

# el Esalador

Vol. XXV No. 46

Week of August 15 to August 21, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

## Fox Cancels Trip, Bush Meeting

By WILL WEISSELT

MEXICO CITY U.S.- Mexican relations turned sour as President Vicente Fox (news - web sites) canceled a meeting with President Bush to express anger over the Texas execution of a drug smuggler and police killer despite pleas from the Mexican leadership.

The White House insisted the Wednesday night cancellation had not harmed "an excellent professional relationship and a strong friendship" between the two presidents. Despite his anger over the execution, Fox made no reference to his relationship with Bush.

"This decision is an unequivocal signal of rejection of the execution," said Fox spokesman, Rodolfo Elizondo. "It would be inappropriate, in these lamentable circumstances, to go ahead with the visit to Texas."

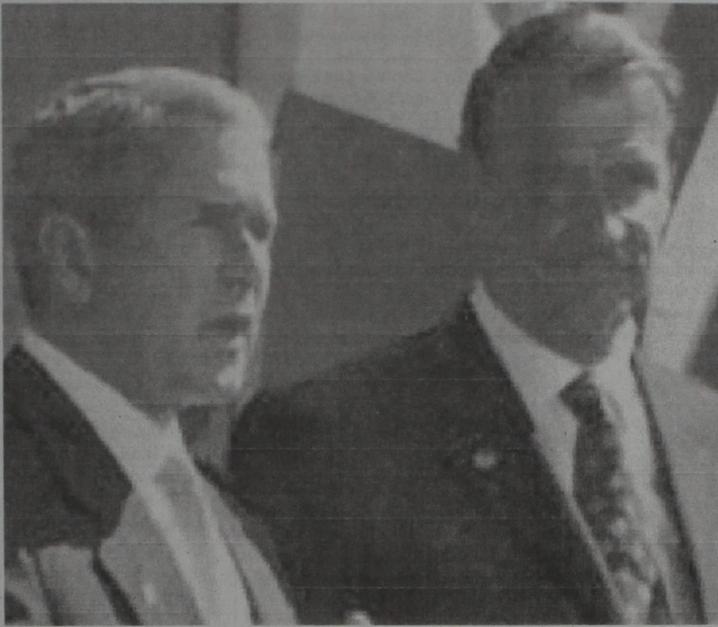
The disputed flared as the once-warm relationship between Fox and Bush already was suffering from a series of disagreements.

Fox had made several appeals to U.S. authorities to pardon Javier Suarez Medina, who he said was a Mexican national. He said Suarez was never told he could contact the Mexican consulate for help after his 1988 arrest, a violation of the 1963 Vienna Convention of Consular Relations.

But Texas officials said they weren't clear that Suarez, who spent most of his life in the United States, was Mexican.

The U.S. Supreme Court (news - web sites) turned down an appeal by Suarez, and Texas Gov. Rick Perry denied a reprieve. Wednesday night, authorities in Huntsville gave Suarez a lethal injection as he sang the hymn "Amazing Grace."

Within hours, Fox's chief spokesman called a news conference to announce that the Mexican president would not make a scheduled Aug. 26-



28 trip to four Texas cities and to visit Bush at his ranch in Crawford.

White House spokesman Jimmy Orr said Bush knew about Fox's decision and emphasized the two leaders' strong ties.

"President Bush respects President Fox and the two have an excellent professional relationship and a strong friendship that reflects the deep bonds between their two countries," Orr

said. "President Bush looks forward to his next meeting with President Fox."

Perry spokeswoman Kathy Walt said the governor believed Fox recognized the sovereignty of Texas and U.S. law. Mexico doesn't have a death penalty and refuses to extradite people who might face capital punishment in another country.

The execution dispute comes as Fox faces

criticism at home over a faltering economy and the perception that he has been too deferential to the United States. He has struggled with the opposition-dominated Congress, which has blocked many of his key proposals, and his popularity has fallen since he was elected two years ago.

As the domestic scene has become increasingly politicized, relations between the United States and Mexico have become delicate in recent months.

Fox and Bush began their terms as close allies, meeting at Fox's ranch on the U.S. president's first foreign trip wearing cowboy boots and shirt sleeves, fawning over their newfound friendship. Bush said Fox made him "feel like I'm among family."

But while Fox is the most pro-U.S. president in recent Mexican history, his critics say U.S. officials still shrug off his requests and ignore Mexican interests on important issues.

In addition to his failure to save Suarez's life, Fox has also been unable to hammer out a much-anticipated immigration agreement with American officials after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

A water dispute in which Mexico owes the United States millions of gallons of water and trade clashes over U.S. efforts to block certain Mexican agricultural imports have also served to cool relations between the two neighbors.

"Fox is showing the United States that if it ignores Mexico, Mexico will ignore it," said Javier Mendez, a 33-year-old accountant who said he listened to live coverage of Suarez's execution on his car radio.

Suarez, 33, was put to death after pleading in English and Spanish for forgiveness from relatives of Lawrence Cadena, the 43-year-old anti-narcotics officer he shot when he was only

19.

"I'd like to apologize to the Cadena family for whatever hurt and suffering I've caused them," he said. "I sincerely ask in your heart to forgive me."

But when Suarez was pronounced dead, Lawrence Cadena Jr. thanked local and federal authorities "who helped push this through the system."

Fox had battled hard for a pardon, calling and sending a letter to Perry and directing his foreign secretary to contact U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell (news - web sites). He even spoke to Bush on the telephone Tuesday night, though officials did not say what they discussed.

Similar appeals in Texas citing the Vienna Convention failed to save condemned inmates Stanley Faulder, a Canadian, and Miguel Flores, a Mexican.

The execution — and the government's last-ditch efforts to stop it — dominated headlines across Mexico, where photographs of and interviews with the round-faced, innocuous-looking Suarez turned up in most newspapers and on major television stations.

"His straight brow and mouth speak of a person who almost always acted in an upright manner," columnist Sergio Jaubert wrote in the newspaper Milenio on Wednesday.

But a protest outside the U.S. Embassy as the execution was carried out drew only four people.

"I don't understand how Americans can say, 'In God we trust,' and then in God's name kill somebody," said one of the protesters, 46-year-old Guillermo Marin Franco.

**El Editor**  
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## Los Latinos Estan Frustrados Por El Debate de Inmigracion

Por Arlene Martinez

Una vez más, el debate en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos está apaleando al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS por sus siglas en inglés). ¿Cuál es la nueva misión del INS? ¿Qué agencia lo debe albergar? ¿Se debería dividir en dos? ¿Por qué no ha logrado hacer su trabajo, o trabajos, bien?

De todas formas, el Congreso y la Casa Blanca optaron por reconstruir el viejo monstruo político, el resultado, si alguno, afectará a distintos clientes, desde individuos que han esperado por siempre sus documentos de ciudadanía, empresas que quieren permisos para sus trabajadores temporeros, hasta otros que ven la presencia de cada nuevo inmigrante como una amenaza a su seguridad económica y personal.

Los efectos de estas decisiones tendrán larga duración. Por desgracia, ninguno de los planes políticos más populares, hasta aquellos incluidos en el recién creado Department of Homeland Security, (La Oficina de la Seguridad del Territorio Nacional) le dan al inmigrante y a los grupos de abogados latinos muchas esperanzas de que la lógica prevalecerá o de que habrá un cambio beneficioso.

Formulando juicio sobre el plan de la administración de mover el INS a la oficina de la seguridad, Michele Waslin, analista principal de las políticas de inmigración en el Concilio Nacional de la Raza, comenta sin rodeos, "Ofrecer servicios a los inmigrantes sin la seguridad nacional anuncia desastre".

Sin embargo, si por lo menos se mantienen unidas las funciones del cumplimiento de la ley y el servicio, en vez de dejar la función del servicio en el Departamento de Justicia, una enmienda que se aprobó en la Cámara de Representantes el mes pasado, el servicio tendrá una posición más privilegiada, afirma.

Debido a que la reestructuración se está debatiendo dentro del contexto de la seguridad nacional, es más difícil que se oigan las voces de los abogados de los inmigrantes, sostiene la subdirectora del Foro Nacional de Inmigración, Angela Kelley. "Los terroristas nacieron en el extranjero, así que hay que atacar a cualquiera que haya nacido en el extranjero. Sinceramente, esto es un pensamiento infantil", expresa.

"Esta administración afirma que acoge a los inmigrantes y a la comunidad hispana, sin embargo, están aprobando una oleada de leyes y políticas en contra del inmi-



grante", sostiene Waslin del Concilio de la Raza. "El fiscal federal (John Ashcroft) en realidad ha declarado caza de brujas contra la comunidad latina".

Un creciente grupo de republicanos que se hacen oír, incluido el secretario de estado, Colin Powell, el comisionado del INS, James Zeigler y el senador Orrin Hatch (republicano de Utah), pueden hacer más lento el progreso de las propuestas de Ashcroft además del apoyo de la administración, indica Kelley

By Arlene Martinez

Once again, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is being battered by debate on Capitol Hill. What's its new mission? Where should it be housed? Should it be cut in two? Why has it never succeeded in doing its job, or jobs, well?

