos latinos. Aun nuestro papá se había asimilado al punto de usar

guayaberas.

¿Cómo se atrevía mi amiga de confianza a asignarse la tarea de informarme cuán desgraciadamente diferente era mi vida de la de ella?

Quizás la razón más importante por la cual me ofendí por la etiqueta que me ponía es porque nunca vi a nadie tratar el matrimonio de mis padres como nada menos que normal. ¿Cómo podía pensar otra cosa? Para mí, no eran nada raro los matrimonios entre latinos y personas de otros grupos étnicos. Casi todos mis tíos y tíos habían formado matrimonios mixtos.

En el libro *Everything You Need to Know About Latino History* (Todo lo que necesita saber sobre la historia de los latinos), Himile Novas dice que, en 1991, casi la mitad de los latinos de Nueva York, de primera y segunda generación se había casado con alguien de otro grupo étnico.

Un estudio más reciente sobre la tolerancia hacia parejas bi-raciales, llevada a cabo por el Washington Post, la Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation,

Foundation, y la Universidad de Harvard, descubrió que el mayor número de parejas bi-raciales, era el de las parejas de latinos y blancos no-latinos.

Según el estudio, entre todos los matrimonios bi-raciales, los matrimonios de latinos y blancos aparecen repetidamente como los que menos resistencia familiar enfrentan o menos sienten que la unión es más difícil por ser étnicamente mixta.

Hasta ese momento del paseo con mi compañera de clases, había sabido sin dudas que contaba con lo mejor de los dos mundos. La idea de que mi vida podía ser diferente a la de nadie era tan remota para mí como la idea de que un día me convertiría en escritora.

Cuando me llamo a mí misma mexico-americana, sé que ocupo todo el espacio de esa categoría. No habla, y no hay, nada a mitad' al respecto.

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# I'm No Half-Breed

By Marisa Treviño

It was 1974 At age 16, I was celebrating my first driver's license with my close friend from school. We were cruising to the local drive-in restaurant for an ice-cream freeze and an order of onion rings when all of a sudden my friend screamed, "That's you!"

I remember slamming on the brakes, thinking I had been at fault in some unseen accident that only she had witnessed. But then she shouted, "Listen!"

Blaring from the dashboard radio was Cher singing her latest hit song, "Half-Breed." It related the story:

*My father married a pure Cherokee*

*My mother's people were ashamed of me*

*The Indians said that I was white by law*

*The white man always called me Indian squaw...*

I glowered at the radio and turned slowly toward my girlfriend. My

jaw tightened as I prepped myself to deliver the best imitation of my mother's "don't you know better?" scolding when my friend blurted, "That's you! You're a half-breed. That's your song."

Cher continued:

*Half-breed, that's all I ever heard  
Half-breed, how I learned to hate  
the word*

*Half-breed, she's no good, they  
warned*

*Both sides were against me since  
the day I was born...*

My friend thought it was hysterically funny.

I didn't. Nor would I identify with the label. I had seen enough John Wayne movies to know that calling someone a half-breed was never meant as a compliment.

I had grown up with a Mexican mother and an Anglo-Saxon father in a home where Mexican culture dominated our lives. From our home decor to our foods, we were Latinos. Even my dad had

assimilated himself to the point of routinely wearing *guayabera* shirts. How could my trusted school friend take it upon herself to tell me how miserably different my life must be compared to hers?

Perhaps the most significant reason I felt offended by her labeling me a "half-breed" was that I never saw people treat my parents as if their marriage was anything but normal. How could I feel otherwise? It wasn't uncommon for me to see marriages between Latinos and their partners of other ethnicities. Almost all of my aunts and uncles had intermarried.

In the book "Everything You Need to Know About Latino History," author Himile Novas cites that in 1991, nearly half of first- and second-generation Latinos in New York City intermarried.

A more recent study on tolerance of biracial couples conducted by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and

Harvard University, found that of 540 surveyed adults in a mixed relationship, Latinos and non-Latino whites outnumbered other biracial couples.

Of all biracial marriages, it noted, those between Latinos and whites consistently ranked low in terms of encountering family resistance or in feeling that the union was any harder because of the mixed relationship.

Up until that drive with my classmate, I knew without question that I had the best of both worlds. The thought that my life could be different from anyone else's was as remote to me as the idea that I would one day become a writer.

When I call myself a Mexican HYPHEN American, I know I fit the definition fully. There was, and still is, nothing half about it.

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# Católicos Latinos Mantienen Fe En Su Parroca

Por Raymond Rodriguez

Estos son momentos muy duros de costa a costa para los latinos que son católicos devotos. Las revelaciones del abuso sexual contra niños y niñas por parte de sus padres son un golpe a lo fundamental de su fe en ellos. El parroco es como familia para los latinos. No hay nadie más venerado, respetado y admirado.

La tragedia ahora es que en los Estados Unidos hay más de 40,000 sacerdotes ordenados católicos y a todos les ha manchado el comportamiento de unos cuantos. Algunos latinos acusan a la iglesia por no haber sido más agresiva o decisiva antes con los ofensores.

Lo que ha hecho en el pasado ha sido transferir a los sacerdotes errantes o proveerles con terapia y consejo. Se han considerado estas medidas ineficaces, diseñadas principalmente para ocultar la transgresión sexual y proteger la imagen eclesiástica.

Muchos latinos en los Estados Unidos, casi 70 por ciento de los cuales se consideran católicos, se sienten traicionados. No obstante, no se dirige su frustración hacia el credo o el magisterio de la iglesia, sino que se dirige hacia aquellos sacerdotes que violaron sus votos aprovechándose de jóvenes bajo su tutela. Los niños son susceptibles a las proposiciones de un sacerdote por lo que se sienten protegidos de los males de un mundo pecador dentro de un ámbito que creen sagrado.

Aunque se vuelven cada vez más frecuentes las instancias de abuso hacia los niños, los padres latinos creen que no tienen que preocuparse de la seguridad de sus hijos ni siquiera dentro del confesionario. Si bien buscan respuestas y tranquilidad, los latinos no creen en señalar a los acusados ni en hacer generalizaciones. En su gran mayoría, los latinos aún guardan una fe profunda en su parroco. Este es el caso particularmente entre los parroquianos mayores que aprendieron que nunca se critica, ni se cuestiona, ni se duda de la credibilidad del sacerdote. Después de todo, como mensajero del Señor, era el guardián de la única y verdadera confesión.

Entre los católicos más jóvenes, cuya afiliación con la iglesia

muchas veces es superficial, limitándose a veces a los sacramentos del bautizo, matrimonio y entierro, existe hoy un sentido de alivio que ya el problema se ha destapado para poder enfrentarlo. Como me dijo una joven, la mejor cura para una herida es sacarla al sol.

Está claro que querer ocultar el problema no ha dado los resultados más efectivos. Los latinos creen que los sacerdotes pedófilos deben ser juzgados ante un tribunal de justicia. El obligar a que cuelguen los hábitos y que se jubilen no es la solución correcta. Deben pagar por sus crímenes y el daño traumático que han ocasionado en sus inocentes víctimas.

Los latinos con criterio, en particular aquellos que vienen de muchos países latinoamericanos, creen que el celibato obligatorio no es un estadio natural. Los hábitos y votos del sacerdote no cancelan sus impulsos biológicos. En algunos países, no es raro que el sacerdote tenga una familia, una *casa chica*.

Por ende, muchos inmigrantes sienten que el sacerdote debe casarse, así como se les permitió hacer por más de un milenio. Los católicos más progresistas permitirían que se ordenaran hasta las mujeres.

