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

Los 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 sí 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 mayoría, 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.



### 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 new- and used-vehicle buyers. It covers every phase of the vehicle shopping, buying, service and re-marketing processes.

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### Latest Pew Research Center national survey

### Bush still ahead but losing ground. Americans still favor Iraq war, but opponents climb in percentage

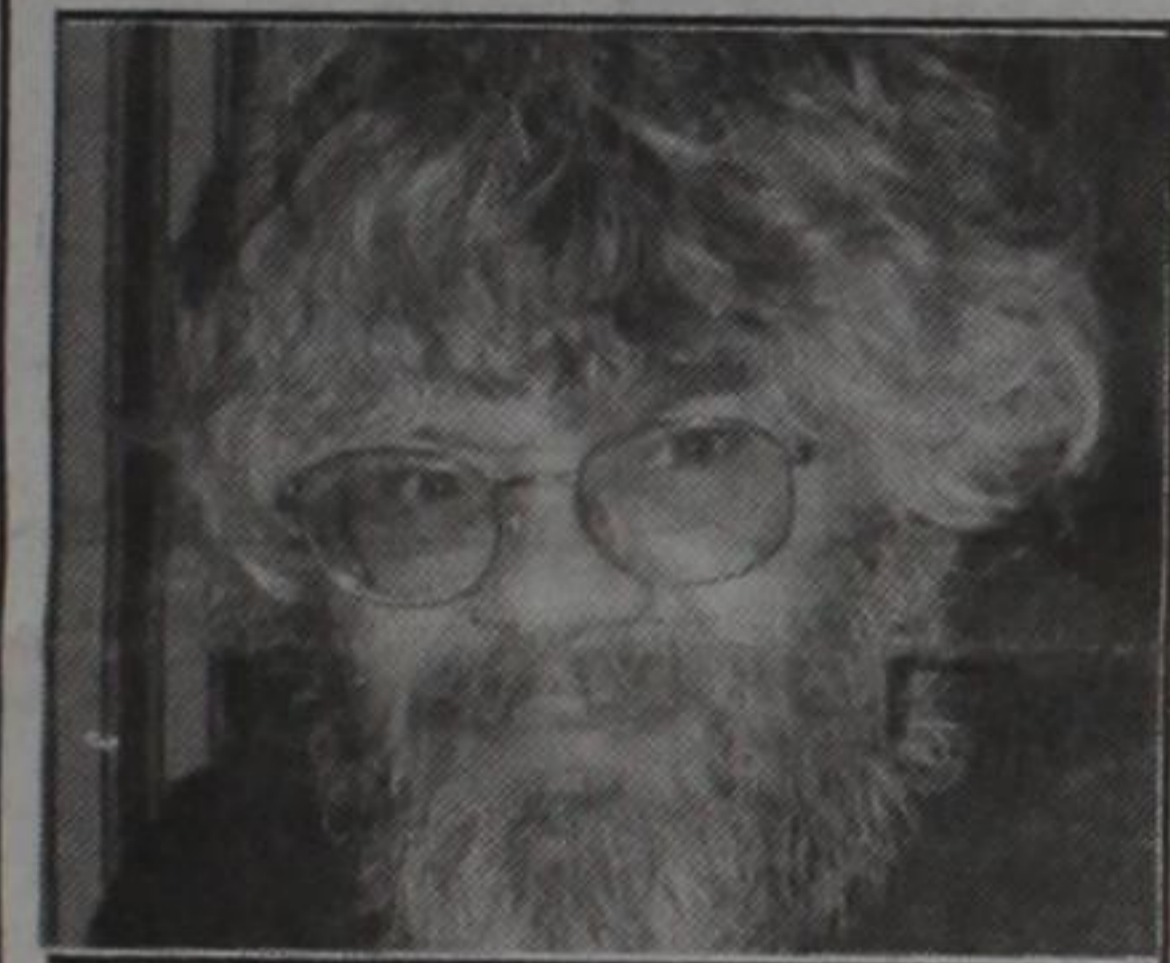
As President Bush shows increasing political vulnerability, the Democratic presidential field is slowly coming into focus. Bush's approval rating has declined to 53% and his lead in a match-up with a hypothetical Democrat has narrowed to five points (43%-38%), from ten points last month. A growing number 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



The 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 (3-day manhunt for Killer D's): \$90,000, Department of Justice (9 GOP inquiries to intervene in fight): \$50,000
  - U.S. House Ethics Committee (Nippant 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 Texas.