However the Congress and the White House choose to reconstruct the old political monster, their product -- if any -- will affect disparate clients, from individuals who have been waiting forever for their citizenship papers, to businesses wanting clearance for temporary workers, to others who see each new immigrant's presence as a threat to his or her economic and

El Departamento de Estado y la Casa Blanca deciden el número de refugiados que se permiten ser admitidos cada año. En el año fiscal 2002, se aceptaron menos personas que el número de espacios disponibles. Roberta Herche, vice presidenta y asistente ejecutiva de planificación y desarrollo de la New York Association for New Americans (asociación de Nueva York para los nuevos americanos, NYANA por sus siglas en inglés), atribuye esta situación a nuevas

## Latinos Frustrated by Immigration Debate

personal security. The effects of decisions on Capitol Hill will be long-lasting. Unfortunately, none of most politically popular plans, including those tucking INS into the newly created Department of Homeland Security, give immigrant and Latino advocacy groups much hope that logic will rule or that beneficial change will result.

Assessing the administration's plan to move the INS into the Office of Homeland Security, Michele Waslin, senior immigration policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, comments bluntly, "Offering services to immigrants within national security spells disaster."

medidas de seguridad más estrictas. NYANA es uno de los grupos de apoyo a los refugiados y a los inmigrantes más grande en ese estado.

Los tres grupos abogan por mantener el cumplimiento de la ley y el servicio unido, sin embargo, Waslin enfatiza, evidentemente es 'el menor de dos males'.

La reciente revelación del INS de que más de 2 millones de documentos se guardaron en un almacén en la región central de los Estados Unidos destaca lo inadecuado y las deficiencias que se han convertido en el sello de esta agencia, afirma Waslin. Los latinos tienen que ejercer su voto para expresar su desaprobación con respecto de las recientes acciones y propuestas que impactan de manera negativa a sus comunidades, expresa Kelley.

Waslin insiste: "Se van a violar los derechos civiles. Ya hemos visto que ha pasado, pero será peor si a los agentes del orden no se les atañe la responsabilidad".

Hasta ahora, ningún plan esboza cómo el INS cambiará operacionalmente, ni ofrece especificaciones de cómo la agencia puede funcionar de forma más eficiente. Para una población de inmigrantes que ha esperado ansiosamente por años procesar las solicitudes, donde terminará la agencia dentro del gobierno es menos preocupante que cuánto tiempo más los dejarán esperando.

**El Editor**

Lo Mejor En Noticias!

But at least if the enforcement and service functions are kept together -- as opposed to having the service component remain within the Justice Department, an amendment that passed the House last month -- service would have an elevated position, she says.

Because the restructuring is being debated within the context of homeland security, it becomes much harder for the voices of immigrant advocates to be heard, National Immigration Forum Deputy Director Angela Kelley contends.

"The terrorists were foreign-born, so let's target everyone that's foreign-born. Quite frankly, it's

## Hispanic Education Coalition (HEC) Urges President Bush to Support Dream Act

Members of the Hispanic Education Coalition (HEC) - see attached list for member organizations - today sent a letter to President George W. Bush urging him to support S. 1291, The DREAM Act, which would give states the flexibility to offer in-state tuition rates to students, regardless of their immigration status. After its approval by the Senate Judiciary Committee in July, the bill is now awaiting action by the full Senate and the House of Representatives. The text of the letter follows:]

As the heads of the organizations that make up the Hispanic Education Coalition (HEC), an ad hoc coalition of national organizations dedicated to improving educational opportunities for over 40 million Hispanics living in the United States and Puerto Rico, we are writing to ask for your help to secure passage of the bipartisan Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act (DREAM Act), S. 1291, before Congress adjourns this fall. If as a nation we do not act to address this issue, we will create a lost generation of young people, living within our borders, who have no homeland, no opportunities, and no hope.

The DREAM Act is critical to the Latino community. Each year, high schools across the country graduate a significant number of talented immigrant students who have grown up in the United States, attended the same elementary and secondary schools as their U.S.-born peers, and excelled at the same academic requirements as their classmates. These hardworking students dream of pursuing higher education. However, unlike their native-born peers, they lack access to state and federal financial assistance and lower in-state tuition rates, making it virtually impossible for them to afford a college education. In effect, they are denied the opportunity to share in the American dream.

Last month, 250 students, teachers, parents, and members of community and faith-based organizations from at least 25 states came by train, bus, and car to Washington press for the passage of the DREAM Act. Despite the risks inherent in such a venture for many of those who came, these young people had faith that our nation, faced with an issue of moral clarity such as this one, would act to do what was right, what was just. They visited congressional offices and met with your staff. They were encouraged by the empathy and interest in their cause, but realized that more would be needed to make the DREAM Act a reality.

The DREAM Act is a bipartisan bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the bill in June. The House is waiting. Just as with the No Child Left Behind Act, your leadership on this issue would make all the difference. These young people have worked hard; all they want is a chance. Your leadership would turn their dreams into real opportunities.

San Diego best U.S. city for Hispanics - magazine

San Diego is the best city in the United States for Hispanics to live, with Latino culture flourishing under the California sun, according to Hispanic magazine.

Austin, Texas, was second followed by Miami, Florida, in the assessment by the Coral Gables-based monthly.

The criteria for the rankings was a city's percentage of Hispanics, their political representation, "whether you can hablar en español (speak Spanish) without feeling like a foreigner," and the vibrancy of the

no cultural scene.

San Diego - founded by Spanish missionaries in 1769 - has great Latino food, arts and music as well as the best weather in the nation, it said. The University of California at San Diego has a world class Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

"With Tijuana a stone's throw away, San Diego's identity and destiny are inextricably linked with Mexico. Indeed the cross-border traffic, legal or no, is a fact of life whose culture permeates everything," the magazine said.

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# El Clamor Por Justicia Para las Mujeres Asesinadas en Juarez Esta Cruzando las Fronteras

Por Zita Arocha

Las desapariciones y los asesinatos de más de 300 mujeres jóvenes y adolescentes en Ciudad Juárez, México se puede interpretar como algo proveniente de la mente desquiciada del asesino en serie Hannibal Lector en la película "Silence of the Lambs". A las víctimas las atan, las violan, las mutilan, las golpean y las queman parcialmente. Pero estas muertes horribles no son una creación de Hollywood. Son la espantosa realidad. Activistas de la metrópolis fronteriza le han acuñado el término de "feminicidio" a la implacable cadena de muertes violentas, para enfatizar que las víctimas son mujeres jóvenes pobres, sin educación, vulnerables, muchas de ellas trabajadoras de maquila con salarios bajos. Proviene de aldeas y fincas a Juárez, bulliciosa e industrial, en búsqueda de sueños que se desvanecen como espejismos en el desierto, sin eco.

Por fin, y afortunadamente, las atrocidades de los asesinatos han cruzado las fronteras privadas y públicas, alertando a individuos, a activistas de los derechos humanos y a organizaciones artísticas en México, los Estados Unidos y otros países. Esta situación está uniendo a más mujeres alrededor del mundo para discutir el problema de los derechos legales y la protección de las mujeres que son víctimas de la violencia.

La historia de las mujeres y de sus entristecidas familias se contará el próximo 20 de agosto (a las 10:00 PM hora de la costa atlántica) cuando la directora chicana Lourdes Portillo presente el estreno del alarmante documental de 75 minutos, titulado "Señorita Extraviada" por PBS.

De manera verosímil, el documental explora varias teorías sobre las desapariciones y asesinatos que

comenzaron a comienzos de la década de 1990 y han continuado implacablemente, como el tic-tac de un reloj lúgubre.

El pasado noviembre, luego del arresto de varios sospechosos, otros ocho cuerpos descompuestos se descubrieron en un lote vacío frente a las modernas oficinas centrales de la asociación de maquila. Juárez es el centro de las fábricas de maquila en México, en su mayoría plantas de montaje que requieren pocas destrezas pertenecientes a corporaciones transnacionales. Muchas de las víctimas son delgadas y atractivas, de cabello largo y oscuro.

Algunas personas creen que los crímenes son el resultado del trabajo mortal de asesinos en serie, y que por lo menos, uno de los asesinos reside en los Estados Unidos. Otra teoría involucra a la policía local e incluso la complicidad de las fábricas de maquila. Otra conecta a las mujeres jóvenes con el floreciente trasiego de drogas en Juárez.

Probablemente existe alguna verdad en cada una de las teorías.

También el documental arroja luz sobre otro culpable, uno que los medios de comunicación apenas mencionaron.

La actitud que prevalece en muchas partes del mundo de que las mujeres son objetos que se explotan y se desechan. "Señorita Extraviada" muestra cuando el ex gobernador de Chihuahua, Francisco Barrio le dice a un grupo de periodistas que, "Las muchachas se mueven en ciertos lugares, frecuentan cierto tipo de gente, entran en cierta confianza con malvivientes, gente de banda que luego se convierten en sus agresores". Más adelante en el documental, el ex asistente del fiscal general de Chihuahua, Jorge López insinúa que la vestimenta de las mujeres asesinadas desempeña un papel en su destino. La víctima es la culpable.

La misoginia (que en América Latina se llama machismo) se traduce en muy poco interés de los abogados por las víctimas de violación y de violencia doméstica, y en la actitud de indiferencia con respecto al cumplimiento de la ley.