En los dos casos, piensan que se crearía un ambiente más normal y tranquilo. Como dicen, otras sectas religiosas no han sufrido ninguna consecuencia negativa por permitir una o ambas prácticas.

Ya que la iglesia católica está pasando por dificultades de reclutamiento de jóvenes al sacerdocio, es necesario que haga cambios drásticos. La iglesia lucha por encontrar a sacerdotes que hablen español y puedan entender a los números cada vez mayores de parroquianos de México y América Central. Casi cincuenta por ciento de los 60 millones de católicos en los Estados Unidos son latinos. Dentro de diez años serán la mayoría. Sin embargo, menos de uno por ciento de los sacerdotes es latino.

Haciendo mayor el problema es el número de sacerdotes frustrados o decepcionados que abandonan la iglesia. Muchos de ellos se sienten acogidos en las sectas protestantes que permiten que se casen y que

lleven vidas normales. Incluso hay algunos católicos laicos que cambian de confesión. Ocho millones de los 40 millones de latinos en los Estados Unidos son protestantes.

Como observó sagazmente un latino, en vez de vender criptas por \$50,000 en la nueva catedral en Los Angeles, la jerarquía católica debe

preocuparse menos con el lugar de descanso exaltado y eterno de sus donantes adinerados y concentrarse más en las necesidades de los que viven, tanto laicos como sacerdotes.

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# Latinos Catholics Retain Trust In Parish Priest

By Raymond Rodriguez

From coast to coast, these are extremely trying times for devout Latino Catholics. The revelations of sexual abuse of young boys and girls by parish priests strike at the foundation of their trust. For Latinos, priests are like members of their extended family. No one is more revered, respected and admired than they are. The term "father" itself denotes a sense of affection and trust that isn't accorded to anyone outside *la familia*.

The tragedy is that there are more than 40,000 ordained Catholic priests in the United States, and all of them have been tarnished by the conduct of a few. Some Latinos blame the church for not taking more aggressive or decisive action sooner against the offenders.

In the past, it has transferred errant priests or provided them with therapy and counseling. Those are seen as ineffective measures, designed primarily to conceal the sexual transgression and protect the church's image.

Many Latinos in the United States, nearly 70 percent of whom profess allegiance to the Catholic church, feel betrayed. However, their frustration is not directed at their beliefs or the religious teaching of the church. Their anger is directed at the priests who broke their vows and took advantage of youngsters entrusted to their care.

Children are susceptible to priestly overtures because they believe no harm can come to them in an environment they deem sacred and safe from the evils of a sinful world.

Although instances of child abuse are becoming more frequent, Latino parents believe they should not have to worry whether their children are safe even in the confessional. While seeking answers and assurances, Latinos believe finger-pointing or generalizations are counterproductive. Overwhelmingly, Latinos still have a deep-rooted trust in their local parish priest. This is especially true among elderly parishioners who were taught never to criticize, question or doubt a priest's credibility. After all, he was God's emissary, the keeper and guardian of the one true faith.

Among younger Catholics, whose affiliation with the church is often nominal and may be limited to being baptized, married and buried in the church, there is a sense of relief that the problem is now out in the open and must be addressed. As one young Latina told me, sunshine is the best cure for a festering disease.

Clearly, sweeping the issue under the rug has not been an effective approach. Latinos believe pedophile priests must be brought to justice. Simply defrocking or forcing them to retire is not an appropriate solution. They must pay for their crime and the traumatic damage they have done to their innocent victims.

Enlightened Latinos, especially those from many Latin American countries, believe that enforced celibacy is an unnatural state. Priestly garb and religious vows do

continued on page 4

# The Price of Popsicles and the Cost of Votes

By Victor Landa

The story goes that on Texas' primary election day this month, Democratic gubernatorial candidate Tony Sánchez stopped by his campaign headquarters in San Antonio and was tempted by a paletero -- a popsicle vendor. What's more, the person who tells the story says he has the videotape to prove it.

Sánchez was flying across the state on his campaign jet, making programmed stops in major cities, urging people to vote. Of course, in San Antonio the problem wasn't that people didn't want to vote; it was mostly that they couldn't. The voting period had to be extended in many precincts across the city because of the lack of precinct judges for both parties.

Only 8.4 percent of the registered voters actually went to the polls across the state that day. One can only imagine the bedlam that would have occurred had more voters shown up.

It's interesting that almost six months to the day after the attack on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, after the gushing of patriotism and the record numbers of purchases of U.S. flags, and in the midst of a brutal battle between our forces and Al Qaeda die-hards in the mountains of Afghanistan, after all of this, there weren't enough precinct judges to handle the low number of voters who took the time to go to the polls.

A friend of mine who has been watching elections in Mexico for decades quipped, "I don't remember the PRI ever having this problem. In the 70 years that they held power, not once did they lack judges at the polls. Maybe there's something we can learn from this."

So Tony Sánchez is crisscrossing the state on his jet when he arrives in San Antonio and sees a paleta vendor pushing a cart in front of his campaign headquarters. "Las de tamarindo," Sánchez says, smiling for the camera, "son las mejores."

Then he reaches into his pants pocket and comes up empty. "Does anyone have a dollar?" he asks to no one in particular.

The irony is too precious to ignore. This is a man who spent \$20 million -- most of it from his own bank account -- on his political campaign and received a little more than 600,000 votes in return. That's approximately \$33.33 per vote, or about the price of 44 paletas de tamarindo. You'd think he'd have three quarters in his pocket for a popsicle. Sometimes the smallest moment illustrates the largest context.

Antonio González, presidente del Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, estimates the Latino voter turnout statewide March 5 at about 35 percent of the total. It's a historic number by anyone's count, yet the 1 million Texans who voted that day were not even close to breaking a record. The low total turnout certainly contributed to the high Latino count, but the fact that roughly 350,000 Latinos cast ballots in the Democratic primary says a lot about they way Tony Sánchez spent his \$33.33 per vote.

He's going to need much more than that in the coming months to maintain the momentum that his primary campaign gathered. His next opponent is the very-well-funded incumbent Gov. Rick Perry, an accomplished fund raiser who didn't have the burden of a nasty primary to steal his steam. My guess is that Perry and Sánchez can match each other dollar for dollar, but Perry carries the baggage of the enemies made in his years in political office, whereas Sánchez doesn't even carry pocket change.

Yet regardless of political affiliation, Texas is still a conservative state, and Sánchez's moderate stance will be a hard sell (or buy) in the deeply Republican parts of Texas.

I'm thinking Sánchez should keep a stack of one-dollar bills in his pocket and hire the paleta vendor to follow him for the rest of the campaign. At 75 cents a vote, he could save a lot of money.

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**HIV Infections Cases Surging Among Latinos****Gays In Border Towns Most At Risk**

Health officials in California and Mexico have detected "alarming" increases in AIDS virus infections among gay and bisexual Latino men moving across the border.

New field surveys of Latino men in Tijuana and San Diego show that rates of infection from HIV, the AIDS virus, are as much as four times higher there than they are in other California cities, according to George F. Lemp, director of the University of California's statewide AIDS Research Program.

"Those numbers are alarming and shocking, and they come as a real surprise," Lemp said. "While the AIDS epidemic exists so far only in pockets in Mexico, there's a danger that it will explode, so we need to look closely at the behaviors and the centers of infection in both border regions."

Spurred by the survey results, he said, health officials in both countries have speeded an unprecedented joint assault on the problem.

Lemp and a delegation of state

experts on the epidemic have just returned from Mexico City, where they met with Mexican health officials to plan collaborative efforts to pin down the nature and causes of the rise in cross-border infection rates and to increase prevention and treatment services in communities on both sides of the border.

