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Week of August 14 thru August 20, 2003

Lubbock, TX USA

Hispanos en EE.UU. son pobres pero optimistas, según encuesta

os hispanos son, como grupo, más pobres que la mayoría de la población de Estados Unidos, pero son más optimistas acerca de la vida en este país y las perspectivas para sus hijos, según una encuesta que publicó The New York Times.

El sondeo de opinión realizado por el diario y el servicio de noticias de la cadena CBS de televisión reveló que casi el 70 por ciento de los latinos nacidos fuera de Estados Unidos se identifica más con EE.UU. que con sus patrias de origen.

Aún así "muchos continúan enviando dinero a sus familiares aunque rara vez visiten sus países de origen", añadió el diario.

El 64 por ciento de los latinos dijo que no había habido alguna instancia específica en la cual se hubiesen sentidos perjudicados por la discriminación debido a su origen. Y quienes dijeron que si habían

experimentado una discriminación perjudicial indicaron que había ocurrido en el trabajo o por "un sentido general de exclusión".

"Este dato contrasta con la encuesta de los negros no hispanos", agregó el periódico.

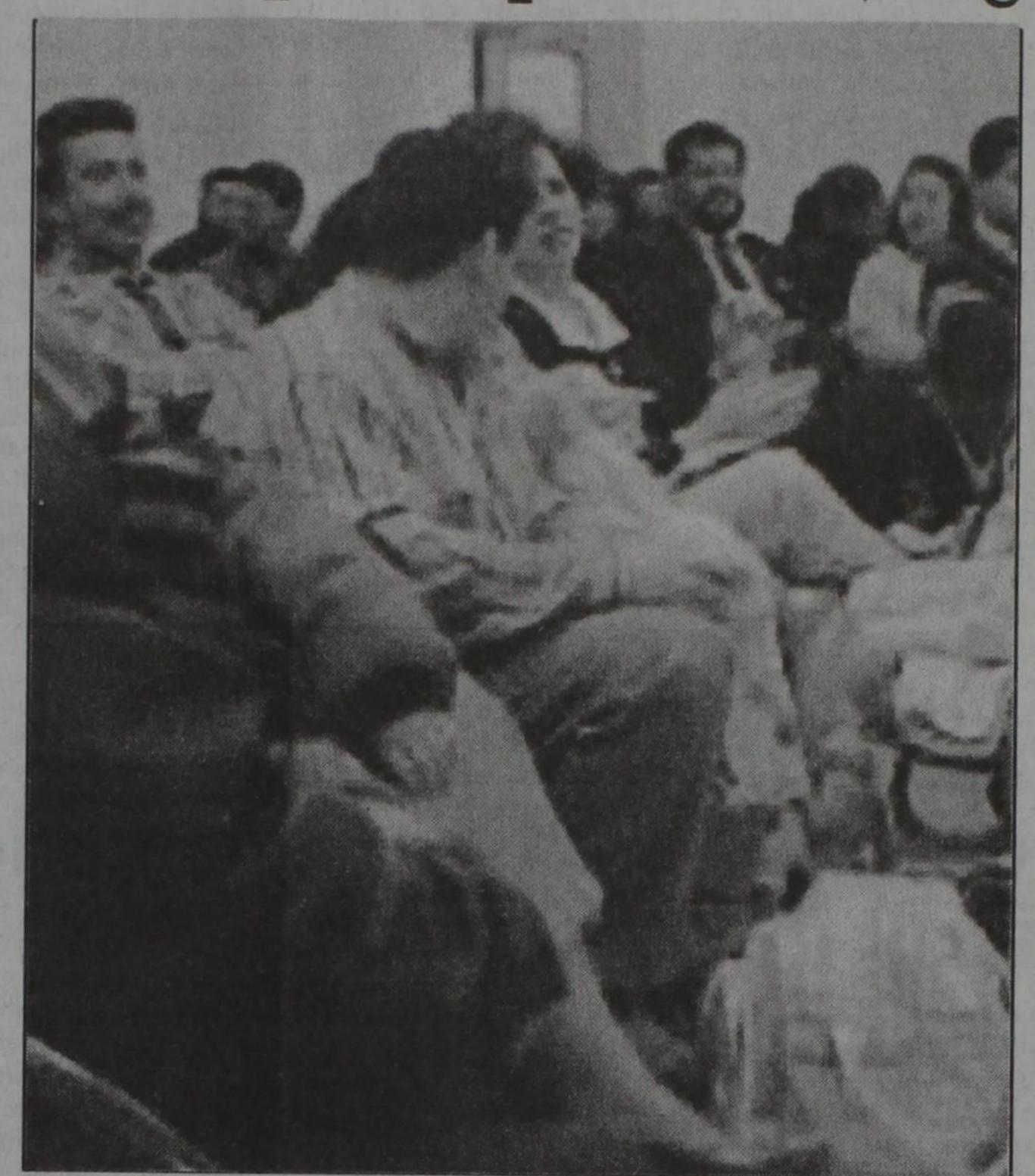
"El 73 por ciento de los negros dijo que había experimentado discriminación, mientras que el 25 por ciento manifestó que no la había sufrido", según la encuesta.

En gran medida el optimismo que expresaron los latinos "parece relacionado con el hecho de que en su mayoria, el 57 por ciento, señalaron que eran inmigrantes" o no nacidos en EE.UU., según el diario.

Solo el 39 por ciento de los latinos encuestados dijo que había nacido en Estados Unidos.

El 47 por ciento de los hispanos encuestados tenía un nivel de educación inferior al diploma de la escuela secundaria; el 36 por ciento tiene edades entre 18 y 29 años, y el 39 por ciento edades de 30 a 44 años.

El 75 por ciento de los latinos opinó que, si se les compara con sus padres, ellos tienen en Estados Unidos mejores oportunidades de "tener éxito en la vida". Ese optimismo lo comparte solo el 56 por ciento de los no latinos en EE.UU.



What would happen if all Mexicans in the U.S. returned to Mexico?

By Joe Olvera

or more than one million people, the Mexican Repatriation Act in the 1930s proved to be a nightmarish uprooting of immense proportions. From Californiato Texas, Mexicans were literally rounded up by the hundreds of thousands - often jailed without charges, then kicked out of the U.S. - even though more than half of them were U.S. citizens.

The Mexican Dicho: "Pobre Mexico, tan lejos de Dios, y tan cercas a los Estados Unidos (Poor Mexico, so far from God, and so close to the United States)," took on new meaning, as the little-known historical saga saw the forced deportation of more than a million people who had already established roots in the U.S. The Great Depression, however, caused a backlash that targeted Mexicans as unsavory and unwanted. In their book, "A Decade of Betrayal," Raymond Rodriguez and Francisco Balderrama tell the story of how federal and local authorities would pull off raids in dance halls, markets, theaters, homes, and barrios in cities throughout the Southwest. They would herd anyone who even looked Mexican into vans or trains. They would then be dropped off at the border, where they were not even given a handshake or a farewell hug. I joke, but it's not funny.

Unceremoniously, they were dumped into a society that didn't expect them. In fact, many of the deported had never been to Mexico. Yet, here they were, making Mexican citizens anxious because they feared losing what few jobs were available. The sad story goes that even sick people were kicked out of the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave. (Or is that the Home of Depraved?)

All too often, the bedridden - those who were suffering from



leprosy, tuberculosis, or other diseases - were rudely taken from their sickbeds, carted off to the border and dropped off with the admonishment to never return. At least, not until the depression was over and Mexican labor became, once again, a valued commodity. You see, these Mexicans were taking jobs that "real" Americans needed. This sad period in American history is not well known, but more and more people are becoming aware of the cruelty exhibited by Americans against Mexicans. Friendly neighbors? Yes, indeed. But there's a remedy in the offing. See, not everyone fears Mexicans. Joe Dunn, a working hard to expose this ugly incident. (Continued Page 3) climb in percentage

No termina la escuela el 28% de los estudiantes hispanos

WASHINGTON, D.C. (EFE). — EI Departamento de Educación de Estados Unidos ha puesto en marcha programas específicos para erradicar o disminuir los altos niveles de deserción escolar entre los estudiantes hispanos, como parte de la campaña "Ningún niño se quede atrás".

Las estadísticas oficiales de deserción de estudiantes del año 2000 — últimas de que se dispone—, muestran que el 28% de los alumnos hispanos con edades de entre 16 a 24 años se retiraron de las aulas antes de finalizar sus estudios, por diversas causas. Entre estas causas, el Departamento de Educación citó (en el caso de los varones) la necesidad que tienen de trabajar, mientras que entre las mujeres, el embarazo figura como uno de los

En ese año educativo el porcentaje de deserción por parte de los estudiantes

aulas.

motivos principales de abandono de las

anglosajones fue sólo del 7%, y de 13% entre los afroamericanos.

Las fuentes oficiales señalan que este fenómeno ocurre más entre los inmigrantes (44% en el año 2000), que entre los niños y adolescentes de ese origen nacidos en EU (15%).

Fuentes de este departamento informaron ayer que la solución de este problema figura entre las prioridades de la educación estadounidense desde hace años, y más recientemente de la reforma educativa impulsada por el presidente George W. Bush.

También algunos legisladores demócratas y republicanos —tanto de origen hispano como anglosajones—, expresaron su preocupación por los elevados niveles de abandono de la escuela entre los hispanos.

Varios de estos representantes, como el demócrata por Illinois, Luis Gutiérrez, han presentado iniciativas ante la Cámara Baja para que se

busquen soluciones, tal como lo ha hecho el Congreso en el caso de los alumnos discapacitados.

Los hispanos también figuran con una alta deserción entre los estudiantes discapacitados, en la que, según cifras de un informe de 2001 en poder del Congreso, el 32.3% de los latinos abandonaron la escuela, superados por los nativos de Alaska con 44%, y los afroamericanos con 33.7%.

