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Lubbock, TX USA

## Hispanics Split on Bush Social Security Proposal

personal investment accounts for Social Security, according to a study released Wednes-

The report, by the non-partisan Pew Hispanic Center in Washington, also found that Hispanics might have more difficulty making the transition to such accounts than the overall population because they earn less and have less experience owning and managing stocks, bonds and other long-term financial assets.

"Latinos are young so they will be disproportionately affected by proposed changes in Social Security," said Richard Fry, a researcher with the Pew Hispanic Center and co-author of the report. Ninety percent of Latinos are under age 55, compared to 74 percent of whites, he said.

President Bush touted the personal investment accounts at a press conference Wednesday, saying that they would earn a better rate of return than money in the current Social ers. Security system.

"That's an important part of making sure the system works for the individual," the rity. president said, at a White House press conference. But he also said the accounts were not a solution to the looming Social Security problems that will arise when

millions of Baby Boomers reach retirement age.

The Pew study included a nationwide survey in which 49 percent of Hispanics said that Bush's plan for personal retirement ac-

**Dave Montgomery** 

A survey says that

immigation into Texas

appears to be outpacing

the aftermath of 9-11, the population of

illegal immigrants in the United States has

edged steadily upward to nearly 11 million,

with Texas accounting for a large share of

Despite toughened border safeguards in

undocumented

other states.

the increase,

Monday.

according to a

survey released

million illegal

immigrants, the

second-largest

population of

undocumented

residents behind

has 2.4 million,

according to the

Pew Hispanic

Center in

Washington.

Passel, who

Jeffrey

conducted the

survey, said that

illegal immigra-

tion into Texas

appears to be

outpacing other

states, possibly

robust economy

across the border

attracting job-

seekers from

with Mexico.

because of a

Texas has 1.4

Texas Leads Undocumented

Immigrant Increase

bad idea, and 12 percent said they didn't

The poll -- of 1,001 people over the past month -- also found that Hispanics who are 65 and older are more dependent on Social Security than their white counterparts because they have few other sources of retirement

The report also found:

-While the white labor force is expected to drop from from 100 million in 2005 to 94 million in 2050, the Hispanic labor force is projected to more than double over the same time period -- from 19 million in 2005 to 46 million in 2050. In other words, while fewer white workers will be contributing, more Hispanics will be paying Social Security taxes by the middle of the century.

-About 29 percent of Hispanic workers have an employment-based pension plan, compared to about 53 percent of white work-

-More than 600,000 Hispanics 65 and older are kept out of poverty by Social Secu-

Bush has offered no specifics on Social Security beyond adding personal retirement accounts and "principles," including opposition to an increase in the Social Security tax rates. The president has not ruled out raising the cap on wages that are subject to the 12.4 percent Social Security payroll tax. That cap is currently \$90,000.

The Pew survey comes on the heels of a

Nationally, the number of illegal

to 10.3 million in March 2004 and was

approaching 11 million by March of this

has averaged about a half-million a year,

illegal immigrants could reach as high as

"It shows that in the face of 9-11 and

increased border enforcement, the numbers

continued to grow," Passel said in a

but the survey said the number of new

700,000 to 800,000 annually.

Over the past four years, the growth rate

year, the report said.

immigrants grew from 8.4 million in 2000

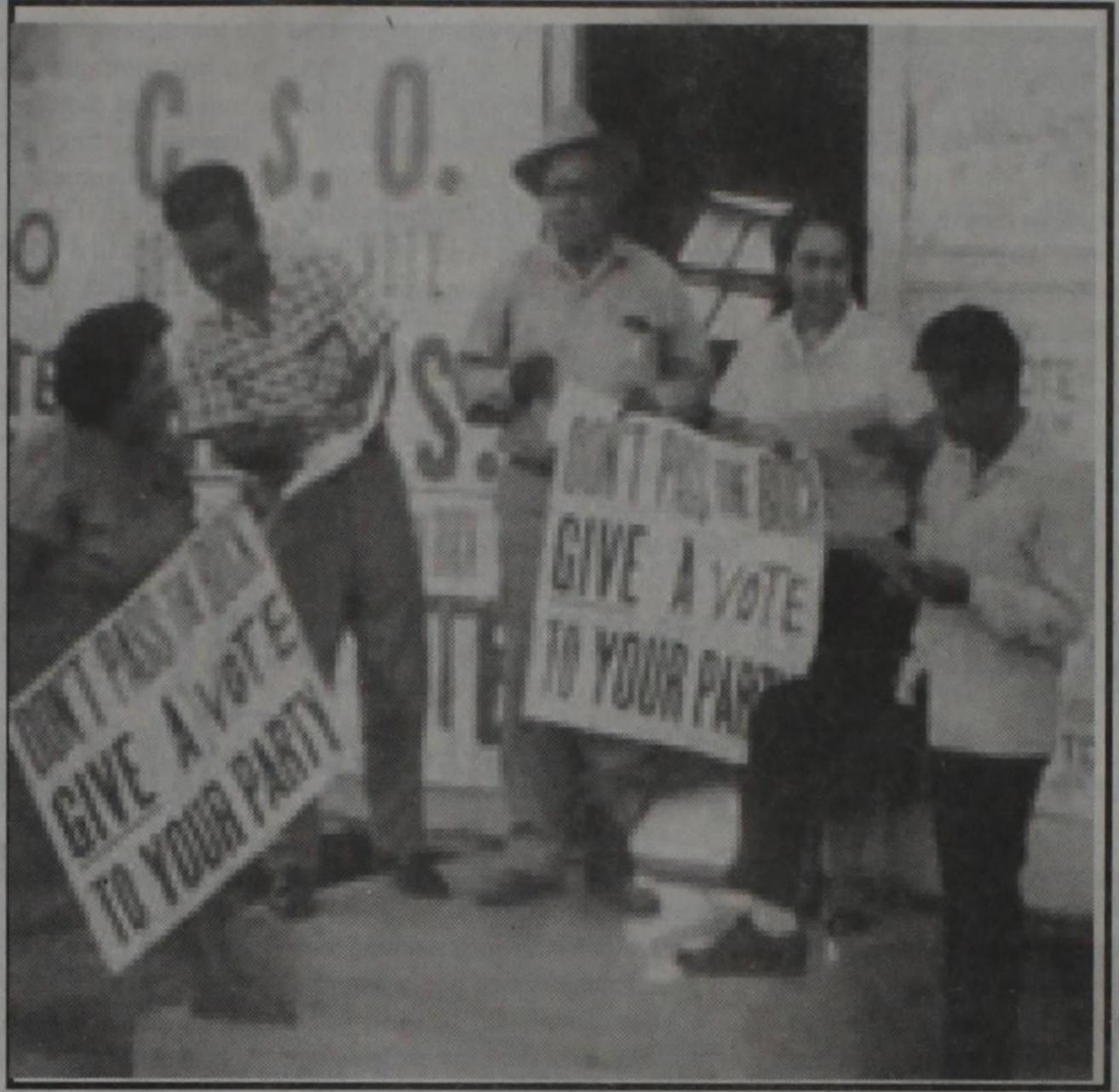
#### Nearly half of U.S. Hispanics support counts is a good idea, 38 percent said it is a Washington Post-ABC News poll that showed carved out of Social Security payroll taxes. only 37 percent of respondents support Bush's

The president also faces an uphill battle in selling the personal retirement accounts to African-Americans.

approach to Social Security.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League both oppose private accounts

In addition, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation said in a January report that if individual accounts are adopted, "it is highly likely that African-Americans -who are disproportionately low- and moderate-income earners -- would run the risk of living in extreme poverty upon retire-



### Community to Pay Homage Cesar Chávez

A commemoration for Cesar E. Chavez, the charismatic founder and leader of the United Farm Workers of America will be held Saturday April 2, 2005. Participants representing various organizations along with students, senior citizens, migrant workers, elected officials, and religious leaders will pay homage to Chavez's tireless work for justice and equality.

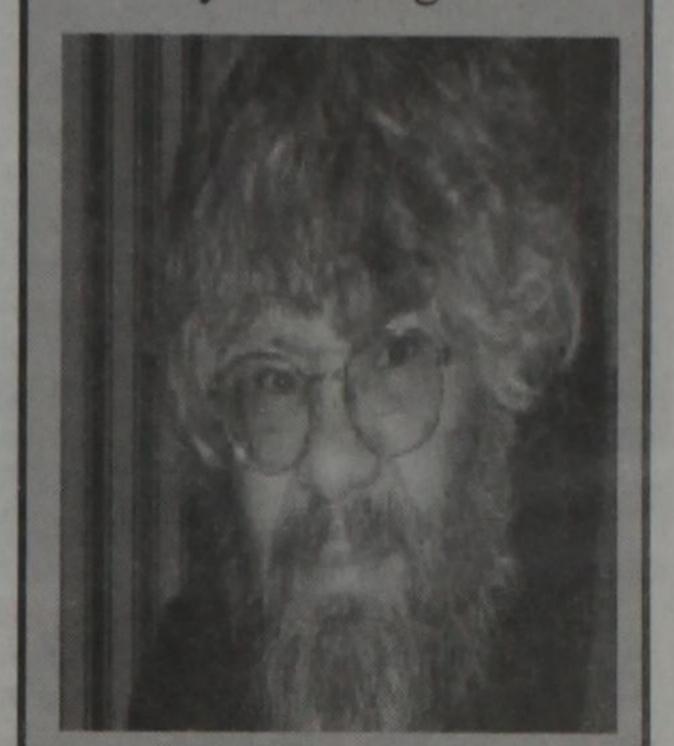
The event will begin with a gathering on the Texas Tech Campus at the Memorial Circle, proceeding with the People's Honor March to Stumpy Hamilton Park at Ave. X and 22nd. Immediately following, a commemoration will be held featuring a program by Jaime Martinez, a national Cesar Chavez advocate.

