

el Editor

Vol. XXVII No. 52

Week of Sept. 23, thur Sept. 29, 2004

Lubbock, TX USA

Racism and segregation lead to poor education

Segregation and racism in Texas contribute to poor education for children of Mexican parents, stated a specialist who also questioned the education budget in Texas.

Andrés Tijerina, history teacher at the Community College in Austin, Texas, assured Americans with Mexican roots were reduced to second-class levels since the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in the region during the Nineteenth Century.

Discrimination against them in the government, housing and education is so persistent throughout the history of Texas that by the 1960's "they were very likely to live in low-income areas", Tijerina assured.

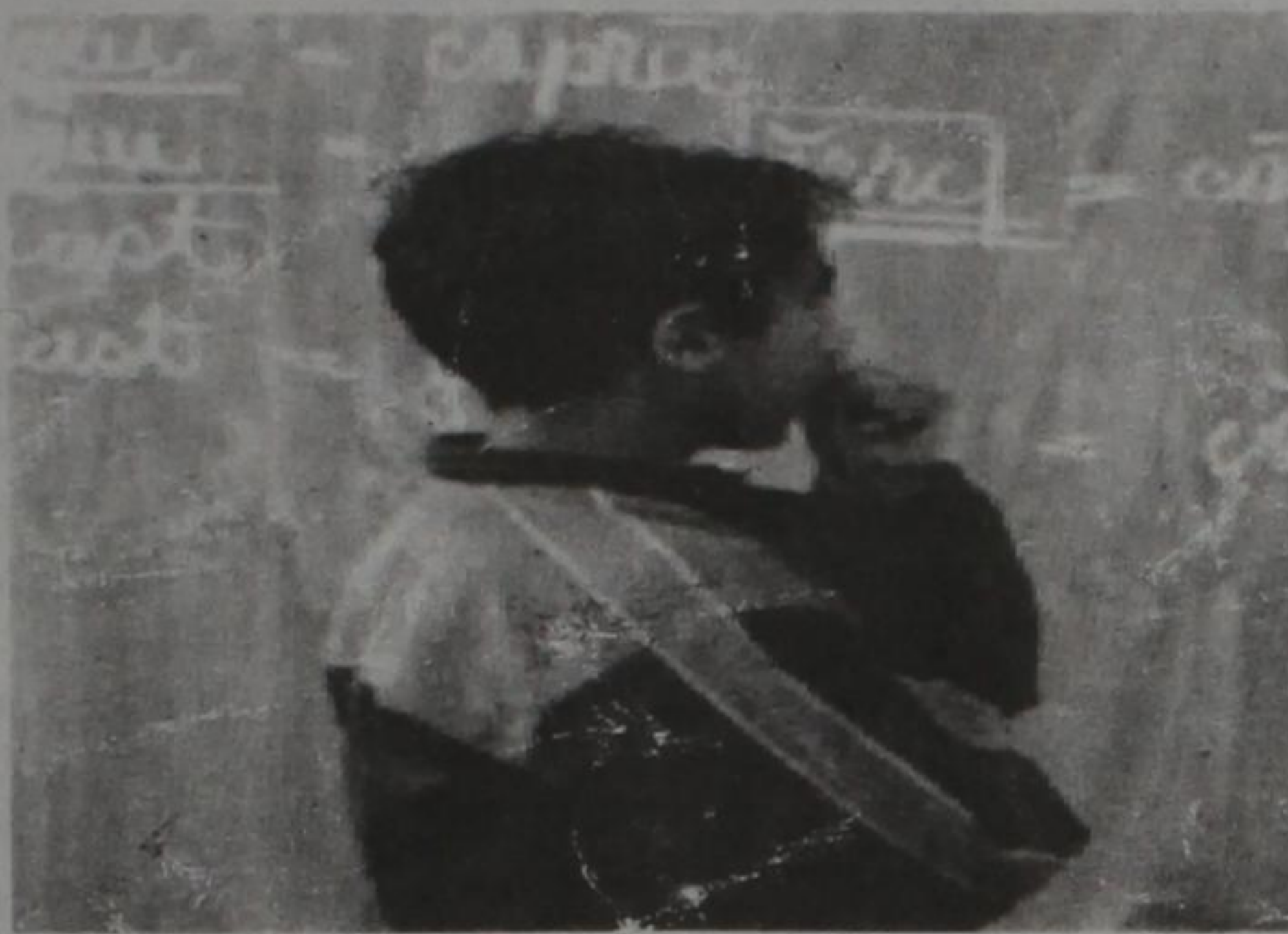
The historian made a recount of the segregation laws regarding housing in the early Twentieth Century in several cities of Texas that would ban them from living in certain areas, pushing them toward impoverished community sectors with deficient schools.

Tijerina spoke during the fourth week of the trial on public schools financing, which started last August 9th, brought up by more than 300 school districts against the state for a

lack of resources and the way financing is obtained.

School districts argue this sort of situation does not provide enough money for education and that the public education financial system is anti-constitutional.

State attorneys, on the other hand,



affirmed the system based on property taxes meets the minimum requirements of equal education opportunities fixed in the Constitution of Texas.

Tijerina added that during many decades, the segregation of Mexican-Americans in Texas' public schools "was something planned, organized, intentionally carried out, and enforced at all levels".

The historian stated that most of those involved in this systematic segregation of schools are no longer in power, but this practice continues.

In this meeting, Christine Drennon, an urban geographer of the Trinity College in San Antonio, expressed the conformation of school districts in Texas follows historical segregation patterns.

She added, "Our legal system has been modified. But geographically, we still have the same school districts that were formulated during racist times".

Cheney y Edwards se enzarzan en ataques

Los candidatos a la vicepresidencia de Estados Unidos, el demócrata John Edwards y el republicano Richard Cheney, se enzarzaron ayer en una andanada de ataques mutuos sobre el rumbo del país.

Tanto Edwards como el actual vicepresidente Cheney hicieron ayer campaña en Ohio, estado donde ambos sostendrán su único debate cara a cara el próximo 5 de octubre.

Ohio, que ha sufrido la pérdida de más de 200 mil empleos desde que George W. Bush llegó a la presidencia en enero de 2001, cuenta con 20 votos del Colegio Electoral y es por lo tanto uno de los estados clave para las presidenciales del próximo 2 de noviembre.

Edwards criticó de nuevo la presunta inacción del gobierno respecto a los problemas de desempleo y la escasez de cobertura médica en el país, entre otros asuntos.

Durante un discurso ante el City Club de Cleveland, Edwards reiteró las quejas demócratas de que Bush ha dejado de lado a la clase media y a la clase trabajadora y agregó que "da miedo" pensar en otros cuatro años de un gobierno republicano.

A unos 120 kilómetros de allí, en la localidad de Wauseon, Cheney recordó a los votantes la cantidad de veces que el candidato presidencial demócrata John Kerry ha cambiado de opinión respecto a la guerra en Irak.

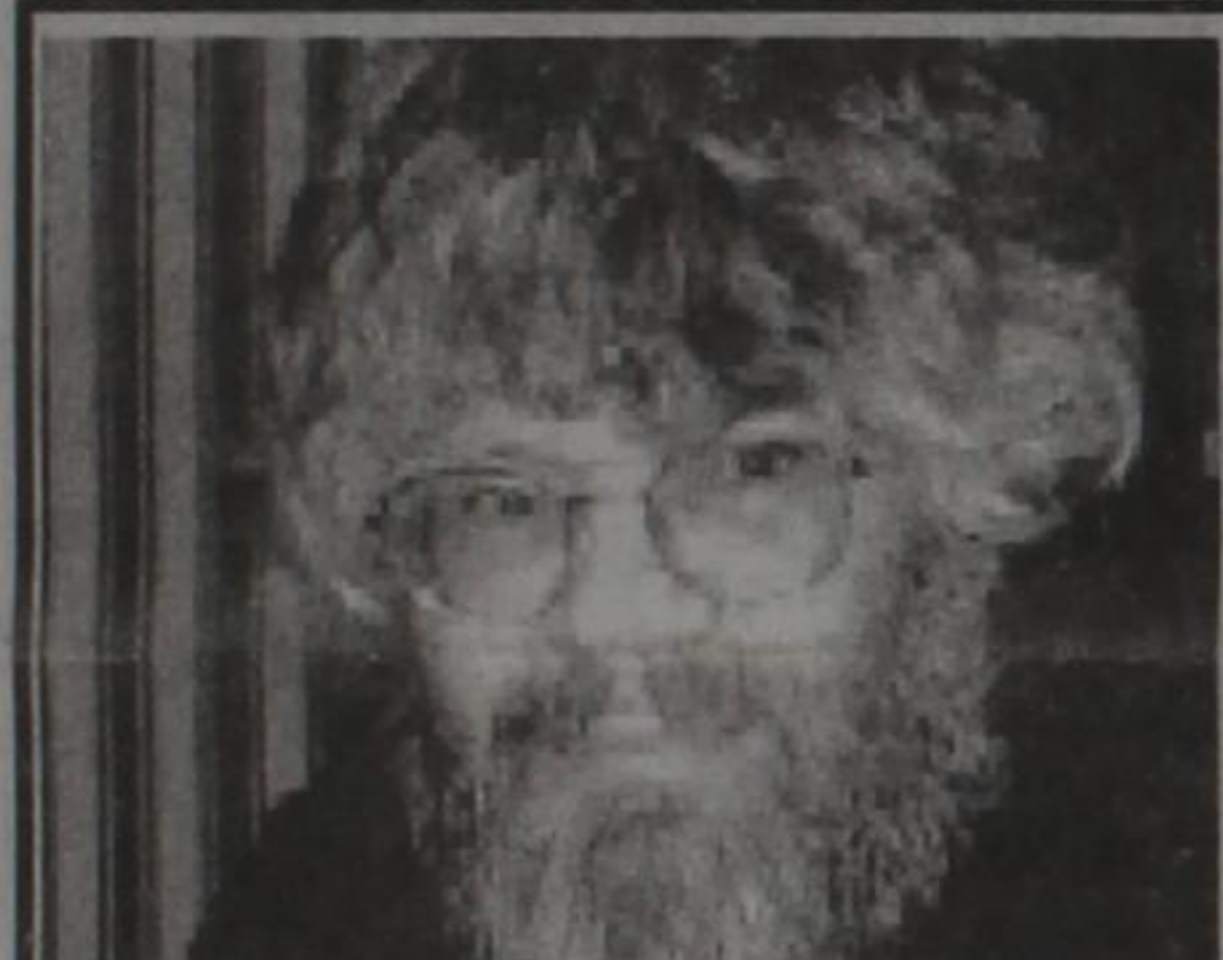
"Parece adoptar una posición nueva todos los días", dijo Cheney ante más de mil personas que comenzaron a corear "¡flip-flop!" (término en inglés para describir a alguien que cambia de parecer constantemente).