Activistas en Ciudad Juárez afirman que las leyes en su tierra natal no protegen a las mujeres, lo que contribuye a la interminable ola de violencia. Los activistas quieren cambiar un estatuto anticuado que exige que los moretones tengan que verse por más de quince días antes que una esposa pueda formular cargos contra su abusivo esposo.

"La impunidad tiene que terminar", expresa uno de los activistas de Juárez.

No es nada sorprendente que cerca de dos tercios partes de los asesinatos, 195 de 325, estén relacionados con la violencia doméstica y con las drogas según un informe especial del El Paso Times. Ciudad Juárez no tiene un refugio para las víctimas de violencia doméstica. De manera increíble, con 1.5 millones de residentes, la ciudad cuenta con un solo centro de consejería para estas mujeres, Casa Amiga. Una víctima reciente fue la recepcionista del centro, asesinada por su marido afuera de las instalaciones en el centro de la ciudad.

Sin el apoyo del gobierno, Casa Amiga opera con poquísimo dinero. En 2001, se les dio tratamiento a 872 víctimas de abuso. En este año, los voluntarios del centro han ayudado a más de 800 mujeres.

Los familiares de las mujeres asesinadas han unido sus fuerzas. Bajo el lema: "Nuestras Hijas Que Regresen a Casa", están peleando por un simple cambio al código penal del país, el cual exige que la policía espere 72 horas antes de buscar a una persona que se ha reportado desaparecida. Esperar un sólo día es demasiado tarde, sostiene

nen. Los activistas se quejan de que no han recibido respuestas de los delegados del estado en Chihuahua, responsables de solicitar el cambio a la legislatura mexicana. El grupo, a cargo de su presidenta Rosario Acosta, está peleando por otros cambios, que incluyen sentencias severas para los violadores convictos.

El aumento del activismo local y alrededor del mundo por los asesinatos es alentador. En San Antonio y otras ciudades alrededor de los Estados Unidos se están llevando a cabo vigiliias. En Washington, D.C., el 14 de agosto, miembros del Women in Black Art Project (mujeres en el proyecto artístico negro) donaron capas fúnebres negras y marcharon frente a la Organización de Estados Americanos y su comisión para los derechos humanos para crear una mayor conciencia. Docenas de chicanas y otras mujeres, al igual que activistas de Juárez se les unieron.

El mismo día, un grupo de hombres y mujeres artistas, Viejaskandalosas, organizó una marcha frente al consulado mexicano en Los Angeles. La fundadora, Azul Luna, una artista y directora en Los Angeles, explica que sacaron ese nombre de las madres argentinas, cuyos hijos desaparecieron durante el régimen militar en la década de 1970, en ese país. Llevando fotos de las mujeres jóvenes desaparecidas, ellos también visten de negro. Se llaman a sí mismas viejas escandalosas porque hacen mucho escándalo.

Si se necesita escándalo para provocar acción en Juárez, entonces mientras más ruidoso mejor.

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## Should the U.S. Attack Iraq

By: Ysidro V. Gutierrez

Iraqophobia, or fear of Iraq, is what President Bush hopes will convince average Americans to support a U.S. led preemptive strike against Iraq. Following the Bush administration announcement that official U.S. policy is to remove Saddam Hussein from power, the national news media are no longer speculating on the certainty of an attack. Speculation now centers on how, when, and where the attack will be most effective.

U.S. leaders argue that a preemptive strike is justified legally and morally. The government of Iraq is in violation of the Gulf War cease fire agreement. Following Desert Storm, Iraq agreed to allow United Nations inspectors unhindered access to its weapons development facilities, but reneged on the agreement when they kicked the inspectors out of the country. The U.S. could strike to force Iraqi compliance with the cease fire accords.

The second argument contents that a preemptive strike is morally justifiable because Saddam Hussien is developing weapons of mass destruction and is willing to use them once he acquires them. The Joint Chiefs, the Congress, and the President are united in their conviction that such is the case.

As a side-bar, removing Saddam would be consistent with the Iraqi system for transfer of power. It is not uncommon for Iraqi leaders to be removed from power through use of force. Saddam Hussien gained power in 1968 when he led a violent and brutal overthrow of the government.

The casual observer realizes, as does Iraq, that a land invasion requires at least a year to prepare. Therefore it is reasonable to conclude that a land invasion is not imminent. The remaining option is to strike from the air. It is common knowledge that the U.S. is replenishing its stock pile of smart bombs. Air strikes could target Iraqi command and control centers and thereby its leadership. But it is unlikely that the politically astute Bush administration would make any moves before the mid-term elections in November.

It is abundantly clear that the U.S. is mobilizing. This is evident by the call to active duty of two of my next door neighbors. Both young men packed their duffel bags and departed Lubbock in April. They are receiving extensive combat training and expect to be deployed, albeit to unspecified locations, once the training is completed. A more compelling indicator of U.S. mobilization is the call to active duty of my 45 year old brother-in-law. He is currently training as a target acquisition specialist. The training, which is state-of-the-art, will prepare him to direct air strikes against reinforced bunkers. Hispanic-Americans are once again answering the call to serve and to sacrifice. Our military remains an all volunteer force.

This writer cannot help but wonder if it is prudent to alert the enemy of our war plans. If an American attack on Iraq is imminent, why are we giving them advance notice of our intentions? Will this not give them time to hide their Scud Missiles and reinforce their bunkers or worse launch a preemptive strike against us?

There are two possibilities that may explain why we would broadcast our intentions to the enemy. Either the U.S. is totally confident in its ability to quickly dispatch the enemy and does not care that they know our intentions or it's an integral part of a masterful strategy to deceive and panic the enemy or to divert attention from our real purpose.

The first possibility lacks veracity. Any military strategist worth his/her salt knows that we can ill afford to underestimate the enemy. Overconfidence can result in a major military blunder.

The second possibility is more pleasing to the palate. Perhaps our true intentions are to encourage the Iraqi military to rebel against Saddam Hussien. The Iraqi military is the only force capable of overthrowing the entrenched despot and in the face of American resolve, their choices are to do so or to face the prospects of U.S. precision guided smart bombs.

If our goal is for the Iraqi's themselves to oust Saddam and if it works, it truly would be a masterful move. This would be the best outcome possible. The worse case scenario would be to capture Saddam alive, try him in an American court and lock him up in a cell adjoining the Panamanian dictator, Manuel Noriega.

What of our allies? Will the U.S. go it alone? Although a Desert Storm style coalition is inconceivable, most experts agree that Great Britain will back us but speculation stops here.

The BIG question is Saudi Arabia. Are the Saudi's friend or foe? Strong arguments can be made that the Saudis are anything but friendly and that in the case of Saudi Arabia, a "Trust but Verify" course may be the most prudent.

The Saudis for their part are talking a good game. They announced this week that they have been holding 11 captured Al Qaeda fighters since June and are sharing intelligence garnered from them with the U.S.. The fact that the revelation comes several months after the fact and in a time of growing U.S. skepticism over their loyalties, the Saudi announcement can be dismissed as a poorly disguised Public Relations ploy or a badly timed effort to beguile.

Dissent: that unique facet of Americana is inevitable. That there are those who oppose a U.S. strike is given. Dissent is good and well. It has its place. Indeed freedom loving Americans welcome the opposing view. We would not have it any other way. But with the memory of 9/11 still fresh in the American psyche it is unlikely that protestors will gain wide-spread support. The message conveyed by dissenters is that they are essentially willing to give up the whole of New York before striking back. A policy of retaliation only after we are attacked is precisely what made 9/11 possible for the Al-Qaeda terrorist. A policy of containment in an age of terrorism is foolhardy. Terrorists have no borders. We must take the fight to the enemy. The most compelling reason to move against Iraq is that Saddam is close to developing nuclear weapons and that he is wacko enough to use them or to make them available to terrorists. If this is remotely possible, then no man of good conscience, Muslim, Christian or Jew, can oppose a campaign to oust him. Dissenters should bear in mind that none of this would be happening if not for the events of 9/11.

# The Cry for Justice for Juarez's Murdered Women is Crossing Borders

By Zita Arocha

The disappearance and murders of more than 300 young women and girls in Mexico's Ciudad Juárez read like something out of the deranged mind of serial killer Hannibal Lector in "Silence of the Lambs." The victims are bound, raped, mutilated, bitten and partially burned. But the horrific murders are not Hollywood creations. They're the awful stuff of reality.

Activists in the border metropolises have coined a term for the unrelenting chain of violent death -- *feminicidio* -- to stress that the targets are poor, uneducated, vulnerable young women, many of them low-wage maquila workers.

They come from villages and farms to bustling, industrial Juárez, pursuing dreams that vanish like desert mirages, without echo. Finally, thankfully, outrage over the murders has crossed private and public borders, galvanizing individuals, human rights activists and arts organizations throughout Mexico, the United States and beyond. It is beginning to unite more women worldwide around the issue of legal rights and protections for female victims of violence.

The story of the women and their grieving families will be told Aug. 20 (10 p.m. ET) when PBS premieres Chicana filmmaker Lourdes Portillo's disturbing, 75-minute documentary, *Señorita Extraviada*, "Lost Young Woman."

The film credibly explores several theories about the disappearances and murders that began in the early 1990s and have relentlessly continued, like the ticking of a dismal

clock. Last November, after the arrest of several suspects, another eight decomposed bodies were discovered in an empty lot across the street from the modern maquila association headquarters. Juárez is the hub for Mexico's maquila factories, mostly low-skill assembly plants owned by transnational corporations.