En este campo, los anglosajones tuvieron en ese año escolar 26.9% de deserción de los centros de educación especial.

El Departamento de Educación de EU dijo ayer que trabaja en todo el país con los padres de familia, docentes, grupos comunitarios y organizaciones educativas interesadas en erradicar, o al menos disminuir considerablemente, los elevados niveles de abandono de las aulas.

(Continúa en la Pagina 3)

Hispanics are crucial segment of new-vehicle market

U.S. Hispanics are the largest minority group in the new-vehicle buying market, according to a study by J.D. Power and Associates, a global marketing information services firm based in Westlake Village, Calif.

Hispanics, who represent nearly 14 percent of the U.S. population, account for 8 percent of all new-vehicle buyers. the study finds. The report analyzes the opinions of new- and used-vehicle buyers who identify themselves as Hispanic versus those who identify themselves as another race or culture.

Furthermore, the study finds there is a clear preference among Hispanics for import vehicles. When comparing nameplates on the basis of the percent of owners who are Hispanic, all of the top 10 brands are imports.

"When put in the context of the phenomenal growth of the segment, the predisposition for imports among Hispanics becomes particularly important for domestic makes," says Bill Williams, senior director of marketing services at J.D. Power and Associates.

"By 2020, the Hispanic population in the United States is expected to double to 70 million people, while new-vehicle sales to Hispanics will also experience significant growth. (Therefore,) It is crucial that manufacturers and dealers pay close attention to the experiences and expectations of Hispanic new-vehicle buyers."

The report finds that Hispanic buyers rate fuel economy, purchase price and resale value significantly higher in their selection of a vehicle than do non-Hispanics. Hispanics also tend to be less happy than other groups with the vehicle service process.

"Hispanics are particularly critical of their experience with dealer service, rating virtually every step of the process significantly lower than do non-Hispanic owners," says Williams.

The study is based on the opinions of more than 12,000 Hispanic newand used-vehicle buyers. It covers every phase of the vehicle shopping, buying, service and re-marketing processes.

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Latest PewResearch Center national survey

Bush still ahead but losing ground. Americans still favor Iraq war, but opponents

As President Bush shows increasing political vulnerability, the Democratic presidential field is slowly coming into focus. Bush's approval rating has declined to 53% and his lead in a match-up with a hypothetical Democrat has narrowed to five points (43%-38%), from ten points last month. A growing number of Americans (57%) now rate the economy not the war on terrorism — as the more important presidential priority.

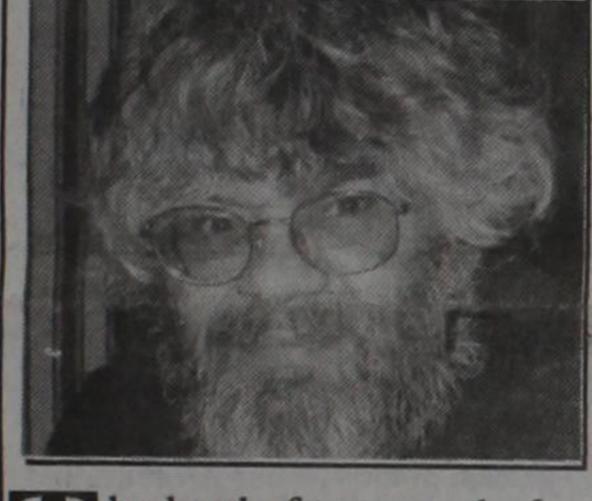
The latest Pew Research Center national survey, conducted July 14-Aug. 5, finds a further decline in evaluations of the military effort in Iraq. But a solid majority (63%) continues to agree with the decision to go to war, although the number who say it was the wrong decision has climbed from 19% in April to 30% in the current survey.

To view poll: http://www.peoplepress.org

Léa El Editor Lo Ultimo en

Noticias

Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



he battle for control of the Congressional membership for the State of Texas continues.

Both sides are active in sending automated telephone messages. A message I received from Senator Eliot Shapleigh, who represents El Paso in the Texas Senate urges me and other recipients to call Rick Perry's office at 1-800-252-9600 and demand an end to the special session and to Republican attempts to ram redistricting down the throats of Texans. The phone number was connected and I had to wait about six or seven minutes to speak with a person in Perry's office. If you've got the time, please make the call! And forward this message to everyone on your email list.

To date Rick Perry, Tom DeLay and their Republican friends have wasted \$2,669,000 on the two special sessions. We can add to this the following frivolous expenses:

U.S. Department of Transportation (search for Pete Laney airplane): \$500,000, Department of Homeland (search for Pete Laney airplane): \$100,000, Texas Department of Public Safety (3day manhunt for Killer D's): \$90,000, Department of Justice (9 GOP inquiries to intervene in fight): \$50,000

U.S. House Ethics Committee (flippant Weddington complaint): \$5,000, U.S. Treasury Department (Weddington complaint to Comptroller of Currency): \$5,000 All of this adds up to a total due amount of \$3,419,000.

In a State that had a 9 billion dollar budget shortfall in the last session, can we afford to continue these type of antics by Republicans? Perhaps the wise thing left to do is import the Terminator to

Write to Bidal Send Your Opnions to

El Editor 1502 Ave, M Lubbock, T, 79401 or e-mai to eleditor@llano.net

Grandma's Gift to the "New" Latina

By Raul Reves

All the neighbors felt sorry my grandmother. Pobresita, they used to say behind her back. "Five daughters to marry off! ¡Fijate!" The whispering blew up and down the block like the desert wind that swept through El Paso year round.

Occasionally, these murmurs reached my grandma's ears. '¿Qué le importa?" she would fume. What of it? "I am not raising wives for anyone! I am raising young women!"

My Aunt Lela has a flair for the dramatic, and she loves retelling this story. I'm glad, because I barely knew Grandma before she passed away in 1970. Growing up, I often studied an old photograph of her that my mom kept on a dresser. Grandma is about 20 years old, sitting stiffly in a rocking chair, her wide brown eyes staring into the camera with a mixture of innocence and determination. For years I wondered about Grandma, until recently when I started asking my mother and aunts about her life.

Grandmother Maria Sierra was born near Albuquerque, N.M., in 1906. Abandoned by her father a few years later, she spent her childhood shuttling between relatives, then struck out on her own while still a teenager. She worked in a factory and as a servant until she married my grandfather, Guadalupe Rodríguez, in 1927. Together they would have seven children, all girls save the last two.

Aunt Lola remembers Grandma as a liberated woman. 'She let us do anything we wanted as long as it was decente. In the Forties, we were the only girls wearing pants, playing tennis, and driving. In those days, in el barrio, girls were supposed to be learning cooking and embroidery. But my mother always said, These are girls, not maids."

While my grandpa worked to provide for the family, my grandma was industrious, as well. She ran a little candy store from a shed. She shaved ice to make snow-cones, then sold them for a penny," Aunt Emma recalled.

She also had a soup kitchen out the back door of the house, where people would line up for food. "We never had much," Emma admits, recalling endless meals of beans and rice. But she never turned anyone away."

My grandmother was like most Hispanic women of her

generation, limited by her gender and ethnicity and never fully accorded the privileges of being an 'American." In another time, she might have been a professional, an entrepreneur or an educator. Nonetheless, her legacy is tremendous.

According to my mom, Grandma instilled a true sense of family in all her children. We never worried about who to play with because we had each other. It was expected that we would look after one another, and we did. But we weren't allowed to go to other people's houses. Though we had a lot of friends, they had to come over. Her reasoning was, Who knows who their family is?' " My mom burst out laughing. OK, so your grandmother sounds like a snob. The truth is, she just wanted the best for us."

If Grandma's parenting was progressive for the times, she must have done something right. All of her children graduated from college. The oldest, Lela, became a nurse and traveled the world. Aunt Lola was a social worker, and the rest went on to successful teaching careers.

These days, Latinas are on the rise. Linda and Loretta Sánchez are the first sisters

ever to serve in Congress. Jennifer López reigns over Hollywood. Sandra Cisneros' latest book received rapturous reviews from critics nationwide. While these super-mujeres are blazing trails for the next generation, behind them -- reaching way back -- is a long line of quiet, determined women like my grandmother. One small step at a time, they broke down barriers for their descendants.

I used to feel disconnected from Grandma because I didn't have my own memories of her. Now I see her spirit in feisty Aunt Lela. Aunt Emma inherited her gregarious personality, and Lola her diligent nature. Like Grandma, my mother is devoted to her children. These strong women are the enduring legacy of the doe-eyed girl in the picture.

¿Pobresita? No. Grandma is still the heart of nuestra familia, alive and well.

(Raul Reyes is an attorney in Manhattan. Raised in East Los Angeles, he is a graduate of Harvard University and Columbia Law School. He may be reached by e-mail at rarplace(AT SIGN)aol.com)

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Para las jovenes Latinas, La vida tiene matices claros y oscuros

Por Twiggy Diaz

Cautiva como una mexicana rubia". Aquel lamento, expresado con una mezcla de melancolía y picardía en una columna de opinión escrita por una inmigrante joven del Distrito Federal de México a los Estados Unidos, puede que tenga algún mérito.

Pero me dejó pensando una cosa: si es un problema ser una mexicana rubia, imaginate ser latina de ascendencia africana en el sur de California.

Yo me crié en un enclave étnico en la ciudad de Nueva York. Todo y todos eran dominicanos, y yo también. Nadie cuestiono nunca mi procedencia. Hasta los africanoamericanos con los que estudiaba en la escuela sabían que yo era una "Spanish girl", a pesar de ser de tez más oscura

me mudé al sur de California De repente ya no soy latina.

Soy una negra sin derecho a ninguno de los beneficios sociales atribuidos al ser latina.