Los republicanos no perdonan el hecho de que, como senador, Kerry primero votó a favor de la resolución que autorizó el uso de la fuerza en Irak y después votó en contra de un proyecto de ley de fondos para financiar la ocupación y reconstrucción.

El candidato demócrata ha insistido en que votó en contra de ese proyecto en protesta por la mala gestión de la posguerra en Irak por parte del gobierno.

Como parte de su estrategia electoral, los republicanos han buscado atacar la credibilidad de Kerry en todos los frentes y lo han pintado como un líder indeciso en el que no se puede confiar.

Consciente de esas críticas, Edwards respondió que la oposición demócrata apoya a las tropas estadounidenses desplazadas en Irak y que "la verdad de las cosas es que Irak es un desastre gracias a George Bush y Dick Cheney".



Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

Now that the Fiestas are over, Hispanics can look forward to a few more events that will be celebrated in our community. Among those will be Día de la Raza, Día de los Muertos, Día de dar Gracias and of course Navidad. Let's hope that leaders in our community will plan events that will bring attention to our magnificent culture and traditions.

Let's hope that the Hispanic Cultural Center will now get some attention so that it will be able to host some of these functions.

We hear lots about the election but it would surprise many in Lubbock that what they think or who they vote for doesn't really matter. According to political experts Texas will have no say so as to who will serve as President...that is unless millions of people change their minds about how they will vote. The majority of Texans are expected to vote for Bush and the State has been written off by Democrats as a lost cause as far as the election of the President is concerned but many national leaders are paying close attention to the race between Charlie Stenholm and Randy Neugebauer.

As Abel Cruz says on page two, the choice between the two seems to be dismissive toward Hispanics. In looking at each of the records of the candidates, one wonders whether it would make a difference whom should be elected. I stand to be corrected but to date neither has tried.

Speaking about this and with elections coming up, we welcome our readers to send us their opinions about the upcoming elections. We know that many of our readers are wanting to write about their candidates and we welcome any and all opinions. We will print all that are received as space allows.

Write to us at eleditor@llano.net

Thirty Years Later, Bilingual Education at Crossroads

By Angelo Falcón

Thirty years ago, Aspira of New York and others signed a consent decree, bringing to a close a 1972 lawsuit against the New York City Board of Education to force it to provide appropriate educational programs for Puerto Rican and other Latino students in the public schools.

The Aspira Consent Decree, as it came to be known, mandated the New York City public school system to provide transitional bilingual education programs to Puerto Rican and other Latino students who were then called "limited English proficient (LEP)."

This landmark agreement, signed Aug. 29, 1974, which was facilitated by the Supreme Court's Lau vs. Nichols decision earlier that year on behalf of Chinese children in San Francisco, was critically important because it affected what was then the largest school district in the United States.

On this, its 30th anniversary, we need to pause to assess the legacy of this agreement and the interesting way it juxtaposes itself on the half-century commemoration of the famous Brown v. Board of Education decision ending the "separate but equal" doctrine that under-

pinned the segregation of blacks in the nation's schools.

While African-Americans were demanding the integration of the schools, Puerto Ricans and other Latinos were calling for a policy of bilingualism in the schools that required a degree of temporary segregation of Latino students. It points to the importance of recognizing diversity, even within the civil rights movement.

The Aspira Consent Decree today affects more than 145,000 of what are now called "English language learners" (ELLs) in the New York public schools under what is now the New York City Department of Education. This is the second-largest number of ELLs in the country, following Los Angeles. While the Aspira Consent Decree was brought on behalf of Latino students, it has had the effect of expanding bilingual programs to a wide range of language groups that include Haitians, Russians, Italians, Chinese and many others.

One of the major limitations of the Aspira Consent Decree was that the court allowed it to apply only to the limited English proficient, despite the fact that Aspira had been pressing for programs that would help all Latino students. The result

is that today only 16 percent of all Latino students in the New York City public schools are enrolled in what are loosely described bilingual programs. Latinos make up xx percent of the system's students.

This means that despite popular perception, the criticisms that bilingual education gets from its critics and its identification as the most important educational priority of the Latino community, the overwhelming majority of Latino students are not in these programs.

Back in the 1970s, the Aspira Consent Decree was signed in an extremely hostile atmosphere. Over time it has softened somewhat as the school bureaucracy and the teachers' union learned to adapt to this court-mandated program.

Today we have come full circle as the campaigns by conservatives like millionaire Ron Unz and accidental Hispanics like Linda Chávez have sought to demonize and completely eliminate bilingual education programs. This is occurring at a time, ironically, when the value of bilingualism is widely acknowledged in this globalized society and economy, and when the evidence clearly points to the economic benefits of being

bilingual.

Bilingual education and the role of the Aspira Consent Decree find themselves at a major crossroads today.

What is clear is that the attacks from the right and nativists and the political vulnerability of these programs point to the need to reenergize their base constituencies of parents and children.

Academic research clearly supports the value of well-implemented bilingual programs, but the major threat to their existence today seems to be that these programs have been overly-bureaucratized, with their major proponents being educational professionals rather than the communities they serve. This makes them relatively easy prey to the Ron Unzes of this world.

Thirty years later, two of the more important lessons of the Aspira Consent Decree are: 1) that the courts and the bureaucracies cannot sufficiently address problems facing Latinos in the absence of an engaged grassroots community base; and 2) that the Latino educational agenda needs to include but also go well beyond bilingual education.

© 2004 Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International

Treinta Años Despues

La Educación Bilingüe en Una Encrucujada

Por Angelo Falcón

Hace treinta años, Aspira de Nueva York y otros firmaron un decreto de consentimiento, dándole fin a una demanda en contra de la Junta de Educación de la Ciudad de Nueva York para forzarla a proveer programas educativos apropiados para los estudiantes puertorriqueños y otros latinos en las escuelas públicas.

El Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira, como se le conoció, le dio el mandato al sistema de escuelas públicas de la Ciudad de Nueva York de proveerles programas de educación bilingüe de transición a los estudiantes puertorriqueños y otros latinos que fueron llamados entonces "estudiantes con pocas aptitudes en el idioma inglés" (LEP, por sus siglas en inglés).

Este acuerdo muy conocido, firmado en agosto 29 de 1974 y que fue facilitado por la decisión Lau vs. Nichols del Tribunal Supremo a comienzos de ese año en nombre de los niños chinos de San Francisco, fue fundamentalmente importante porque afectó el distrito escolar

más grande de los Estados Unidos.

En éste, su trigésimo aniversario, necesitamos hacer una pausa para evaluar el legado de este acuerdo y la manera interesante en que se yuxtaponen en la conmemoración de los cincuenta años de la famosa decisión Brown vs. Junta de Educación que termina la doctrina de "separados pero iguales" que respaldó la segregación de los negros en las escuelas de la nación.

Mientras que los afroamericanos exigían la integración de las escuelas, los puertorriqueños y otros latinos pedían una política de bilingüismo en las escuelas que requería un decreto de segregación provisional de los estudiantes latinos. Esto señala la importancia de reconocer la diversidad, aún dentro del movimiento de los derechos civiles.

Hoy, el Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira, afecta a más de 145,000 de los que ahora se conocen como "estudiantes que aprenden el idioma inglés" (ELL, por sus siglas en inglés) en las escuelas públicas de Nueva York bajo lo que es hoy el

Departamento de Educación de la Ciudad de Nueva York. Este es el segundo número más grande de ELL en el país, después de Los Angeles. Mientras que el Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira fue entablado en nombre de los estudiantes latinos, ha tenido el efecto de extender los programas bilingües a una amplia gama de grupos de idiomas que incluye a haitianos, rusos, italianos, chinos y muchos más.

Una de las limitaciones de mayor importancia del Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira era que el tribunal sólo permitía que se aplicara a los estudiantes con pocas aptitudes en el idioma inglés, a pesar del hecho de que Aspira había estado presionando por programas que ayudarían a todos los estudiantes latinos. El resultado es que hoy hay sólo un 16 por ciento de los estudiantes latinos en las escuelas públicas de la Ciudad de Nueva York que se matriculan en los programas bilingües descritos de manera general. Los latinos constituyen un 38 por ciento de los estudiantes del sistema.

Esto significa que a pesar de la percepción popular, las críticas que recibe la educación bilingüe y su identificación como la prioridad educativa más importante de la comunidad latina, la abrumadora mayoría de los estudiantes latinos no está en estos programas.