Most of the victims are slim and attractive, with long dark hair.

Some persons believe the crimes are the work of serial killers, at least one residing in the United States. Another theory involves the local police and even some maquila complicity. Another links the young women to the flourishing Juárez drug trade.

There is probably some truth to each theory.

The film also sheds light on another culprit, one barely mentioned by the media. It is the prevailing attitude in much of the world that women are objects to be exploited and discarded. *Señorita Extraviada* shows former Chihuahua governor Francisco Barrio telling a group of journalists, "These young women move in certain places, with certain types of people. ... They establish connections with low-lives and gang members who later become their aggressors." Later in the film, former Chihuahua Assistant Attorney General Jorge López implies that the murdered women's mode of dress played a role in their fate. The victim is to blame.

The misogyny (in Latin America it's called *machismo* translates into too little concern by the legal pro-

fession for victims of rape and domestic abuse, and a laissez-faire attitude on the part of law enforcement.

Activists in Ciudad Juárez say the laws in their home state fail to protect women, thus contributing to the unending wave of violence. They want to change an antiquated statute requiring that bruises be visible for more than 15 days before a wife can file charges against an abusive husband.

"The impunity must end," says one Juárez activist.

It's not surprising that nearly two-thirds of the murders, 195 of 325, are attributed in an El Paso Times special report to domestic and drug-related violence. Ciudad Juárez has no shelter for victims of domestic violence. Amazingly, with 1.5 million residents, the city contains only one counseling center, Casa Amiga, for such women. One recent victim was the center's receptionist, killed by her husband outside the downtown facility.

With no government support, Casa Amiga operates on a shoestring budget. In 2001 it treated 872 victims of abuse. Already this year, center volunteers have helped more than 800 women.

The families of the murdered women have joined forces. Under the banner *Nuestras Hijas Que Regresen a Casa* -- May Our Daughters Return Home -- they fight for a simple change in the country's penal code that now requires police to wait 72 hours before searching for someone reported missing. Waiting just one day is too late, they say.

The activists charge they have had no response from state delegates in Chihuahua, who must petition the Mexican legislature for the change. The group, under president Rosario Acosta, is fighting for other changes, including stiffer sentences for convicted rapists.

Increased local and worldwide activism around the murders is encouraging. In San Antonio and other cities across the United States, vigils are being held.

In Washington, D.C., on Aug. 14, members of the Women in Black Art Project donned funereal black capes and marched before the Organization of American States and its human rights commission to raise awareness. They were joined by dozens of Chicanas and others, as well as activists from Juárez.

The same day, a group of men and women artists -- *Viejaskandalosas*, or Loud Old Women -- organized a march before the Mexican Consulate in Los Angeles. Founder Azul Luna, a Los Angeles artist and filmmaker, explains they take their name from the Argentine mothers of those who disappeared during that country's military regimes of the 1970s. Carrying pictures of the missing young women, they also dress in black. *Viejas escandalosas*, they call themselves, because they create such a fuss.

If it takes *escándalo* to stir up action in Juárez, then the louder the better.

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## El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual publication that is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806-763-3841. Suscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers.

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Agüero  
Business Manager: Olga Riojas-Aguero  
Articles: Amalia Agüero  
Subscriptions: In House Crew  
Distribution: Gilbert Acuña & Joe Adam & Albert Riojas



## Hispanic Heritage Month -- Sept. 13 - Oct. 13--

## Haftill 'no libre de sospecha' Por Envío De Cartas Con Antrax

Los investigadores que examinan los ataques con ántrax del año pasado no tienen evidencias físicas que vinculen al doctor Steven Haftill con los delitos, pero no están preparados para declararlo libre de toda sospecha, dijo ayer un funcionario policial.

Haftill, cuyo nombre afloró hace más de un mes pero al que no se ha declarado sospechoso, pasó a la ofensiva durante el fin de semana diciendo que ha cooperado con la investigación con el único resultado de ver su vida y su trabajo destruidos por las especulaciones e insinuaciones.

Declaró enfáticamente que no tiene nada que ver con dichos ataques que dejaron cinco muertos.

Su abogado acusó al FBI de filtrar informaciones difamatorias sobre su defendido y prometió presentar una queja formal ante el Departamento de Justicia.

Un alto funcionario policial declaró ayer que Haftill ha respondido con franqueza las preguntas de los investigadores, pero que varios hechos llamativos de su pasado hacen que no estén dispuestos a declarar que todo está aclarado.

Entre los motivos que esgrimen los investigadores para seguir interesados en Haftill:

Las cartas con ántrax tenían como remitente una Greendale School en New Jersey, que no existe. Haftill vivió un tiempo en Harare, Zimba-



El doctor Glenn Haftill dice ser inocente de la acusación de que envió misivas con ántrax a varios lugares de Estados Unidos.

bue, donde hay una Greendale School.

En su computadora se halló el borrador de una novela sobre un bioataque terrorista.

En 1999, cuando trabajaba para un contratista de la defensa, Haftill encargó un informe para determinar cómo podría enviarse ántrax por correo. Ese informe sugirió que debía haber unos 2.5 gramos de ántrax en un sobre, y eso es lo que contenían las cartas enviadas el año pasado.

Pero las autoridades aclararon que Haftill, de 48 años, es una "persona de interés" en la investigación y no un sospechoso, y dijeron que es una entre 30 personas observadas.

## Escoja Su Camino Hacia la Salud Cómo Controlar es Estrés

El estrés afecta a todos de distinta forma. Por ejemplo, ¿se ha dado cuenta que algunas personas se ven muy afectadas por el estrés mientras que otras personas, aunque sufran de estrés, la pasan casi desapercibida?

Para algunas mujeres, es muy simple controlar el estrés, mientras que para otras resulta muy difícil. Cualquiera sea su caso, lo importante es darse cuenta que su cuerpo está señalando la necesidad de calmarse, o de tomarse un descanso, o de cambiar de ambiente. Cuando interprete las señales que su cuerpo emite, usted podrá tomar pasos sencillos para reducir o controlar el estrés.

El estrés es algo muy real en la vida de la mujer latina por el sin fin de responsabilidades que tiene en su vida. Además, la Asociación Nacional de la Salud Mental considera que el estrés es una emoción negativa y no una emoción positiva.

¿Cuántas veces se ha sentido estresada de tal manera que la tensión la hace sentir fuera de control? ¿Y que ha hecho al respecto para mejorar la situación? Probablemente nada porque no tiene tiempo o porque quizás piensa que se le pasará. Y así continúa su vida.

"La persona que sabe lo que es el estrés se da cuenta cuando está estresada", explica Gabriella Castro, quien trabaja de aeromosa y adquiere mucho estrés por medio de su trabajo. A veces no se si estoy yendo o viniendo, dice de sus viajes frecuentes.

El estrés se manifiesta de distintas formas en cada persona. Castro dice que ella sabe que está estresada cuando se siente nerviosa, agitada, o ansiosa. "Te cambia el temperamento

y el humor" dice Castro. "Antes se decía que uno estaba histérica pero lo que uno estaba en realidad era estresada".

¿Cómo darse cuenta si está estresada?

"Yo creo que le hago frente al estrés bastante bien", dice Castro. "Cuando comienzo a sentirme nerviosa o agitada, pienso en cosas positivas. Pienso en todas las cosas buenas que tengo en mi vida y no en las cosas que me producen estrés".

Pero para algunas personas el estrés no se manifiesta en síntomas físicos y puede ser que no sea tan fácil de reconocer. Si usted se siente agobiada o descontrolada, es tiempo de analizar su rutina diaria para comenzar a hacer cambios pequeños que la ayuden a reducir el estrés en su vida. Para comenzar puede considerar lo siguiente:

\* ¿Cuántas horas está durmiendo? ¿Le parece que es suficiente?

\* ¿Es usted la encargada de todas las quehaceres en su hogar? ¿Le parece que es demasiado trabajo para una sola persona?

\* ¿Come usted una dieta saludable que incluye muchos vegetales y mucha fruta?

\* ¿Está usted pasando por momentos difíciles como son la pérdida de trabajo, la muerte de un ser querido, o alguna enfermedad en su familia?

\* ¿Le está generando mucho estrés su trabajo?

Es importante controlar el estrés. La Asociación Nacional de la Salud Mental reporta que demasiado estrés puede causar insomnio, dolores de espalda, dolores de cabeza, y puede contribuir a enfermedades más serias

como la alta presión arterial y enfermedades del corazón.

Como reducir el estrés

Existe mucha información sobre como reducir el estrés y también existen muchas ideas de como hacerlo. Algunas ideas incluyen la meditación y tomar tiempo para estar a solas, etc. Pero lo que funciona mejor es aquella forma que se adapte mejor a su estilo de vida y a su horario y preferencias.

Además de las sugerencias de ejercitarse regularmente, de dormir lo suficiente, de comer comidas saludables, de dedicarse un poco de tiempo a usted misma-actividades que son clave para la buena salud-también hay otras cosas que puede hacer. Primero dedíquese a aprender más sobre lo que es el estrés y como afecta a su cuerpo. No es difícil hacerlo. Simplemente llame al Centro de Información Nacional de la Salud de la Mujer y pídale que le manden información sobre el estrés y como afecta su salud.