Lo peor es que ni siquiera soy africano-americana, tampoco. El ser negra acarrea mucho más que el simple color de la piel.

Entonces me pregunto, ¿donde pertenezco?

Estoy enteramente a gusto cuando asisto a la noche latina de un local de comedias. Me río hasta más no poder cuando se refieren a algo que hacen la mayoría de las típicas madres

Sin embargo, al mecerme, aplaudiendo, me doy cuenta que un par de cabezas se voltean, como si dijeran, '¿de qué se rie ella?" O si me acompaña mi novio mexicano, ¿qué hace ella con él?"

asisto a eventos orientados hacia los africano-americanos. La

conversación con mucha frecuencia me incomoda. La mayoría de los temas discutidos no son temas en los que suelo reflexionar. Como consecuencia, no puedo contribuir nada sin arriesgarme a parecer una idiota completa.

La mayoría de los latinos del sur de California son mexicanos o descendientes de mexicanos. Si de alguna forma tus rasgos o gestos, tez o manera de vestir no rinden un par de claves para indicar que eres mexicana, o por lo menos centroamericana, entonces no eres latina.

Mi vida en el sur de California es un hervidero de complejidades culturales.

Primero, me cuesta mucho que me acepte mi propia gente. Casi tengo que presentar mi biografia para probar que soy que no hablan español.

Segundo, mi crianza prote-

gida no me preparó bien para luchar contra el racismo, mucho menos cuando proviene de mi propia gente. Se vuelve progresivamente más dificil de soportar o refutar los comentarios hechos en mi presencia sobre los que se parecen a mí, pero que no gozan de los dones otorgados por nuestra cultura

Por último, debo enfrentarme a la ira de mis congéneres africano-americanos que de alguna manera se sienten ofendidos si no me sumo a su experiencia y herencia. Son ellos -- y sólo ellos -- los que pueden identificarse con cómo las personas extrañas me tratan a diario, sin ver más allá de mi exterior.

Créeme, hermanita latina, hay mayores tribulaciones en la vida para muchos de nosotros

(c) 2003, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media Services International. For young Latinas, Life has shades of light and darkness

Por otro lado, a pesar de pasar desapercibida, me siento que ser una mexicana rubia. digna de su cortesía latina, inque ellos. (Twiggy Diaz es una abogada Todo eso cambió cuando como una impostora cuando cluso cuando trato con latinos que ejerce en Los Angeles).

By Twiggy Diaz

Trapped as a Mexican blonde." That lament, expressed with a mix of melancholy and mirth in a newspaper column composed by a young U.S. immigrant from Mexico City, may have some merit.

But it left me thinking one thing: If being a Mexican blonde poses a problem, try being a Latina of African descent in Southern California.

I grew up in an ethnic enclave in New York City. Everyone and everything was Dominican, and so was I. No one ever questioned where I came from. Even the African Americans with whom I went to school knew that I was a Spanish girl," although my skin was darker than many of theirs.

That all changed when I moved to Southern California.

All of a sudden I am no longer a Latina. I am a Negra who is not entitled to any of the social perks that come with being a Latina. What makes it worse is that I am not African American, either. Being black involves much more than a skin color.

So I wonder, where do I belong?

I feel completely at home when I attend Latino night at a

comedy club. I laugh my little heart out when reference is made to something that most typical Latina mothers do.

Yet as I sway and applaud, I notice a couple of heads turning, as if to say, What is she laughing at?" Or if I'm with my Mexican boyfriend, "What is she doing with him?"

Conversely, even though I blend into the scene very well, I feel like an impostor when I attend an event targeted toward African Americans. The conversation too often drifts out of my comfort zone. Most of the issues being discussed are issues that I have never given thought to. Inevitably, I can

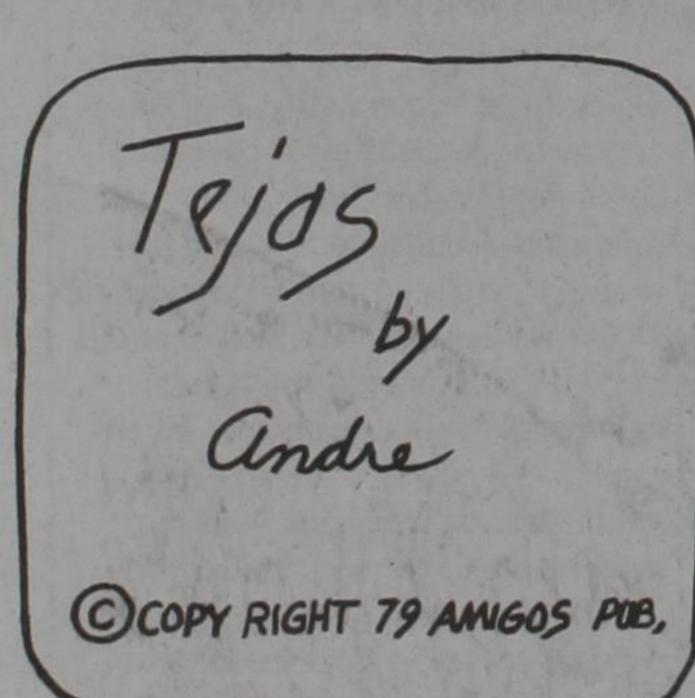
contribute nothing without the risk of sounding like a com-

plete idiot. Most of the Latinos in Southern California are Mexican or of Mexican descent. If your features or mannerisms, your shade or dress don't somehow yield a clue or two that you are Mexican, or at least Central American, then you are not Latina.

My life in Southern California is a hot tub of cultural complexities.

First, I must try extra hard just to be accepted by my own people. It is almost as if I have to provide a bio to prove that I

continued on page 6



NO ES IGUAL,

EL SOL ES

PURA LUMBRE.









Tommy Who, Part II

By Abel Cruz

This week I would like to revisit a couple of issues that have been in the news recently. Well at least one of them has, that is the raising of the city sales tax. The other is the search and hiring process for a city manager.

The hiring of a city manager seems to be lost in that proverbial "black hole", where nothing comes out until it is time for the masses to know. And often times that leads to surprises. Really, isn't that usually the way things happen around here? In this instance, the issue of hiring a new city manager was a hot button issue back in April -May and now you hardly hear or read anything on the subject. Pretty soon, we'll all be introduced to the new city manager designate, and we'll never know what So far, a search committee has been formed to conduct a search to

fill the position. In this instance, each council member selected a community representative to serve on this committee. If memory serves me correctly, Mr. Hernandez selected Esther Sepeda. But as far as I am able to find out, a progress report has not been issued by the committee, other than a one line statement in the July city manager's report. But, there is a web site where you can send your comments to the

search committee. You can find it on the internet at: www.lubbock.tx.us. So if you want to have a say so in whom the next city manager will be, be sure and contact the search committee. In the very least, make your comments known, in the very least you'll find some satisfaction that you did.

In the area of property taxes, the council has decided to allow the citizenry to vote on an increased 3/8 cent city sales tax and in return lower the current property tax rate. Following up on Bidal's comments of this past week, it's true that non-property owners or renters, low income and fixed income residents, and residents who own a moderate priced home stand to lose more than they will gain. There are still a lot of questions to be answered before the vote comes up on November 4 of this year.

For example, it doesn't take a math whiz to figure out that a property owner who owns a home worth \$150,000 will benefit more than a property owner that owns a home worth \$30,000. And I ask you, what category do most of the "middle class" property owners that you know fit in? Also, the idea of giving a portion of the tax increase to Market Lubbock brings up several questions. One question is, who or what business group, stands to gain the most from this "money shuffle"?

In the weeks to come, I hope to explore some of the questions surrounding this proposed sales tax increase and the past beneficiaries of some of Market Lubbock's generosity. Hopefully we can all make an informed decision when the vote comes up in November.

This week I leave you with one of the best lines that I have ever heard. I was fortunate to be at a conference in DC where Ms. Antonia Novella, the former Surgeon General in the Clinton Administration spoke. Her opening remark has stayed with me and it applies to a lot of the things that we pursue in life.

I am a firm believer that if we don't set our sites on attaining certain goals or reaching certain heights then we go nowhere in life. So this line illustrates that simple philosophy in a very simple way:

"If you don't know where you're going, you're already there" Antonia Novella

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We are on the edge of a terrible cliff in Texas

By Clyde James

San Antonio Senator Wentworth has long correctly claimed that if we are truly a self-governing state, Republicans should be able to elect legislators in quantities that reflect their numbers and geographic concentration in Texas.

Wentworth was quoted in the Austin paper June 27 saying, "Republicans might not be 70 percent of Texas, but... [he next said 'by God,' but I don't want to include that] we are more than less than half." I doubt he is

In 2002, Republicans received 60 percent of the vote for governor, and around 53 percent of the vote for other hotly contested state races. In 1994 and 1998, in such races Republicans got 50 to 53% of the vote. In 2003 Congressional races they got 58%.

Wentworth said Republicans are more than half of Texas, not half of the voters of Texas.

Democrats say Texas is all the people in the state; Republicans say Texas is the people who can and do vote. The difference is fundamental and irreconcilable, and involves the definition of self-government itself.

We Democrats represent all the people. That includes those who cannot vote because they are too young or too uneducated and those who have been persuaded that their choice to vote cannot make any difference to them. We know free government means such people are Texas just as much as those who can and do vote.

It is a fact never effectively disputed that people who cannot or do not vote in Texas are overwhelmingly Democratic. Democrats who are elected try to represent them just as much as they represent the Democrats who vote for them.

In the current re-redistricting debate, Republicans have introduced the notion that their numbers in the Congressional delegation should reflect Republican voting strength in Texas. They say the Republican voter in Democratic Austin or Laredo deserves to have his preference reflected in the percentage Congressonal outcome even though he isn't capable of electing a Republican from his home town.