**HIGH INFECTION RATES IN SAN DIEGO**

More than 35 percent of young gay and bisexual Latino men are infected with HIV in San Diego, while in Tijuana the infection rate is nearly 19 percent, according to Dr. Juan D. Ruiz of the California Health Department's AIDS office, who disclosed the numbers at a recent meeting of UC AIDS researchers in Sacramento.

Previous studies have found infection rates of about 8 to 9 percent among comparable populations in cities such as San Francisco, Sacramento, Long Beach and Riverside, Lemp said in an interview. In Los Angeles County, however, the rate runs about 16

percent.

The study involved nearly 400 men, all volunteers recruited in San Diego gay bars and dance clubs, and in a Tijuana public park known as a cruising spot and center for prostitution. The researchers were members of the Bi-National AIDS Advocacy Project, known as PROCABI in Spanish, which has offices in both border cities.

**Detailed results from the new survey were released last week,**

showing that in Tijuana only 56 percent of the men had ever received any information on preventing HIV infection, compared with 77 percent in San Diego. In Tijuana, 46 percent of the young men had been tested for HIV, vs. 63 percent in San Diego.

Tijuana men were more likely to report that they had engaged in "risky" sex with women and also to have engaged in "risky" drug use — unprotected sex, in other words, while high on drugs.

In San Diego, however, the men in the survey were more likely to engage in "risky" sex only with

other men. Men in both cities reported that their sex with both men and women often occurred on opposite sides of the border, the survey showed.

**CROSS-BORDER HIV PLAN**

Gov. Gray Davis and Mexico's President Vicente Fox discussed cross-border AIDS problems during visits last year and earlier, and a year ago Lemp and his colleagues began planning joint efforts with Mexican health officials.

The new upsurge in HIV infection rates among Latino men on both sides of the California border spurred the latest visit to Mexico City by Lemp and his colleagues, he said.

The two groups of AIDS experts decided to select two cities in Mexico noted for sending large numbers of men to work in California farm fields and cities, and to pick two California counties heavily populated by Mexican migrants, Lemp said.

In all four locations, AIDS researchers will conduct urgent and detailed surveys of the prevalence of risky sexual behaviors, rates of HIV infection as well as other sexually transmitted diseases, and trends in the emergence of AIDS itself and the availability of prevention and treatment services.

The epidemiological study and the effort to increase services for the migrants will take at least five years of effort, Lemp said.

"The problem is particularly difficult," Lemp said, "because so many of these young men are arriving in a new culture and among people they don't know,

and even if they're not gay, they have left girlfriends or wives back in Mexico and may turn to risky sex with other men — or to women sex workers — just because they have no one else to turn to."

Employers provided workers with gloves and masks, but Sanchez said it was often too hot to wear them.

Temperatures often rise above 100 degrees where he worked near Palm Springs.

Krauter noted that rates of pesticide injuries and illness have declined in the past 20 years. In 2000, the state Department of Pesticide Regulation recorded 893 incidents, down 1,201 from 1999, according to a recent report.

The study found fewer incidents

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\* Don't leave valuables in sight inside the vehicle. Packages on the seat, cameras, expensive clothing, briefcases, luggage, CD players, and tape decks are some examples. If valuables must be left inside the car, leave them in the trunk. Don't leave ID or credit cards in the vehicle.

\* Always lock your vehicle doors and windows, especially when you are in the vehicle. This precaution can prevent carjackings, and in case of accidents can prevent passengers from being thrown from the vehicle. The exception would be if pets are left in the car. In that case, leave a window open slightly for air. Leave get-away room between your car and others at intersections.

\* At home, park inside a locked garage if possible. Turn the wheels sharply to make it difficult to tow. Install motion detector lights in the driveway and/or a motion detector alarm in the garage.

\* Away from home, park in well traveled, well-lit areas. Avoid leaving the car parked in long term lots for long periods of time. When you return, check in, under, and around the car for unwanted guests.

\* If you think you're being followed, drive to a safe location — someplace with plenty of people around, or a police station. If you drive home, the offender will know where you live. If you see someone in trouble, help them if you can safely do so, or get to the next phone and call police with the details.

\* Put car registration,

drivers license, and proof of insurance in your wallet, not in your glove compartment.

\* Record the factory serial number of car parts, tape deck, etc.; keep this information in a safe deposit box.

\* Engrave your driver's license number in hard to find locations on the vehicle. Do the same with your VIN (Vehicle Identification Number) already located on a manufacturer-supplied metal strip attached to your car — commonly right inside the windshield. Engrave your driver's license number on accessories that would not remain with the vehicle when sold.

\* Use paint or a marker to put an ID marking under the engine hood and trunk lid.

\* Install removable electronics (i.e. CD players). Don't leave them in the car.

\* For long-term parking or vehicle storage, disconnect the battery and remove the rotor from the distributor. Without the rotor, the car cannot be jump-started or hot-wired.

\* Install anti-theft mechanical devices. These include:

\* steering wheel locks which incapacitate the steering wheel (\$25-100);

\* steering column "collars," especially good for older cars (\$100-200 installed);

\* tire locks, similar to parking control "boots," (\$80-200);

\* hidden "kill" switches, which incapacitate fuel flow (\$10-125);

\* high tech "smart" keys (only available for certain late model cars — much harder to duplicate);

\* tracking devices (if you can find a company offering this service);

\* audible alarms (\$150-1,000).

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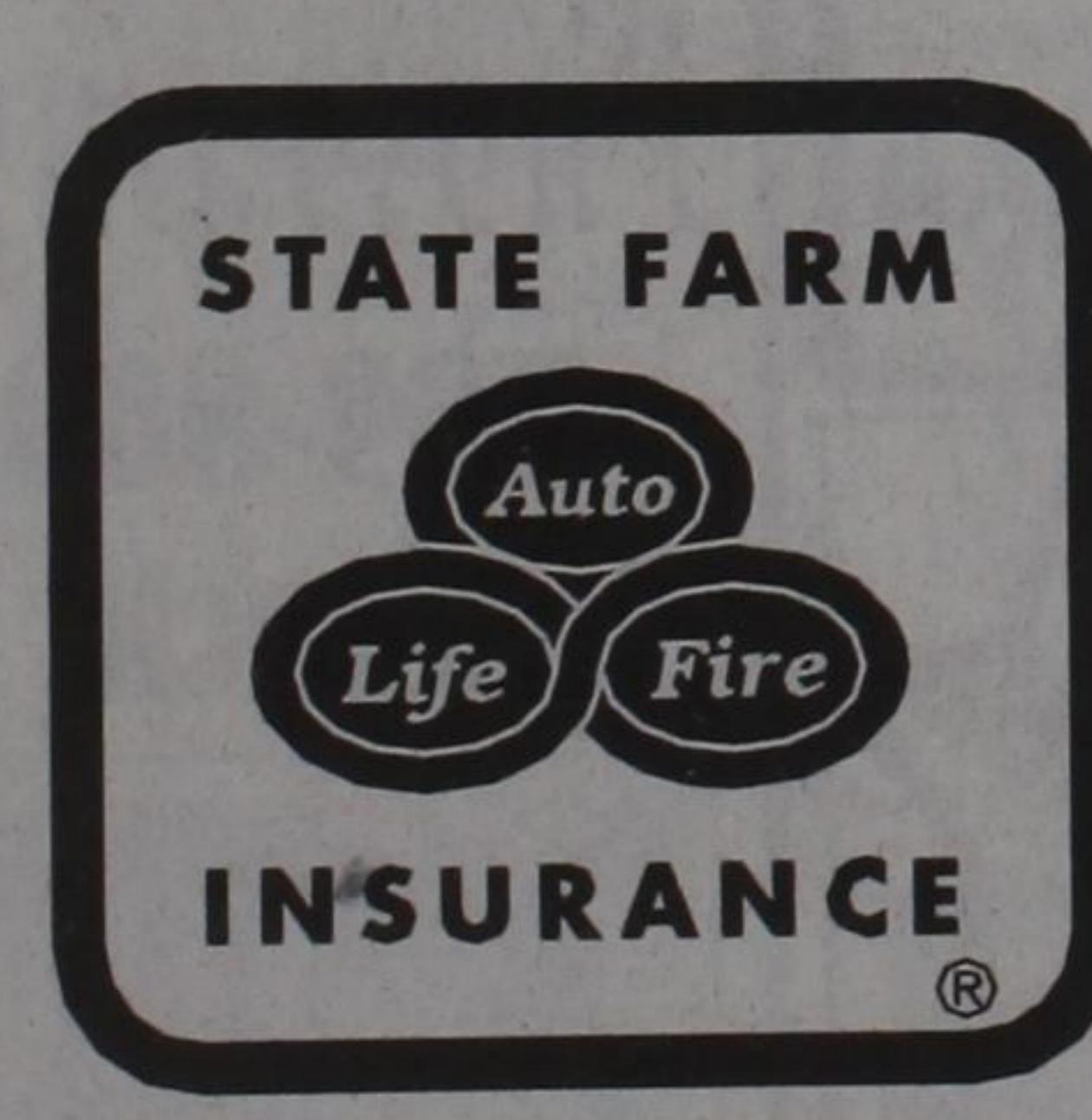
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## Woods Seeks First Repeat At Players Championship