During the celebration, a special tribute to Irma Guerrero, the 2005 "Spirit of Cesar Chavez" Award recipient will be made. Guerrero, who died January 4, 2005 after a sudden illness, was instrumental in establishing the local celebration. The Cesar E. Chavez Celebration Committee will recognize her contributions to civic organizations, and her involvement with the Hispanic community, and local politics.

Immediately following the tribute, a variety of entertainment and children's activities will be held, including performances by Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia, and the musical group DARE. The City of Lubbock Police Mounted Patrol Unit and the Police Mobile Unit will be on hand to answer questions about recruiting and general safety. In addition, the League of Women Voters will conduct voter registration.

#### See More on Cesar Chavez: A National Hero on Page 3

### by Bidal Agüero



#### El Día de la Coneja?

Easter has always been a special time of year for Chicanos. It seems like the prime time to reflect and renew one's faith and religion.

I can remember that "la semana santa" was something very special for all families in the barrio. A week to eat only certain foods capirotada, mariscos and healthy food. Good Friday was always the most sacred of days. My friends were not allowed to watch TV or even play baseball. This is what bothered the barrios boys most. Although we did not have enough to make two teams, we split up as much as possible to enable us to play for hours. This is another story that maybe I can tell some day.

Everybody in the barrios went to church all week starting on Wednes-

For many in the barrio Easter Sunday meant the last day of "la cuaresma". For many that meant that they could resume their drinking habits. After being without beer for 40 days, you can believe that most would be at Mass by midnight Saturday and have a can of beer by 2:00 that morning.

It seems that things have changed since then. A few still observe la cuaresma and a few still observe the many customs of la semana santa, but now it seems more about getting a new set of clothes or even making sure that the kids have their Easter baskets to welcome la coneja.

Maybe that's how come things are the way they are now. Feliz, Día de Pascuas

### Governors in Key Hispanic States Fail to Recruit, Hire Raza for Top Positions

By Paul Hortenstine

A national survey has revealed that Hispanics and other groups of color remain severely underrepresented in top state positions appointed by governors.

It found that last year, Hispanics held only 4.3% of those key

Broken down, that's 2.7 percent male and 1.6 percent female.

jobs nationally.

The 4.3 percent figure represents a slight increase over the past six years, up from 2.5 percent in 1998 and 3.0 percent in 2001.

Overall, whites made up 83.8 percent, while blacks. Asian-Americans and Native Ameri-

cans were 9.5, 1.4 and 0.5 respectively.

The report, "Democracy Unrealized," was completed last month by the Center for Women in Government & Civil Society of the State University of New York-Albany. It tracks the representation of people of color and women as top state administrators and policy advisors in all 50 states...

Judith Saidel, director of the center, emphasizes that while the trend is upward in Hispanic hires, there is still "a lot of work to do." Governors definitely need to look more comprehensively at the populations of color, she says, adding, "Outside groups need to be more vigorous" in promoting people of color.

Singling out the 23 states with Hispanic populations of at least five percent, it found that eight governors had no Hispanics among their 207 top policy appointees and an additional seven had just one Hispanic each among their 255 policy- and administrative-level ap-

pointees.

New Mexico, where Mexican-American Bill Richardson serves as the nation's lone Hispanic governor, had the highest percentage (32.6 percent) and the most (14) Hispanic appointees, followed by California (10) and Arizona (9).

Marisa Rivera-Albert, president of the Virginia-based National Hispana Leadership Institute, says she makes it a practice to submit names of Hispanics for gubernatorial and presidential appointments.

"The problem is twofold," she says. Governors do not look for Hispanics, and Hispanics do not seek the jobs as actively as they should. "The Hispanic community needs to hold governors more accountable."

Only the governors of Florida and Illinois - Republican Jeb Bush and Democrat Rod Blagojevich - appointed Hispanics in proportions equal to their percentage in their state's population, 17 percent and 12 percent respectively.

Rosalind Gold, senior director of policy, research and advocacy at the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, headquartered in Los Angeles, sees the gains, albeit small, as "part and parcel of Latino political progress."

"Both political parties realize that Latinos are an important constituency and they are reaching out to them," Gold says, pointing out that "states really benefit from the talents of Latino public servants."

She also notes that state-level appointments serve as good stepping stones to important federal positions. NALEO conducts several programs to acquaint Hispanics with

appointive and elective public service opportunities and holds workshops on ethics, responsibilities, networking and access for newly minted Hispanic ones.

Last year, there were 46 Hispanic men and 28 Hispanic women appointed to key posts by governors around the country. Latinas more than doubled their number since 1998, when there were just 12.

At the federal level, Hispanics comprised nearly 8 percent of presidential appointments requiring Senate approval in 2001, according to the Brookings Institution. The same year Hispanics represented a mere 3 percent of gubernatorial appointments.

(Paul Hortenstine, a resident of Washington, D.C., is a freelance writer.) (c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

California, which

Over the last 15 years, he said, the number of illegal immigrants in the Lone Star State has more than tripled from an estimated 400,000 in 1990.

The state accounts for 14 percent of the nationwide population of illegal immigrants, compared with 11 percent of the nationwide estimate of 3.3 million in 1990

Although it has 24 percent of the total, illegal immigration in California appeared to increase at a slower rate than in Texas, Passel said.

Others agreed with the assessment. "The numbers have grown dramatically," said Hector Flores of Dallas, national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens. "On my daily route to work, I see people on the corners looking for jobs. I think a majority of them are looking for ways to feed their families."

Rep. Silvestre Reyes, D-El Paso, a former border patrol agent who sponsored a conference on immigration and border issues last week, said he questioned some aspects of the study but felt the report accurately reflects illegal immigration trends in Texas.

"Just based on size, California and Texas would make the logical one and two," Reyes said.

telephone interview.

Sixty-five percent of the illegal immigrants in the country -- 6.7 million -arrived since 1995; 30 percent, or 3.1 million, arrived since 2000.

The report may add fuel to a congressional debate to overhaul the nation's immigration laws. President Bush is scheduled to host Mexican President Vicente Fox at his Crawford ranch Wednesday as part of a three-day summit that includes Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin. Fox has pressed for U.S. reforms to ease restrictions on illegal immigrants from Mexico.

An estimated 5.9 million Mexicans are living in the United States illegally, the report says, and they are 57 percent of the total undocumented population. Another 24 percent are from other Latin American countries. Asians make up 9 percent; Europeans and Canadians, 6 percent; and those from African and other nations, 4 percent.

The report does not specify immigrants from Middle Eastern countries.

The number of Mexican migrants, both illegal and those permitted entry, has increased almost 15-fold since 1970, from 760,000 to more than 11 million in 2004.

(Continued on Page 5) Read El Editor First

### Young Immigrants Share Stories of Family Separation

By José Amaya

Almost one fifth of children in the United States live in immigrant households. During the immigration process, families can be separated for years as parents work to gain legal status or funding. There are no official statistics on how often this happens or how long the separations usually last. But at Bell Multicultural High School in Washington, D.C., where Youth Voices reporter José Amaya is a senior, dozens of students have spent some portion of childhood apart from their parents. For public radio station WAMU, José explores what separation can mean for families, including his own.

(José) My brother disobeys my mom a lot.

(Mother's voice) ¡Erik, Pone este

aqui! (José) That's her telling him to move some stuff.

(Mother's voice) ¿Terminastes, Erik?.....

(José) Did he finish? That's the second time...

(Mother's voice) ¡Erik! ¡Apúrate! (José) And that's number three. Hurry up! My brother's afraid to speak on mic when I ask him why he's not listening. Say something, man, come on! But I think I know why he doesn't obey her, because I used to be just like him. When I was seven and my brother was five, my mom left us in El Salvador to come here. She wanted to earn some

money before she brought us to the U.S. I didn't see her again for three years. My brother didn't see her for

(Sound of airplane)

(José) When I got on the plane to D.C., I was sad to leave my aunt in El Salvador. But I was happy thinking about all the time I was going to spend with my mom. But when I got here, it didn't work out like that. My mom is kind of sad when she talks about it.

(Mother's voice) Yo recuerdo muy bien...I remember very well I felt like you reproached me. You me as a stranger. didn't seem happy to see me.

(José) I wasn't happy. My mom looked different, she had a new boyfriend, and she spent a lot of time at work, not with me. I was angry and depressed and I didn't want to do anything she told me to. I have a lot of friends who've been through the same thing. When Glenda came here to reunite with her parents four years ago, she had big hopes

(Glenda) I expect them to give me like the love they didn't give me for 10 years. And my dad hugged me and I felt like - whoa! ! I felt like he was a stranger or something like that and our relationship was really weird. It's like I couldn't communicate with them.

(José) And I was thinking that my mom has a good job and that she can pay for like good school that

can go to study and buy me clothes and go everywhere.

(Announcer) His mother's job was cleaning houses.

(José) Since I started working on this story I've realized the pain parents can suffer too. Teresa Vásquez is from Guatemala. She was apart from her kids for eight years before she could bring them here.

(Teresa's mother) Cuando vinieron aqui...When they came and I went to get them, they didn't love me like they did before. (She breaks down crying,) It was kind of sad because they didn't how you reacted when you saw me. feel like I was their mother. They saw Claudia Ayllon, the social worker at

> (José) Astrid Casoni is a counselor who works with the city's Latino community. She sees how separation affects families all the time.

(Casoni) The parents have hopes that their children will be very grateful because they have worked so hard, but the children - they don't understand well why mom left me. So both parts can become very defensive in the kind of relationship they are starting.

(Announcer) Being defensive can mean the children stop obeying and the parents stop trying. And if you can't talk to your family, then your friends step in.

(Casoni) Your friends talk to you. You know you have reality with them. They talk to you about how you feel. And it's very dangerous that these groups may become your family instead of the family you were coming to meet.