Now what is good for the goose is good for the gander. Why can we not now claim that the Democratic minor or non citizen statewide deserves to have election outcomes reflect his presence inside our state? Where does this rush to virtual representation end?

We could do as Minnesota does and have no pre-election-day registration, and do as Australia does and heavily fine those who do not vote. Republican map makers would then see something in numbers that everyone already knows: if all Texans are taken into account, people who accept the Republican agenda simply do not constitute a group large enough to justify a 19 to 12 majority of Congressmen, nor, for that matter, an 88 to 62 majority in the Texas House.

The Republican wielders of power already reflect a very skewed demographic element in our state; if the re-redistricters have their way, the group of people who permanently govern Texas will in reality be so unlike our population that self-government in any meaningful sense will have come to an end here.

Do Republican fanatics really want a 65% non-Anglo state (which we very soon will be) ruled over by a lilly-white right-wing Anglo minority who use supercomputers to gerrymander themselves into permanent unchallengable power?

What kind of stability will that give us? And what about Christian principles? What of "majority rule, minority rights?"

The common, down-to-earth rural Republican citizens of Texas have spoken out statewide almost unanimously against the monstrous power grab foisted on Texas by the likes of former bug sprayer Tom DeLay,

Congressman from Sugarland. We are on the edge of a terrible cliff; if we fall off we won't recognize the bitterly divided, mis-governed right-wing ideological illegitimacy that results. The architects of that horror might be able to make it happen, but they can't make it right, and they won't make it last

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El Editor Newspaper

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What would happen if all Mexican in the U.S. returned to Mexico?

He wants to bring to light the atrocities that were committed against a largely innocent and unsuspecting people. His idea is to seek not only apologies from the U.S. Government, but he's also demanding reparations for Mexicans - similar to those that were paid to Japanese Americans for their internment during World War II, and, of course, similar to the reparations African Americans are seeking for slavery.

I'm all for that. As it is, the U.S. owes Mexico big bucks. I'm talking about the more than one million square miles that the U.S. stole from Mexico in 1848, following the trumped up war between the U.S. and Mexico. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo proclaimed the Rio Grande as the boundary, separating Mexico from America's newly acquired properties, including the present-day states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and parts of Oregon. These great piece of land became U.S. property almost overnight, following what some historians call a highly suspect and illegal war.

See, the story goes that the U.S. allegedly paid then-Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana more than \$15 million as compensation for the land it stole. Yet, that money never made it into Mexico's coffers, because ru-

Funds Available for Energy **Assistance from** the City

The City of Lubbock has received an energy assistance grant from the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, and the funds will be available the week of August 11 to assist low-income persons with their utility bills.

The state-funded Comprehensive Energy Assistance Program (CEAP) Grant is designed to help low-income persons pay their energy bills. Priority is given to the elderly. disabled, and homes with small children.

This is not an entitlement program, and people who apply for funds are not guaranteed assistance. Each application will be evaluated and the level of assistance will be determined.

The City of Lubbock will work with two local agencies to implement the program Neighborhood House (741-0459) and Catholic Family Services (765-8475). Neighborhood House will handle elderly and disabled applicants, and those who seek assistance due to a weather crisis.

Catholic Family Services will assist applicants who are transitioning out of poverty and who have to provide a copay for the assistance.

All applicants must call the appropriate agency and make an appointment for an interview. Walk-ins will not be seen. Both agencies will starttaking appointments beginning Mon-

The elderly and disabled part of the grant helps qualified applicants withutility bill assistance during the year. Lubbock residents who think theymay quality for assistance should contact Neighborhood House.

Neighborhood House also will handle the weather crisis component of thegrant, which pays for energy usage only during a crisis month. Weathercrisis is defined using the temperatures of each month, and the City has declared July a crisis month. Residents who receive their July utilitybills and need assistance in paying them may quality for these funds. Thisprogram does not assist with arrears, late charges, or deposits. This component is open to income-qualified persons.

The final component to the CEAP grant emphasizes energy reduction in the home. Referrals to this program will come from Neighborhood House and Catholic Family Services. The goals of the CEAP program are to reduce energy consumption and assist low-income persons with energy bills during peak times.

further information please call Joe Rangel at 775-2309 or one of the agencies listed above.

mors abound that Santa Ana ripped off his own people, his own country. Not only was he an idiot who lost the war, but he was also corrupt, horrendous, and a greedy leader who sold out his people for 30

pieces of silver, and more. The \$15 million that the U.S. allegedly paid for the newly acquired territory doesn't even begin to cover what those properties are worth today. Can you imagine how much California is worth, or Texas, or New Mexico, or Arizona? The money owed Mexico could be in the trillions of dollars - and I don't mean food stamps.

Well, that's one story. But, let's get back to the issue at hand. Dunn is totally serious about the U.S. making good on its abuses of the past. He thinks that the first step is "to create commissions to investigate the local, state and federal roles in the illegal deportations," Dunn suggests. "I suspect it is important for us as a nation to move forward with reparations for those victims.

We're talking about U.S. citizens thrown out of their own country. Unfortunately, we are very close to seeing this

again. Dunn warns that a new scenario is developing in which Muslim immigrants have been detained as suspected terrorists. Other legitimate U.S. citizens are being secretly investigated because passage of the Patriot Act, brought about events of 9/11, has made most Americans paranoid. Will this become a case of history repeating itself? Only time will tell, but it certainly seems headed in that direction.

But for now, suffice to say that Mexicans have always been the first hit whenever the U.S. gets into trouble economically or otherwise. The mantra is: Blame the Mexicans. This belief and philosophy takes shape and form in countless ugly ways. Not only do some California elected officials want Mexicans to keep off their precious grass, but Mexicans are also being brutalized, and even murdered by the

hundreds, in Arizona and other border states.

Will this abuse against Mexicans ever cease? Your guess is as good as mine. I do know one thing however, the U.S. owes Mexico beaucoup dollars. In their book, Rodriguez and Balderrama point out that the Great Depression that hit in 1929 was the culprit for the mistreatment of Mexicans: "Hysteria hit and people demanded that we get rid of the Mexicans to create jobs for 'real Americans,' even though Mexicans made up only one percent of the labor force," they wrote. They also said that racist anthropologists who claimed that Mexicans were dirty, lazy, immoral, and had criminal tendencies fueled the hysteria.

Well! How can we fight those false assessments when they were then taken as gospel? And they still are taken seriously to a great extent. I've often wondered what would happen if we U.S. Mexicans just decided to one day voluntarily

pull up our U.S. roots, and returned to Mexico. What would happen to the U.S. if we took our degrees in engineering, journalism, economics, medicine, soldiering, and all our other skills back to Mexico?

What would happen if we took all our money out of U.S. banks and deposited it in Mexican banks? What would happen if we took our best and our brightest back to Mexico to become the new leaders, the new speakers, the new writers, and the new everything? What would happen to the U.S. if all of a sudden there weren't any Mexicans to kick around? What would happen if colleges and universities throughout the U.S. were suddenly devoid of their Mexican students? What would happen to U.S. businesses if the Mexican consumer suddenly pulled out? Mexico would once again become a world power, wouldn't it? Wouldn't it?

Joe Olvera is writer based in San Antonio, TX. He may be reached at: jolvera@aliviane.org Joe Olvera, ©, 2003

Death raises question:

Who should be allowed to fight?

Brad Rone took his last fight so he could have enough money to attend his mother's funeral. He ended up being buried next to her, in matching cream-colored coffins. Advertisement

Rone died last month in an outdoor ring in a small Utah town, where fans yelled at him to get up after he collapsed late in the first round. A punch didn't year, Pedro Alcazar died during a kill him, but you could say boxing did.

The portly 34-year-old heavyweight held assorted jobs but made his real living being what is known in the sport as an opponent, someone who could be counted on for a few rounds against a local favorite or an upand-coming fighter.

He wasn't supposed to win, and he rarely did. Rone had lost 26 in a row when he got into the ring that night against Billy Zumbrun, a Utah fighter of little note who beat Rone a few months earlier.

He was there for an \$800 payday, money he wanted to use to get to Cincinnati for the funeral of his mother, who died of a heart attack a day earlier.

Instead, Rone's life came to an end at the Cedar Raceway Park, where a temporary boxing ring had been erected for a night of four fights in Cedar City. In between fights, motocross riders kept the sparse crowd entertained

on the raceway's dirt track. Rone never seemed to get hit by a telling punch before collapsing. Preliminary results revealed he may have died of a heart problem that he might have just as easily suffered running the bases in a pickup softball

Rone's death, though, begs the obvious questions, even if getting hit in the head didn't kill him: What was a guy who was 0-27-1 in his past 28 fights doing in the ring? And what can be done to keep other Brad Rones who crisscross the country in search of fights from risking their lives for a few hundred dol-

"He was just a sparring partner type of guy," said Marc Ratner, executive director of the Nevada

even know he was still fighting." That goes to the heart of one of the biggest problems in a sport with a lot of big problems. Ratner is perhaps the sport's most respected figure, an administrator who genuinely cares for fighters and isn't afraid to stop those he thinks might get hurt.

It doesn't always work. Last title fight on the Las Vegas Strip.

But Rone was banned from fighting in Nevada three years ago. He lived in Las Vegas, sparred at local gyms, but had to go on the road to get a fight.

"I can't put guys with those kind of records in fights and I don't." Ratner said.

Rone traveled with gusto, going as far as Germany and Denmark to get fights. This year alone he fought in Idaho, Utah, Oklahoma and twice in Califor-

Boxing regulators in those states knew his record, yet allowed him to fight. In California, they made him take a physical and neurological exam and he was tested for HIV and hepatitis before being licensed. In Utah, he passed a pre-fight physical.

Rone's last fight took place

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less than 50 miles from the Nevada border, against a guy he had just fought and a guy he knew he wouldn't beat. Rone had been fighting for 14 years, but the last time he won a fight was when he beat Kevin Rosier in a fourround decision at a Michigan casino in 1999.