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

By Joe Olvera

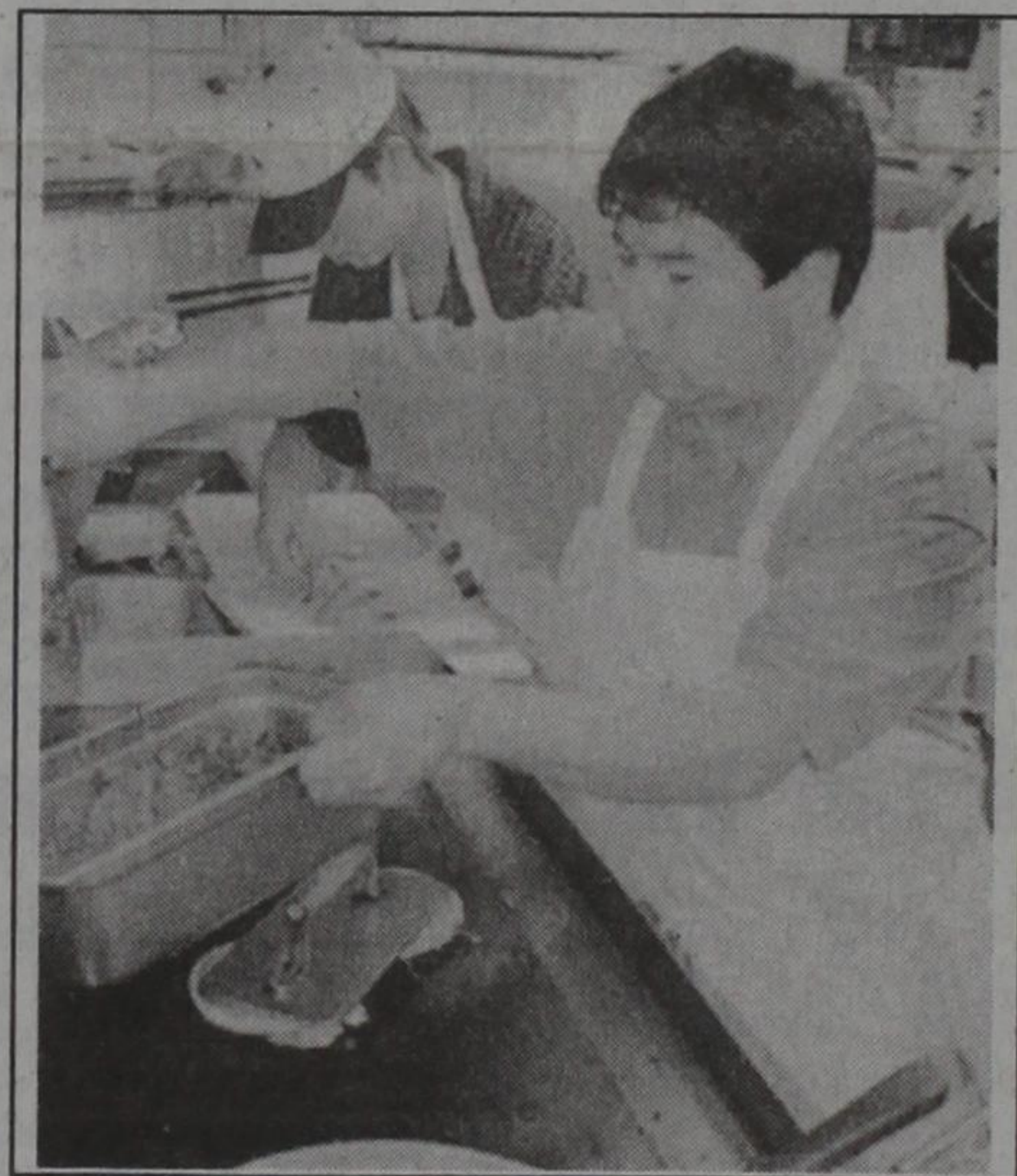
For more than one million people, the Mexican Repatriation Act in the 1930s proved to be a nightmarish uprooting of immense proportions. From California to Texas, Mexicans were literally rounded up by the hundreds of thousands — often jailed without charges, then kicked out of the U.S. — even though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

The Mexican Dicho: "Pobre Mexico, tan lejos de Dios, y tan cerca 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 California State Senator from, of all places, Santa Ana - is working hard to expose this ugly incident. (Continued Page 3)

## No termina la escuela el 28% de los estudiantes hispanos

WASHINGTON, D.C. (EFE). — El 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 motivos principales de abandono de las aulas.