Tiger Woods was on the golf course at dawn Wednesday, and not entirely pleased with what he saw.

Tiger Woods will be defending his TPC championship beginning Thursday.



play well to score well."

At the moment, no one is playing better than Woods and Els.

The Big Easy won tournaments in Miami and Dubai, then tied for ninth last week at Bay Hill. Els is so locked into his game that he had the presence Wednesday to stop his practice round after nine holes and head to the range when he felt out of sync.

Still, the advantage goes to Woods, whose game appears to be coming together during his favorite stretch of the year.

He won at Bay Hill last week for his first victory of the season, the only player in contention to avoid bogey over the final nine holes on brick-hard greens.

He is the defending champion at Sawgrass, where last year he closed with a 67 over two days -- nine on Sunday because of rain, nine on Monday under sunny skies.

Oh, yes, and that little invitational at Augusta National is just three weeks away. Woods won the Masters last year, too, becoming the first player to sweep all the professional majors.

"Any time you win on a golf course, you're going to have that confidence when you go back," he said. "If I've done it before, I can do it again. That's the kind of sense I have."

Woods might get his wish for a brutally tough test, beginning Thursday.

Conditions have been relatively dry in March, so the course staff has kept water on the fairways and greens to keep them from baking over the weekend. How tough can it get? Three years ago, David Duval had a 74-73 on the weekend to win by two strokes.

"I shot 150 on the weekend and moved up," Woods said. "If it's hard and fast, this golf course can be one of the toughest we play all year."

Woods has the longest active streak of rounds at par or better at The Players Championship, with eight. He finished second to Hal Sutton two years ago.

One trait that makes him a perennial favorite is his mental tenacity. That was evident last week at Bay Hill, when he let everyone else stumble down the stretch and turned a tight race into a four-shot victory.

"I'm not playing that much smarter," Woods said. "Actually, I'm a better player, so it looks like I'm playing smarter. My shots are

not as bad. I just have more options now, because my game is better."

Those options don't include hitting a 4-iron from the rough, under the trees and over a pond to an elevated green, the shot that doomed Phil Mickelson last week on the 16th hole at Bay Hill when he was only one stroke behind Woods.

Mickelson got his work in early this week, then headed up to Augusta National on Wednesday to practice.

Others in the field include Colin Montgomerie, back in America after initially swearing it off because of heckling at the Match Play Championship.

Montgomerie raised eyebrows

### Mexican Boxing Champion

#### Villanueva Paramo Dies at 89

Luis Villanueva Paramo, whose crushing left-hook helped him hold Mexico's welterweight title from 1932 until 1949, died Saturday of multiple illnesses. He was 89.

Known to boxing fans around the world as "Kid Azteca," Villanueva Paramo had long suffered from liver and kidney problems. He was taken to Mexico City's Juarez Hospital last Monday, where he fell into a coma that claimed his life shortly after 4 a.m. Saturday, longtime friend and fellow retired Mexican welterweight Carlos Montes said.

Villanueva Paramo traveled with Mexican boxing promoter Julio Montes to San Antonio for a series of fights. Worried that U.S. audiences would not understand his fighter's nickname, Montes began calling Villanueva Paramo "Kid Azteca." The nickname stuck with Villanueva Paramo for the rest of his life.

Villanueva Paramo won Mexico's welterweight title at the age of 29, easily knocking out 17-year champ David Velasco on March 10, 1932.

He successfully defended his title more than 60 times over the next 17 years, finally relinquishing it voluntarily when he began training to move up one classification and fight as a junior middleweight in 1949.

Villanueva Paramo's popularity in the ring carried over to the silver screen, where he appeared in such popular Mexican boxing dramas as "Tobacco Kid," "The Golden Glove" and "Looking for a Champion," while continuing to fight professionally.

Villanueva Paramo last stepped into the ring on March 18, 1956, at the age of 51. He was knocked out in the fifth round by U.S. fighter Joe Borrell and announced that he was walking away from the sport for good the next day.

Villanueva Paramo was inducted into the World Boxing Hall of Fame in 1992.

A year into his pro career,

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## Le Tienen Enorme Fe a Alex González

ALEX GONZALEZ aprende a gozar más la pelota y pudiera ser un pez grande en el 2002.

Dicen que la se mueve montañas y los Marlins de la Florida tienen tanta en su torpedero venezolano, Alex González, como para trasladar una cordillera de un continente a otro.

González, a quien todos le reconocen talento por arrobas, es considerado un jugador al que la falta de concentración le ha restado posibilidades para alcanzar resultados superiores, según algunos entendidos.

Incluso, durante la primavera se rumoró que el equipo podría salir a buscar otro campo corto tan bueno con el guante como González, pero mucho más efectivo con el madero.

Sin embargo, el manager Jeff Torborg, asegura que nunca existió ni la más remota idea en ese sentido, porque el venezolano sigue siendo un hombre de toda su confianza para guardar la llave del infield.

"Llevo muchos años en las Ligas Mayores para saber lo que brilla y lo que no", expresó Torborg. "Este muchacho vale en oro lo que pesa, porque no hay ningún aspecto del juego que no domine".

Villanueva Paramo was inducted into the World Boxing Hall of Fame in 1992.