Para los años 70, el Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira se firmó en un ambiente extremadamente hostil. Con el tiempo se ha difuminado un poco mientras que la burocracia y el sindicato de maestros aprendieron a adaptarse a este programa mandado por el tribunal.

Hoy, hemos dado un giro completo ya que las campañas de los conservadores como el millonario Ron Unz y los hispanos accidentales como Linda Chávez se han esforzado en demonizar y eliminar por completo los programas de educación bilingüe. Esto ocurre en un momento, irónicamente, cuando el valor del bilingüismo es generalmente reconocido en esta sociedad y economía globalizadas, y cuando la evidencia claramente señala los beneficios económicos de ser bilingüe.

(Continued Page 4)

Un Plan Para Nuestro Futuro

Por John Flórez

"Se habla español"

Qué increíble lo rápido aprenden un segundo idioma los empresarios, ¿no? Como suele ocurrir, el sector privado no demora en ver y aprovechar nuevas oportunidades. No esperó a que Washington ofreciera orientación, como en el caso de la población en tren de explosión hispana. Percibió una fuerza laboral leal, de calidad, con buena ética de trabajo, que permitiría que compita a nivel global. También percibió un mercado de consumo de rápido crecimiento.

Nos quejamos del número en aumento de estudiantes hispanos en nuestros salones de clase, y la carga que son para nuestra economía. No obstante, al considerarlo bien, son una parte importante de la joven y nueva fuerza laboral de la que tiene necesidad esta nación para tener éxito en la economía global. Hoy, el recurso de mayor valor que tiene una nación es su gente, y lo preparada que está para facilitar el éxito en el mercado mundial.

No nos podemos dar el lujo de esperar que Washington nos resuelva las políticas migratorias esquizofrénicas porque cambia a una velocidad abrumadora el mundo. Si no invertimos en educar a todo el capital intelectual en nuestros salones de clase, el mundo nos dejará atrás. Mientras que otras naciones, como la India y la China, van invirtiendo en la educación con mayor rapidez que en los Estados Unidos, debemos tomar cuenta de

la ventaja en el mercado de la que ya disfrutamos – una población diversa y un sistema educativo que cultiva los talentos particulares de cada estudiante.

El mayor grupo de estudiantes que no son blancos en nuestros salones de clase es el mexicano. La mayoría de ellos heredan los mismos valores que impulsaron a sus padres inmigrantes a venir a los Estados Unidos – la voluntad de trabajar, el sentido de familia y la lealtad hacia los que les extienden una mano.

En los albores de los años treinta, las familias mexicanas hacían sus compras en el mismo local sin reparar en los precios. Aquí en el estado de Utah, tenían cuentas en Sears de pago a cuotas y de crédito en la esquina suroeste de las calles Main y Broadway y en la tienda Roe's en la esquina sureste de la State con Broadway. De ahí había aquella compañía de préstamos que tenía el Skeep en la calle State cerca de la 800 sur. A él le iba todo el negocio mexicano porque sabía decir "buenos días".

Tal es el bilingüismo. El solo hecho que intentó extender una mano al mexicano hizo que a su compañía fuera la gente mexicana que necesitaba un préstamo. Esa es la lealtad.

Hasta el día que murió mi padre cambió sus cheques en el mismo banco. Más adelante, y un bilado de su trabajo de obrero para el ferrocarril, abrió una cuenta de ahorros allí mismo para comprar lotes de entierro para sus

hijos. En aquel entonces la gente no tenía para ahorros para la universidad, pero se fiaba del crédito y la buena voluntad de otros para pasarla. Para los recién llegados, sigue siendo el caso.

A propósito, al fin convenci a mi padre que me diera el dinero (\$300) porque no me haría ningún bien una vez que me muriera.

A los patronos les gusta contratar a mexicanos, no sólo porque no piden mucho salario, sino también porque, lo que es más importante, tienen una buena ética laboral y son fieles. Una vez contraté a un contratista de techos de los avisos clasificados; cuando llegué a casa esa tarde calurosa de verano, a los que vi untando el techo de brea caliente eran mexicanos. Me subí por la escalera para llevarles unas bebidas heladas y comencé a conversar con el capataz.

Le pregunté por cuánto tiempo había ejercido este oficio y por qué no tenía su propia empresa de reparación de techos. Su respuesta fue sencilla, "No podría hacer eso porque competiría contra mi jefe quien me dio este trabajo".

La mano de obra de inmigrantes ha sido el factor clave en la administración de nuestra economía y una manera de dar cara a las escaseces laborales que tenemos. Los patronos creativos, en particular los agricultores y cultivadores, se han fiado de los inmigrantes para enfrentar sus necesidades de mano de obra. Como forma de mantener una ventaja competitiva, las universidades y organizaciones

médicas se han vuelto hacia la mano de obra extranjera para cubrir las escases así como para diversificar su fuerza laboral.

En la medida que los patronos luchan por encontrar obreros capacitados, y la nación se ve preocupada con problemas del éxodo de trabajos al extranjero y la inmigración, no percibimos que una de las mayores ventajas competitivas que tenemos es la futura fuerza laboral sentada ahora en nuestros salones de clase. Es un grupo diverso, joven, con ansias de aprender y bilingüe. En un momento en el que envejece nuestra fuerza laboral, Utah tiene la ventaja de tener una población de jóvenes, incluyendo a hispanos, que facilitarán el éxito de nuestra economía.

Los empresarios perspicaces reconocen que los hispanos representan una fuerza laboral joven y barata, y un grupo de consumidores en auge. Por ende, bien convendría que fueran los primeros en educar al público sobre las ventajas de tener una buena educación para todos los niños, incluyendo a los hispanos y todas las personas de color, ya que es su inversión en el futuro.

Aquí nos da orgullo hacer lo correcto. Tal vez educar a todos los niños es lo correcto.

(John Flórez, de Salt Lake City, Utah, escribe una columna semanal para The Deseret News. Comuníquese con él a: idfllorez@comcast.net)

© 2004, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media Services International.

Sometimes Politics Just Stinks!

By Abel Cruz

There are approximately 40 days left for one of the two candidates running for Congress in the huge new 19th Congressional District that they are the right person for the job.

Since Texas Democrats were unable to beat back the political gerrymandering orchestrated by Tom DeLay and his Republican lapdog Rick Perry, whoever wins this election will have a monumental task before him.

Consider that the 19th District is now comprised of 27 counties that stretch from places like Hereford to Ranger in East Texas. That's approximately 337 miles if you drive the most direct route. How will it be physically possible for one person and their staffs to serve such a large area and do it well and effectively? It won't be.

The new district takes in thousands of square miles and the 2003 Census Bureau estimates the total population to be at 663,833. Lubbock county alone accounts for 250,000 plus of that total.

As a first generation Mexican American, my perception of this race is greatly influenced by my history and the values that I bring to the table as a person of color. And let's not kid ourselves; although we may share some political and social values with the mainstream constituency, we are still a minority group in the eyes of both candidates and therefore a second class voter in this election.

The difference is that as Hispanics, we represent a large voting bloc and both candidates are unsure of two things:

- 1) If will we go out and vote on November 2nd, and
- 2) If we do, will we vote Democratic as has been the case in past elections?

If the first question is answered affirmatively, then the second one should take care of itself. Not because we will automatically vote Democratic, although the scale tends to shift that way, but because we will have voted and made a difference in this election.

The 2003 census population estimate data shows the Hispanic population at 31% in Lubbock County. If you apply that same percentage to the total population in the 19th District, the total number of Hispanics turns out to be approximately 205,788. Out of that total, the number of Hispanic registered voters could well constitute over 125,000 voters, or about 18%.

Betting on whether Hispanics will go to the polls or not is a political gamble I would not want to take, and if I was a candidate, I would make sure I appealed to this ethnic group for their vote. Even so, judging by the strategies employed by both parties over the last few months, neither candidate is really interested in reaching out to the Mexican American/Hispanic voter in West Texas, let alone the rest of the district.

It is evident by the TV ads that are running that both candidates have generalized that all voters are the same, have the same values, are conservative Christian, and that no diversity exists out there. They are both wrong.

Both candidates are fond of using the term, "West Texas Christian values". What exactly does that mean? That you live in a traditional family structure of a two parent family in south Lubbock, with a couple of kids, a dog and a white picket fence in your \$120,000 dollar home? That you are member of the Christian Right organizations and show zero tolerance when it comes to diverse views? That if you happen to be Jewish or Muslim, or non-Christian that you will have no representation in DC? Just what in the hell are West Texas Christian values?

Do they involve families that are down on their luck and can't afford health care for their families? Do they include people who have a less than a college education and are in a traditional minimum wage job? Do they include families where the grandparents are raising their children's children? Do they include people who are Catholics but still believe that abortion is a personal choice? Do they include Gays and Lesbians? Do they include legal immigrants? Do they include young people that cannot afford to attend college? Do they include those of us that don't share Bush/Cheney's warped view of the world?

When the race first began, I was more inclined to think that the Democratic candidate, Charles Stenholm, would be more apt to represent my views as opposed to Randy Neugabauer. In fact, on July 10 of this year, Bidal and I interviewed Mr. Stenholm in preparation for some articles that we intended to run concerning the race. At the time, Mr. Stenholm assured us that he would appeal to the Hispanic voter and that he would, in his words; "give the Hispanic voter reasons to vote for him". Since then, I personally have seen no concentrated effort to achieve that goal.

I posed a question to the Congressman and followed up with a couple of emails to his campaign staff. Most recently, I sent the same question to his Communications Director, Jodi Zwiefler. To date I have received no response. What does that tell you? To me it speaks volumes!

Exercising our right to vote is something that we should all take very seriously.