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

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)



# 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 co-pay 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 start taking appointments beginning Monday.

The elderly and disabled part of the grant helps qualified applicants with utility bill assistance during the year. Lubbock residents who think they may qualify for assistance should contact Neighborhood House.

Neighborhood House also will handle the weather crisis component of the grant, which pays for energy usage only during a crisis month. Weather-crisis is defined using the temperatures of each month, and the City has declared July a crisis month. Residents who receive their July utility bills and need assistance in paying them may qualify for these funds. This program 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.

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

mors - about 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.

## 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 kill him, but you could say boxing did.

The portly 34-year-old heavy-weight 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 up-and-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 game.

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 dollars?

"He was just a sparring partner type of guy," said Marc Ratner, executive director of the Nevada Athletic Commission. "I didn't

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

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 year, Pedro Alcazar died during a 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 California.

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

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

## No termina la escuela el 28% de los estudiantes hispanos

(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 Secretaría 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 preventivo.

tor pounded on his chest.

It was no use. Rone was already dead.

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 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 fights

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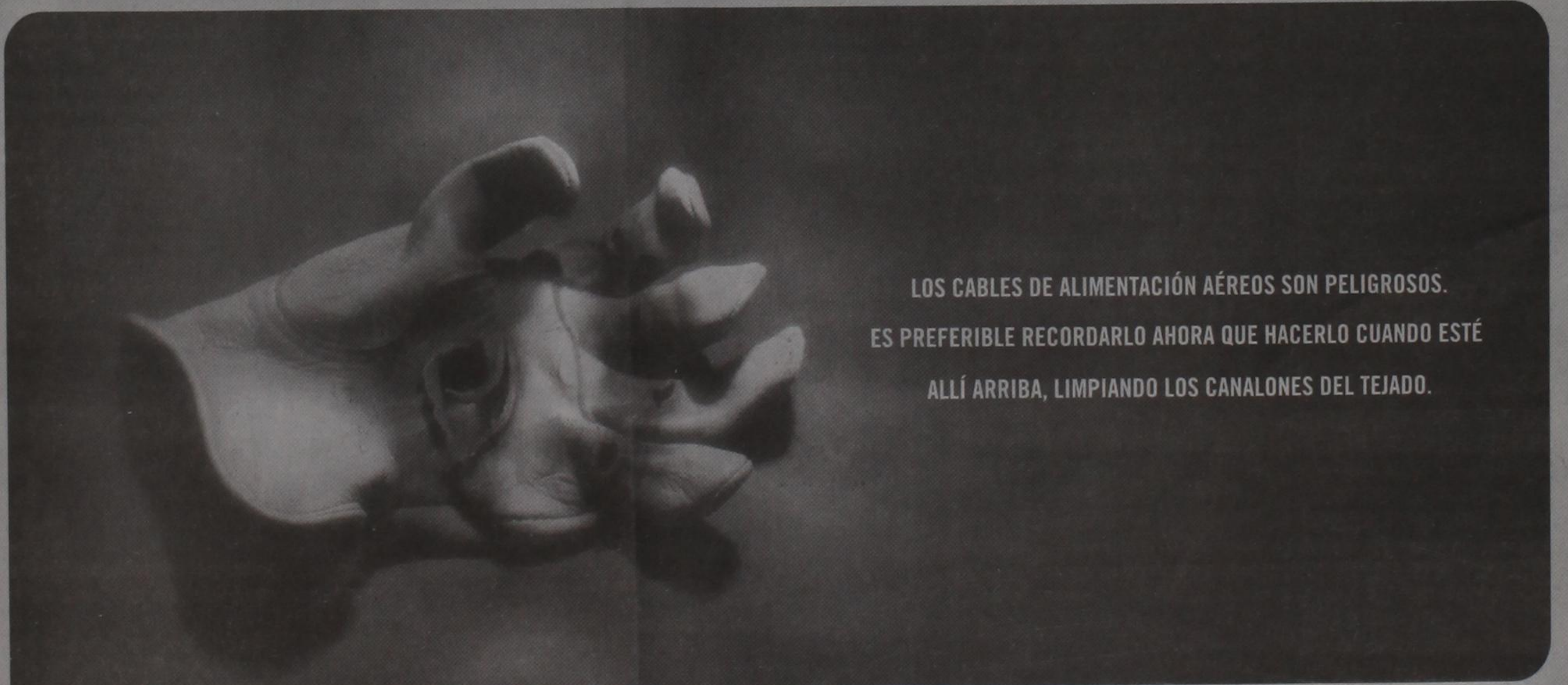
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## El Regalo de la Abuela a la 'Nueva' Latina

Por Ral Reyes

A todos mis vecinos les daba pena mi abuela "Pobrecita", decían 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.