Llame al 1-800-994-9662 o visite la página en el Internet [www.4woman.gov/faq/stress.htm](http://www.4woman.gov/faq/stress.htm)

Mientras tanto, analice su rutina diaria y semanal:

\* ¿Tiene demasiadas responsabilidades?

\* ¿Que es lo que más le genera tensión, enojo, u otros sentimientos que la hacen sentir mal?

\* ¿Hay otras actividades que preferiría hacer pero no tiene tiempo para hacerlas?

\* Cuando tenga una lista de su rutina y de los sentimientos que cada una de estas actividades genera, busque formas de reorganizar sus actividades de mejor forma.

\* Trate de reorganizar sus ac-

tividad de tal forma que le quede tiempo para hacer por lo menos una actividad que usted disfruta y que no le produce sentimientos de obligación.

\* Haga un "date" con su familia y hagan algo que les permita jugar y relajarse y compartir tiempo divirtiéndose juntos.

\* Comparta las responsabilidades del hogar con todos en su familia. Manos extras hacen que todo el trabajo se haga rápido.

\* Tome un poco de tiempo y dedíquelo a usted misma.

Estas actividades le ayudarán a calmar sus días frenéticos y le pueden permitir aclarar su mente. Hasta le puede sorprender la facilidad con la cual puede reducir el estrés en su vida. El poner atención a los sentimientos que su rutina genera y el hacer cambios gradualmente para reducir la tensión le puede ayudar a vivir una vida más saludable.

El estrés siempre será parte de la vida diaria, pero el reducir o controlar un poco este estrés la llevará sobre un camino a la buena salud.

Escoja Su Camino Hacia la Salud, es una campaña nacional de salud de la Oficina de Salud de la Mujer del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los Estados Unidos. Para mayor información sobre la campaña, llame gratuitamente a la línea bilingüe del Centro de Información Nacional de

Salud para la Mujer al 1-800-994-WOMAN o al 1-888-220-5446 para personas sordomudas. También puede visitar la página Internet en [www.4woman.gov](http://www.4woman.gov) para recibir un mensaje electrónico semanalmente con detalles para mejorar su salud.

## Mexico Unveils New Council for Mexicans Living in the U.S.

President Vicente Fox inaugurated a new outreach council Tuesday that will represent the 20 million Mexicans living in the United States and replace a popular presidential office for migrant affairs that his government dissolved last month.

In a ceremony at the presidential residence Los Pines, Fox said the new Council for Mexicans Abroad will allow "more facets of the federal government to devote more attention" to the needs of Mexicans living and working in America.

continued on page 6

## Imported Candy Source of Kids' Lead Poisoning-CDC

Candy imported from Mexico as well as certain folk remedies from Mexico can cause lead poisoning in children, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported on Thursday.

In at least five cases, California children ended up with lead poisoning and investigators traced the source to certain Mexican candies, specifically a type of lollipop, or Mexican folk remedies called greta and azarcon.

Greta and azarcon are powders that are mixed with water or other liquid and given to treat stomachache or intestinal illness.

Dr. Pam Meyer told Reuters Health that the purpose of the article is to inform people of these additional sources of lead, so that parents of exposed children will know to bring their child to the doctor.

Lead poisoning "is a preventable disease, and we'd really like to make people aware of these possible sources of lead," Meyer said.

Under ideal circumstances, children should have no lead in their blood. If they have 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood, the child is at risk for developing permanent neurological damage, which can lead to IQ or behavioral problems.

Most children take in excess lead from sources such as lead-based paint and lead-filled dust and soil. However, as the CDC's August 9 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report indicates, parents should also be on the lookout for other, less common sources of lead, such as imported candies, pottery and folk remedies.

In one instance described by the authors, two siblings of Hispanic descent were discovered to have extraordinarily high levels of lead in their blood during routine screening. One child, a 4-year old boy, had blood lead levels almost 9 times the amount defined as lead poisoning, while his sister, a 6 year old, had 69 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.

Paint and dust in the home of the two children were found to be relatively lead-free, but investigators discovered that their parents had given them greta, which usually contains high levels of lead. In addition, candies imported from Mexico were found in the house, and proved to be contaminated with lead.

In another instance, two 4-year old Hispanic boys developed lead poisoning as an apparent result of imported candies contaminated with lead, while another 2-year old Hispanic boy acquired high blood levels of lead after receiving both greta and azarcon.

In an interview with Reuters Health, Meyer emphasized that none of the children described in the current report had any symptoms related to their lead poisoning. Consequently, she said doctors should ask parents if their children have been exposed to these sub-

stances, then test children for lead poisoning if they appear to be at risk.

Parents and other adults who supervise children can help keep children lead-free, Meyer said. Once lead exposure has occurred, the condition can be difficult to treat, and it is often impossible to prevent long-term neurological effects. As such, the best way to protect children is to prevent them from being exposed in the first place, Meyer said.

"Parents and community members can play a key role," she said.

## Latinos Frustrated

from page one

childlike thinking," she says. "This administration claims to embrace immigrants and the Hispanic community, but they're passing wave after wave of anti-immigrant legislation and policies." La Raza's Waslin says. "Attorney General (John Ashcroft) has really declared open season on the Latino community."

An increasingly vocal group of Republicans, including Secretary of State Colin Powell, INS Commissioner James Zeigler and Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), could slow progress on Ashcroft's proposals, Kelley says.

The number of refugees allowed to be admitted to the United States annually is determined by the Department of State and the White House. In fiscal year 2002, there

were fewer people accepted than the number of slots allocated. Roberta Herche, assistant executive vice president for planning and development with the New York Association for New Americans, attributes this to stricter new security measures. NYANA is one of the largest refugee and immigrant support organizations in that state.

All three groups advocate keeping enforcement and service together, but, emphasizes Waslin, if it's clearly "the lesser of two evils."

The recent disclosure by the INS that more than 2 million documents were shoved into a warehouse in the Midwest highlights the inadequacies and deficiencies that have become the hallmark of the agency, says Waslin.

Latinos need to use their vote to show their disapproval of recent actions and proposals that hurt their

community, Kelley says.

Insists Waslin: "Civil rights will be violated. We've seen it happening, but it will be worse if enforcement is not held accountable."

No plan yet outlines how the INS will change operationally or offers specifics as to how the agency can function more efficiently. To an immigrant population waiting anxiously for years for requests to be processed, where the agency ends up in government is less a concern than how much longer they'll be kept waiting.

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## El Editor The Best In News!



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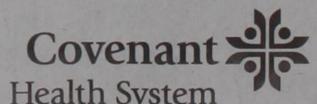
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# Edward Norton Rewrites Salma Hayek

I always liked Salma Hayek when I ran into her. We always had nice conversations, but I never understood exactly what she was up to. Her choice of movies wasn't very good: Chain of Fools, Wild Wild West, 54, The Faculty, Fled, Fair Game (you can't even remember it — Billy Baldwin and Cindy Crawford — so bad they can't play it on cable). Then she starts dating Edward Norton, who's a smart guy. So you know she's up to something, but you're never sure what.



Now, after seeing a sneak, early rough-cut screening of Hayek in her newest film, at last I can tell you what she wants — or at least what she's going to get: an Oscar nomination for best actress. For years Hayek, who is half Mexican and half Lebanese, has wanted to make a feature film about the great Mexican artist Frida Kahlo. For a while, another project about Kahlo starring Jennifer Lopez (Dios mio!) stood in the way — but the path was finally cleared, and Hayek managed to combine with stage genius Julie Taymor (Broadway's still-astonishing Lion King) to make the movie of her dreams.

Frida is that movie. It doesn't open until October, and maybe even then only a handful of people will see it, but I hope that is not the case. Taymor, who made the overreaching, ambitious Titus with Anthony Hopkins and Jessica Lange, has at last found the proper material to establish her as a film director. Her use of puppets, dream imagery and clever montages makes Frida absolutely riveting. The movie feels like a series of Joseph Cornell boxes all come alive and run amok.

At the same time Hayek and co-star Alfred Molina, who plays Kahlo's longtime husband and fellow artist Diego Rivera, keep the action moving. They establish this couple in such an odd, unusual and

romantic relationship that their Mexican soap opera continues to fascinate even in its downtime. But the Riveras rarely have any lulls. They are either fighting or making love — or both. They are always painting, and their entity, as such, improves upon the Jackson Pollock/Lee Krasner marriage in last year's Pollock.

The title of this story is about Edward Norton, though, and I will tell you what I heard at my screening. Norton did a top-to-bottom rewrite of the finished script after many other screenwriters, including Gregory Nava, Walter Salles and Clancy Sigal among others, contributed enough to get their names on the credits. But Norton apparently had fresh enough eyes, and good enough sense of Hayek, to reshape parts of the script to suit her. It was a good gamble.

Norton, by the way, is one of a handful of "star" cameos in Frida, which are designed to lure in wary audiences. Norton plays a young Nelson Rockefeller, the man who commissioned Diego Rivera's famous mural in Rockefeller Center and then had it demolished because it had Communist references. Also passing through Frida most comfortably are Ashley Judd as the legendary photographer Tina Modotti; Roger Rees as Kahlo's father; Antonio Banderas as the artist and ac-

tivist David Siquieros and the rarely-seen Valeria Golino (where has she been?) as Rivera's first wife, Lupe Marin.