(José) She says it's dangerous because in my neighborhood, Columbia Heights, a lot of the people who might be your friends are in gangs. In fact, many of the counselors I spoke to say family separation can lead to other problems like gang violence, teen pregnancy and kids dropping put of school. Thank god my mom wasn't ready to give up. Instead, she took me and my brother to the Latin American Youth Center for help. There, our counselor taught me to control my anger and helped all of us learn to communicate. But my school, says many parents won't take that step.

(Ayllon) A lot of the parents tell me "They're my kids. They have to respect me, they have to love me." But it's not something that is given.

It has to grow.

(José) That idea might be hard for a lot of parents to accept, especially in my community where there's no tradition of therapy. But if the problem isn't getting solved. Why not try talking to someone? It helped my family, even if my brother still sometimes acts like a kid.. For WAMU's Youth Voices, I'm José Amaya.

(José's news feature may be heard on WAMU.org/YouthVoices. Click on students and stories. He may be contacted by e-mail care of project director Sidsel Overgaard at sidsel@WAMU.org.)

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### Los Jovenes Inmigrantes Comparten Sus Historias de Separación Familiar

José Amaya

Casi una quinta parte de los niños en los Estados Unidos viven en hogares de inmigrantes. Durante el proceso de inmigración, a medida que los padres realizan los trámites para obtener estatus legal o recursos económicos, las familias pueden estar separadas durante años. No existen estadísticas oficiales de la frecuencia con que se da esta situación ni de cuánto tiempo duran estas separaciones. Pero en la escuela secundaria multicultural Bell en Washington, D.C., en donde cursa su último año el reportero de Youth Voices José Amaya, decenas de estudiantes han pasado alguna parte de su niñez lejos de sus padres. José explora lo que la separación puede significar para las familias, incluso para la suya.

(José) Mi hermano desobedece

mucho a mi mamá. (Voz de mamá) ¡Erik, Pon esto

aqui! (José) Esa es ella diciéndole que

mueva algunas cosas. (Voz de mamá) ¿Terminaste,

Erik?..... José) ¿Terminó? Esa es la segunda

vez...

(Voz de mamá) ¡Erik! ¡Apúrate! (José) Y esa es la tercera. ¡Apúrate! Mi hermano tiene temor a hablar por el micrófono cuando le pregunto por qué no escucha. ¡José, di algo, hombre, anda! Pero creo saber por qué no la obedece, porque yo era igual que él. Cuando tenía siete años

y mi hermano cinco, mi mamá nos dejó en El Salvador para venir a este país. Quería ganar algún dinero antes de traernos a los Estados Unidos. No la vi durante tres años. Mi hermano no la vio durante cinco

(Sonido de avión) Cuando me monté en el avión para Washington, D.C. estaba triste por dejar a mi tía en El Salvador. Pero me sentía contento de pensar en el tiempo que pasaría con mi mamá.

Pero cuando llegué aquí, la cosa no resultó como esperaba. Mi mamá se pone triste cuando habla sobre el asunto.

(Mamá de José) Yo recuerdo muy bien...Recuerdo muy bien tu reacción cuando me viste. Me sentí como si me reprocharas algo. No parecías contento de verme.

(José) No estaba contento. Mi mamá se veía diferente, tenía un nuevo novio y pasaba mucho tiempo en el trabajo, no conmigo. Tenía coraje, estaba deprimido y no quería hacer nada de lo que ella me decía. Tengo muchos amigos que han pasado por lo mismo. Cuando Glenda llegó hace cuatro años a reunirse con sus padres, tenía

grandes esperanzas. (Glenda) Esperaba que me dieran el amor que no me habían dado durante diez años. Y mi papá me abrazó y me sentí como si quisiera que se detuviera porque me parecía un extraño o algo así, y sentí que nuestra relación era verdaderamente extraña, como si no pudiera comunicarme con ellos.

(José) Y pensaba que mi mamá tenía un buen trabajo y que podía pagarme una buena escuela donde podría estudiar, que me compraría ropa y que podría ir a todas partes.

(Locutor) Su mamá trabajaba limpiando casas.

(José) Desde que comencé a trabajar en esta nota he comprendido el dolor que los padres deben sentir también. Teresa Vásquez es de Guatemala. Ella estuvo separada de sus hijos durante ocho años antes de poder traerlos aquí.

(Mamá de Teresa) Cuando vinieron aquí...Cuando vinieron y fui a buscarlos, ellos no me querían como antes. (Se echa a llorar). Fue bastante triste porque ellos no sentían que yo era su mamá. Me veían como una extraña.

(José) Astrid Casoni es una consejera que trabaja con la comunidad latina de la ciudad. Ella es testigo de cómo la separación afecta a las familias en todo todos a aprender a comunicarnos. momento.

(Casoni) Los padres esperan que sus hijos estén muy agradecidos porque ellos han trabajado duro, pero los hijos no comprenden bien por qué su mamá los dejó. De esta manera ambas partes pueden estar a la defensiva en el tipo de relación que están iniciando.

(Locutor) Estar a la defensiva puede significar que los hijos dejen de obedecer y que los padres dejen de intentar que los obedezcan. Y si no puedes hablar con tu familia, entonces entran los amigos.

(Casoni) Tus amigos hablan contigo. Sabes que ellos son tu realidad. Ellos hablan contigo sobre cómo te sientes. Y es muy peligroso que estos grupos puedan convertirse en tu familia, en lugar de la familia con la que has venido a reunirte.

(José) Ella dice que es peligroso porque en mi vecindario, Columbia Heights, muchos de los que podrían ser tus amigos pertenecen a pandillas. De hecho, muchos de los consejeros con los que he hablado dicen que la separación de la familia puede acarrear otros problemas como la violencia de pandillas, el embarazo de las adolescentes y el abandono de los estudios. Gracias a Dios que mi mamá no estaba dispuesta a rendirse. En cambio nos llevó, a mi hermano y a mí al Centro para Jóvenes Latinoamericanos (LAYC por sus siglas en inglés) para buscar ayuda. Ahí nuestro consejero me enseñó a controlar mi coraje y nos ayudó a Pero Claudia Ayllón, la trabajadora social de mi escuela dice que muchos padres no dan ese paso.

(Ayllón) Muchos padres me dicen: "Ellos son mis hijos. Tienen que respetarme, tienen que quererme". Pero eso no es algo que se dé. Tiene que crecer.

(José) Esa idea podría ser dificil de aceptar por parte de muchos padres, en particular en mi comunidad donde no existe una tradición de terapia. Pero si el problema no se resuelve, ¿por qué no intentar hablar con alguien? La terapia ayudó a mi familia, aunque a veces mi hermano se comporte como un niño... Para Youth Voices de WAMU, soy José Amaya.

(La nota de José Amaya puede escucharse por internet en WAMU.org/YouthVoices, en la sección de estudiantes y notas (students and stories). Comuníquese con José Amaya por correo electrónico, al cuidado de Sidsel Overgaard, di-

#### Editor Newspaper

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The answer to stopping illegal immigration is not found at the US border by then, it's too late.

By Patrick Osio, Jr.

Were these observations made in the last weeks, months, or a year ago?

"Clearly, the United States is going to have to develop a new immigration policy soon. If it is to be a good policy, it must be based on an accurate assessment of the international situation and aimed at the achievement of realizable goals. However, a good policy will not come out of a discussion in which Americans tell one another that their problems stem from the presence of some ill-defined, but certainly very large legion of illegals who are taking jobs and livelihoods from American citizens and freeloading on welfare. Nor is the search for the right path likely to be advanced by promulgation of the notion that the illegal immigrant problem can be solved simply by ousting the rascals and fortifying the borders against their return."

It should not be a surprise to anyone but the young that these observations were written in 1977-78, as part of the Preface in what is arguably the best book (study) on the immigration subject, The Golden Door by Paul R. Ehrlich (published in 1979).

As part of the immigration history to the United States, Professor Ehrlich pointed out that 'the search for the right path' in the 1970s (and still today), is not new, but in fact is as old as the country itself and with the same conflicts...

Benjamin Franklyn for instance, wrote about Germans, "Those who come hither are generally the most stupid of their own nation." And, "Why should the Palatine (Germans from Rheinland-Pfalz) boors be suffered to swarm into our settlements and by herding together, establish their language and manners to the exclusion of ours?"

Nativists have also been active throughout the country's immigration history, in particular those who define themselves as White Anglo Saxon Protestant (WASP). One such fellow, Ehrlich relates, was psychologist Henry Goddard. He along with some other scientists wanted to keep the "purity" of the nation, so Goddard in what can only be described as a most repugnant profiling case, in 1912 went to Ellis Island "to see if the methods used in keeping out the defectives could be improved."

Through personal profiling and some tests through translators, Goddard determined that:

"87 percent of the Russians, 83 percent of the Jews, 80 percent of the Hungarians, and 79 percent of the Italians were 'feeble minded'."

Of course, Goddard was apparently practical as he also noted that some of these people were necessary since industries didn't want to pay enough to obtain more "intelligent workers." Ehrlich wrote, Goddard asked, "May it be that possibly, the moron has his place?"

The anti-immigrant forces of those days, didn't question the absurdity of Goddard's findings but rather adopted them as the weapon to rile support to keep such undesirables out of the country. In 1913, alien deportations due to 'feeble-mindedness' increased by 350 percent and in 1914, by 570 percent.

Years before, the Irish were the "dumb Mick" along with the joke that "the wheelbarrow was invented to teach a Mick how to walk on his hind feet." And as for illegal immigrants, the insulting WOP (With Out Papers) label given to Italians since so many entered with either no papers or false medical documents.