It's just that sometimes when you go into the voting booth and it smells of politics as usual, you just have to hold your nose!

(c)acruz2004

Email: acruzts@aol.com

A Plan for Our Future

By John Florez

"Se habla español."

Isn't it amazing how quickly business people learn a second language? As is often the case, the private sector is quick to see and take advantage of new opportunities. It did not wait for Washington to provide direction, as in the case of the exploding Hispanic population. It saw a loyal, quality work force, with a good work ethic, that would allow it to compete on a global scale. It also saw a fast-growing consumer market.

We complain about the growing number of Hispanic students in our classrooms and the drain they are on our economy, but, if you think about it, they are a major part of the new and young work force this nation needs to succeed in the global economy. Today, the most valuable resource a nation has is its people and how prepared they are to help it succeed in the world marketplace.

We cannot afford the luxury of waiting for Washington to resolve our schizophrenic immigration policies because the world is changing too fast. If we don't invest in educating all the intellectual capital in our classrooms, the world will pass us by. While other nations, such as India and China, are investing in education at a faster rate than the United States,

we ought to be looking to the market edge that we already have — a diverse population and an educational system that cultivates the unique talent of our students.

The largest non-white group in our classrooms is Mexican. Most of them inherit the same values that drove their immigrant parents to come to the United States — the willingness to work, a sense of family and loyalty to those who reach out to them.

In the early '30s, Mexican families shopped at the same place regardless of price. Here in Utah, they had layaway and charge accounts at Sears on the southwest corner of Main and Broadway and at Roe's on the southeast corner of State and Broadway. Then there was a loan company owned by el Skeep on State near 800 South. He got all the Mexican business because he knew how to say "buenos dias".

So much for being bilingual. Just the fact that he tried to reach out that made his place the place to go for a loan. Now that's loyalty.

Until the day he died, my father cashed his paychecks at the same bank. Later, when he retired from his railroad job as a laborer, he opened a savings account there to buy burial plots for his

children. In those days, people had no money for college education savings but relied on credit and the goodwill of people to get by. For newcomers, that's still the case.

By the way, I finally talked my father into giving me the money (\$300) because it wouldn't do me any good when I was gone.

Employers like to hire Mexicans, not only because they work for low wages but also, and more important, they have a good work ethic and are loyal. I once hired a roofing contractor out of the classifieds; and when I arrived home that hot summer afternoon, I saw a Mexican crew spreading hot tar on the roof. I climbed up the ladder to bring them some iced drinks and began to talk to the crew leader.

I asked him how long he had been doing this work and why didn't he have his own roofing business. His reply was simple, "I couldn't do that because I would have to compete against my boss who gave me this job."

Immigrant labor has been a key factor in managing our economy and a way of meeting our labor shortages. Creative employers, especially farmers and growers, have relied on immigrants to meet their work force needs. As a way of maintaining a competitive edge, universities and health organizations have looked to foreign labor to meet

shortages as well as to diversify their work force.

As employers are struggling to find skilled workers and the nation is preoccupied with outsourcing and immigration, we fail to see that one of the greatest competitive edges we have is that future work force now sitting in our classrooms. It's diversified, young, eager to learn and bilingual. At a time when our national work force is aging, Utah has the advantage of having a younger population, including Hispanics, able to help our economy succeed.

Enlightened business people recognize the young work force, the inexpensive labor and the exploding consumer group Hispanics represent. They could, however, take the lead in educating the public on the advantages of having a quality education for all children, including Hispanics and all persons of color, since that is their investment in the future.

In this nation we take pride in doing the "right thing." Maybe educating all children is one of those right things.

(John Florez of Salt Lake City, Utah, writes a weekly column for The Deseret News there. He may be contacted at idfllorez@comcast.net)

© Hispanic Link News Service, 2004. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International

Growers and Farmworkers Union Agree to Bring in temporary Guest Workers

By Patrick Osio, Jr.

Let's see if we can absorb this – 8,500 farmworkers who are already in the US will obtain Guest Worker visas, and be represented by a farmworkers labor union? Not in California, nor Texas, nor Arizona but in - North Carolina? But wait a minute – the pending AgJobs legislation is still in Congress' limbo. No one wants to deal with it until after the November elections. Even President Bush's January 14th call for immigration reform hasn't been heard from since. And North Carolina farmers went along with this?

It seems the obvious finally came to roost in North Carolina – if you leave it up to politicians they will do nothing for the undocumented farmworkers simply because they can neither vote nor do they make political contributions. Farmers, well, that's a different story – they both vote and give thoughtily to political aspirants or those in office – depending on who will toe the line.

So what made North Carolina farmers change their mind? Money, that's what.

For five years the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC), dedicated to building a national campaign to support farmworkers justice, has carried on a boycott against North Carolina based Mount Olive Pickle Company, the nation's second largest pickle company. Like Cesar Chavez's grape boycott of the 1960s in

California, it takes time, but eventually the erosion of sales under the weight of persistent bad publicity begins to take its toll. Companies are about profits created by sales, which in turn are both negatively impacted by negative publicity.

FLOC was supported through those five years by the National Council of Churches and part of the bad publicity were accusations that Mount Olive's workers often lived in squalid housing and that at least two workers died of heat over exposure and/or pesticide exposure. Now couple this to the growing citizens' demands to stop hiring undocumented workers – and it's time to ignore the politicians and work within the law.

And, that law is the H-2A guest worker visa program for agricultural-workers that has been existence since 1964 (H-2 amended in 1986 to H-2A). That's right it's been on the books all along – there has been no need to come up with new legislation – simply updated to meet today's requirements and the US could have been without half the undocumented immigrants we have today – and no amnesty either.

But it's so much cheaper to hire undocumented workers with the added benefit that they can't complain when ill treated or shorted on their pay.

So the agreement is historical because it is the first of its kind

(guest worker program) between a growers association, the North Carolina Growers Association, which represents 1,000 farmers, and a farmworkers union, the FLOC, based in Ohio. Added features in the agreement include a 10 percent pay increase over a three year period that will bring the pay range between \$10 and \$12 per hour from a present hourly wage of \$8.06.

The grower's association will establish various committees to study how to improve workers' housing and health care. FLOC and the growers' association will open a line of communications with the Mexican government to discuss graft, bribery and blackmail carried out by migrant workers recruiters active in Mexico charging outrages fees and inducing illegal border crossings. FLOC will also set up a union hiring hall in Mexico to process the visas applications for contracted workers.

Without the union's boycott pressure the likelihood such an agreement would not have taken place is evidenced by what took place in Georgia's Vidalia sweet-onion industry. On May 13, 1998, the then INS launched operation "Southern Denial" apprehending 21 of the estimated 3500 to 5000 harvest workers. Within hours the Georgia Congressional and Senators were on the telephone demanding the INS stop the raids, which they did.

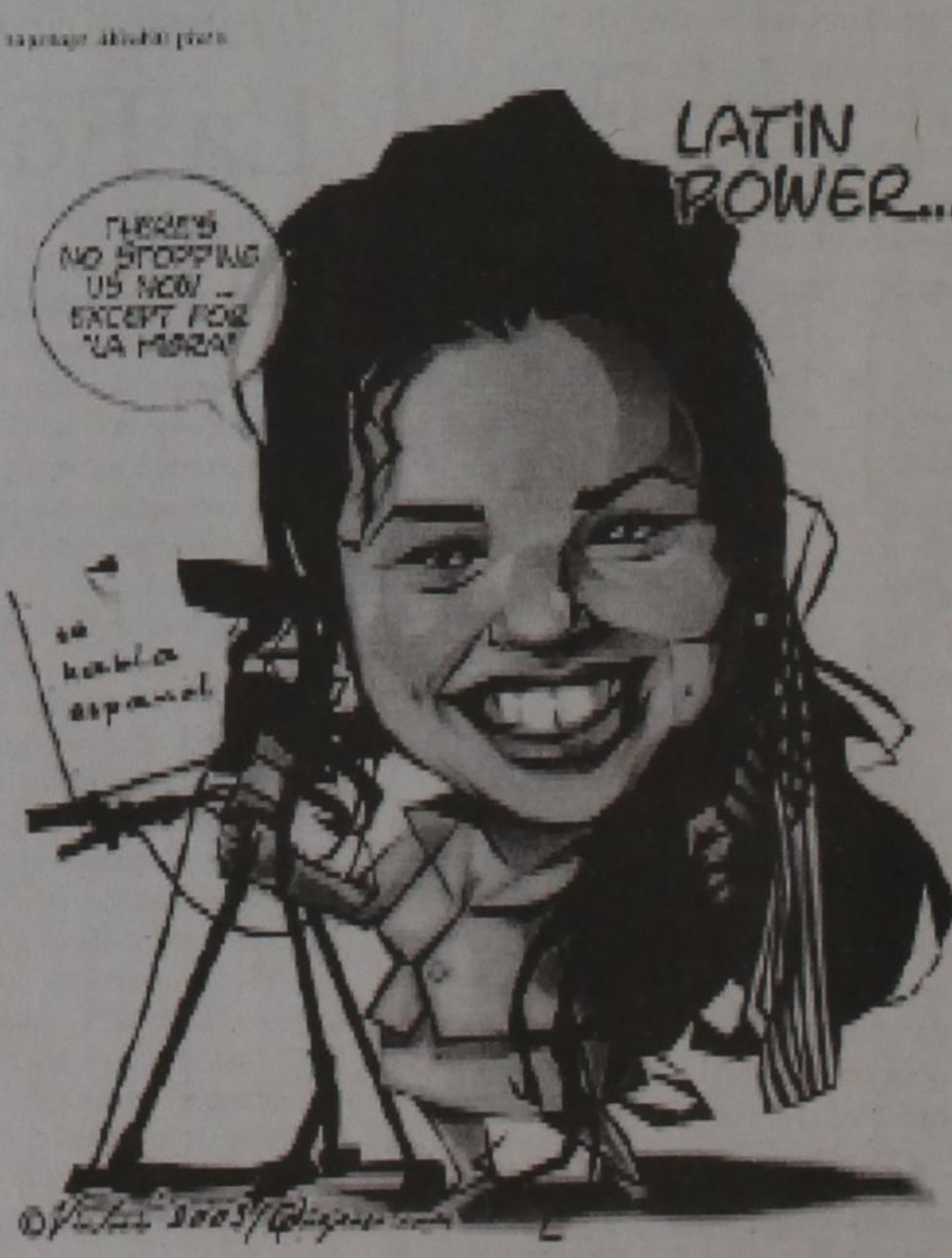
Within days an agreement was reached: the workers were provided H-2A visas; the growers formed the

Vidalia Harvesting, Inc. cooperative to obtain legal H-2A visas for future years. However, growers abandoned the H-2A program when they learned they would have to pay the Department of Labor's determined prevailing wage and provide the mandated temporary housing to both domestic and foreign guest workers.