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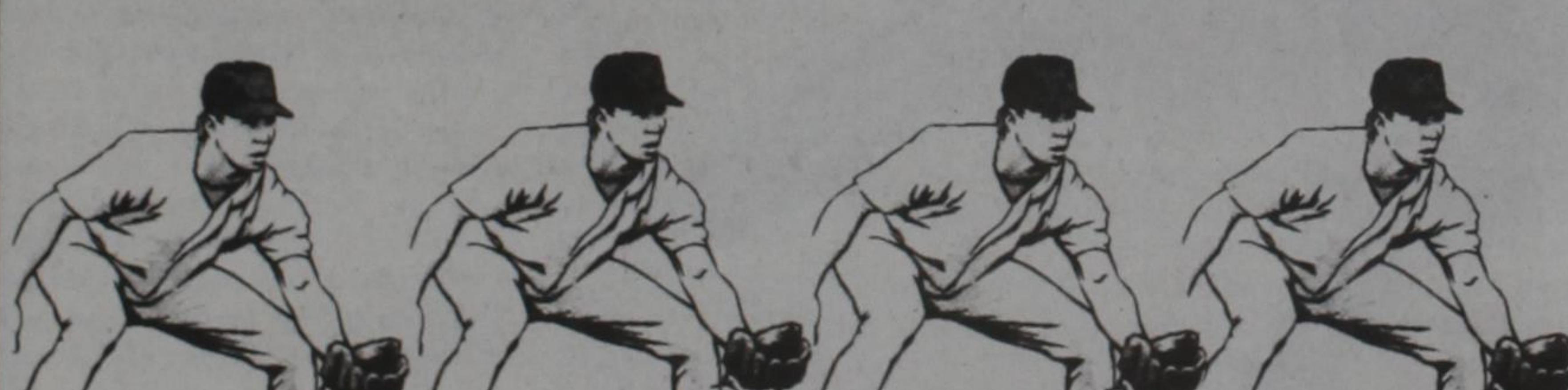
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## Memphis Emerges as Fight Site Favorite, D.C., Still In Running

Memphis emerged as a favorite Tuesday to land the Mike Tyson-Lennox Lewis heavyweight title fight, following a two-day visit by promoters that left the city's mayor excited about the possible June 8 bout.

Tyson manager Shelly Finkel said meetings with arena officials, local politicians and casino executives convinced him the fight could be held in Tennessee.

"It's been good," Finkel said. "There have been no negatives."

Finkel, though, said Washington, D.C., is still in the running, and that Detroit has an outside chance of landing the fight. He said the site would be announced by the end of the week.

"It's both cities, and Detroit is still pushing," Finkel said.

On Tuesday, Matt Resch, spokesman for Michigan Gov. John Engler, said the governor's office was informed by the Department of Consumer and Industry Services that Tyson's license had been renewed through August 2002.

Finkel and Gary Shaw, head of Main Events, Lewis' New Jersey-based promoter, spent Monday and Tuesday in Memphis after abandoning an earlier meeting in Washington, D.C., on that city's bid for the fight. It was their second trip to Memphis in the last week.

Memphis Mayor Willie Herenton said Tuesday he spent an hour with the fight promoters answering questions about security, hotel accommodations and airport connections. He said he came away from the meeting with high hopes the city will get the fight.

"I discerned the discussions were very serious and that Memphis was indeed under major consideration for this fight," Herenton said. "I think I gave them great confidence in our ability to handle the fight."

Washington, D.C., had been considered the front-runner for the fight, but promoters postponed a scheduled Friday meeting with operators of the MCI Center arena and haven't rescheduled it.

No one has come forth in the nation's capital to fund the \$12.5

## Catholics From Page 2

not preclude a priest's biological urges. In some Latin countries, it is not uncommon for priests to have a family, a *casa chica*. Therefore, immigrants are often more willing to allow priests to get married, as they were permitted to do for nearly a thousand years. More progressive Catholics would even permit ordination of women.

In either case, they believe it would create a more normal and tranquil environment. As they point out, other religious sects have not suffered any dire consequences as a result of engaging in either or both practices.

Given the fact that the Catholic Church is having difficulty recruiting young men to study for the priesthood, some drastic changes must be made. The church is struggling to find priests who speak Spanish and can relate to the increased number of parishioners from Mexico and Central America. Almost half of the 60 million Catholics in the United States are Latinos. In 10 years they should constitute the majority of the membership. But less than one percent of the priests are Latino.

Compounding the problem is the number of frustrated or disenchanted priests who are leaving the church. Many of them are finding a warm welcome in Assembly of God, Pentecostal and other Protestant sects where they can marry and lead normal lives. And some Catholics are switching their allegiance. Protestantism now claims 8 million of the nation's 35 million Latinos.

As one Latino sagely observed, rather than selling \$50,000 crypts in the new cathedral in Los Angeles, the Catholic hierarchy needs to be less concerned with the exalted, eternal resting place of its wealthy donors and more concerned with the needs of the living, both laymen and priests.

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million site fee sought by promoters, though the city is considered attractive because those involved in the pay-per-view believe the fight would get more publicity and generate more sales in Washington, D.C., than in Memphis.

Finkel indicated Tuesday that casinos in nearby Tunica, Miss., would be involved in the fight if it were in Memphis, though he said they would not be putting up the site fee directly. Finkel and Shaw had been working with Brian Young, a small-time fight promoter from Nashville in trying to line up financing.

"It's not the casinos, per se," Finkel said.

Finkel said next Monday's deadline for finalizing the fight would be met. Lewis had extended the deadline until Monday, the same day the IBF says it will take its version of the title from Lewis if he doesn't have a title defense ready.

"We'll have a decision by the end of the week," Finkel said.

If the fight goes to Memphis it would be held at the Pyramid arena, where general manager Alan Freeman said it would seat about 20,000. Freeman said ringside tickets would probably be \$2,500.

"It does sound like everybody's pretty positive this thing has got a good chance of happening," Freeman said. "All the major hurdles have been cleared. It's just a matter of fine tuning it now."

The fight would likely generate revenues of around \$100 million from ticket sales and pay-per-view revenues, making it one of the biggest fights ever from a financial viewpoint.

But promoters have had problems getting someone to come up with an advance on the live gate, with Tyson's promoters at one point reportedly offering to guarantee the money if the fight were in Washington, D.C.

At a meeting last week in New York, representatives of the two sides argued for hours over details of the bout, and Lewis reportedly said he did not want to fight in Washington because it is a Tyson stronghold.

Lewis also reportedly asked for a guarantee he would get more money if Tyson fouled him, a request that was denied by the Tyson camp.

If the fight were held in Memphis, it would be at the Pyramid, which seats more than 20,000 for boxing.

Herenton, a former Golden Gloves fighter as an amateur himself, said the fight would provide a big economic boost for Memphis as well as make the city a name for itself in the sports world.

"It would certainly place Memphis on the national agenda for major sporting events," the mayor said. "This event would bring enormous visibility and attention to a great southern city."

The fight was originally set for Las Vegas, but Nevada boxing authorities in January rejected Tyson's bid for a boxing license following a press conference in New York where he and Lewis wrestled and threw punches.

## Ron Howard: 'Esta Competencia No Es Tan Limpia Como Uno Quisiera'

La espera ha sido un poco larga para Ron Howard. Sin embargo, él sabe que ya no está muy lejos el día que le será entregado el primer Oscar en su larga y fructífera carrera como productor y director de cine.

Reconocido como el Mejor Director del año por sus propios compañeros, los cineastas que forman parte del mismo sindicato al que él pertenece, Howard ya estuvo a punto de llevarse un Oscar en más de una ocasión. Quizás porque todas sus esperanzas se convirtieron, entonces, en pura ilusión, es que aún no ha querido empezar a celebrar el triunfo que sueña alcanzar con *A Beautiful Mind*.

Molesto por los continuos ataques que su película recibió durante las últimas semanas, Howard percibe tal situación como algo casi personal.

"La verdad es que todo lo que nos ha estado pasando no es una simple casualidad", apunta Howard. "En Hollywood hay un grupo de individuos a los que no les gustaría comprobar que *A Beautiful Mind* y yo fuimos capaces de recibir más de

### De La Pagina 4

pasadas varias semanas, no ha dejado de sustentar.