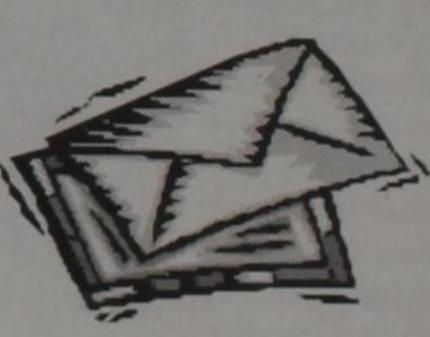
We now find ourselves in 2005, still unable to find the right path to immigration solution. And, sadly the descendants of the "German boors," the "feeble minded," the "dumb Mick" and "WOPs" are joining the WASPs in the attacks on present day immigrants still pursuing the "notion that the illegal immigrant problem can be solved simply by ousting the rascals and fortifying the borders against their return."

As part of the Preface, Professor Ehrlich also included this potentially prophetic warning:

"But the Mexican migration crisis, with its deep historic roots, is actually much more complex and interesting - and potentially more dangerous - than one would gather from popular accounts. It is a crisis that could erupt in ethnic strife between the dominant Anglo majority and the twelve million Hispanics inside this country and escalate into conflict and discord with foreign nations."

Of course, the 12 million Hispanics of the 1970s, are 40 million today.

The answer to stopping illegal immigration is not found at the US border - by then, it's too late.



Dear Bidal

Thank you for having the courage to speak out against the heartless acts of the Texas House of Representatives. Your editorial of the school finance bill was wonderful in informing residents about the effects this bill will have on every Texan who makes less than \$100,000 per year.

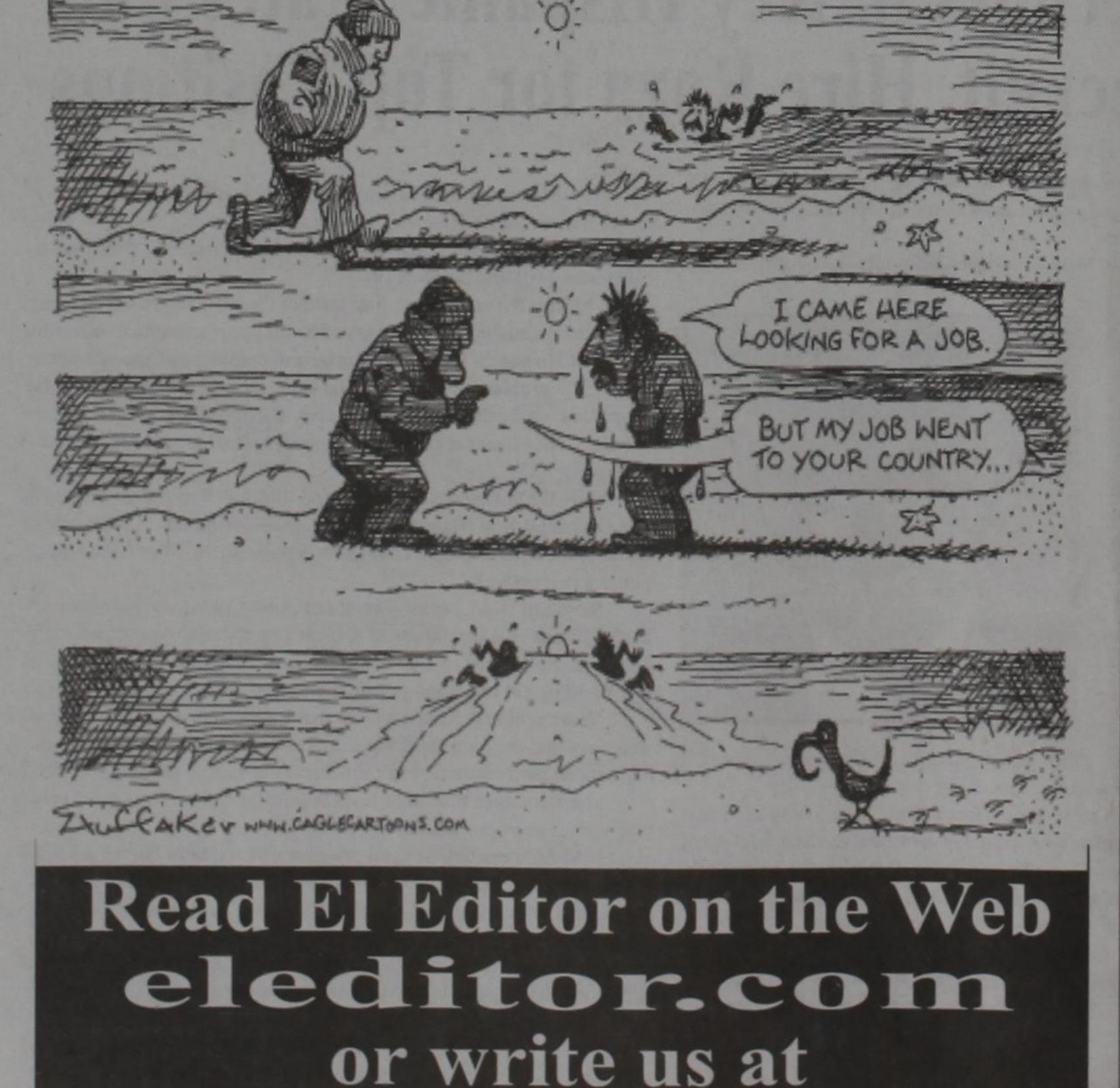
Yes, the poor were singled out to pay more than their fair share. But I feel most Lubbock residents don't realize that this bill will only help the very wealthiest of Texans. It is an insult to our senior citizens, who may be hurt worst of all by this bill. This bill DOES NOT decrease property taxes. It only decreases the property tax rate for schools. Simply put, if you are a senior citizen who has a "tax ceiling" on your property to freeze school taxes at the rate they were when you reached 65, you may very well not see a dime decreease in school taxes. However, you will pay more than 9% more to have your car maintained, your house repaired or even buy bottled water at the grocery store.

And for every one who rents property, I expect you will receive the same non-exitent rent decrease from this bill that you were told to see when the City of Lubbock adopted an increased sales tax disguised as a property tax reduction.

Once again, Carl Isett supported a payout to wealthy property owners across the State at the expense of Lubbock residents.

Democratically yours,

Johnnie Jones, Chair Lubbock County Democratic Party



electitor (a) llano.net

# César Chávez: An American Hero

Cesar Estrada Chavez, Senator Robert F. Kennedy noted, was "one of the heroic figures of our time."

A true American hero, Cesar was a civil rights, Latino, farm worker, and labor leader; a religious and spiritual figure; a community servant and social entrepreneur; a crusader for nonviolent social change; and an environmentalist and consumer advocate.



A second-generation American, Cesar was born on March 31, 1927, near his family's farm in Yuma, Arizona. At age 10, his family became migrant farm workers after losing their farm in the Great Depression. Throughout his youth and into his adulthood, Cesar migrated across the southwest laboring in the fields and vineyards, where he was exposed to the hardships and injustices of farm worker life.

After achieving only an eighth-grade education, Cesar left school to work in the fields full-time to support his family. He attended more than 30 elementary and middle schools. Although his formal education ended then, he possessed an insatiable intellectual curiosity, and was self-taught in many fields and well read throughout his life.

Cesar joined the US Navy in 1946, and served in the Western Pacific in the aftermath of World War II. He returned from service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met working in the vineyards of central California. The Chavez family settled in the East San Jose barrio of Sal Si Puedes (get out if you can), and would eventually have eight children and thirtyone grandchildren.

Cesar's life as a community organizer began in 1952 when he joined the Community Service Organization (CSO), a prominent Latino civil rights group. While with the CSO, Cesar coordinated voter registration drives and conducted campaigns against racial and economic discrimination primarily in urban areas. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Cesar served as CSO's national director.

Cesar's dream, however, was to create an organization to protect and serve farm workers, whose poverty and disenfranchisement he had shared. In 1962, Cesar resigned from the CSO, leaving the security of a regular paycheck to found the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers of America.

For more than three decades Cesar led the first successful farm workers union in American history, achieving dignity, respect, fair wages, medical coverage, pension benefits, and humane living conditions, as well as countless other rights and protections for hundreds of thousands of farm workers. Against previously insurmountable odds, he led successful strikes and boycotts that resulted in the first industry-wide labor contracts in the history of American agriculture. His union's efforts brought about the passage of the

groundbreaking 1975 California Agricultural Labor Relations Act to protect farm workers. Today, it remains the only law in the nation that protects the farm workers' right to unionize.

The significance and impact of Cesar's life transcends any one cause or struggle. He was a unique and humble leader, in addition to being a great humanitarian and communicator who influenced and inspired millions of Americans to seek social justice and civil rights for the poor and disenfranchised in our society. Cesar forged a diverse and extraordinary national coalition of stu-

dents, middle class consumers, trade unionists, religious groups, and minorities.

A strong believer in the principles of nonviolence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Cesar effectively employed peaceful tactics such as fasts, boycotts, strikes, and pilgrimages. In 1968 he fasted for 25 days to affirm his personal commitment and that of the farm labor movement to non-violence. He fasted again for 25 days in 1972, and in 1988, at the age of 61, he endured a 36-day "Fast for Life" to highlight the harmful impact of pesticides on farm workers and their children.