What for they told General Administration Officers, "workers just 'show up' without notice when they are needed." Plus growers didn't want to spend money on workers recruitment, housing or other benefits.

The signs should be clear to the agricultural industry in every state – don't wait for a boycott and the negative image. Forget politicians, either hire domestic workers, or abide by the laws already in place. What part of "illegal-hiring" don't they understand?

El Editor Newspaper is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas at 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Our telephone number is 806-763-3841. El Editor is a member of the National Association of Hispanic Publications and the Texas Association of Hispanic Newspapers. El Editor is audited by Community Papers Verification Service. Rates available on request. Our fax number is 806-741-1110 and our e-mail is eleditor@llano.net. Letters and opinion expressed on our editorial page are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher, its staff or advertisers.
Editor Publisher - Bidal Agüero



Estigmatización - Me Une a los Arabes y Me Separa de Ellos

Por Carlos D. Conde

En la actualidad, todo depende de las apariencias. Estaba trotando por un sendero cerca de mi casa cuando me crucé con un joven moreno de facciones árabes. Yo soy un latino moreno. Nos miramos curiosamente, preguntándonos si compartíamos la misma etnia y qué estaba haciendo el otro en un vecindario donde la mayoría de la gente es blanca.

Vivo en Boca Ratón, Florida, un lugar donde realmente no se ven muchos personas del medio-oriental o México-americanos. Recordé que estábamos muy lejos de donde un grupo de jóvenes árabes recibió entrenamiento de piloto antes de que estrellaran sus aviones secuestrados sobre las Torres Gemelas en Nueva York y el Pentágono en Washington.

Recuerdo que los describían como hombres jóvenes, de buena condición física, de rutinas pedrestres como ejercitarse en el gimnasio y visitar bares de striptease. ¿Podría ese joven ser un miembro de otra célula durmiente que se está desarrollando entre nosotros?

La guerra en Irak y los ataques terroristas han desarrollado la nerviosidad y el chauvinismo en muchas personas, entre las que me incluyo. En un sentido irracional, esto podría llamarse estigmatización por raza, pero nunca se puede ser demasiado cuidadoso, ciertamente no después de los sucesos del 11 de septiembre. Yo, que soy una víctima de la estigmatización por raza, también he desarrollado una neurosis.

En lugar de los conceptos de un mundo nuevo que nos unen a todos, ahora hay un cisma en donde impera la desconfianza.

En la puerta de la aerolínea, miras de arriba a abajo a los viajeros, preparado para alertar a seguridad a la menor sospecha. Miras burlonamente a las mujeres en burkas y te olvidas de que ésta es una nación de inmigrantes fundada en la tolerancia.

Cuando ves en la calle a un extraño desaliñado con acento marcado, piensas que tiene que ser un inmigrante indocumentado de América Latina o Haití que disfruta ilegalmente de todos los programas de asistencia social que tú pagas.

Este es el momento de atacar a los árabes. Una estudiante musulmana de Florida afirmó que unos jóvenes bravucones

abusaron de ella tan sólo por lo que era y lo que representaba.

Poco después del 11 de septiembre, una azafata de un avión estadounidense se acercó a un pasajero iraní nacido en EEUU y le pidió que se fuera. Cuando él le preguntó por qué, ella le respondió que "al piloto no le gustaba su apariencia".

Debido a las consecuencias del 11 de septiembre, se han creado leyes precipitadas que, para algunos, son una amenaza para nuestras libertades civiles. Se ha requerido ajustarlas precisamente para satisfacer a quienes creen que el pánico ha sobrepasado a las garantías equitativas y coherentes. El año pasado el presidente Bush hizo públicas unas pautas que evitaban que los agentes federales utilizaran la raza y la etnia en sus investigaciones de rutina, pero se excluyeron las relacionadas con asuntos de seguridad nacional.

El gobierno ya tuvo que modificar su Acta Patriótica. Ahora, no se puede detener indefinidamente y sin pruebas a inmigrantes capturados durante investigaciones terroristas. La nueva política limita las condiciones bajo las cuales el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional puede presentar cargos de inmigración para detener a un individuo. Los detenidos deben ser notificados sobre cualquier cargo en 72 horas, pero se permite hacer excepciones en "situaciones de emergencia u otras circunstancias extraordinarias" como actos terroristas o disturbios.

Las pautas traen consigo algunas advertencias. Los oficiales de inmigración podrían requerir todavía que los visitantes de países del Oriente Medio se registren. Los funcionarios federales que actúen con información de inteligencia también podrían imponer un "escrutinio riguroso" de ciertos grupos étnicos con actividad sospechosa.

Para los árabes estadounidenses sienten poco consuelo al ser señalados por lo que ellos consideran mayormente como un acoso injustificado. Paradójicamente, una encuesta que llevó a cabo Zolby International después del 11 de septiembre, reveló que el 54% de los árabes estadounidenses estaban de acuerdo con las directrices dirigidas a la comunidad del Oriente Medio.

Ahora, no están tan seguros, y los hispanos y afroamericanos sarcónicamente les dan la bien-

venida. Estos dos grupos son veteranos de nuestras prolongadas guerras de estigmatización racial. Con demasiada frecuencia, los hispanos y negros que son detenidos por infracciones de tránsito menores son registrados en busca de sustancias ilegales porque... bueno, porque son hispanos o negros.

Muchos estados han sido demandados por estos delitos, generalmente con éxito, por agentes de defensa como la Unión Norteamericana de Libertades Civiles (ACLU por sus siglas en inglés) y la Asociación para el Progreso de Personas de la Raza Negra (NAACP, por sus siglas en inglés).

Los principales culpables son precisamente la policía estatal y agentes de la ley municipales. Los afroamericanos tienen una frase para esto: DWB "Driving While Black" (negro al volante). Los gobiernos estatales no nie-

gan las estadísticas. En cierta forma las admiten, según han demostrado los acuerdos a los que han llegado con los demandantes y por las reformas que han implantado.

Algunos agentes de la ley dicen que, a excepción de las violaciones manifestadas, el procedimiento de detener y registrar a las personas es un asunto de percepción y de buena intuición que, a menudo, produce buenos resultados.

Ahora en Maryland se exige que los agentes estatales incluyan con la citación que dan a los infractores de las leyes de tránsito un folleto con instrucciones sobre cómo presentar una querrela contra un agente. Pero, como preguntó un agente de la ley indignado: ¿Quién dijo que poner una amonestación tiene que ver con ser simpático o recibir una multa, con sentirse bien?

© 2004, Hispanic Link News

Pentagon workers Salute Hispanic WWII Vets

Nine Hispanic World War II veterans -- seven of them Soldiers -- were honored with a special ceremony at the Pentagon Sept. 15 that marked the start of Hispanic Heritage Month.

The Department of Defense annually marks Hispanic Heritage Month Sept. 15 through Oct. 15.

"You have built a legacy of honor, valor and service to country that is being embraced by young Hispanics today," Lt. Gen. Ricardo S. Sanchez, current commanding general of V Corps and former commanding general of the Combined Joint Task Force 7 in Iraq, told the World War II veterans.

Honorees included: Sgt. Raymond P. Alvarado who saved two fellow Soldiers and three British sailors from drowning following a German missile attack that claimed more than 1,100 ally lives.

Chief Yeoman Osvaldo Eiaz-Espada who served in the Navy during World War II in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war. He also served in the Korean War.

Pfc. Guy Gabaldon who as a Los Angeles youth, was adopted by a Japanese-American family and later served in the Marines as a Japanese interpreter in the Pacific. Using language skills, Gabaldon was credited with capturing more than 1,000 Japanese military forces. His military awards include the Navy Cross and the Silver Star.

Gabaldon told attendees he was captured only once by a single Japanese individual -- his wife, who captured his heart years after the war.

Staff Sgt. Andres Ignacio Gallegos, an airborne trooper, who served as a medic in both the European and Pacific theaters.

Pfc. Raul Gonzales who taught English to Spanish-speaking-only Soldiers at Fort Benning, Ga., during the war, and served briefly in the Pacific at the end of the war.

Staff Sgt. Pete Jimenez who served with the 29th Infantry Division from the invasion of France on Omaha Beach through the surrender of Germany -- earning five Purple Hearts for wounds along the way. Other

awards include a Bronze Star with V device and the French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre.

Sgt. Jose Lopez an infantryman with the 2nd Infantry Division in Europe where his actions led to a Medal of Honor. His MoH citation credited Lopez with killing more than 100 enemy soldiers and saving his company from being enveloped in one action.