Frida, which will shortly open the Venice Film Festival, gained some notoriety earlier this spring when Taymor and Miramax, the film's distributor, disagreed about its length. At issue was the sequence which recalls Kahlo's affair with Trotsky (played by Oscar-winner Geoffrey Rush). All I can say is thank goodness this stuff wasn't cut. The whole of it, including a trek to the top of the Mayan ruins, is historically stunning and quite wonderful.

But then again, all of Frida is a joy to behold. I kept thinking all the way through it, "this is what Surviving Picasso should have been like." Taymor (and I should mention here the great music score composed by her partner Elliot Goldenthal) has endeavored to do something beyond the term "biopic" and stretch the limits of our imaginations, and she's had a great success. As for Hayek, we'll be seeing her at the Golden Globes, the Oscars, etc. She's the first Mexican actress since Dolores Del Rio to make such an impact. If this is a result of NAFTA, then we made the right decision after all.

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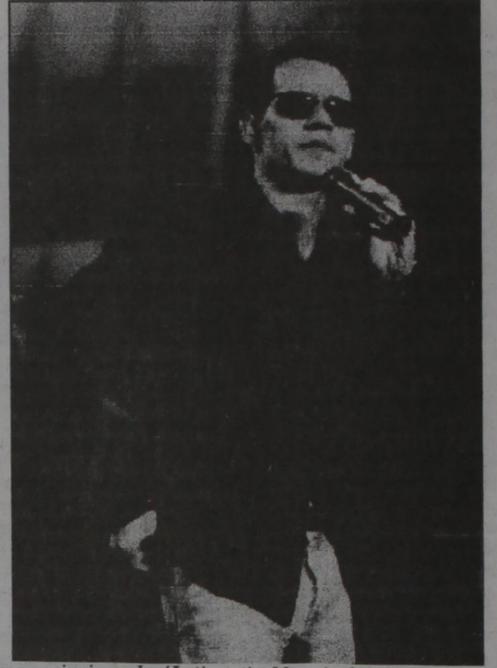
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# Marc Anthony Honored to Receive Latin Grammy Nomination

Marc Anthony was recently nominated for a Latin Grammy Award for best salsa album for his 2001 Spanish-language album, Libre.

The world's top-selling salsa singer told LAUNCH that the honor of being nominated means a lot to him because he put so much work into the creation of Libre. "Whenever any work that you're passionate about gets recognized on any level it's just as gratifying. You know, in particular, Libre, because I put so much work in to it. You know, Libre is, wow, to put it in a nutshell, it's my life musically. It's something that's been in my brain for about four years and the well was full and I couldn't sleep after a while, but I took the time to experiment and it's just a project that I am so proud of, and I don't think I've ever been so involved in a project."

The third annual Latin Grammy Awards will take place at the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood on September 18 and be broadcast on CBS. Meanwhile, Anthony will perform on NBC's The Tonight Show With Jay Leno on Friday (August 9) as part of the show's ongoing Lincoln Garage Concert Series.



Grammy-winning salsa/Latin artist Marc Anthony performs at the Mandalay Bay Events Center in Las Vegas, Nevada, August 3, 2002. The singer is touring in support of his new pop album "Mented," the English-language follow-up to his 1999 self-titled triple-platinum album.

## Flowers takes a zinging for his singing

By Mike McAllister  
SAN ANTONIO -- Yeah, he sounded off-key. Yeah, his singing might have busted a few eardrums and produced a few groans. Yeah, Kenny Rogers and Eddie Vedder have the right to be upset, considering the injustices done to their hits. Of course, on the bright side, they don't have to fret about the competition.

But Richmond Flowers wants you to know, he's not that bad of a singer.

Sure, the Cowboys' first-year wide receiver sounded like a sparrow battling laryngitis during last week's first episode of *Hard Knocks*. Accompanied by rookie quarterback Chad Hutchinson on guitar, Flowers -- the son of a former Cowboys defensive back by the same name -- belted out portions of Rogers' "The Gambler" as well as one of Vedder's Pearl Jam songs during the show. It wasn't pretty -- just pretty bad.

Flowers' teammates didn't even wait for the one-hour program to end before they started taking good-natured jabs at him. The next morning when he walked into a players' meeting, Flowers heard a teammate start singing "Kum Ba Yah." And one of the Cowboys' coaches suggested that Flowers fire his voice coach.

"After football," defensive end Greg Ellis said with a smile, "he probably doesn't need to try going into singing."

The barbs have lessened in the last few days. The critics have moved on. Flowers really doesn't care -- it's all just for fun, anyway -- but the memory remains.

"I've caught a little bit of slack," he said. "But you need to see the live version to really appreciate it."

Indeed, to truly understand

Flowers' musical stylings, it's important to experience him in person -- sort of like the Grateful Dead during the '70s.

Understand that during his college days at Duke, Flowers -- who transferred to Tennessee-Chattanooga as a senior -- used to kill 'em at a North Carolina karaoke bar called "He's Not Here." He won numerous singing competitions throughout the Southeast.

Certainly, Hutchinson, the rookie quarterback from Stanford who is returning to football after playing professional baseball the previous four years, wouldn't waste his precious free time at camp strumming a six-string for a warbler. Even one with good hands who'll make the tough catch over the middle.

"It's a little weird to say he sings better than he did, but he really does," Hutchinson said. "When people come and hear us, they actually are impressed."

No less a musical authority than starting Cowboys wide receiver Rocket Ismail concurs. Ismail is a member of the musical group 3 Sons of Thunder, which will release its first album on the record label owned by his wife. He thinks Flowers was a victim of *Hard Knocks* circumstances.

"Knowing he was put on the spot, basically singing a cappella, with no editing, I thought he did very well," Ismail said. "He's really passionate about football. If he ever tried to put that same passion into a singing career, he would do very well."

That's not going to happen. For Flowers and Hutchinson, who formed a common musical bond back in February when Hutchinson first joined the Cowboys, the Simon & Garfunkel act is just a diversion to get through the tension-filled days of training camp.

Or, as Flowers notes, "It's important off the field to allow yourself to let loose."

The tension is different for each player. Hutchinson has the team made as Quincy Carter's backup. He's already pock-

eted a \$3.1 million signing bonus as part of his seven-year deal. His primary job at camp is to shake off the rust of four years of football inactivity and push Carter, who started eight games as a rookie last season.

Meanwhile, Flowers is battling long odds just to make the team. A member of the Cowboys' practice squad last season, the only guarantee he has at camp will be the surprised looks he produces if he wriggles on to the 53-man roster.

"It's definitely a tense time here," Flowers said. "Our jobs are on the line. It's cutthroat. You're in a game situation every time you run a route in practice."

"I've decided to come out and compete through the end, to enjoy the journey, enjoy the ride."

"Will that ride include music? Most assuredly. While it's tougher and tougher to find the time to jam during camp, the Cowboys' version of Hall & Oates still needs to unwind every now and then. Even if Flowers must suffer the slings and arrows of his taped version.

"It's good to laugh about it, as long as you don't take it too seriously," Hutchinson said. "Which we don't."

## "Welcome back, Carter

Quarterback Quincy Carter directed the Cowboys to scores on their first three possessions to lead Dallas to a 20-6 victory over the Oakland Raiders at Texas Stadium. Carter looked cool under pressure and consistently made things happen with both his arm and his feet. "It felt good to go out and make plays when things break down," Carter said. "I don't want to count on that because I've got receivers who can make plays for me. My first priority is to get them the ball and let them do their thing."

## Cowboys' Zellner, Adams could miss several weeks

Dallas DE Peppi Zellner (strained left groin) and T Flozell Adams (knee sprain) could spend significant time on the sidelines.

Better than expected High hopes come with the territory for a first-round draft pick, but S Roy Williams is already exceeding the Cowboys' expectations.

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El Editor. Lubbock. Tx.- August 15, 2002

# Key Economic Issues Cause Talks to Hit 'bump in road'

NEW YORK -- Baseball's labor talks hit a snag when the sides delved deeper into the key economic issues, leaving the union's executive board on track to set a strike date Friday.

Rob Manfred, the owners' top labor lawyer, has repeatedly expressed optimism, but even he admitted little headway was made at the bargaining table Wednesday.

"Occasionally in this process, you have bumps in the road. Today probably would be a bump in the road," he said.

When it met Monday in Chicago, the union's executive board deferred a decision on a strike date, preferring not to add pressure to talks when they were at a delicate stage.

The board is to hold a telephone call Friday, and without progress probably would set a strike date, most likely Aug. 30, according to a person familiar with the players' deliberations who spoke on the condition he not be identified.

"I think Friday is a big day," Seattle pitcher Paul Abbott said. "Setting a date would spark some negotiating."

Union officials did not comment after the day's second bargaining session. Players and owners moved only slightly on the key issues, according to several people on both sides of the talks. Thursday's bargaining will determine what the board does Friday.

"I'm hopeful we'll get back at it tomorrow and move the process ahead," Manfred said.

including 40-man rosters and benefits, with the full rate phased for the very highest spenders. The union has discussed a

in conjunction with revenue-sharing, both part of a system to transfer money from high-revenue teams to low-revenue teams.

"I don't believe that difference is an impediment to an agreement at this point," Manfred said.