Rone never really had any 1989 as a 173-pounder and lost his first four bouts. He was knocked out in three of them, two of those in the first round.

When Rone died, he was 86 pounds heavier, a big teddy bear kind of guy who was so distracted by his mother's death that he forgot to bring his boxing socks when he drove up from Las Vegas for the fight.

Zumbrun would later tell people Rone lacked his usual strength. The two were opponents, but they were also friends.

crumpled to the canvas.

a pulse. He tried mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while another doc-

tor pounded on his chest. ready dead.

In the last seconds of the first round, Zumbrun hit Rone with a punch that seemed to do no damage. The bell rang and before Rone could reach his corner, he

The ring doctor couldn't find

It was no use. Rone was al-Rone's July 18 death came at a

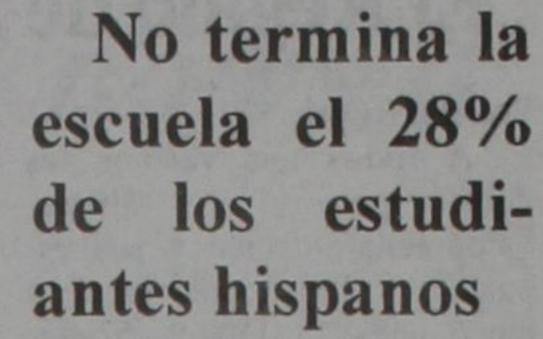
time when U.S. Sen. John McCain is pushing legislation to form a federal boxing commission to oversee the sport. A few days after he died, the General Accounting Office issued a report saying promise as a fighter. He started in the lack of consistency among state commissions does not assure boxers of being protected.

A national commission could have protected Rone by taking a look at his record and not allowing him to fight. He might have died anyway, but not in the ring.

Ironically, Rone accomplished something by dying that he couldn't do while boxing. Because he died, the fight was ruled a no contest.

His losing streak ended at 26

El Editor 1st in News



(Viene de la Primera)

Para hacer frente eficazmente al problema de deserción escolar, el Centro Nacional de Prevención de la Deserción Escolar de EU (NDPC) ha abogado por la implementación de estrategias alternativas basadas en el constante mejoramiento de la calidad de la educación.

Asimismo, en estrategias que se sustenten en políticas de apoyo a los alumnos, la flexibilización de los horarios escolares y una actividad elocuente de acercamiento con los jóvenes cuando estén fuera de los centros educativos.

Añade que estas iniciativas deben ser respaldadas con recursos financieros suficientes a fin de asegurar a los estudiantes su progreso continuo en el aprendizaje.

Para la Secretaria de Educación estadounidense la solución del problema de la deserción estudiantil de todos los grupos étnicos pasa por la mejora de la calidad educativa, y por una variedad de acciones conjuntas de las autoridades federales, estatales y locales, profesores, padres de familia y las comunidades.

Las estadísticas destacan que en EU, el 10% de los alumnos desertan de las escuelas cada año, y que entre los hispanos el porcentaje anual es de entre 31% y 35%.

Una investigación patrocinada por el Departamento de Educación descubrió que, entre otros motivos de la deserción escolar por parte de los jóvenes latinos figura el hecho de que el currículo escolar no les resulta atractivo.

Los alumnos de esta minoría creen que las materias no tienen relación con su vida, además de que las aulas tienen más estudiantes de lo previsto. Esa investigación, llevada

a cabo por siete especialistas, destaca que para revertir la deserción escolar entre los hispanos, y demás estudiantes, es imprescindible que las familias fortalezcan su papel preven-



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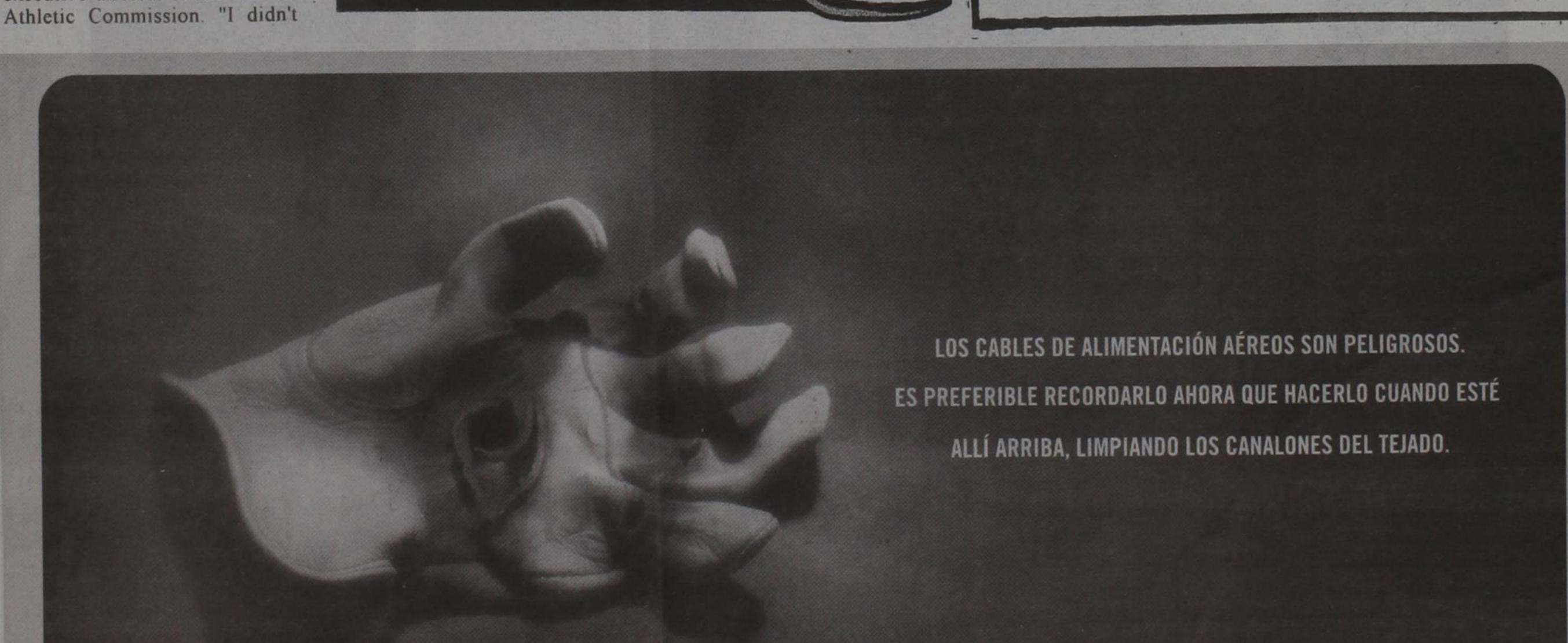
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El Regalo de la Abuela a la 'Nueva' Latina

Por Ral Reyes

A todos mis vecinos les daba pena mi abuela. Pobrecita", decian a sus espaldas. Tener que casar a cinco hijas!" 'Fijate!" Soplaban los murmullos de una esquina a otra como el viento del desierto que arrasaba El Paso todo el año.

Aveces los murmullos llegaban a oídas de mi abuela. ¿Qué les importa?", fulminaba. 'No estoy criando esposas para nadie! Estoy criando a jovencitas".

Mi tía Lela, la dramática, se regocija recontando esta anécdota. Yo me alegro, porque apenas conocía a la abuela antes que muriera en 1970. De niño, muchas veces estudiaba una antigua fotografia de ella que guardaba mi mamá sobre un amario. En la foto mi abuela tiene unos 20 años, sentada tiesa en una mecedora, ojos grandes castaños fijos en la cámara con una expresión de inocencia y determinación. Durante años me preguntaba sobre mi abuela, hasta hace poco, cuando comencé a preguntarles a mi mamá y a mis tías sobre su vida.

Mi abuela Maria Sierra nacerca de Albuquerque,

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3021 Clovis Road

Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana

Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

Nuevo México, en 1906. Su padre la abandono a los pocos años, y paso la niñez viviendo con diferentes parientes, hasta que de adolescente se independizó. Trabajó en una fábrica y como doméstica hasta que se casó con mi abuelo Guadalupe Rodriguez en 1927. Juntos tuvieron siete hijos, todas mujeres menos los últimos dos.

La tia Lola recuerda que mi abuela era una mujer liberada. Nos dejaba hacer lo que quisieramos con tal que fuera decente". En los años 40, éramos las únicas muchachas que vestiamos pantalones, jugabamos al ténis y conduciamos. En aquellos dias, en el barrio, las muchachas debian aprender a cocinar y bordar. Pero mi mamá siempre decía, 'Sonmuchachas, no sirvientas'

Mientras mi abuelo trabajaba para proveer para la familia, mi abuela también era industriosa. De una caseta vendía caramelos. Raspaba el hielo para hacer raspadas, y las vendía de a un centavo," recordó la tia Emma. También repartia sopa desde el fondo de la cocina, detrás de la casa, donde se ponia la gente en fila. 'No teníamos mucho," admite Emma, recordando comidas interminables de frijoles y arroz. Pero nunca rechazó a nadie"

Mi abuela era como muchas mujeres hispanas de su generación, limitada por su género y etnicidad sin recibir nunca del todo los privilegios de ser una norteamericana". En tiempos posteriores habria sido profesional, empresaria o educadora. No obstante, es tremenda la

herencia que nos ha dejado. Según mi mamá, la abuelo inculcó un verdadero sentido de familia en todos sus hijos. Nunca nos preocupó tener con

quién jugar porque éramos unidos. No era de cuestionar que nos cuidariamos losunos a los otros. Pero no se nos permitia ir a casa de otras personas. A pesar de tener muchos amigos, eran ellos los que llegaban a nuestra casa. Su razonamiento era, ¿Quien sabe quien es su familia?" Se mata de risa mi mamá. Bien, entonces tu abuela parece sobrada. La verdad es que sólo deseaba lo mejor para nosotros".