Cpl. Frank Median, an Army Air Corps B24 tail gunner, survived eight months behind enemy lines after his bomber was shot down in Italy. Median told attendees that was one time he truly appreciated being Hispanic as his skin and hair color allowed him to blend in with the local population.

Pfc. Ignacio Servin served as a combat engineer in the Pacific. He was awarded a Silver Star for gallantry for destroying an enemy ammunition dump. Servin told attendees that he didn't volunteer for the mission to earn any medals -- he only wanted to prove to his company commander and comrades that Hispanic Soldiers were just as brave as any other Soldier.

Sanchez said that the World War II veterans exemplified the Hispanic values of family, faith and service to their country.

"You not only serve as role models to the younger generation, but to old men like me," Sanchez said.

A number of organizations sponsored the event, including the Department of Defense Reserve Forces Policy Board, the Hispanic War Veterans of America and the National Puerto Rican Coalition.

Treinta Años Despues, La Educacion Bilingüe en Una Encrucijada

La educación bilingüe y el papel del Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira se encuentran en una importante encrucijada hoy en día.

Lo que está claro es que los ataques de los de la derecha y los nativistas y la vulnerabilidad política de estos programas señalan la necesidad de reactivar sus integrantes fundamentales: los padres y los niños.

La investigación académica apoya evidentemente el valor de los programas bilingües bien implementados, pero la amenaza más grande a su existencia hoy parece ser que estos programas han sido demasiado burocratizados, ya que sus defensores principales son los profesionales educativos en vez de las comunidades a las que sirven. Así se vuelven, con relativa facilidad, víctimas de los Ron Unz de este mundo.

Treinta años después, dos de las lecciones más importantes del Decreto de Consentimiento de Aspira son: 1) que los tribunales y las burocracias no pueden tratar suficientemente los problemas a los que se enfrentan los latinos en la ausencia de una base comunitaria comprometida, y 2) que la agenda educativa latina necesita incluir pero también ir mucho más allá de la educación bilingüe.

© 2004, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media Services International.

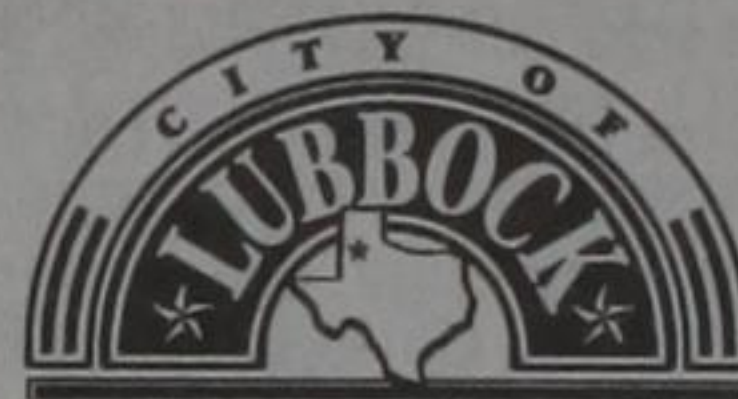
City of Lubbock- Public Notice Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Goals for Federal Fiscal Year 2005

The Lubbock International Airport hereby announces its fiscal year goal of 6.92% for Disadvantaged Business Enterprise airport construction projects. The proposed goal and goal setting methodology is available for inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday beginning September 24th and ending October 23rd in the Office of the City Purchasing Manager, 1625 13th Street, Lubbock, Texas.

The airport will accept comments on the DBE goals for 45 days beginning September 24th and ending November 7th. Comments can be sent to either of the following:

**Purchasing Manager,
City of Lubbock
RE: Airport DBE Goal-2005
P.O. Box 2000
Lubbock, TX 79457**

**Federal Aviation Administration
Civil Rights Staff, ASW-9
2601 Meacham Boulevard
Fort Worth, TX 76137-0009**



Have Fun With Your Kids

It's a fact.

The more you get involved in the lives of children, the less likely they are to use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Positive, healthy activities help kids build skills, self-discipline, and confidence.

Get into the act. Call 1.800.729.6686. Se habla español.

Your Time. Their Future. Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free.

TDD 1.800.487.4889. <http://www.health.org>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

NEWSCHANNEL



Coverage You Can Count On!

Sales Administrative Assistant. Data input; preparation of presentation materials; preparation of reports. College degree preferred. Requires good interpersonal skills; creativity; self-motivation and computer skills with emphasis on Desktop Publishing. Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at 5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, Tx 79404. E.O.E.

Gloria Trevi cleared of charges in Chihuahua

After being cleared of all charges, including corruption of minors, kidnapping, and raping, Gloria de los Angeles Treviño assured that "freedom tastes like heaven", a few minutes after being released from jail.

Among the first things she uttered once out of jail, she asked for forgiveness. She assured she bears no grudge against Karina Yapor, but made it quite clear there is no way she will bring back all those four years and eight months she wasted in jail.

The press conference took place at the San Guillermo jail's meeting room and the 37-year-old singer spoke to the media before leaving the prison in Chihuahua.

Dressed all in white, her face emaciated, thinner and with make up, her hair long and dyed, the singer assured she will bury her along with the relationship she held with her former manager, Sergio Andrade.

She revealed having several projects to come and the recording of some albums. During a short press conference, two hours after having been cleared of all charges, Gloria Trevi said she was grateful to God.

She added she is willing to start a new life, above all next to her family. The first thing she



would do when freed is "touching ground" to look for a phone booth and call her mother, telling her and her son Angel Gabriel "I am coming back home".

She remarked no legal action would be taken against Karina Yapor; no reprisals at all against Chihuahua's justice "since the judge who released me knew how to enforce the law despite the interests of other people who just wanted to do me wrong".

The singer who will immediately look for a job since all her savings were spent in the legal process, assured "she has to work real hard" to gain all that money back.

Once the press conference was over, the singer stepped up on the desk and thanked all the media, kissing several journalists on the cheek while more than 150 fans waited for her outside to say hello.

On the other hand, Maria

Raquenel Portillo, who was also cleared of all charges, and who left the jail before Gloria, agreed with the singer on not taking any legal action against anyone.

The Seventh Criminal Judge, Javier Pineda, determined the singer Gloria de los Angeles Treviño, Maria Raquenel Portillo and Marlene Calderón can live in any state of Mexico after being freed.

He said the process against the manager Sergio Andrade is still pending, although he revealed no physical proof backing Karina Yapor's accusations, including the European travels and the facts occurred in Mexico, have been found.

Right at the moment when the judge cleared Gloria Trevi of all charges due to a lack of physical evidence, people in the room were full of joy while the singer joyfully embraced Maria Raquenel Portillo.

When the judge also cleared Maria Raquenel Portillo and Marlene Calderón the tears of joy continued since a legal process of more than five years finally came to an end.

The singer and her two prison mates were accused of kidnapping, corruption of minors, and aggravated rape. Karina Yapor, the prosecuting party, expressed her dismay at this conclusion.



Salma Hayek turns Mexican heads in film shooting

Mexican actress Salma Hayek has been turning Mexican heads since last week in several Mexico City locations during the shooting of her newest film "Bandidas", co-starring with Spanish actress Penélope Cruz in the production by Frenchman Luc Besson.

Hayek, who will stay in Mexico until early October, has been eyed by dozens of people in Mexico's historical downtown dressed in an old-fashioned gown in her role of Sara, an Eighteenth Century bank robber in a story directed by Joachim Roenning and Espen Sandberg.

The 36-year-old Mexican actress is also expected in the mythical town of Real de Catorce, in the state of San Luis Potosí (some 280 miles northwest of Mexico City), where important scenes of the film "Bandidas" will be shot as of November, a spokesman of the town told AFP.

"They are expected to shoot at Real de Catorce's graveyard, inside the old train station and at the town of La Luz", the source, who kept a low profile, stated.

The authorities of Real de Catorce, a mythical mining town in northwestern Mexico, have planned "a special security operation to keep actors safe and comfortable, but the number of police officers to take part in it cannot be disclosed", the source said.

In Real de Catorce, the cast of "Bandidas" will shoot in locations similar to those used by actors Brad Pitt and Julia Roberts during the shooting of the film "The Mexican". During breaks, Salma Hayek, who was born in the Mexican state of Veracruz (East), spends sometime with her dogs "Angie" and "Lupita", which are even lodged with her in a very luxurious hotel room in Mexico City according to the Mexican press.

The Mexican actress, who jumped to Hollywood's mainstream with films like "El callejón de los milagros" (1995) and the American production "Frida" (2002), is guarded by two private security bodyguards who permanently stand beside her while in Mexico.

Pablo Montero está en Miami preparando la promoción de su nuevo disco

Pablo Montero se mostró sorprendido del comunicado que distribuyó a la prensa la semana pasada Alicia Machado —desmintiendo al cantante— sobre declaraciones de que entre los dos había una relación sentimental.

Lo que dice ella El comunicado de Alicia Machado, con fecha del 17 de septiembre, fue divulgado por Susan Stipcianos, representante de prensa de la disquera Universal Music.

A continuación se reproduce el texto entero de Machado:

"Estimados amigos de la prensa: me dirijo a ustedes reiterándoles mi respeto y agradecimiento por el apoyo que me han brindado en estos últimos meses en mi carrera musical".

"El motivo de esta carta es contestarles de manera unánime (sic) a todos ustedes sobre recientes comentarios que han surgido de mi vida sentimental... Como ustedes saben bien nunca me he caracterizado por hablar de mi vida personal, pero debido a la serie de rumores alejados de mi realidad, quiero dejar en claro que en este momento continúo siendo una mujer soltera, total y absolutamente dedicada a mi carrera y a mi público. Por ende, no tengo ninguna relación sentimental con el cantante Pablo Montero, independientemente de las declaraciones que el señor esté haciendo".