But the difference in numbers is. Players fear that a large increase among the teams in the amount of shared locally generated revenue, when combined with a stiff luxury tax, would drain so much money from the high-revenue teams that it would cause a significant drop in salaries.

"Negotiations are never easy. You work every day to make steady progress," said Boston's Tony Clark, the AL player representative. "I'm cautiously optimistic. It's touch and go."

Manfred said the sides moved closer on drug testing Wednesday. While the union has proposed mandatory random testing for steroids only, owners also want testing for nutritional supplements like the testosterone-booster androstenedione and for "recreational" drugs such as cocaine.

The sides, who spent part of Wednesday discussing licensing rules, also have unresolved differences on changes owners want in the amateur draft and salary arbitration, plus management's desire for a \$45 million minimum payroll -- a figure only Montreal and Tampa Bay were below this year.

"They have been opposed philosophically to the minimum club payroll and have maintained that position," Manfred said.

On Tuesday, Manfred had said he thought an agreement was possible "in the next several days."

"My overall view has not changed," he said Wednesday, "despite that I recognize that today was somewhat of a bump in the road."

Fehr has refused to gauge the daily mood of the talks.

"I know Rob is out there preaching whatever he preaches," Fehr said Wednesday. "When I have something to say, everyone will know."

## Scott Miller's Take?

### The Player's Strike

It's getting deeper and deeper into the summer, and the two sides continue to avoid talking about core issues relevant to improving the game's competitive balance. We're still in the stages where each side blames the other for dragging its feet, and that's a bad sign. We're in the mess, again, because, over the years, owners have been too short-sighted to devise a system beneficial to themselves, and they haven't been able to contain their spending habits in the free-agent era. Now, they want radical changes in the system, such as a significant luxury tax on portions of payrolls above \$98 million. One positive moment came in mid-June, when the owners reduced their original demand of a 50 percent luxury tax on payrolls over \$98 million, agreeing to a sliding scale that would start at below 50 percent. The players, in an earlier proposal, indicated they might agree on a luxury tax in the neighborhood of 22.5 percent. It's unlikely the players will go for the owners' 50-percent tax plan, the union should increase its own proposal as a show of good faith. The owners essentially need somebody to protect them from themselves. Though that isn't the players' job, someone needs to stand up for the good of the game.

Management's proposal for a luxury tax on the payrolls of high-spending teams, as expected, is a divisive issue, one that could cause baseball's ninth work stoppage since 1972.

Owners have proposed a 50 percent tax that would start with teams over \$100 million,

tax that would start with teams over about \$140 million - only the New York Yankees project to be above that next year -- with a much lower tax rate.

Management wants the tax to restrain spending and salaries, while the union maintains a tax must be looked at

# Only Real 'good news' Is When a Deal is Announced

The hurricane took a sudden turn east. The major-league baseball players union delayed setting a strike date Monday because, in the words of chief Don Fehr, it remains "fairly confident" a deal can be reached before someone tosses a grenade into the 2002 baseball schedule.

Fine. We can buy the delay. But let's also remember this: We're not buying the happy talk yet, either.

The players put Bud Selig and the owners on the hot seat by not announcing a strike date. With both the union and negotiators for the owners remaining more upbeat than Richard Simmons regarding the status of these labor talks, one of two things is happening here:

1. The two sides will emerge from a room littered with designer water bottles and caviar on, say, Friday and announce a happy, new, equitable deal that will put a smile on everybody's faces and give even the Tampa Bay Devil Rays hope for a bright, shiny tomorrow.

2. Or, the two sides are playing some major-league spin control to make it look like it's the other guys who are intent on driving the bus over the cliff.

Anybody want to wager it's not the latter?

Neither the players nor the owners have earned our trust -- not in the 1970s, not in the 1980s and certainly not in the 1990s. And until they change their stripes, we're not going to fall for any Stuart Smalley "I'm good enough, I'm smart enough, and doggone it, people like me" routines.

"While we don't have an agreement on all issues yet, I'm fairly confident we'll be able to reach one," Fehr said at a news conference following the union's 312-hour meeting Monday.

He continued: "You establish a date when you believe it is essential to reach an agreement, bearing in mind that a strike is the last thing the players want."

"We're not at that point yet. Time will tell (whether we'll get there)."

They will hold a conference call Friday to determine if they're there yet. If no deal is done by then, you can already hear Fehr on another podium in another hotel ballroom in another suit and tie: "We have no other choice. We could have set a strike date Monday but we delayed doing so because we wanted to give the process every last opportunity."

What we have here, on both sides, is a potential public relations crisis of epic, Tonya Harding proportions. As the two sides bump,

clench and wobble more than your favorite sumo wrestlers, there essentially are three groups of people out there in blue-collar America:

1. Those who think Fehr and the players are lower than pig slop.
2. Those who think commissioner Bud Selig and the owners are lower than cow flop.
3. Those who think everyone involved is more contagious than the West Nile virus.

Toss the upcoming 9/11 anniversary into the mix, and even the dimwits who currently are the caretakers of the game (and, believe me, the word "caretakers" is used very loosely here) don't need "Proceed With Caution" signs posted. They're being extremely cautious on their own.

Fehr, dressed in his Sunday best and as engaging as you'll ever see him, admitted Monday that 9/11 is a concern.

"Sure it's a factor," he said. "The players understand Sept. 11."

Maybe so. And maybe the two sides really are well on their way to a historic new agreement that redirects boatloads of dough so we don't reach the point where the Yankees receive an automatic bid to the World Series every single season, while a handful of other clubs remain competitive and the vast, silent majority disintegrate into some sort of Tatum O'Neal-less version of the Bad News Bears.

If so, we'll be first in line to apologize at everyone's nearest convenience, and we'll do so with a smile on our faces and an "Attaboy!" on our lips.

For now, the players deserve credit for their continued perseverance and for their reluctance to pull the trigger on a strike date.

If, however, their motives are simply to put on a smiley face in public while secretly pouring money into their "war chest" strike fund, well, that will be revealed soon enough.

Right now, save for those who have been inside that negotiating room, none of us can know the exact motives.

But we've been around long enough to suspect that whatever the motives are, the best interests of the game probably aren't at the top of the list.

Selig and the owners will dispute this.

Fehr and the players will dispute this, too.

To this, with the clock ticking, Friday just hours away, fans surly and a season hanging in the balance, we have just one thing to say: Surprise us.

We love surprises.

# PGA Championship Not Historic, but Field Strong

The PGA Championship finally arrived at Hazeltine National Golf Club, and there wasn't a grand slam in sight. Not that it seemed to matter.

No, Tiger Woods' this-can't-be-real 81 at Muirfield made certain this late-summer week in Minnesota won't be one for the history books or story books -- a historic convergence of a superstar athlete and a once unthinkable but suddenly obtainable achievement of a lifetime.

Who, if anybody, can emerge from Tiger Woods' shadow in the talent-laden PGA Championship field?

Still, Woods' bid for the calendar year grand slam sweep of the Masters, U.S. Open, British Open and PGA might be all that's missing from a tournament that looks very major league for what often is the least-watched and least appreciated of the four majors.

Woods' presence alone -- he has won seven of the last 12 majors -- makes any tournament big, but not even the Masters boasted this: 99 of the world's top 100 players, a real-life field of dreams.

"This may have the strongest field of any tournament that we play all year," Tom Lehman, a Minnesota native and the 1996 British Open champion, said Monday.

Woods, one day removed from his Buick Open victory, was a first-day no-show, although his caddie, Steve Williams, was spotted re-checking all 7,360 yards of one of the longest courses in PGA Championship history.

As a result, it seemed as if every one of the tens of thousands of fans who streamed onto the course Monday -- a lot of PGA events would love crowds this big Sunday -- wondered where Woods was, and when he was coming.

"Maybe he's shopping, I don't know," said Tim Herron, who jokingly suggested that his own family members were curious.

"They all said, 'We'll be the ones with signs for Tiger,'" he said.

They won't have to wait long, Woods is scheduled for a practice round Tuesday that may draw a throng big enough to make the Twins envious.

And if the crowd is as large and as revved-up as Monday's gathering on a windy, overcast day, even Woods might be asking: Is this August -- or is this Augusta?

"This is Minnesota," said Lehman, a Minnesota native who will wear his Golden Gopher pride on his head covers this week. "This is the land of the greatest golf fans in the world, so I'm not surprised at all. People are very excited about this championship."

The only surprise, he said, might be for those who haven't seen Hazeltine since its infancy during the 1970 U.S. Open, when Dave Hill described the immature, built-in-the-middle-of-nowhere prairie course as a "cow pasture."

Now, urban sprawl has brought the Twin Cities nearly to Hazeltine's door step, and numerous alterations have been made to a Robert Trent Jones-designed course once known for its boomerang-like doglegs, blind shots and unchallenging finishing stretch.

Now, the par-5, 636-yard No. 3

hole requires a monster mash of a drive, even by Tiger standards. No. 16 has been transformed from a laughingly easy par 3 to the course's signature hole, a 402-yard par-4 that requires a pinpoint drive to a fairway guarded by Hazeltine Lake and a 150-yard approach to a peninsula green.

"The setup is very much like a U.S. Open," Lehman said. "The length is not going to kill you. The only hole that I think is Bethpage-ish is No. 3. If you get a good wind in your face, some guys won't be able to reach that fairway."