Si era progresiva la crianza de mi abuela para aquellos tiempos, hizo bien. Todos sus hijos tienen títulos universitarios. La mayor, Lela, se hizo enfermera y viajó por todo el mundo. La tía Lola era trabajadora social, y los demás

siguieron carreras exitosas en la educación.

Hoy en dia están en auge las latinas. Linda y Loretta Sánchez son las primeras hermanas jamás que sirven en el Congreso estadounidense. Jennifer Lopez es reina de Hollywood. El último libro de Sandra Cisneros recibió embelosas criticas a nivel nacional. Al abrir caminos estas supermujeres" para la próxima generación, detrás de ellas -- muy detrás - hay una retaguardia larga de mujeres tranquilas y determinadas, como mi abuela. Paso a pasito, derrumbaron las barreras para sus descendientes.

Antes me sentia desconectado de mi abuela porque no guardaba mis propias memorias de ella. Ahora percibo su espiritu aventurero en mi tia Lela. La tia Emma heredó su personalidad gregaria, y Lola su naturaleza diligente. Como mi abuela, mi mama se dedica amorosamente a sus hijos. Estas mujeres fuertes son la herencia duradera de la de los grandes ojos castaños en la

¿Pobrecita? No. La abuela vive en todos nosotros, es el corazón de nuestra familia.

(Raúl Reyes es abogado en Manhattan. Fue criado en el este de Los Angeles, y se graduó de la universidad de Harvard v la escuela de derecho de la universidad de Columbia. Contáctese con él por correo electrónico a rarplaceao! com)

Hispanics are crucial segment of newvehicle market

U.S. Hispanics are the largest minority group in the newvehicle buying market, according to a study by J.D. Power and Associates, a global marketing information services firm based in Westlake Village, Calif.

Hispanics, who represent nearly 14 percent of the U.S. population, account for 8 percent of all new-vehicle buyers, the study finds. The report analyzes the opinions of new- and used-vehicle buyers who identify themselves as Hispanic versus those who identify themselves as another race or culture.

Furthermore, the study finds there is a clear preference among Hispanics for import vehicles. When comparing nameplates on the basis of the percent of owners who are Hispanic, all of the top 10 brands are imports.

"When put in the context of the phenomenal growth of the segment, the predisposition for imports among Hispanics becomes particularly important for domestic makes," says Bill Williams, senior director of marketing services at J.D. Power and Associates.

"By 2020, the Hispanic population in the United States is expected to double to 70 million people, while newvehicle sales to Hispanics will also experience significant growth. (Therefore,) It is crucial that manufacturers and dealers pay close attention to the experiences and expectations of Hispanic new-vehicle buyers."

The report finds that Hispanic buyers rate fuel economy, purchase price and resale value significantly higher in their selection of a vehicle than do non-Hispanics. Hispanics also tend to be less happy than other groups with the vehicle

service process. "Hispanics are particularly critical of their experience with dealer service, rating virtually every step of the process significantly lower than do non-Hispanic owners," says Wil-

liams. The study is based on the opinions of more than 12,000 Hispanic new- and used-vehicle buyers. It covers every phase of the vehicle shopping, buying, service and re-marketing processes.

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La Diabetes es de 2 a 3 Veces Más Común entre los Hispanos

Los médicos y sus pacientes latinos enfrentan obstáculos en el diagnóstico y tratamiento eficaz - entre ellos, la falta de confianza y comprensión, los prejuicios personales y el idioma - que pueden socavar la atención médica y la salud de millones de estadounidenses.

Dichos obstáculos pueden vencerse al ofrecer capacitación sobre competencia cultural a los profesionales de la atención de la salud, según la National Hispanic Medical Association (NHMA), que se reunió con el Congreso en Washington para

una sesión informativa el 22 de

"Si los médicos supiesen que los hispanos tienden a tener temor de la insulina y la ceguera, y a ser más fatalistas cuando se trata de su salud, quizá podrían atenderlos mejor", dijo la Dra. Elena Ríos, presidenta de la NHMA. Ese entendimiento cultural podria ayudar a combatir la diabetes en la comunidad hispana, la cual tiene probabilidades 2 a 3 veces mayores de tener la enfermedad que las personas blancas no hispanas. Aproximadamente 700,000 hispanos padecen de diabetes y

no están enterados de ello. "Cultural Competence and Health Care Services and Training" (La Competencia Cultural y los Servicios y la Capacitación para la Atención de la Salud) fue la primera de una serie de cuatro partes sobre la salud de los latinos presentada en las sesiones informativas del Congreso en Washington. Los oradores invitados

-- La Dra. Elena Ríos, presidenta de la NHMA.

incluyeron:

-- La Rep. Hilda Solis (D-CA), presidenta del Congressional Hispanic Caucus Task Force on Health.

-- Richard M. Campanelli, director de la Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

-- Karen Scott Collins, médica jefe adjunta de New York City Health & Hospitals Corp.

Maria Soto-Greene, vicepresidenta/presidenta-electa de Hispanic-Serving Health Professions Schools Inc., y decana asociada principal de educación y directora del Hispanic Center of Excellence, ambos en la University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey en New Jersey Medical School.

"Actualmente hay 40 millones de hispano-americanos, el mayor grupo étnico en los Estados Unidos", dijo Ríos. "Si no tenemos un entendimiento sobre cómo prestar servicios a este grupo en crecimiento, podemos anticipar problemas médicos terribles para el país en general y no sólo los perjudicaremos a ellos, sino también la salud de la nación.

Queremos colaborar con los funcionarios encargados de la salud para promover los programas financiados por los Estados Unidos que puedan detener el curso de los acontecimientos y educar a nuestros médicos sobre las diferencias culturales al prestar atención médica a los hispanos".

Por ejemplo, los médicos deben comprender que los latinos tienden a

er más formales y confiar menos en sus médicos cuando inicialmente los conocen, a diferencia de los blancos. Además, las barreras culturales pueden resultar en diagnósticos erróneos, falta de consenticontinua en la pagina 5





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Your Time

Portis might be NFL's Best Back -- and he knows it

By Pete Prisco

HOUSTON -- As you watch the Denver Broncos offense practice, your eyes somehow always make their way to the orange shoes of the player wearing No. 26. There's no way to avoid it.

He is not alone in wearing the stylish colored shoes, but what makes his stand out from the rest, even in the middle of a scrum of 300-plus-pound men engaged in trench warfare, is what happens inside them.

It isn't just the orange shoes that make Clinton Portis stand out -- his speed and moves help.

(AP) His feet dance.

These are the feet of Clinton Portis, the Denver running back who burst onto the scene last season as a second-round pick and went on to become NFL offensive rookie of the year. His feet give him one of the most distinct running styles in the league, allowing him to dart into a crowded area, dance through the group of engaged players and find daylight, making him one of those hold-your-breath runners.

It is this style, coupled with 4.3 speed in the 40, that makes him a to-the-house threat every time he touches the ball. Portis has what defensive coordinators fear, the ability to pop the big play at any time.

That's why at the tender NFL age of 21, he is the choice here as the back to build a team around, which is heavy stuff considering the number of elite runners now in the NFL.

It's a proclamation that will likely shake some, and certainly will fire up the fans of the many other top running backs, but telling Portis he's the choice doesn't even make him blink.

He agrees. One hundred percent.

It's not as if Portis is going 'to stand up and scream it as loud

as he can, hoping to land in Jeremy Shockey-ville, but he isn't going to back down from it, either. He has a confidence about him, but it isn't an arrogance that

As one Denver staffer said,
"He's from Miami, so you think
he's cocky and all, which he is,
but you can't help but like the

"I feel like you," Portis said.
"I always feel like I'm the best.
There are some guys I look up to,
like Marshall (Faulk), Edgerrin
(James) and Priest (Holmes).
There are a lot of great runners. I
like their games. I won't say that
any guys are better than me. I'll
put up what I can do with any of
them."

That confidence led him to ask the Broncos for a new contract after one season, even though he had three years left on the old deal. Truth be known, he had outperformed it, but how many guys have the audacity to ask for a new contract after one year?

In the past, Denver took care of Terrell Davis and Mike Anderson after they outperformed deals, but not so with Portis. The difference, the Broncos said, was that as a second-round pick, he received a \$1.29 million signing bonus, while Davis and Anderson were sixth-round picks who received minimal bonuses.

The contract issue became hot news this offseason, but it has subsided since the Broncos gave him a firm no for an answer. Portis will have to prove that he can replicate his big-number rookie season in which he rushed for 1,508 yards and scored 15 touchdowns. He will have to prove -- and he hates this phrase -- he wasn't a "one-year wonder."

"How the heck are they going to ask if I'm a one-year wonder?"

Portis said. "People say they need to see if I can do it again.

Why would they ask me that? That's the kind of stuff that motivates me. A one-year wonder? Please."

Those kinds of slaps eat at Portis, who says he has been fighting slights since his high school days. He has heard all the doubters. Those who said he was too small. Those who said he couldn't handle the pounding. Those who simply said he couldn't.

So Portis carries more than just the ball when he runs. He carries a huge chip on his shoulder, too.

"Coming out of high school, I was overlooked," Portis said.
"Coming out of college, I was overlooked. And coming into the NFL, I was overlooked. I've been overlooked so long now that people just won't give me the credit that I can do it. That's why every day I wake up and go out to prove them all wrong."

At Miami, he helped the Hurricanes win a national title, keeping Willis McGahee, a first-round pick this past April, buried on the bench. Portis showed his shifty and elusive running style at Miami, but some scouts feared he was too small for the NFL. That's why he lasted until the second round in 2002.