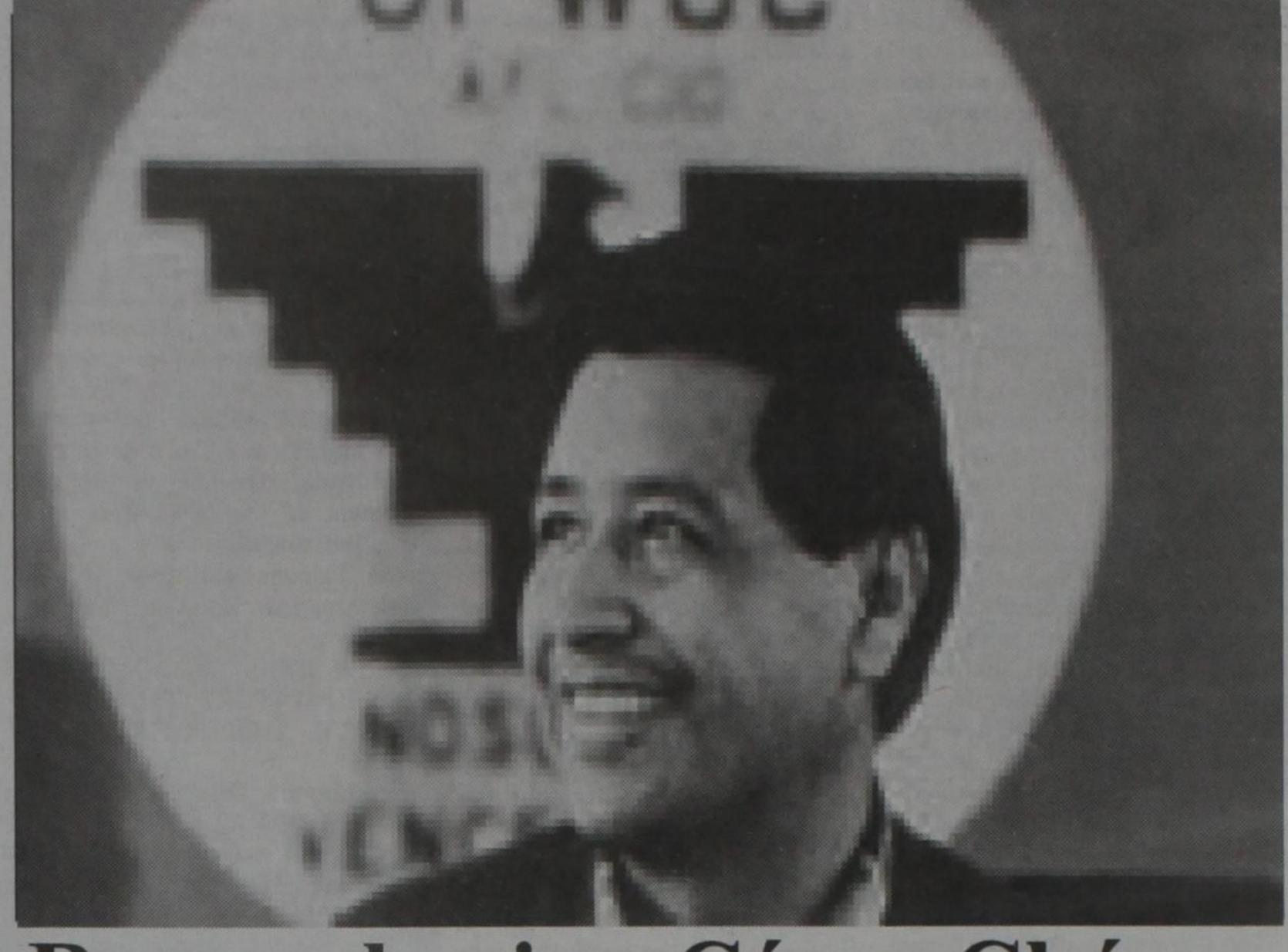
Cesar passed away in his sleep on April 23, 1993, in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace of 66 years earlier. More than 50,000 people attended his funeral services in the small town of Delano, California, the same community in which he had planted his seed for social justice only decades before.

Cesar's life cannot be measured in material terms. He never earned more than \$6,000 a year. He never owned a house. When Cesar passed, he had no savings to leave to his family.

His motto in life-"sí se puede" (it can be done)embodies the uncommon and invaluable legacy he left for the world's benefit. Since his death, dozens of communities across the nation have renamed schools, parks, streets, libraries, other public facilities, awards and scholarships in his honor, as well as enacting holidays on his birthday, March 31. In 1994 he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in America.

Cesar Chavez-a common man with an uncommon vision for humankind-stood for equality, justice, and dignity for all Americans. His ecumenical principles remain relevant and inspiring today for all people.

In 1993, his family and friends established the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation to educate people about the life and work of this great American civil rights leader, and to engage all, particularly youth, to carry on his values and timeless vision for a better world.



### Remembering César Chávez

By Elisa A. Martínez

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

- William Shakespeare César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927 in Yuma, Arizona.

Years before, his grandfather Cesario Chávez had crossed from México into the United States at El Paso, Texas. Cesario left behind a life of hardship and poverty and hoped that a new beginning in this country would bring a better future for his family.

Cesario's son, Librado, married Juana Estrada and they had six children. César was the second child and the oldest son. His childhood was happy. Life was good in Arizona. They had a small ranch and all the necessities. They had a good family and good health. They grew crops and raised animals that provided enough food for the family.

In 1937, through a bad business deal, his father lost their home. There was a severe drought in Arizona and in a country recovering from the great depression there were no jobs available. The Chávez family had to migrate to California.

There they joined the thousands of migrant workers who picked the seasonal crops. Life was not good. It became almost unbear-

The families who followed the crops in California were the lowest of workers and the least paid. Most were of Mexican descent.

The children labored under a burning sun, blisters on their hands, lungs filled with the chemicals sprayed on the grapevines. The short-handled hoe used to thin the lettuce electrified their backs with spasms.

The families had no permanent place to live as they drove from farm to farm to find work. Many lived in their pickup trucks - no running water, no electricity and no bathrooms.

As the Chavez family moved on, César and his brothers and sister attended as many as 35 elementary schools. They were humiliated and punished for speaking Spanish and treated with very little care or professional concern.

In spite of this, César graduated from the eighth grade. But because his father had been injured and he didn't want his mother to work in the fields, the boy skipped high school to become a farm worker.

In 1946, at age 19, César joined the Navy and served in the Western Pacific. Just before shipping out, he was arrested in the segregated Central California town of Delano for sitting in the "whites only" section of a movie theater. He never forgot the humiliation. but he continued on and was honorably discharged. S

After receiving an honorable discharge, he married Helen Fabela whom he had met in the fields where they had worked together many years before. They lived and raised children in a barrio called "Sal si puedes." Get out if you can. About that time that he began studying the teachings of St. Francis and Mahatma Gandhi.

In 1962 César took the black, sacred bird of the Aztecs and set it in a red background. This became the symbol of the United Farm Workers. With untiring energy, he gathered more and more workers into the union fold. On the 16th of September, 1965, he and the members of the union voted to strike against the Delano area grape growers. Always, he practiced the non-violence beliefs of St. Francis and Gandhi and those of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The following year he organized a

march of more than 300 miles from Delano to the state capitol in Sacramento. Much like Mexico's Miguel Hidalgo, he began with a handful of marchers. With shouts of "Si se puede," the flags of Mexico and the United States and the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe, he led the workers' pilgrimage. Like Hidalgo, Chávez picked up more and more supporters as the march continued. The campesinos were offered food and water all along the way until they reached the capitol weeks later, 10,000 strong.

As they marched, grapes withered on their vines. The 10,000 marchers arrived at the state capitol on Easter Sunday with shouts of "Viva la causa" and "Sí se puede". The announcement was to the multitude that "César Chávez has signed the first contract for the farm workers in American history".

César Chávez felt hunger in a land of plenty. He was suppressed and persecuted, humiliated and denied his rights in a land of freedom and justice for all, but he used his birthright to fight back and he won.

He was the humblest of beings, always acting not with hate for the oppressors but with love and concern for the oppressed.

In bad health and weak from the fasting, he died in his sleep April 23, 1993 in San Luis, Arizona, a few miles away from his birthplace, Yuma.

His legacy of dignity and respect for the farm worker lives on in those who continue the fight for la causa. ¡Sí se puede!

(Elisa A. Martínez, a speech therapist and educator in El Paso, Texas, is a contributing columnist with Hispanic Link News Service.. She may be reached by e-mail at emar37@flash.net.)

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## RECORDANDO A CESAR CHAVEZ

Elisa A. Martínez

César Chávez Estrada nació el 31 de marzo, 1927 en Yuma, Arizona.

Años atrás, su abuelo Cesario Chávez había cruzado la frontera en El Paso Texas. Dejó una vida llena de dificultades y pobreza y esperaba asegurarle un futuro mejor a su familia al venir a los Estados Unidos.

Tuvo varios hijos. Su hijo Librado se casó con Juana Estrada y tuvieron seis hijos. César fue el segundo y el mayor de los hombres.

Tuvo una niñez muy feliz. La vida los trataba bien en Arizona. Tenían un sembrado y una cria de animales para alimentarse bien.

En 1937 su padre, después de una mala decisión de negocios, perdió su casa. Había una sequia en Arizona y el país apenas se reestablecía de la gran depresión y no había trabajo. Con eso, la familia Chávez se mudó a California.

Alli se unieron a miles de trabajadores agrícolas que pizcaban en los campos. Su nivel de vida cambió. La vida se hizo intolerable. Las familias que seguian la pizca en el estado de California eran despreciados y recibían el peor de los sueldos por su trabajo. La mayoría eran mexicanos.

Los niños trabajaban despiadadamente en el sol, se les ampollaban las manos, y aspiraban el veneno de los químicos con los que rociaban las uvas y el azadón de mango corto que usaban para la lechuga les acalambraba la espalda. Eran errantes. Manejaban de lugar a lugar buscando trabajo. Muchos vivían en sus 'pick-ups'. No había agua potable, no había electricidad ni sanitarios.

César y sus hermanos asistieron a más de 35 escuelas primarias. Allí los humillaban y los castigaban porque hablaban español. A nadie le importaba la educación de estos niños.

Aun así, César logró terminar el octavo grado. Su padre estaba lastimado y para que su madre no tuviera que salir a trabajar, él se fue a trabajar al campo y ya no sigió su educación.