"Si en algún momento entre el señor Montero y yo hubo un breve acercamiento, fue simplemente dos personas jóvenes que comenzaron a conocerse, pero no trascendía".

"Les mando esta carta desde Venezuela, donde me encuentro feliz preparando mi presentación musical en el certamen Miss Venezuela 2004".

"Me despidió mandándoles todo mi cariño y honestidad, que saben siempre me ha caracterizado".

"Atentamente, Alicia Machado".

"Esta muy raro lo del comunicado, pues se está contradiciendo", afirmó Montero.

"Ella habla de que no le gusta que su vida privada se mencione, entonces es muy extraño que mande un comunicado a los medios sobre un tema que ella misma señala es muy íntimo y personal", indicó el actor y cantante mexicano en una entrevista telefónica desde Miami, donde se encuentra para el lanzamiento de su nuevo álbum, Con la bendición de Dios.

"En este momento continúo siendo una mujer soltera, total y absolutamente dedicada a mi carrera y a mi público; por ende, no tengo ninguna relación sentimental con el cantante Pablo Montero, independientemente de las declaraciones que [él] esté haciendo", dijo en parte el comunicado de Machado.

Montero indicó que hubiera preferido hablar personalmente con la ex Miss Universo para aclarar la situación, y para dar



por finiquitado el tema enfatizó: "Pueden verificar todas mis declaraciones y siempre he afirmado que somos amigos, eso es lo que siempre he dicho".

Para que no quedaran dudas, Montero señaló que por el momento no contempla descuidar su carrera por amor: "Estoy soltero y sin compromiso".

Afirmó que el lanzamiento de Con la bendición de Dios lo mantendrá ocupado por lo menos hasta mediados del próximo año, ya que después de la presentación del álbum iniciará una gira de conciertos que lo llevarán a recorrer México, Puerto Rico, Centroamérica, Sudamérica y Estados Unidos.

Para seguir en el camino que lo ha ubicado como uno de los

más importantes representantes de la música vernácula mexicana contemporánea, Montero indicó que en el nuevo disco se rodeó de un equipo de primera encabezado por el productor y compositor Kike Santander.

El intérprete originario de Torreón, Coahuila, comentó sobre algunos de los tópicos más importantes de su nuevo disco, e indicó: "En este trabajo le estamos dando oportunidad a compositores nuevos como Carlos Macías", — autor de la canción que le da nombre al disco—, junto a otros como Gustavo Ochoa y José Luis Arroyave.

Por otra parte, Montero, que se dio a conocer en telenovelas como Vivo por Elena y Abrázame muy fuerte, mencionó: "El tra-

bajo de una telenovela es muy absorbente. En este momento, me quiero concentrar en mi carrera de cantante", por lo que sus admiradoras no lo verán a corto plazo haciendo de galán en la pantalla chica.

Aseguró que detrás de la imagen de rompecorazones que le han adjudicado es un "muchacho sencillo, divertido religioso y romántico". Lo que pretende dejar de manifiesto con esta nueva producción, "el romanticismo nunca pasará de moda", continuó; "por eso escogimos la canción Dicen por ahí, el primer corte, un tema romántico", aunque las 12 canciones tienen letras muy románticas con arreglos modernos, según él.

En cuanto a ritmos predomina el bolero ranchero y también se deja escuchar el sonido vallenato.

Montero dice que se siente "satisfecho" con el desarrollo de su carrera como cantante y espera que este disco supere el éxito de Gracias, su anterior trabajo, un tributo a Javier Solís que vendió tan sólo en México más de medio millón de copias.

Sobre planes futuros, Montero comentó que en octubre estará en Italia para el estreno mundial de la película El loco soñador, del cineasta Angelo Rizzo, (director del aclamado filme Il Postino), que rodó a principios de este año y en el que hace el papel de un joven que tiene la ilusión de convertirse en jugador del equipo cubano de beisbol, el deporte nacional de la isla.

Además, otro de los proyectos que acaricia es filmar junto a Alejandro Fernández una nueva versión de Dos tipos de cuidado, el único filme que hicieron juntos los ídolos de la canción ranchera Pedro Infante y Jorge Negrete.

Hi-Lites
starting @ \$35.00 & up

Cuts
starting @ \$15.00 & up

Colors
starting @ \$30.00

Hair Designs by Phil
Designer Cuts
& Perms for Picky People

Shampoo, Condition, Cut & Style
Haircut & Shampoo \$10 (Reg \$15 & up)

1st Time Customer	\$18 (Reg \$25)
1st Time Customer Tan	\$18 (one month unlimited)
Matrix Perm	\$25 and up

1617 27th St. 806-747-4659
Park Towers Rm. 107
Booth Rentals Available

We don't want everybody that's pickywe just want you!

T-SHIRTS

CAPS

FOR AS LITTLE AS \$5.00!
For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

CALL 763-3841
EL EDITOR
1502 Avenue M - Lubbock, Tx

Montelongo's Restaurant

3021 Clovis Road

Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana
Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

Estéreo Latino 97.3

La Maquina Musical

¿Tiene Calor?

;En Su Casa!
Ya no se preocupe,
La solución esta aqui! Instale un equipo de Aire Acondicionado y Calefacción Central, Presupuestos gratis, comodios planes de pago, no enganche y sobre todo mejores precios que otras compañías

Tambien tenemos Precios de Contado TACL 8015238C

Compruebalo!!!Llamos para un Presupuesto Gratis y Sin Compromiso
NORTH DALLAS ENGINEERING 1-806-584-4108 y 1-877-654-5477

Siempre Léa El Editor Primero

Hopkins Keeps Win Streak Alive

from page three

slug with middleweights after starting his career 12 years ago at 130 pounds and winning titles in five other weight classes.

Hopkins (45-2-1, 32 knock-outs) was ahead on two score-cards and behind on a third in a cautiously fought bout when he suddenly landed the punches just below De La Hoya's rib cage to retain his title in his 19th defense.

"A well-placed body shot," De La Hoya said.

De La Hoya (37-4) was a 2-1 underdog in only his second fight as a middleweight and was taking on a champion who hadn't lost in 11 years.

Jackson's Super Bowl 'wardrobe malfunction' draws

\$550,000 fine

Federal regulators Wednesday fined CBS a record \$550,000 for Janet Jackson's "wardrobe malfunction," which exposed the singer's breast during the Super Bowl halftime show.

The Federal Communications Commission voted unanimously to slap each of the 20 CBS-owned television stations with the maximum indecency penalty of \$27,500. The total penalty of \$550,000 is the largest fine levied against a television broadcaster. Most of the FCC's bigger fines have been against radio stations.

The agency's five commissioners decided not to fine CBS' more

than 200 affiliate stations, which also aired the show but are not owned by the network's parent company, Viacom.

MTV, a Viacom subsidiary, produced the Feb. 1 halftime show, which featured Jackson and singer Justin Timberlake performing a racy duet. At the end, Timberlake ripped off a piece of Jackson's black leather top, exposing her right breast to a TV audience of about 90 million.

Timberlake blamed a "wardrobe malfunction," and CBS was quick to apologize to viewers. The breast-baring song generated a record number of complaints to the FCC -- more than 500,000.

CBS said it was extremely disappointed with the decision.

"While we regret that the incident occurred and have apologized to our viewers, we continue to believe that nothing in the Super Bowl broadcast violated indecency laws," the network said in a statement. "Furthermore, our investigation proved that no one in our company had any advance knowledge about the incident."

Viacom has said it will fight any fines leveled against its stations for the Jackson performance. Over the summer, Viacom co-president Leslie Moonves said a fine would be "grossly unfair" and promised a court chal-

lenge.

Federal law bars radio and non-cable television stations from airing references to sexual and excretory functions between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., when children may be tuning in. Once a complaint is made to the FCC, the agency determines whether the broadcast was indecent.

Within days of the Jackson incident, lawmakers on Capitol Hill began grumbling about smut on TV, and both houses passed legislation -- still pending in Congress -- that would raise indecency fines. The House has voted to raise the maximum indecency fine to \$500,000. The Senate voted to increase the top fine to \$275,000 per indecent incident, with a cap of \$3 million per day.

The FCC launched a crackdown

on indecency soon after the Super Bowl, resulting in several high-profile fines. Among them: a \$755,000 fine against Clear Channel for graphic drug and sex talk on a "Bubba the Love Sponge" radio program and a record \$1.75 million fine, also against Clear Channel, for indecency complaints against Howard Stern and other radio personalities.

Television networks also began taking pre-emptive action by implementing broadcast delays so censors could scrub anything deemed too racy. CBS, for example, aired the Grammy awards ceremony a week after the Super Bowl with a five-minute delay. More recently, the NFL kicked off its season with a live, pre-game show on ABC that was aired with a 10-second delay.

Hispanics Marginalized of Health Services in South US

A new regional study concluded Hispanics living in the south of the United States are not fully benefitted by medical services due to several reasons including lack of information, social security or language.

The report "The Health of Hispanics in the South: Challenges and Opportunities" stated there is also a lack of bilingual health suppliers and bicultural personnel which makes it more difficult for Hispanics to break the barrier that separates them from appropriate medical attention.



"The fact that many Hispanics feel intimidated by the health system up to the point that they are not even trying to look for it should worry all those people in charge of public health", Janet Murguia of the National Council La Raza (NCLR) stated.

"These adults and their families are a very important part of the labor force and tax payers in the south, and their economic health depends on their well-being", she stated.