Portis played at 195 pounds most of last season -- "193 at the end," he said -- but still managed to get through all of it while running himself into the elite of the rushing list. He has since added about 20 pounds and will play this season at 213, which should quiet the toosmall skeptics.

"I'm 21 now," he said. "So with age comes the pounds. I'm growing into my body. It's not bad weight. I haven't lost any speed or quickness."

If anything, he's quicker. To watch him whiz through the line is a treat for any fan of pure run-

ning ability. And with him, it's all natural, his instincts making him the runner he is.

Portis is not a fan of watching film, highlights, games or anything else that might put his running plays on display. That is a big difference from most other backs; many say they learn about blocking schemes from watching tapes and learn about cutback lanes and that type of thing from hours of study.

"You study yourself and you get the mindset that I should have run inside on a certain play. And then you go out on the field and you get the ball and you start thinking about running inside and you don't use your vision. Every now and then the way I'll do it, I might make the wrong read. But most of the time, I will make the right read."

When he runs, Portis has an uncanny ability to pop inside, avoid the big shots with his shifty style, and then pop out of the pile for a long gain. His style is unique, as he seems to hide for a momentary pause behind

his blockers and then explode.
"I ain't going to take any big shots," he said. "No back should be taking big shots. I hide behind my lead blocker and behind the linemen and then I pop out. It's hard to do that. Over the years, I've always worked on that, and it's worked pretty well for me."

With that blazing speed combined with his ability to make cuts quickly, he shows a dangerous combination to opposing defenses. Faulk also has that ability, and we know what he has done with it. But few others have the skills to go into a pile, dart out and then go 70 yards for a touchdown.

Portis averaged 5.5 yards per carry last year to lead the top running backs. Holmes averaged 5.2, Minnesota's Michael Bennett 5.1, and Ricky Williams, who led the league in rushing with 1,853 yards, came in at 4.8 per carry.

"He's got unbelievably quick feet," said quarterback Jake Plummer. "He always has a foot on the ground. That's what

good backs do. They have the ability to make the cut when they need to. He's shifty and he's explosive. I remember seeing him when I was in Arizona and I was impressed. Now he's got more power and muscle. He's going to be fun to play with this year. Watching him run is fun to do."

After Denver's 20-12 preseason victory over the Texans on Saturday night, Portis dismissed the talk of 2,000. Instead he wanted to talk about the big run he just missed out on when he went down with an arm tackle.

"I should have had a big one there," he said.

He need not worry. He'll have plenty of big ones this season, which is why he has ascended to the top of the running back list. If you doubt that, check back in December when Portis is leading the league in rushing.

El Editor Newspaper 806: 763-3841

'Machito' Camacho Jr. derrota a retador Mackie

Tras un año sin actividad,
Héctor "Machito" Camacho Jr.
derrotó por decisión unánime a
su retador el canadiense Byron
Mackie en una pelea a 10
asaltos en el Teatro Lincoln de
Washington D.C. el pasado 5 de
agosto.

El retoño del "Macho"
Camacho fue superior a su
retador, en la pelea de peso
Junior Welter transmitida por
ESPN2. Camacho Jr.
incrementó su récord a 36
victorias, una derrota, con 20
KO.

Pesos medianos

El 8 de agosto Freddie Cuevas se enfrenta a Jermain Taylor en Little Rock Arkansas en una pelea del peso Mediano a 12 asaltos.

Cuevas tiene una foja de 22 victorias, 5 empates y una derrota con 16 KO, mientras que Taylor tiene un récord de 16 victorias, 12 de ellas por KO. La pelea tiene lugar a las 8 de la noche

Asimismo, Danny Pérez se enfrenta a Jesse Brinkley en 10 asaltos por el título de los pesos junior mediano.

Pérez tiene 28 victorias y 3 derrotas, con 17 KO., mientras que Brinkley tiene 21 victorias y una derrota, con 14 KO. La pelea se desarrollará en Gardnerville, Nevada, el 15 de agosto a las 8 p.m. Ambos combates serán transmitidas por la cadena ESPN2.

En 130 libras

El campeón invicto en las 130 libras de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (AMB) y la Organización Mundial de Boxeo (OMB) Acelino Freitas expone su título en 12 asaltos ante el argentino Jorge Rodrigo Barrios el 9 de agosto. Acelino, de Brasil viene con un récord impresionante de 33 victorias, 30 de ellas por KO. El retador Barrios tiene un foja de 39 victorias (29 KO.), 1 empate y una derrota.

En esa misma velada, Teddy Reid de Jamaica choca con Elio Ortiz de Venezuela por la corona de los Welter de la Federación Norteamericana de Boxeo (FNAB) en 12 asaltos.

Finalmente, Francisco
Bojado de Jalisco se enfrenta a
Lemuel Nelson de Florida en
una pelea a 10 asaltos en los
pesos ligeros.

Bojado tiene un récord de 12 victorias, 11 por KO. y una derrota, mientras que Nelson tiene 25 victorias (13 por KO.) y una derrota. Esta cartelera será transmitida por Showtime a las 9 de la noche del 9 de agosto desde Miami, Florida.

La Diabetes en los Hispanos viene de la pagina 4 sobre cuatro temas prioritarios: gobierno reestablezca el seguro

miento fundamentado previo, mal acatamiento, desconfianza por parte de los pacientes, mayor tensión entre los pacientes, demandas de mala praxis y malos resultados en la salud. Aquellas y otras conclusiones fueron presentadas en la sesión informativa del Congreso.

Ya que muchos hispanos son

bilingües y el español predomina entre ellos, es muy importante ofrecer capacitación a los médicos y estudiantes de medicina sobre el debido uso de intérpretes, dijo Ríos.

Aproximadamente 32 millones de estadounidenses hablan un idioma que no es inglés en casa, y el español es el otro idioma principal.

"Sabemos que si los pacientes han de recibir atención médica de calidad en los hospitales, tenemos que hacer que nuestros pacientes se sientan cómodos con los médicos, enfermeros y otro personal", dijo Karen Scott Collins. "Cuando los pacientes no se sienten cómodos, están poco dispuestos a hacer preguntas. Los estudios recientes han mostrado que en 24 por ciento de los casos con pacientes de habla hispana, ni siquiera hacen una pregunta de vital importancia".

La sesión informativa ante el Congreso fue patrocinada por NHMA, que representa a médicos hispanos en todo el país, y The California Endowment, una fundación privada de la salud a nivel estatal que fue establecida en 1996 para mejorar el acceso a la atención médica económica y de calidad para las personas y las comunidades subatendidas, y para promover mejoras fundamentales en el estado de salud de todos los residentes de California.

"Es crítico que eduquemos y capacitemos a una fuerza de trabajo más diversa, particularmente a médicos y enfermeros de color, a quienes necesitamos desesperadamente para prestar atención médica culturalmente competente y contribuir a eliminar las disparidades raciales y étnicas que amenazan la salud y el bienestar de nuestra nación", dijo el Dr. Robert K. Ross, MD, presidente y CEO de The California Endowment.

"Instamos firmemente a las facultades de medicina y escuelas para profesionales médicos, además de las instituciones que enseñan a estudiantes de licenciatura, a que continúen reclutando activamente y matriculando a los estudiantes que pertenecen a grupos minoritarios, quienes están insuficientemente representados".

Rios dijo que la NHMA y The California Endowment han iniciado una empresa conjunta de dos años de duración para informar al Congreso y a aquellos que formulan politicas

sobre cuatro temas prioritarios:
el acceso a la atención de la salud, las disparidades raciales y
étnicas, los esfuerzos por aumentar la diversidad en las
fuerzas laborales de la atención
de la salud y aumentar la competencia cultural y los servicios
lingüísticos.

Ríos dijo que NHMA desea alentar a los responsables de tomar decisiones a que mejoren las políticas de Medicare e incluyan reembolsos e incentivos económicos para que los médicos puedan estar más dispuestos a trabajar en las zonas subatendidas. NHMA también quiere que la competencia cultural se extienda a los hospitales para que puedan ser reembolsados por tener intérpretes disponibles para los pacientes hispanos.

NHMA también quiere que el

de Medicaid para las madres embarazadas de manera que puedan recibir atención prenatal, y para los niños inmigrantes, para que puedan recibir sus vacunas, exámenes médicos regulares y atención preventiva.

"La competencia cultural es más importante que nunca, ya que las estadísticas muestran que uno de cada seis niños en los Estados Unidos es hispano y para el año 2020, se espera que esa cifra sea casi uno de cada cuatro", Ríos dijo. "Esos niños merecen un futuro más prometedor y saludable".

La NHMA, fundada en 1994 en Washington, DC, representa a los médicos hispanos diplomados en los Estados Unidos en su misión mejorar la atención de la salud para los hispanos y los grupos subatendidos.

Attention Grandfathers

I am looking for grandfathers who are willing to be interviewed for a study of grandfathers and their family relationships. Participation will involve a face-to-face interview for approximately 1 to 1½ hours, with questions involving the following topics:

1) the meaning of grandparenting to grandfathers;

the types of relationships they have with their grandchildren; and
 the role others play in influencing their relationships with their grandchildren.

If you are willing to participate, or have further questions you can contact me: Professor Charlotte Dunham at the Department of Sociology Anthropology and Social Work, Texas Tech University.

Phone: (808) 742-2401 x 226 email at chariotte dunham@tu.edu.