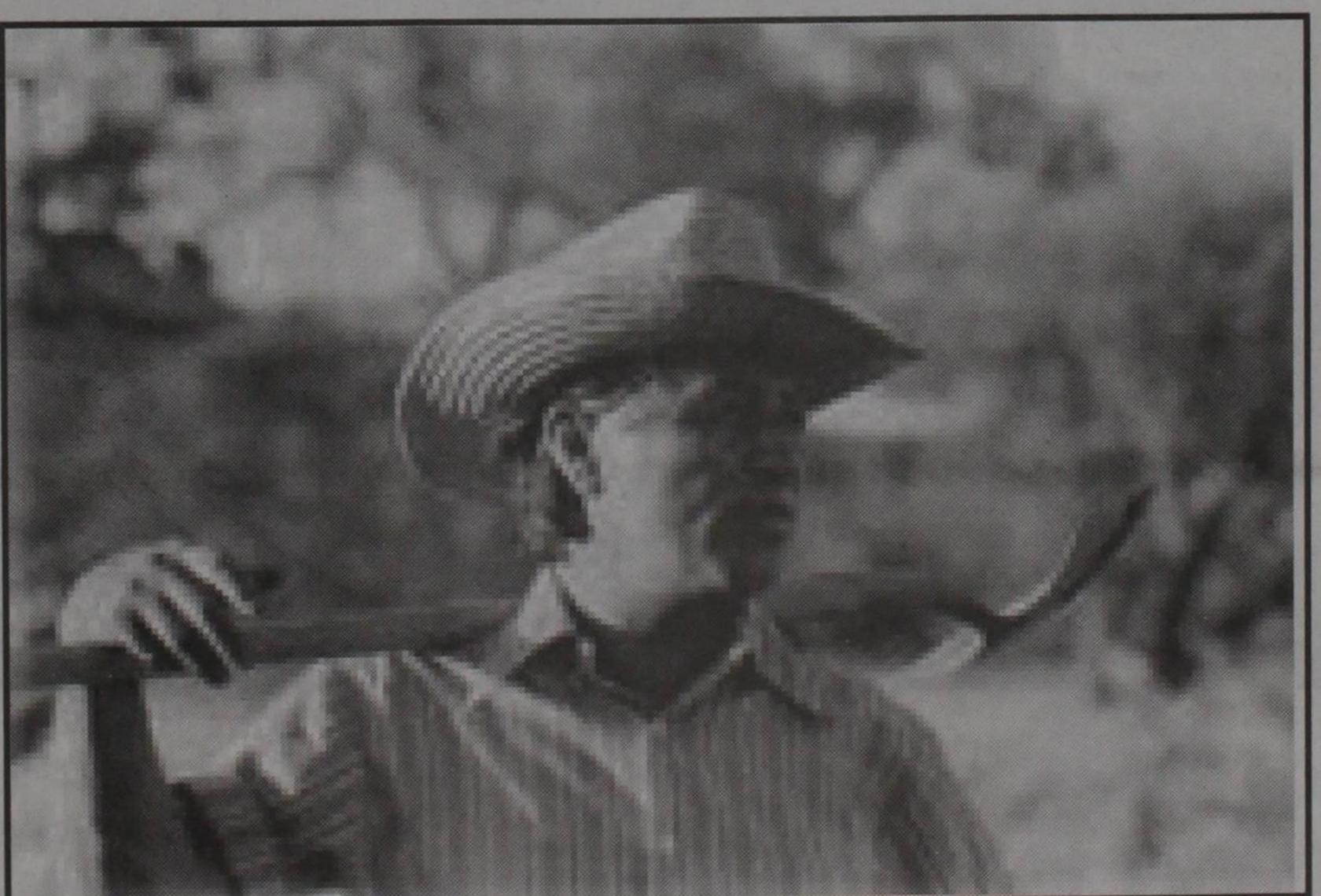
A los 19 años se alistó en la fuerza marina y lo mandaron al Pacífico. Antes de embarcarse lo detuvieron porque se sentó en la sección de "blancos" en un teatro. Nunca negra, el ave sagrada de los olvidó esa humillación.

Después de que lo dieron de alta se casó con Helen Fabela. Se habían conocido cuando los dos trabajaban juntos en el

campo. Vivieron y criaron a sus hijos en un barrio en California llamado 'Sal si puedes'. Allí es cuando empezó a estudiar las ideas de San Francisco y de Mahatma

septiembre de 1965, César y los otros miembros del sindicato declararon huelga contra de los dueños de los sembrados de la uva. César siempre practicó la el

Hidalgo con unos pocos hombres. Con gritos de '¡Sí se puede!' y '¡Viva la causa!', con las banderas de los Estados Unidos y de México y el estandarte de



Gandhi.

En 1962 colocó el aguila aztecas, en un fondo rojo. Así nació el símbolo del sindicato de los Trabajadores Agrícolas. Poco a poco fue recogiendo más miembros. El 16 de

pacifismo de San Francisco, Gandhi y Martin Luther King

El año siguiente organizó una marcha de más de 300 millas de Delano al capitolio en Sacramento. Empezó su lucha así como Miguel

la Virgen de Guadalupe siguieron adelante. Así como Hidalgo, recogió más gente por el camino, y llegaron a las tres semanas con más de 10,000 personas. Allí se anunció que se había firmado el primer contrato a favor de los trabajadores

agrícolas en la historia de los

Estados Unidos.

César Chávez sufrió hambre en el país más rico del mundo. Fue perseguido, humillado y se le negó sus derechos en un país de los derechos y la libertad para todos, pero él usó sus derechos natales para pelear y gano.

Era la persona más humilde y siempre luchó, no con odio hacia los que lo oprimían, sino con amor e interés por los oprimidos.

Debilitado de años de ayunar por la justicia y en mal estado de Salud, se acostó el 23 de abril, 1993 y ya no despertó. Murió en San Luis, Arizona, a unas cuantas millas de Yuma.

Aún sigue su herencia de dignidad y respeto hacia los trabajadores agrícolas en todos los que siguen luchando por la causa. ¡Sí se puede!

(Elisa A. Martinez es terapista lingüista en Bowie High School en El Paso, Texas y columnista contribuyente de Hispanic Link News Service. Comuniquese con ella por correo electrónico a: emar37@flash.net.) (c) 2005,

Hispanic Link News Service LEA AHORA EL EDITOR

### NFL to Play First Regular Season Game Outside U.S.

For the first time in its 86-year history, the NFL will play a regular-season game outside the United States on October 2 when the Arizona Cardinals host the San Francisco 49ers in Mexico City, Mexico, the NFL announced today.

The Sunday night game at Estadio Azteca will be televised live at 8:30 PM ET in the U.S. on ESPN. Televisa will provide live television coverage throughout Mexico.

"Mexico is the country with the most NFL fans outside of the United States," said NFL Commissioner PAUL TAGLIABUE. "Our fans in Mexico are knowledgeable and passionate and they are ready for this next step. They have supported our American Bowl games in record numbers and NFL programming has been part of television in Mexico for many decades. The Cardinals and 49ers play in markets with large Hispanic communities, including many people of Mexican decent. This game will generate new excitement both in Mexico and in Hispanic communities throughout the United States, and it promises to become a milestone in the NFL's history as a global sport."

The Cardinals will be the home team. The club will shift one of its eight regular-season home games from Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Arizona to Estadio Azteca - site of the largest crowd in NFL history. On August 15, 1994, 112,376 fans filled the stadium

for an American Bowl game between the Dallas Cowboys and Houston Oilers.

Arizona has an in-state Hispanic population of more than 25 percent, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. The Cardinals have a rapidly growing fan base south of the border, fuelled by the club's aggressive outreach to the Hispanic community. Approximately 67 percent of U.S. Hispanics trace their origin to Mexico.

Cardinals ties to Mexico include offensive lineman ROLANDO CANTU, a native of Monterrey, Mexico, and former NFL kicker LUIS ZENDEJAS -- a native of Mexico City - who is the club's director of community relations.

"The Cardinals are honored to have been selected for this his- citement of the NFL in person. toric and unprecedented game," said MICHAEL BIDWILL, the team's vice president and general counsel. "When we learned of the league's interest in staging an international regular-season game we felt the Cardinals would be a natural fit this season for a number of reasons. Cultivating the Hispanic fan base has been a long-standing priority, and our final season at Sun Devil Stadium certainly provides the optimal timing to host the game this sea- diverse array of leaders from lason. We couldn't be more excited bor, business, religious, conserabout the direction in which our vative, and ethnic organizations organization is headed. game will provide a phenomenal gress to enact comprehensive imopportunity to showcase the Car- migration reform this year. A dinals to a national and international audience."

The 49ers have been one of the NFL's most popular franchises worldwide.

San Francisco has played in eight international games as part of the NFL's American Bowl series of preseason games, the second most of any franchise (Dallas, 9).

The Cardinals took part in an NFL international milestone in 1976. On August 16 of that year, they played in the league's first game outside North America -- a 20-10 preseason victory over San Diego in Tokyo, Japan.

The American Bowl series of preseason games, instituted in 1986 in response to growing worldwide interest in the NFL, has averaged 58,345 fans in 39 games with more than 2.2 million people worldwide experiencing the ex-The Indianapolis Colts and Atlanta Falcons will play in the 40th American Bowl on August 6 in Tokyo.