"Other than that, it's all right there in front of you. That's what I like about the course. It's not untricky, it's not unfair."

It's also not for the pros who disdain using the driver. Lehman figures he'll use a driver on nearly half the holes. Woods squeezed in a practice round with buddy Mark O'Meara last week before the Buick and proclaimed it a long hitter's course -- and who better fits that description than Tiger Woods?

"Even though the length is long on the scorecard, it doesn't play that long," Lehman said. "There's so much in the par 5s here. The other holes are much more target golf, put it in the right spot thing, as opposed to taking a driver out and bombing it."

The week's story lines go beyond Woods trying to become the first to

win three of the four majors in the same calendar year for a second time, and the second time in three years.

There's also the anticipation this could be the week that Sergio Garcia, who's challenged for the lead Sunday in five of the last six majors, takes one from Tiger. Or that Phil Mickelson, so close but yet so far away so many times before, finally adds a major to the 21 PGA Tour victories he already has. Or that Pdraig Harrington will become the first European-born golfer to win the PGA in 72 years.

"The favorites are still the favorites," Lehman said. "There are still the handful of guys that are the guys to beat."

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## Será Ejecutado Javier Suárez, y Pide a Sus Padres Que No Asistan

El mexicano Javier Suárez Medina, condenado a muerte en Texas, Estados Unidos, pidió a sus padres que no asistan a su ejecución programada para el 14 de agosto tras varios aplazamientos.

En declaraciones a enviados especiales de la prensa local, Javier Suárez dijo que prefiere que sean sus hermanos quienes le acompañen en esos últimos momentos. Originario de la localidad mexicana de Piedras Negras, Suárez hizo los últimos trámites requeridos por el Departamento de Justicia Criminal de Texas antes de su ejecución y rechazó la opción de elegir su última comida. "Yo no quiero aceptar la comida que ellos me están ofreciendo. Yo a veces me pongo a pensar en los ranchos, que cuando hay una celebración grande y van a agarrar un marrano para matarlo, tres o cuatro días antes le dan comida para engordarlo", dijo Suárez al diario "Reforma".

El condenado afirmó que ya no siente el miedo y el odio de antes, y que ha empezado a aceptar su destino. Desde 1976, cuando el Tribunal Supremo de Estados Unidos restableció la pena de muerte, se han contabilizado cerca de 800

ejecuciones, de las cuales 265 se realizaron en Texas, más de la mitad de ellas durante los cinco años en que el actual presidente de EE.UU. George W. Bush fue gobernador del estado.

Suárez, de 33 años, fue sentenciado por haber disparado en 1988 contra el policía Lawrence Cadena, quien murió durante una operación antinarcoóticos encubierta.

"Me arrepiento mucho. Nunca he negado que fui el que le quitó la vida al señor Cadena. Muchos días me paso pensando en ello", expresó.

En 1989 fue condenado a muerte y desde entonces ha recibido 14 veces la notificación de su ejecución, aplazada por apelaciones judiciales.

En entrevista al diario "El Universal", Suárez afirmó que está tratando "de hacer todo lo que pueda para pedirle" a la familia de Cadena "que me perdone, y para tranquilizar a mi familia, a mis amigos, e irme".

"Pero prefiero morir a vivir aquí toda mi vida; quisiera que ya no volvieran a cambiar la fecha, porque estar aquí adentro es como estar muerto en vida", manifestó.

## L.A. Police Seek Man In Missing Girl Case

Police said they were intensifying their search Tuesday for a man who witnesses said led a 4-year-old girl out of a Los Angeles city park. Divers resumed a search for the body of Jessica Cortez in the park's

### Pena Capital Contra Supuesto Asesino de Niña

Los Angeles- La oficina del fiscal anunció que solicitará la pena de muerte contra el acusado del asesinato de Samantha Rynnion, la niña de 5 años cuyo reciente secuestro conmovió a California.

"No tengo duda alguna de que la persona que secuestró, abusó sexualmente y asesinó a Samantha Rynnion merece la pena de muerte", afirmó el fiscal del distrito de Orange County, Tony Rackauckas.

El acusado, Alejandro Ávila, de 27 años, tiene que responder por el asesinato, secuestro y dos cargos de abuso sexual contra una menor, además de circunstancias agravantes que lo ponen en el marco jurídico de la pena de muerte.

El suceso tuvo lugar el pasado mes de julio, cuando la pequeña fue secuestrada mientras jugaba delante de su casa en un barrio de Orange County, al sur de Los Angeles, por un extraño que dijo estar buscando a su perro chihuahua. Menos de 24 horas más tarde su cuerpo fue encontrado sin vida tras una intensa operación de búsqueda por todo el estado que llevó a la detención del sospechoso un día después.

"Es un crimen que ha conmovido

lake as authorities tried to determine what happened to the child.

Jessica's disappearance Sunday was initially believed to be an abduction. But police changed the investigation to a missing child case

when witnesses said the girl was last seen in a lake at Echo Park and may have drowned. Authorities returned to the abduction scenario when other witnesses described a man they said they saw with the child.

"He is the last person that was seen with the little girl," said Los Angeles police Lt. Jose Perez. "At this point we are considering him a suspect, [and] we are looking for him."

But divers re-entered the murky lake Tuesday to "search areas where we have not searched yet," Perez said.

"By the end of the day, we should be fairly certain of the results, whether the little girl is there or not," he said.

Overnight Monday, Perez said, police received tips from residents and "went to a couple of residences, where a person matching the description resided. But those searches proved fruitless, and those persons have been eliminated as suspects."

"We have had over 208 officers involved in the last 24 hours canvassing the area, following up leads," Capt. Douglas Shur said Monday. "We've had detectives interviewing people that has led us to a person that was last seen with the victim."

Witnesses reported they had seen the man in the park at least once last week, when he was spotted carrying a Chihuahua, Shur said.

Police distributed a handout

sketch of the man last seen with Jessica. Perez said Jessica's family did not recognize a composite drawing of the suspect, who was described as 20 to 25 years old, between 5 feet, 8 inches and 6 feet tall and weighing 160 to 180 pounds. He was wearing blue shorts and a white T-shirt, and he had a cross tattoo on his lower left leg and a dark complexion, according to authorities.

Police have activated the new "Amber Alert" system, which proved successful recently in helping authorities locate two teen girls who were kidnapped. The abductor refused to surrender, police said, and was shot to death by officers.

Under this procedure, California uses its emergency alert system to distribute information quickly on radio, television, the Internet and electronic traffic signs when a child under 18 is missing.

The Amber Alert was created in response to the murder of 9-year-old Amber Hagerman, who was kidnapped while riding her bicycle in Arlington, Texas, in 1996.

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## Presunto Asesino Enfrentaría la Pena de Muerte

Un hombre de origen hispano fue declarado, por la policía de Dallas (Texas), sospechoso del presunto asesinato de cinco miembros de su familia ocurrido en un vecindario del sur de esta ciudad.

Diana Watts, portavoz de la policía de Dallas, dijo que las causas de este asesinato múltiple están bajo investigación, y que entre las víctimas figuran una bebé de diez meses y su hermana de siete años.

Añadió que, según los informes en poder de las autoridades, Abel Ochoa de 29 años, el sospechoso de esta tragedia se encontraba disgustado con su mujer Cecilia Ochoa, de 32 años, y que ésta puede ser la causa de su acción violenta para la que hizo uso de una pistola automática.

En el incidente, que uno de los

detectives atribuye a la violencia doméstica, perecieron Cecilia; su hija Anahi, de 10 meses; Cristal, de siete años; Bartolo Alivizo, de 56 años y suegro del supuesto asesino y Jacqueline Salah, de 20 años.

Ochoa también es el supuesto autor de las lesiones de bala que presenta Alma Alivizo, quien sobrevivió al ataque.

Los cadáveres de cuatro de las víctimas fueron encontrados por la policía en la sala de la vivienda, mientras que la bebé Anahi falleció en un hospital de la localidad.

Abel Ochoa fue detenido sin ningún incidente en un centro comercial de Dallas y le fue fijada una fianza de dos millones de dólares. De ser encontrado culpable de los cinco asesinatos puede ser sentenciado a la pena de muerte. 8/18/02

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**From Page 3**

"We are reinforcing our close relationship with our co-nationals outside the country," Fox said. "We are taking a strong step forward in our efforts to meet their demands and defend their human rights."

Several groups representing Mexican immigrants in the United States boycotted the event, saying they disagreed with Fox's recent decision to fold the old migrant affairs office into Mexico's Foreign Relations department.

In a weekend letter to the president, a coalition of seven immigrant groups wrote that they did not accept the change, saying it "runs counter to the dignity and interests of immigrants."

The former head of the migrant affairs office, Juan Hernandez, won over many Mexicans and migrant groups in the United States, but his off-the-cuff policy statements reportedly angered Foreign Relations Secretary Jorge Castaneda

Castaneda is a powerful figure in Fox's Cabinet and his department took over Hernandez's duties in July.

Late Monday, Fox offered Hernandez an unusual new job that would allow him to remain with the government as presidential historian. Hernandez has yet to comment publicly on the offer.

The San Diego-based migrant group Latino/Latina Unity Coalition said the new migrant council should focus its efforts on protecting would-be Mexican migrants from the perils of illegally crossing a deadly border.



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