"Mi pensamiento sigue siendo el mismo", subrayó Guillén, quien hasta hace poco era un paracaidista de lujo en la gran carpeta. "Es más, ahora mismo, González es el jugador más completo de este equipo, sin más ni menos. Es una verdadera joya que fildea, batea, corre y hace una tremenda combinación alrededor de la segunda base con [Luis] Castillo".

"Este equipo necesita de Alex y él está dispuesto a darlo todo por la victoria", complementó Guillén.

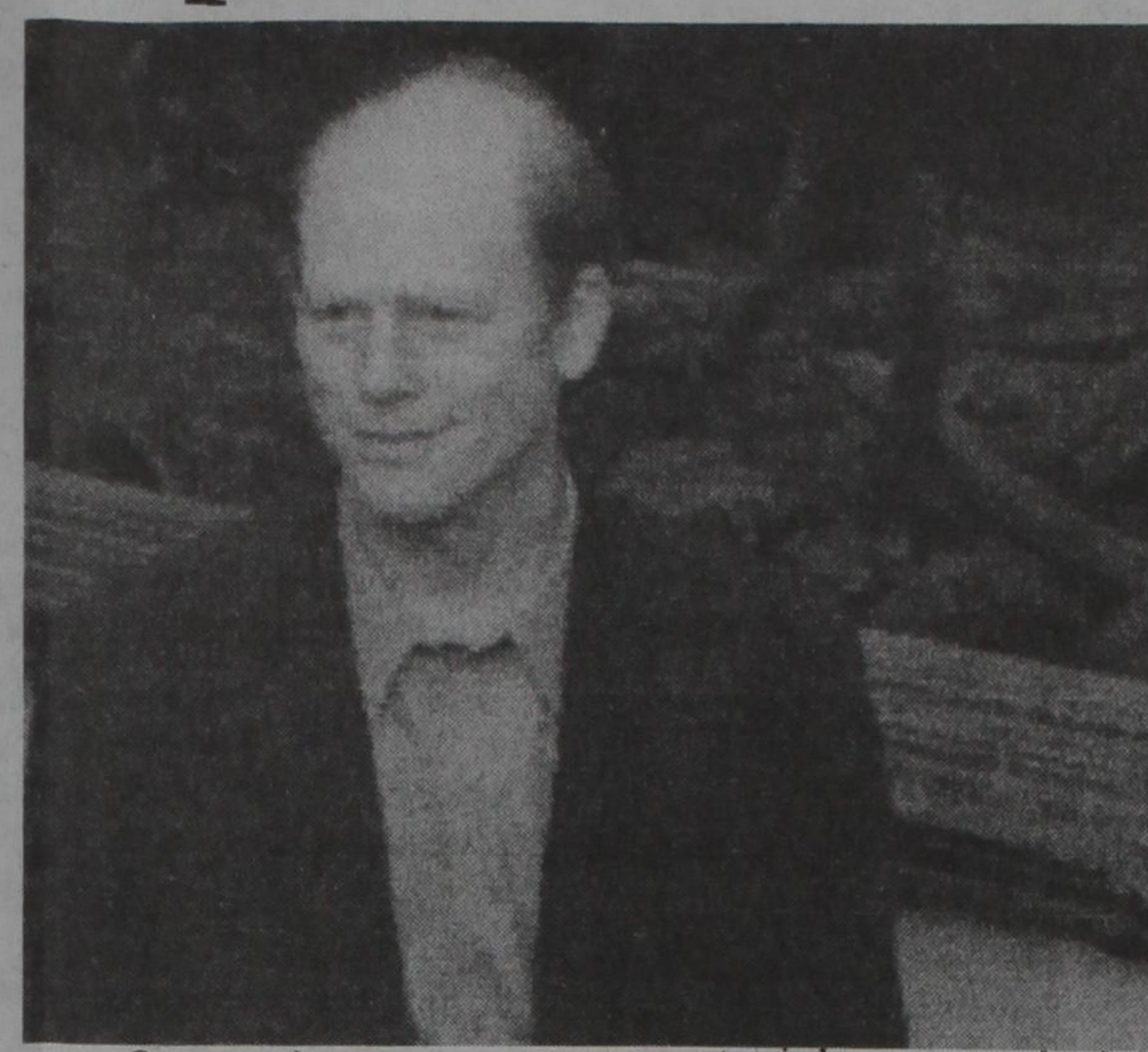
Los técnicos coinciden en que el principal cambio en González es la actitud con respecto al juego, el deseo de superarse y de ayudar a los Marlins a convertirse en verdaderos contendores para la venidera campaña.

"Diría que he aprendido a disfrutar del béisbol, a reír jugando", afirmó González. "No vale la pena preocuparse demasiado por un error o por poncharse. Siempre habrá otra posibilidad para hacer mejor las cosas. Siempre van a pasar cosas malas, porque éste es un deporte muy duro".

En la pasada temporadá, el venezolano bateó para .250, con 57 carreras anotadas, nueve cuadrangulares y 48 remolques, para mejorar ligeramente sus números del 2000, cuando apenas pudo mantenerse por encima de los 200.

"Le he dicho a la dirección del equipo que quisiera volver al segundo turno de la alineación, porque el octavo puesto no me agrada en lo absoluto", enfatizó González. "Si logro estabilizar el bateo como segundo en la tanda, mi promedio va a ser superior".

González quisiera tener un año como el de 1999, cuando relevó en el campo corto al colombiano Edgar Rentería. Por su rendimiento aquella vez, incluso, fue seleccionado para el Juego de las Estrellas.



un Oscar. A veces, esta competencia no es tan limpia como uno quisiera", comenta.

"Los intereses económicos que hay alrededor de ella provocan fuertes presiones sobre los miembros de la Academia [de Artes y Ciencias Cinematográficas]. Eso yo no lo había comprendido muy bien antes. Creía, sinceramente, que un Oscar siempre era obtenido por quienes lo merecían. Ahora sé que tal apreciación era muy ingenua, y hasta cierto punto muy poco realista".

Por segunda vez

Con respecto a las posibilidades que tiene Russell Crowe de obtener un segundo Oscar de forma consecutiva, hecho que lo pondría junto con Spencer Tracy y Tom Hanks, los únicos actores en la historia de Hollywood que han ganado el premio dos veces seguidas, Howard piensa que el protagonista de *A Beautiful Mind* conseguirá ser parte de tan selecto grupo.

"Estoy absolutamente convencido de que Russell va a superar a Denzel Washington", dice el director de *Apollo 13* y *Parenthood*. "Yo comprendo que ellos son los dos mejores actores que hubo este año, pero como solamente hay un Oscar dentro de cada categoría, me parece que esta

competencia la va a ganar el trabajo hecho por Russell".

"Lo único que podría evitar que se produjera ese resultado es que la Academia decidiera, por un sentimiento de culpa, reparar el daño que le hizo a Denzel Washington al no darle hace un año el Oscar por la intervención que tuvo en *The Hurricane*. Fuera de ahí, no veo que exista otro motivo por el cual Russell no deba ganar".

Una aventura humana

Conocedor de las dificultades que existen para encontrar historias con méritos y virtudes suficientes como para ser transformadas en películas, Ron Howard asegura que uno de los accidentes más felices que ha

## E.T. Regresa Con Nuevo 'Look'

todos los que participaron en su creación.

Creado para la película con todos los adelantos del momento por el experto en efectos especiales Carlo Rambaldi, el extraterrestre de "E.T." fue concebido principalmente como una marioneta robot accionada por control remoto en la mayoría de los casos.