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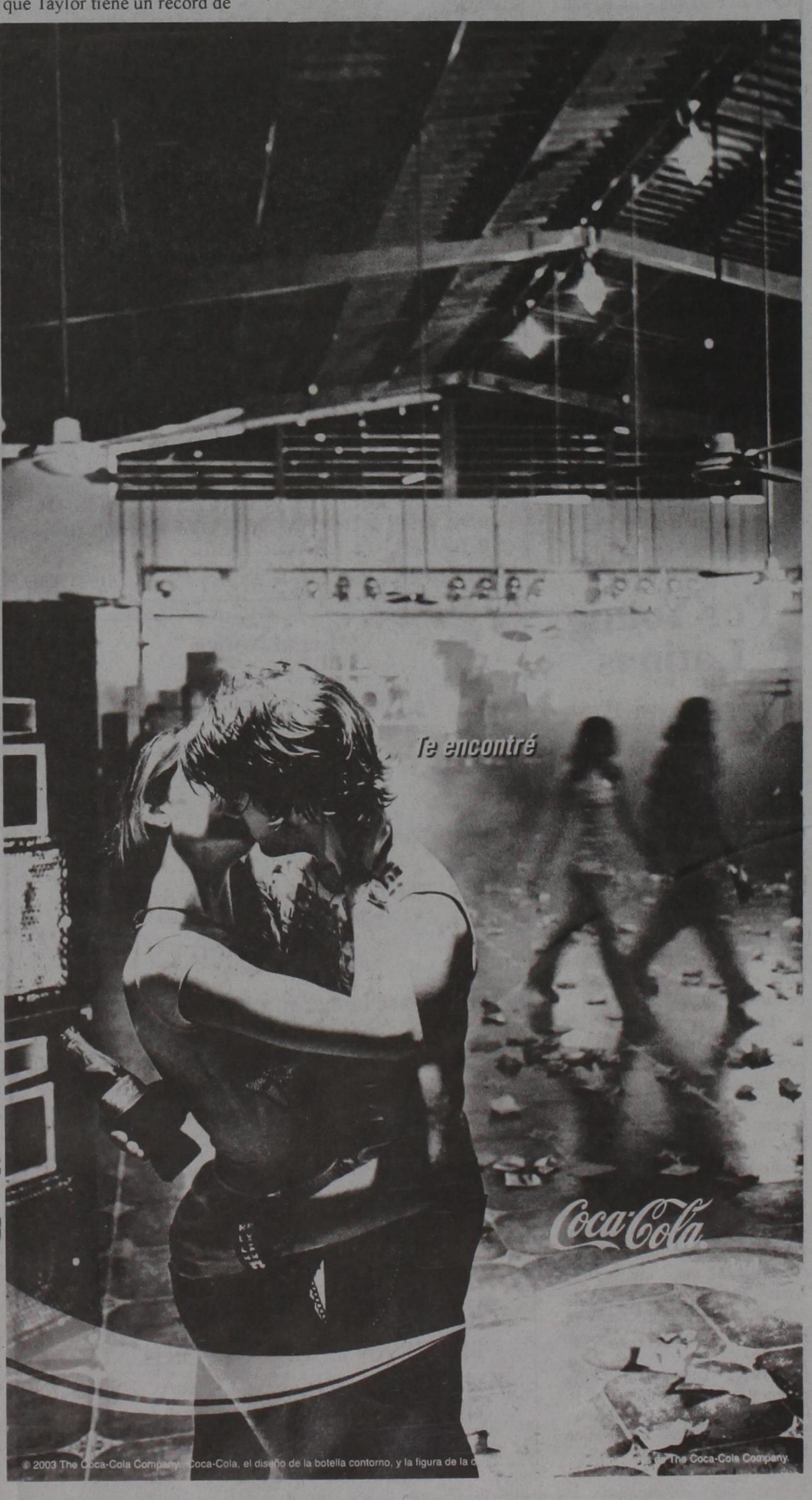
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Seeking Opportunity through Free Enterprise

By The Honorable Hector
V. Barreto Administrator,
U.S. Small Business Administration

A few weeks ago, the Census Bureau announced that Hispanics are now the largest minority group in America, totaling 13 percent of the population, 38.8 million strong.

A recent survey of Latinos

26 percent of Hispanics directly or indirectly exposed to violence

By Lindsey Tanner
CHICAGO — August 6, 2003Post-traumatic stress affects people
across the globe in sometimes
surprising ways, including sixthgraders in a rough part of Los Angeles,
a high rate of foreign-born U.S. Latinos
and relatively few Israelis, three studies
suggest.

The studies appear in today's
Journal of the American Medical
Association, a theme issue on violence.
The reports "highlight the increasing appreciation of the complexity, ubiquity, and inescapability of both personal and indirect exposure to trauma and violence," Dr. Jerome Kroll, a University of Minnesota psychiatrist, said in a JAMA editorial.

The studies examined posttraumatic-stress disorder, which sometimes occurs after people suffer or witness violence or severe accidents. Symptoms include persistent flashbacks, avoidance of things that trigger memories of the violence and feeling emotionally numb.

Fifty-four percent of 638 Latin
American immigrants queried in one
study said they had been exposed to
political violence and torture in their
homelands, but few had reported that to
their doctors. Twenty-six percent had
symptoms of post-traumatic-stress
disorder.

The results are significant considering that Hispanics are the fastest-growing U.S. minority group, said the researchers from the University of California, Los Angeles.

More than half had been directly exposed to a terrorist attack or had relatives or friends who were. Yet only 9 percent had symptoms suggesting post-traumatic-stress disorder, and more than 80 percent said they felt optimistic about their future, said researchers led by Dr. Avraham Bleich.

Most participants reported using coping strategies such as talking with others about the violence, faith and seeking information on the attacks—tactics that may help to explain the relatively low levels of distress, the researchers said.

In a separate study of 126
California sixth-graders with suspected post-traumatic-stress disorder, 10 sessions of school-based group therapy taught coping skills that helped to substantially reduce the children's symptoms.

After three months, youngsters who got the treatment had significantly fewer self-reported symptoms than untreated children.

The initially untreated group later received 10 sessions of the same therapy, after which differences in post-traumatic-stress disorder scores between the two groups disappeared.

The treatment "may be a promising model for community-based programs for children who experience or witness violence," said the researchers, led by Dr. Bradley Stein of the RAND organization in Santa Monica, Calif.

For Young Latinas From Page Two

am worthy of their Latino courtesy, even when I am dealing with Latinos who do not speak Spanish.

Second, my sheltered upbringing did not really prepare me to battle with racism, much less from my own people. It gets progressively harder to endure or refute the comments made in my presence about those who look just like me but are not blessed with the gifts endowed by our Latino

Lastly, I have to deal with the wrath of my African-American peers who somehow feel slighted if I do not lay claim to their experience and heritage. They -- only they -- can identify with how I am treated on a daily basis by strangers who see only the outside of me. But because I see myself as a Latina, they cannot comfort me wholeheartedly.

Believe me, my young Latina sister, there are greater tribulations in life for many of us than being a Mexican blonde.

(Twiggy Diaz is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles.)

(c) 2003, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International. in the U.S. by the Pew Hispanic Center of the Kaiser Family Foundation sought to help answer some of the difficult questions that have been on the minds of many Americans since the new Census numbers were released: Do Hispanics want to be part of the melting pot? Are they willing to learn English and assimilate to American cul-

ture? Or are they and their

children happier to stay separate from the American mainstream, divided by culture, customs, and language?

The survey found that the answer is: "Both, to some extent."

As the son of Mexican immigrants, this finding rings very true for me.

To Hispanics, assimilation versus preservation of tradi-

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THE TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY SYSTEM IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND ENCOURAGES ALL HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES TO PARTICIPATE.

tions and culture is not an either/or proposition. The Pew survey, for example, found that while most Hispanics speak Spanish or are bilingual, they feel very strongly that they must learn English in order to be successful in the United States.

The Pew survey also found that while Hispanics see the United States as offering more education and employment opportunities for their children than their family's native countries, they are also worried about the moral values and the strength of family ties here in this country. For people with a strong faith and love of family, this is the less positive side of the U.S., but Hispanics are confident that they can maintain and pass on their cultural values even as they assimilate to this country.

This dual-desire to assimilate while also maintaining cultural identity, priorities and pride is not dissimilar from other groups who came here as immigrants. From the Scottish family whose 5th-generation-American men wear a kilt on their wedding day, to the Chinese-American family who celebrates Chinese New Year, maintaining cultural traditions while assimilating is what has made this country such an incredible, diverse place.

And like virtually all of the other groups who have come here, Hispanics come to the U.S.A. primarily seeking the opportunity that only comes with the kind of freedom, the kind of free market that we have here in this country.

The growth of Hispanicowned small businesses is strong evidence of this thirst for opportunity, and an entrepreneurial spirit that has helped so many previous generations of immigrants to become major contributors to the U.S. economy.

Over 1.2 million of America's small businesses are owned by Hispanics. and the number of Hispanic-owned firms is growing at a rate of about thirty percent. That's twice the rate of all other firms. In an economy where small businesses create three-quarters of the net new jobs, this rate of increase is extremely significant.

As President George W. Bush has said, owning a small business is the "embodiment of the American dream." It is no coincidence that Hispanics and other immigrants seek the dream through self-employment. My own family did. The fact that this path also benefits our economy and creates jobs is much more than the icing on the cake - it's an essential part

And like virtually all of the of our ongoing economic reer groups who have come covery, job creation and e, Hispanics come to the growth.

> If we as a country want to help Hispanics assimilate and achieve the American dream, and ensure their ability to be entrepreneurial and create jobs, we've got to make sure we aren't weighing down that incredible entrepreneurial spirit with excessive taxation and government regulation at every level (local, state and federal). We've also got to take steps to make health insurance more affordable for the self-employed and the employees of small business. Our economy depends on making sure that the American dream can always be reached - for Hispanics and, indeed, for all American entrepre-

> The Pew survey reminds us that Hispanics want the same things that those who came before them wanted: freedom and opportunity. Good jobs. Safe streets. Strong schools for their children. And many want to start, or grow, their own business. They share the values that made this country great, and that is why they are achieving what so many others have sought and achieved here: the American dream.

Hector Barreto is the Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

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