A veces los murmullos llegaban a oídos 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 fotografía de ella que guardaba mi mamá sobre un amario. En la foto mi abuela tiene unos 20 años, sentada tiensa 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 preguntarle a mi mamá y a mis tías sobre su vida.

Mi abuela María Sierra nació cerca de Albuquerque,

Nuevo México, en 1906. Su padre la abandonó a los pocos años, y pasó 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 Rodríguez en 1927. Juntos tuvieron siete hijos, todas mujeres menos los últimos dos.

La tía Lola recuerda que mi abuela era una mujer liberada.

"Nos dejaba hacer lo que quisiéramos con tal que fuera decente". En los años 40, éramos las únicas muchachas que vestíamos pantalones, y jugábamos al tenis y conducíamos. En aquellos días, en el barrio, las muchachas debían 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 industrial. De una caseta vendía caramelos. Raspaba el hielo para hacer raspadas, y las vendía de a un centavo," recordó la tía Emma. "También repartía sopa desde el fondo de la cocina, detrás de la casa, donde se ponía la gente en fila. "No teníamos mucho," ad-

mite 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 habría sido profesional, empresaria o educadora. No obstante, es tremenda la herencia que nos ha dejado.

Según mi mamá, el 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 cuidaríamos los unos a los otros. Pero no se nos permitía ir a casa de otras personas. A pesar de tener muchos amigos, eran ellos los que llegaban a nuestra casa. Su razonamiento era, "¿Quién sabe quién 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 día están en auge las latinas. Linda y Loretta Sánchez son las primeras hermanas jamás que sirven en el Congreso estadounidense. Jennifer López es reina de Hollywood. El último libro de Sandra Cisneros recibió embelosas críticas 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 sentía desconectado de mi abuela porque no guardaba mis propias memorias de ella. Ahora percibo su espíritu aventurero en mi tía Lela. La tía Emma heredó su personalidad gregaria, y Lola su naturaleza diligente. Como mi abuela, mi mamá se dedica amorosamente a sus hijos. Estas mujeres fuertes son la herencia duradera de la de los grandes ojos castaños en la foto.

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

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

## 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 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 julio.

"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 Rios, presidenta de la NHMA. Ese entendimiento cultural podría 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 incluyeron:

- La Dra. Elena Rios, presidenta de la NHMA.
- 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.
- María 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 Rios. "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

ser 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 consen-

continua en la pagina 5



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# 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.

Why? 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 Shockeyville, but he isn't going to back down from it, either. He has a confidence about him, but it isn't an arrogance that will turn you off.

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 guy."

"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 too-small 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.

"I just run," Portis said. "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 transmitidos 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) Acélino Freitas expone su título en 12 asaltos ante el argentino Jorge Rodrigo Barrios el 9 de agosto.

Acélino, de Brasil viene con un récord impresionante de 33 victorias, 30 de ellas por KO. El retador Barrios tiene una 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

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 Rios.

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 políticas

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.

Rios 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

gobierno reestablezca el seguro 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", Rios 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:

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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.

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**Hispanic Americans:**

# 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

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 culture? 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-

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 Hispanic-owned 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

of our ongoing economic recovery, job creation and 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 entrepreneurs.

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.

## 26 percent of Hispanics directly or indirectly exposed to violence

By Lindsey Tanner  
CHICAGO — August 6, 2003— Post-traumatic stress affects people across the globe in sometimes surprising ways, including sixth-graders 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 post-traumatic-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 culture.

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.)

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For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Paulo Peres. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax (806) 742-2241 or e-mail: paulo.peres@ttu.edu

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**DESIGN-BUILD SERVICES FOR**

**New Residence Hall Complex**

The Texas Tech University System  
Lubbock, Texas  
Project No. 03-11

The RFQ and further information can be obtained by accessing the **Texas Marketplace**  
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For additional information contact the Texas Tech University System Project Manager Paulo Peres. Contact via phone (806) 742-2116, Fax 806-742-2241 or e-mail: paulo.peres@ttu.edu.

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