Durante el rodaje se usaron varios modelos, incluidos algunos en los que se trataba de un humano disfrazado, pero siempre utilizando técnicas mucho más primitivas que las creaciones digitales a las que el público se ha acostumbrado en los últimos años y que aún no existían hace dos décadas.

El resultado ha sido del orden de entre 60 y un centenar de planos "retocados" digitalmente, donde el antiguo marciano ha sido sustituido por una nueva versión creada por ordenador y capaz de mostrar mayores sutilezas ante la cámara.

Todos los implicados en esta restauración insisten en subrayar que se tratan de "mínimos retoques" que mantienen intacto el espíritu de la película. "Se trata de devolver a E.T. al siglo XXI", afirmó la productora Sandra Scott.

### Honoring Cesar Chavez

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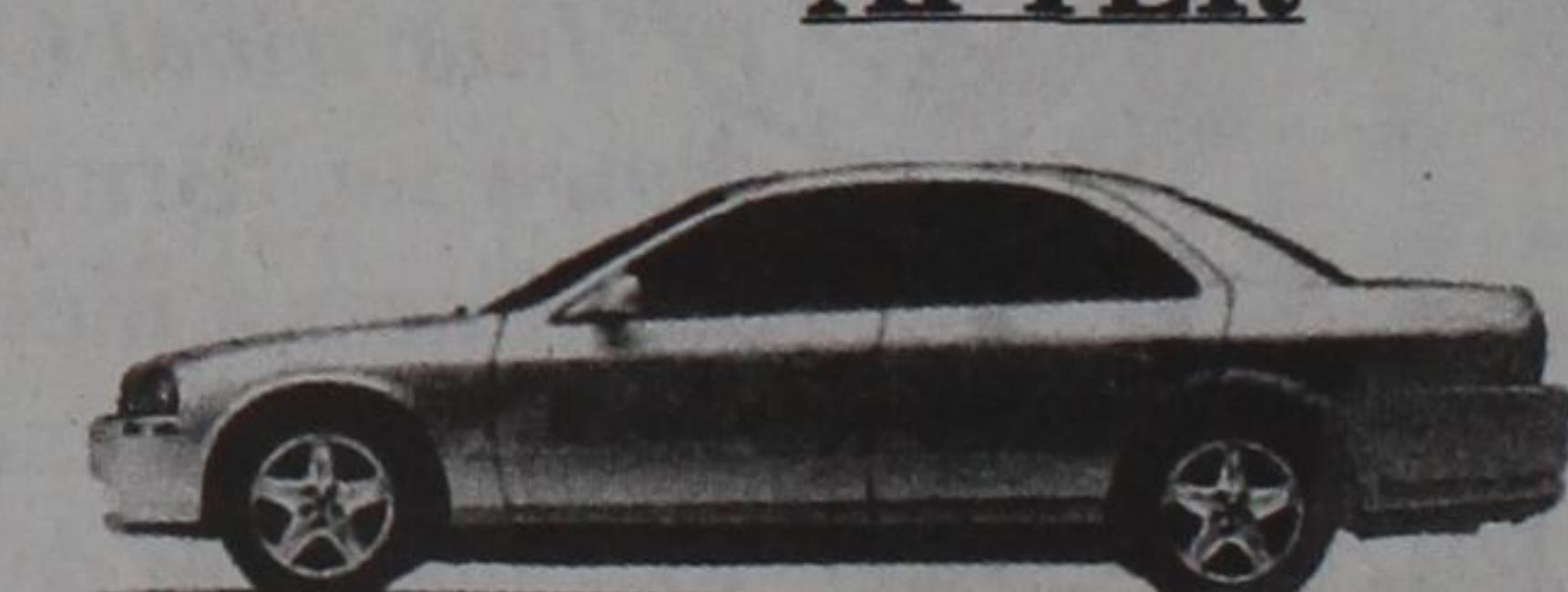
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## Community Centers Move Into Elementary Campuses

Community and childcare centers have replaced children running through the halls of school at three elementary campuses that were closed last year.

Hunt Elementary is being reentred and renovated by the Lutheran Social Services of the South to provide needed care to the elderly in the area. Amy Berry, executive director of community services for Lutheran Social Services of South, is working with community and state leaders to bring PACE, or Program for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly, to Lubbock. The center will have on-site nurses and physical therapists to help with required care needs. "This will allow them to live in the community rather than move to a residential facility," Berry said. "This will provide comprehensive care to older, more frail adults. Transportation will be available for those who cannot drive."

Right now, Berry said construction plans are being finalized. The Lutheran social Services will look into obtaining any licenses and permits it will need. No opening date has been established at this time.

The Bridge, a non-profit organization affiliated with Cathedral of Praise, rented part of the former Posey elementay, 1301 Redbud, for youth activities, a clinic, clothing and food drives, in addition to other activities. On Wednesday night each week, the organization busses in children from at-risk neighborhoods to feed them a complete meal at the Kids Café, sponsored by the Lubbock food bank. an after-school program will begin on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Students will be bused in and fed another meal.

Gary Scoggins, the Bridge president, said the organization members really wanted to bring in computer classes as other education programs for members of the community. This, he said, is where Texas Tech moved in to sublease part of the building. People at Tech indicated that these programs were already in Tech.

Dr. Alfonso Sanchez, director of the Texas Tech Workforce Academy, said the Tech is opening up the rest of the building to community-related projects. Already open to the community is a computer lab. In the

works is a room open for community meetings and several other programs to benefit the community.

The third campus, Stubbs Elementary, 3516 Toledo, is being rented by the YWCA and contains a community center and childcare center. The childcare center was opened last August and is available year-round to all assistance available through Child Care Management Services for those who qualify. The childcare center emphasizes the importance of play in the development of the child while utilizing the most recent research completed on brain development.

The community center has opened a computer lab, a head start class, and a library. It utilizes the gymnasium and cafeteria. The gymnasium and cafeteria are both available to the community to rent.

## SPC Job Fair April 2

Companies from as far away as Minnesota are signing up to participate in South Plains College's annual Job Fair in Levelland on April 2.

The Job Fair is scheduled 10 a.m.-3 p.m. in the Sundown Room of the Student Center and is open to any current or former SPC student.

A representative of Excel Energy's Minnesota base will provide information on jobs available with the firm in Texas and New Mexico, said Maria Lopez-Strong, technical counselor and job fair coordinator.

Government, medical and law enforcement agencies are among firms which have signed up thus far to participate. "Job fair representatives will be providing information on jobs that are vital for this area," said Maria Lopez-Strong, technical counselor at SPC who is coordinating the job fair. "We welcome area residents who have attended any of SPC's locations to drop by and find out more information on employment available on the South Plains."

Additional companies or students that would like to be a part of SPC's job fair can contact Lopez-Strong beginning March 18 at 806-894-9611, ext. 2562.

## Love Your Pet?

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**10<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL INTER-TRIBAL CONTEST  
POW-WOW**  
**FAIR PARK COLISEUM, LUBBOCK, TX**  
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THIS PROGRAM MADE POSSIBLE IN PART THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE LUBBOCK CITY COUNCIL, AS  
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## ¿QUE PASA?

### Live Stations of the Cross

On behalf of Bishop Placido Rodriguez and Father David Cruz, the parish community of Our Lady of Grace invites everyone to join them for a time of prayer and reflection - Live Stations of the Cross. The Stations of the Cross will be Friday, March 29th starting at 1:00 pm at the Buddy Holly Park on North University. The Honorary Guards, Knights of Columbus will be present.

The Stations of the Cross is a series of 14 stations that chronicle the events that took place at each step along Jesus' path to crucifixion.

The parking grounds of KLFB, La Vida Católica Diocesana radio station, will mark the First Station.