The study, carried out by the NCLR, financially aided by a number of state institutions and community groups, confirms the existence of a "serious information gap" preventing Hispanics from accessing available health services.

Among the obstacles mentioned, Hispanics are not informed about the community suppliers, a lack of trust in the medical system, which most of the time is worsened by their migration status.

Researchers also found out Hispanic people are not treated the same when visiting health institutions, which translate into long lines or longer time of wait.

"Struggling to communicate in English, some of them feel intimidated by the lack of information in Spanish and cannot find anyone who can speak their language", Andrea Bazán-Manson from the NCLR affirmed.

The report proposed a series of recommendations to help educating the Hispanic community about the services available and to educate doctors so they can meet the population's needs.

Among those, there is the need of creating a public and private alliance to collaborate in an integral publicity campaign aimed at increasing the information among hispanics about available medical services.

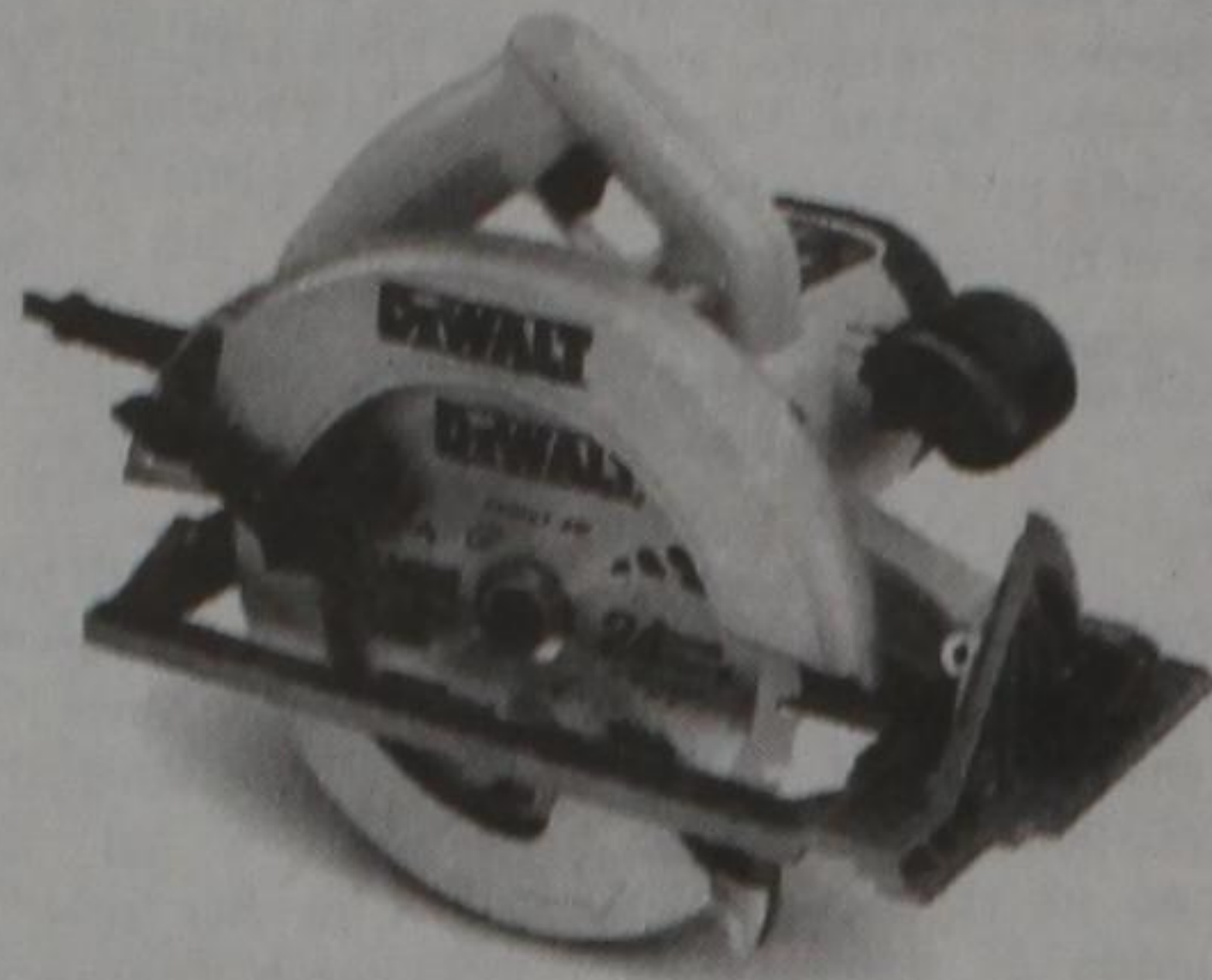
Thus, it also points out governmental agencies must establish mechanisms to insure the existence of appropriate medical services, as well as Civil Rights Laws.

The report states health professionals must create competence courses to help doctors increase their knowledge on population rich in culture and language.

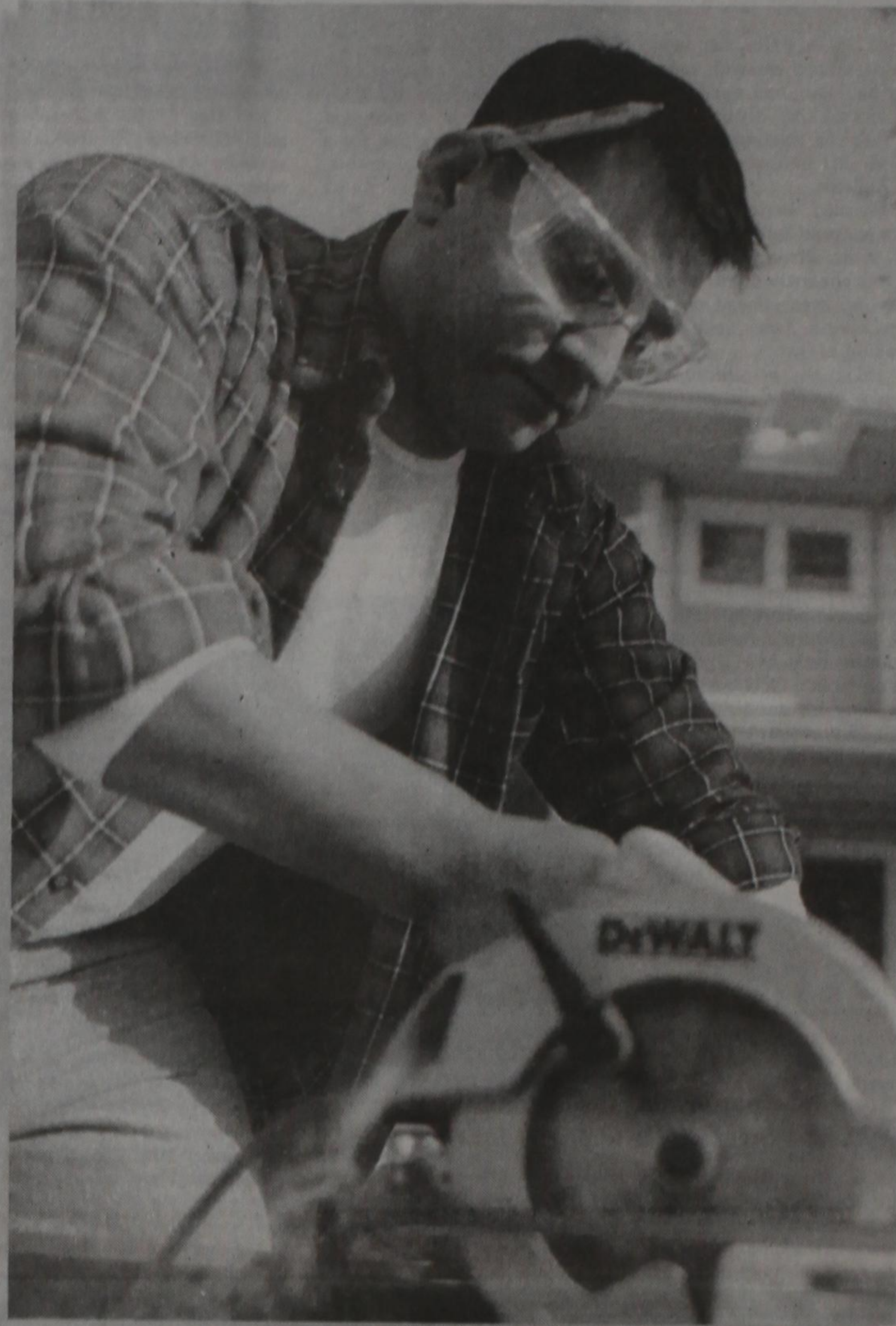
At the same time, the study suggests Latin must play an important role in their communities' health throughout education, law practice and investigation.

"We urge health officials in the south to make an alliance with the Hispanic community so that everyone can access and enjoy health services", Murguia stated.

No es sólo una herramienta.



Es el trabajo honesto que sostiene a la comunidad hispana.



En Lowe's entendemos que no es sólo un trabajo, es la construcción día a día de un mañana mejor para su familia y los suyos. Por eso en Lowe's encontrará las herramientas necesarias para ayudarlo a realizar su proyecto de vida. Y Lowe's tiene precios bajos todos los días, garantizado. Si encuentra el mismo artículo a menor precio en otro lugar, igualamos y mejoramos ese precio más bajo en un 10% cuando lo compre con nosotros*.

Visitenos también en Lowe.com/espanol.



Juntos mejoramos su hogar*

*Véase la tienda para más detalles. © 2004 por Lowe's. Derechos Reservados. Lowe's y el diseño del logotipo son marcas registradas de LF, LLC.