NCLR JOINS BROAD COALI-TION IN SUPPORT OF COMPRE-HENSIVE IMMIGRATION RE-FORM

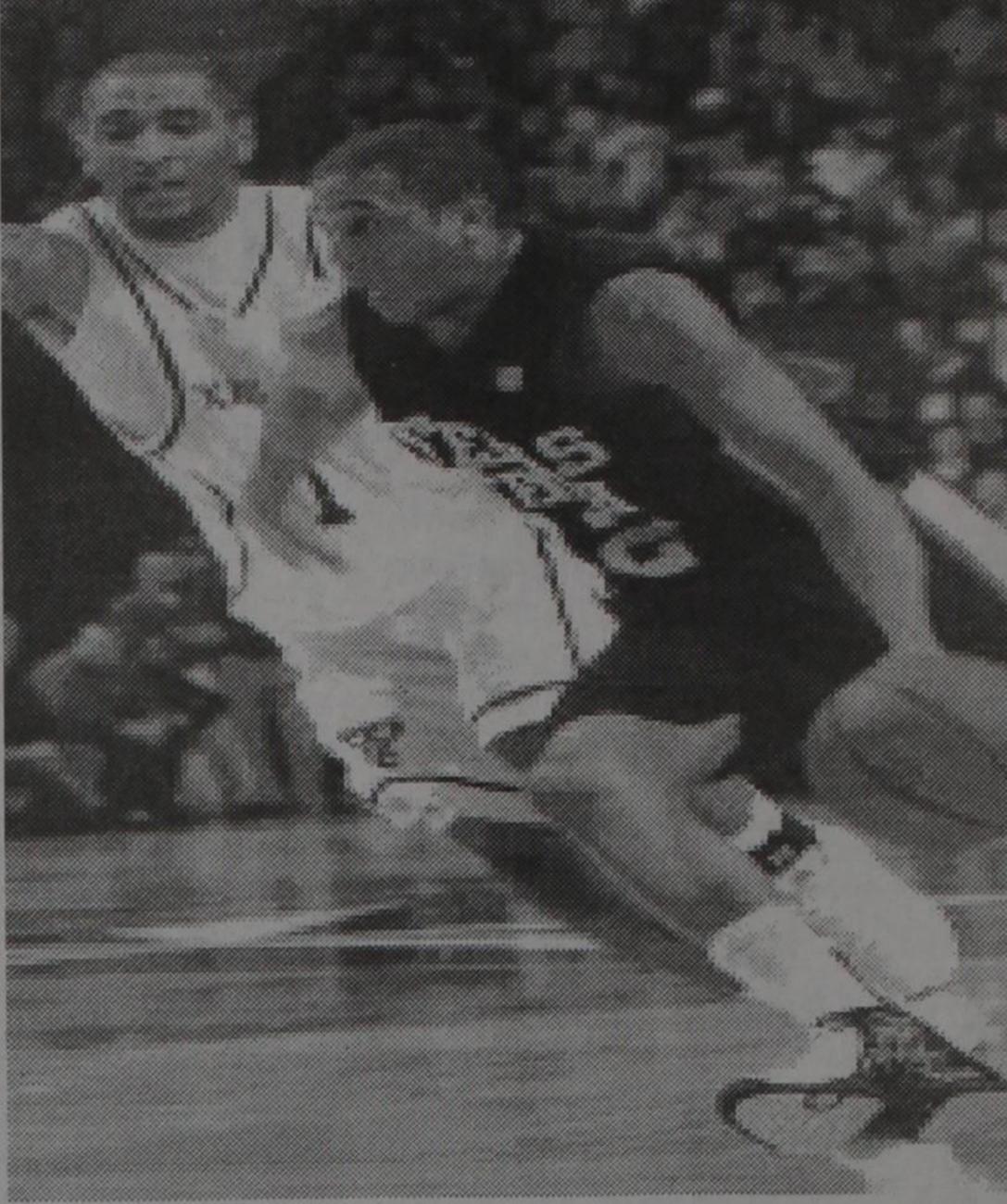
Washington, DC - The National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the largest national Hispanic civil rights and advocacy organization in the U.S., today joined with a This to call on the President and Connews conference was held on Capitol Hill in anticipation of

President Bush's meeting with Mexican President Vicente Fox next week.

"It is clear from today's event that there is a strong consensus that our immigration system is badly broken and must be fixed. The groups gathered here also demonstrate that there is widespread bipartisan support for comprehensive immigration reform and that there is a broad coalition willing and ready to work together to make it happen," stated Janet Murguia, NCLR President and CEO.

NCLR also restated what it believes should be the guiding principles of any reform effort. "Immigrants should be able to come to the U.S. legally, and their hard work and essential contributions to our society should be rewarded with a path to citizenship. We should reduce the unconscionably long waiting lists for Americans to reunite with their closest family members. And we believe that all of this must take place in a framework that respects the rights of all workers - immigrants and Americans alike," continued Murguia.

"We commend President Bush for putting this issue back on the table, and we are pleased that there is a bipartisan effort in the Senate, led by Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Ted Kennedy (D-MA), to introduce legislation in the next few weeks. The President and Congress should move quickly to address our failed immigration system," concluded Murguia.



Jarrius Jackson and the Red Raiders battle West Virginia on Thursday.

#### Texas Tech to the 'Sweet Sixteen' Raiders & Mountaineers

LUBBOCK, Texas - The Texas Tech Red Raiders travel to Albuquerque, New Mexico for Thursday night's game against the West Virginia Mountaineers in the regional bracket of the NCAA Tournament.

Texas Tech is seeded sixth in the Albuquerque regional. It matches the Red Raiders' highest seeding under Coach Bob Knight and marks their third NCAA appearance in four seasons. It also notes Bob Knight's 27th NCAA Tournament appearance, which equals the top mark held by Dean Smith.

The game will be televised on CBS with an 8:40 PM tipoff (Central Time). Gus Johnson will call the play-by-play. Len Elmore will provide the color analysis. Tracy Wolfson will be the sideline reporter. John Harris will call the courtside action for Texas Tech and Chris Cassidy will provide the analysis on KKAM (1340 AM), the flagship station for

the Red Raiders.

The Raiders finished the non-conference season with eight wins and three losses and had ten wins and six losses in conference play for 18 wins and nine losses heading into the conference tournament. With wins against Iowa State and Oklahoma and a loss to Oklahoma State in the championship game, the Raiders reached the 20-win mark for the fourth straight season under Coach Knight. Texas Tech defeated UCLA 78-66 in the NCAA First Round in Tucson last Thursday. Ronald Ross led all scorers with 28 points. Jarrius Jackson added 19 points and six assists. Devonne Giles scored 16 points and had nine rebounds for the Raiders. Dijon Thompson led the Bruins with 22 points as teammate Josh Shipp added 13 points.

In the NCAA Second Round played on Saturday, the Raiders edged the Gonzaga Bulldogs 71-69. Ronald Ross led the Raiders in scoring with 24 points. Jarrius Jackson added points. Martin Zeno chipped in 11 points and Darryl Dora scored 10 points. With their second round win, the Raiders move to the "Sweet Sixteen" in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the The Pit/Bob King Court and will face Mountaineers of West Virginia.

This is West Virginia's first

appearance in the NCAA Tournament since 1998. The Mountaineers are 23-10 on the season and were 8-8 in Big east play. A seventh seed in the Albuquerque Regional, West Virginia lost to Syracuse 68-59 in the finals of the Big East Tournament. They topped Creighton 63-61 in the NCAA First Round and then downed Wake Forest 111-105 in double-overtime in the Second Round to advance into their Thursday evening match-up with the Red Raiders. They are averaging 71.2 points per game for the season. Their defense has allowed 66.8 ppg for the season.

Meeting Texas Tech for the first time, West Virginia has three players averaging double scoring figures for the season. Tyrone Sally leads the squad with 12.6 points per game. Mike Gansey averages 12.1 points per game and Kevin Pittsnogle averages 11.2 points per game.

The Red Raiders have four players who are averaging in double-figures for the season. Ronald Ross leads the squad with 17.6 points per game. Jarrius Jackson follows with 15.5 points per game. Martin Zeno averages 12.8 points per game. Devonne Giles is next with 11.3 points per game.

Ronald Ross continues to move up in the 1000 Point Club. He now has 1,158 career points and has moved into the 19th spot on the all-time scoring list. With 24 points against Gonzaga, Ronald moved ahead of Kent Williams, another Hobbs, Mexico/Texas Tech player. Williams scored 1,148 points for the Red Raiders from 1976-1980. Ronald also has 82 steals on the season and 200 career thefts - both are records for the Red Raiders. He is the only Red Raider to be listed in the "Top 10 Single-Season continued on page 5

En Plena Campaña El 'Beibis' Mendoza trata de calentar a los panamenos acuerdo para la pelea con Taylor

El campeón interino minimosca de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (AMB), el colombiano Antonio "Beibis" Mendoza, dijo que con su experiencia y fuerte pegada liquidará el 29 de abril al panameño Roberto Vásquez en la disputa de ese cetro mundial.

Ambos pugilistas se vieron los caras ayer en una rueda de prensa y se lanzaron dardos, en medio de una campaña de promoción del combate.

"Vásquez no es el hombre que me aguante la mano", dijo Mendoza. "Con mi experiencia, lo acabaré por nocáut".

La "Araña" Vásquez replicó: "Lo que diga él no me importa, yo no le hago caso. En el ring verán coronarse campeón a un panameño".

A juzgar por las fojas de ambos, Mendoza, de 30 años, lleva más camino recorrido, con una foja de 30 victorias y tres derro-

Vásquez, de 21, tiene récord de 18-1, con 15 nocáuts.

"Soy más veterano que la 'Araña' y le voy a arrancar la cabeza", reiteró el colombiano.

Habrá que ver, no obstante, si Mendoza llegará totalmente recuperado después de haber sido derrotado en tres ocasiones por el nicaragüense Rosendo Alvarez.

"Esas derrotas quedaron atrás. Ahora estoy totalmente concentrado en la 'Araña'", señaló Men-

La pelea se disputará en un centro de convenciones de esta capital.

POR FIN SE DECIDE

Por otro lado, después de largas semanas de negociaciones, el estadounidense Bernard Hopkins parece dispuesto a realizar la vigesimoprimera defensa de su corona absoluta de los pesos medios, cuando se enfrente en julio próximo a su compatriota Jermain Taylor.

Según confirmó ayer el propio Hopkins a la cadena televisiva ESPN, el pleito podría llevarse a cabo el 16 de julio en Las Vegas, Nevada.