A day of special prayer and meditation on the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ, prayer for world peace, in memory of those who lost their lives on September 11, and those who are in the midst of war.

### Make-A-Wish Car Show

The Make-A-Wish Foundation of the Texas Plains will be sponsoring its 12th Annual Car Show at the Reese Technology Center on Saturday, April 13 & 14. The two day show will feature classic cars, trucks, low riders, circle track, drag race cars, model car contest, motorcycles & a silent auction.

### Seminar to Help Prepare Baby Sitters

Baby sitting is often thought of as an easy after school job, but many baby sitters don't take into account the responsibilities of caring for someone else's children.

Covenant Health System and the Girl Scouts of the Caprock Council will host a one-day baby-sitting course to help take some of the guesswork out of baby-sitting. The course will be Friday, March 29th from 9 am to 4 pm in the Arnett Room on the sixth floor of covenant Medical Center-Lakeside, 4000 24th Street.

Cost of the course is \$5, which includes lunch and materials. Reservations are required by Monday, March 25. For more information call 745-2855.

### 13th Annual Mayors' Beans and Cornbread Luncheon

Hospice of Lubbock's 13th Annual Mayors' Beans and Cornbread Luncheon is set for Friday, April 12 at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center from 11 am to 1:30 pm (come & go). Luncheon tickets may be purchased day of the event or at Hospice of Lubbock office and tickets are \$10 per person, children under 5 eat free.

Lubbock's Mayor Sitton will be joined by several mayors from other south plains communities.

Not only is the Mayor's Luncheon a fun time for all who attend, it also offers a unique opportunity to contribute to the needs of persons in Lubbock and surrounding communities who are facing a terminal illness. For more information call 795-2751.

### Full Scale WMD Exercise Set for March 27

The city of Lubbock, the medical community, state agency representatives and local non-profits will participate in a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) full-scale exercise Wednesday, March 27, at the Reese Technology Center.

The exercise is set to begin at 9:30 am and end at 2:30 pm. Persons who attend will work with a scenario that includes a music festival in progress in Lubbock. Suddenly, there is an explosion releasing an unknown substance. Several victims are killed and the WMD agent affects many others. Responding emergency personnel must treat these victims, determine what caused the injuries while protecting themselves from the agent and the possibility of additional devices.

As part of the exercise, Lubbock's response to the incident is examined, as well as their interaction with State and Federal agencies and assets that will respond. Evaluators offer comments from the city, which are compiled in an After Action Report with recommendations for future training and response procedures.

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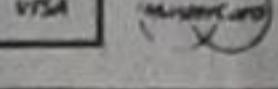
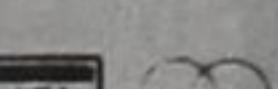
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**AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER REGISTRO DE UN PERMISO ESTANDAR DE CALIDAD DE AIRE**

**REGISTRO PERMISO PROPUESTO NUM. 50455**

**SOLICITUD** Allen Butler Construction Inc., #55 East Canyonview Drive, Ransom Canyon, Texas, 79366, se ha registrado con la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para el Permiso Estándar de Calidad de Aire Núm. 50455, el cual autorizará la construcción de un conjunto de concreto en aproximadamente 1.6 millas al sur de FM 1585 en Martin Luther King Blvd. bocacalle de el lado este de Martin Luther King Blvd., Lubbock, Condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La instalación propuesta va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materiales en partículas incluyendo pero no limitándose a polvo de cemento, agregado, y de caminos.

Esta solicitud fue sometida al TNRCC en el dia 12 de Febrero, 2001. La solicitud está disponible para revisarse y copiarse en la Oficina Central del TNRCC, en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock, y en Lubbock County Courthouse, 904 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas 79401. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la instalación, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

El director ejecutivo del TNRCC ha determinado que la solicitud se halla administrativamente completa y conducirá un análisis técnico de la solicitud.

**COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA.** Usted puede someter comentarios públicos, solicitar una junta pública, o solicitar una audiencia en controversia sobre esta solicitud a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación. El TNRCC considerará todos los comentarios públicos en el desarrollo de una decisión final sobre esta solicitud. El plazo límite para someter sus comentarios es 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. Despues del plazo límite para los comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales o de otro modo significativos.

El propósito de una junta pública es para proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios, o hacer preguntas sobre la solicitud. Una junta pública sobre la solicitud se llevará a cabo si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud o si la solicita un legislador local. Una junta pública no es considerada una audiencia en controversia.

Si sólo se reciben comentarios sobre esta solicitud, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con un aviso de la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, será enviada por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios o solicitado que se les incluyera en la lista de correo para esta solicitud.

Si la petición para una audiencia en controversia es sometida a tiempo, el director ejecutivo completará el análisis técnico, emitirá una decisión preliminar sobre la solicitud y un Aviso de Solitud y Decisión Preliminar será entonces publicado y enviado por correo a todos los que estén en la lista de correo para esta solicitud. El aviso tendrá la fecha final para someter comentarios públicos.

Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos subsiguientes Aviso de Solitud y Decisión Preliminar, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y material, o significativos. Si se reciben comentarios, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, serán entonces enviadas por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios públicos o que estén en la lista de correo sobre esta solicitud.

**OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA EN CONTROVERSIAS** Usted puede peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Una audiencia en controversia es un proceso legal semejante a un a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal. En el caso de que una petición por escrito para una audiencia en controversia no sea sometida dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso, el director ejecutivo podrá aprobar la solicitud. Si no se reciben peticiones para una audiencia en controversia dentro de este período de 15 días, no habrá más oportunidad para peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Una audiencia en controversia sólo se otorgará basada en asuntos en controversia que sean relevantes y materiales a la decisión de los Comisionados sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo concederá una audiencia en controversia en esos asuntos que fueron presentados durante el período de los comentarios públicos y que no se retiraron.

Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación tiene derecho a peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Para peticionar una audiencia en controversia, una persona debe de actualmente vivir en una residencia permanente dentro de 440 yardas de la instalación propuesta. para solicitar una audiencia en controversia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número de permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) una descripción específica de cómo le perjudicaría la solicitud y las emisiones atmosféricas de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; (5) la localización y distancia de su propiedad en relación a la instalación; y (6) una descripción de cómo usted usa la propiedad que pudiera ser afectada por la instalación. Si la petición es hecha por un grupo o asociaciones, el o la miembro o miembros que tienen derecho a pedir una audiencia en controversia y los intereses que el grupo o asociación quieren proteger deberán también ser identificados. Usted también podrá someter sus propuestas de ajustes a la solicitud o permiso que puedan satisfacer sus preocupaciones. Peticiones para una audiencia en controversia en controversia deberán someterse por escrito dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, en la dirección a continuación.

Si una petición para una audiencia en controversia es recibida a tiempo, aviso adicional será dado. Después de que se cierran todos los períodos aplicables de comentarios y peticiones, el director ejecutivo mandará la solicitud y todas las peticiones de audiencia en controversia a los Comisionados del TNRCC para su consideración en una junta de Comisionados en su itinerario. Si se concede una audiencia en controversia, el objeto de la audiencia en controversia será limitado a los asuntos de hecho en disputa relevantes y materiales a la calidad del aire, que hayan surgido durante el período de comentarios. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de tráfico, y zonas municipales están fuera de lo que la Comisión tiene la jurisdicción de considerar en este proceso.

**LISTA DE CORREO** Usted puede solicitar que se le ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional de esta solicitud solicitando a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección continuación.

**INFORMACION** Comentarios públicos por escrito, peticiones para una junta pública o petic