"En los próximos dos días el

debe ser firmado. Todo está marchando bien", indicó el monarca del Consejo Mundial (CMB), la Asociación Mundial (AMB) y la Federación Internacional de Boxeo (FIB).

Los términos del acuerdo aún deben ser perfilados por la empresas promotoras de la cartelera. Lou DiBella, representante de Taylor dijo que "hemos conseguido un compromiso en términos generales. Jermain busca desesperadamente esta pelea porque quiere pelear con Hopkins mientras éste sea el mejor", apuntó DiBella, quien días antes había rechazado la oferta de 1.5 millones de dólares para su pupilo, ofrecida por la gente de Hopkins.



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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

### Lady Raiders Take On Tennessee in 'Sweet 16'

The Game

No. 14/14 Texas Tech is the No. 4 seed in the Philadelphia Regional and will face No. 1 seed and third-ranked Tennessee in the regional semifinals of the NCAA Championship at The Liacouras Center on Sun., March 27, at 11 a.m. CST. No. 2 seed and eighth/seventh-ranked State takes on No. 3 seed and ninth/10th-ranked Rutgers in the second semifinal game approximately 30 minutes after the Texas Tech-Tennessee game. The winners of the each semifinal game will play on Tues, March 29, in the regional final with the winner advancing to the Final Four in Indianapolis, Ind., April

On the Air

The game is being televised on ESPN as Sean McDonough (playby-play) and Doris Burke (color analyst) call the game. Erin Andrews will be the sideline reporter. The game can be heard on the All Sports Radio Network, in Lubbock on KFYO-AM 790 and KKCL-FM 98.1, with play-byplay by Ryan Hyatt.

The Lady Raiders

Texas Tech is 24-7 and finished Big 12 regular-season play tied for third with a 12-4 record. On the year, four Lady Raiders are scoring in double figures led by senior Cisti Greenwalt at 13.2. Sophomore Alesha Robertson is at 12.7, junior LaToya Davis at 12.5 and junior Chesley Dabbs at 12.3 points a game. Davis is shooting a team and Big 12-high 61.6 percent from the field. Robertson is shooting 38.1 percent

from behind the arc and a Big 12high 86.3 percent from the free throw line. Greenwalt is the top rebounder, grabbing 8.8 boards per outing. Junior Erin Grant has team highs of 213 assists and 39 steals and leads the Big 12 in assists per game at 7.10 and assist/turnover ratio at 3.55. Greenwalt is the top shot blocker with 101 blocks and leads the conference in blocks per game at 3.26. Texas Tech is shooting 46.1 percent from the field - first in the Big 12, 36.3 percent from three-point range and 70.1 percent from the charity stripe.

Scouting the Opponent Tennessee enters the game with a 28-4 overall record after beating Purdue, 75-54, in the second round of the NCAA Championship. In that game, junior Tye'sha Fluker scored a game-high 18 points, while senior Shyra Ely added 16. Junior Shanna Zolman and freshman Nicky Anosike chipped in 15 and 11 points, respectively. Fluker collected 10 rebounds, senior Loree Moore dished out five assists and Anosike tallied six steals and three blocks.

On the year, Ely paces the Lady Vols in scoring with a 14.4 average followed by Zolman at 12.5. Ely is the top rebounder, averaging 7.0 rebounds per contest. Freshman Alexis Hornbuckle has team highs of 100 assists and 57 steals. Anosike leads the team in blocks with 28. Tennessee is shooting 41.7 percent from the field, 37.5 percent from threepoint range and 70.3 percent from the free throw line.

Pat Summitt, the winningest basketball coach in NCAA history - men or women, is in her 31st year at the helm of the Lady Vols establishing a career record of 880-171.

Common Opponents

Texas Tech and Tennessee had three common opponents during the 2004-05 season as both team played Texas, Stanford and Mississippi. Tech lost to Stanford, 61-58, Nov. 28, in Santa Clara, Calif., and beat Mississippi, 86-38, Dec. 12, in Lubbock. The Lady Raiders split with Texas during Big 12 Conference play, winning 79-62 in Lubbock, Jan. 12, and losing 64-43 in Austin, Feb. 13. The Lady Vols lost to Texas, 74-59, Nov. 25, in Austin, and won in Knoxville against Stanford, 70-67, Dec. 21, and against Mississippi, 99-67, Feb.

A Look Ahead

The winner of Sunday's game will face the winner of the Ohio State/Rutgers game in the regional finals (Elite Eight) on Tues., March 29, on ESPN. NCAA Stats

As of games through March 14, Texas Tech ranks second in blocked shots per game at 7.4, fourth in field goal percentage defense at 34.3, sixth in turnovers per game 13.6, ninth in assists per game at 17.4, 10th in scoring marfense at 54.3, 20th in field goal percentage at 45.5, 23rd in rebound margin at 6.3, 24th in scoring offense at 71.9 and 26th in personal fouls per game at 14.4, among all NCAA Division I teams. Junior Erin Grant ranks third in assists per game at 6.9 and senior Cisti Greenwalt ranks 10th in blocked shots per game at 3.3,

among all NCAA Division I play-

Another 20-Win Season

Texas Tech is 24-7, marking its 16th-straight 20-win season and Marsha Sharp's 20th in her 23 years as head coach. It is also the 23rd 20-win season overall for the Lady Raiders.

Grant Nominee For Lieberman

Junior Erin Grant has been named one of 10 nominees for the Nancy Lieberman Award, which is presented annually to the nation's top point guard. Three finalists will be named from this list prior to the selection of the winner. This is Grant's third year to be nominated.

All-Big 12 Honors

Senior Cisti Greenwalt and junior Erin Grant garnered first team All-Big 12 honors, while junior Chesley Dabbs was named to the second team, which was voted on by the league coaches. Junior La-Toya Davis and sophomore Alesha Robertson were honorable mention selections. Greenwalt, Dabbs and Davis were all first time all-conference honorees, as Grant was second team and Robertson was honorable mention in

Robertson Gets Hot

Sophomore Alesha Robertson poured in 25 points in Texas Tech's win over Middle Tennessee in the second round of the NCAA Championship. It was the first time she had scored 20 or more points since scoring 27 at Colorado Jan. 15. Robertson has scored 20-plus points on five occasions this season, including a career-high 37 points against Miami Dec. 6.

Double Duty for Davis, Again Junior LaToya Davis registered over Middle Tennessee, making it bounds against MTSU. She had a son. career-high 26 points and 14 rebounds, while adding three doubles on the year.

Starters Getting the Job Done All five starters combined to tively.

Griffin Ties Career Highs Freshman Darrice Griffin tied her career-high 11 points in Tech's loss in the semifinals of the Big 12 Tournament to Baylor March 10. Griffin had scored 11 points earlier in the year against Idaho State.

Season-High Boards for Dabbs Junior Chesley Dabbs grabbed a season-high nine rebounds against the Lady Bears in the Big 12 Tournament semis. Dabbs recorded a previous season high of eight rebounds versus Virginia Tech back in December. Her career high is 11 against Colorado last year.

Robertson Matches High As-

Sophomore Alesha Robertson matched her career-high four as-

another double-double in the win sists against Baylor in the Big 12 Tournament semifinals. Robher first back-to-back double- ertson has dished out four asdouble of the season. Davis had sists five times in her career, in-11 points and a career-high 16 re- cluding three occasions this sea-

Starters Put Up Numbers

The five starters combined for steals and two blocks in the pre- 56 of Tech's 61 points against ? vious game against Texas-Ar-. Iowa State in the quarterfinals of lington. Davis has five double- the Big 12 Tournament. Junior Chesley Dabbs and sophomore Alesha Robertson both had a team-high 13 points, while senscore all but four of Tech's 80 ior Cisti Greenwalt and junior points against Middle Tennes- Erin Grant each added 12 points. see. Sophomore Alesha Robert- Robertson hit the game-winning son led the way with 25 followed free throws with 2.7 seconds reby senior Cisti Greenwalt with maining in the game. Junior La-19 and juniors Erin Grant, La- Toya Davis chipped in three Toya Davis and Chesley Dabbs points and grabbed a game-high with 12, 11 and nine, respec- 10 rebounds. Grant also dished out a game-high nine assists. Freshman Judith Smith came off the bench and hit two key threepointers for the Lady Raiders.

> 100-Point Game Texas Tech scored 109 points in its victory over Miami Dec. 6. Last season, Tech scored at least 100 points on two occasions: 100 vs. Pacific Dec. 8, 2003 and 106 vs. Oklahoma State Jan. 10, 2004. The 2003-04 season was the first time Tech had scored 100-plus points more than once in the same season since 1994-95. The 109 points versus Miami marks the 11th season Tech has accomplished the feat of scoring 100 or more points in a game. During 1992-93, Tech scored 100 or more points on six occasions, which is the most of any Lady Raider sea-

#### Texas Leads Illegal Immigrant Increase continued from page one

"This remarkable growth has been largely driven by undocumented migration," the report said. "On average, the Mexican population living in the United States has grown by about half a million people a year over the past decade. Unauthorized migrants have accounted for about 80-85 percent of that increase."

Two-thirds of the illegal immigrants live in eight states -- California, Texas, Florida, New York, Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey and North Carolina. But illegal immigrants are also fanning out into other parts of the nation in search of jobs, the report said.

Since the mid-1990s, "the most rapid growth in the immigrant population in general and the undocumented population in particular" has occurred in states immigrants typically bypassed, the report said.

For example, six states -- Georgia, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia and Washington -- had illegal immigrant

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populations of between 200,000 and 250,000, the report said.

The study also found that although most illegal immigrants are young adults, "there is a sizable childhood population;" an estimated 1.7 million, or onesixth of the total, are younger than 18, the report concluded.

The survey also reported a "significant number of women" --29 percent.

Reyes said he believes the total is too high, saying that a more likely assessment is somewhere between 3 million and 9 million illegal immigrants.

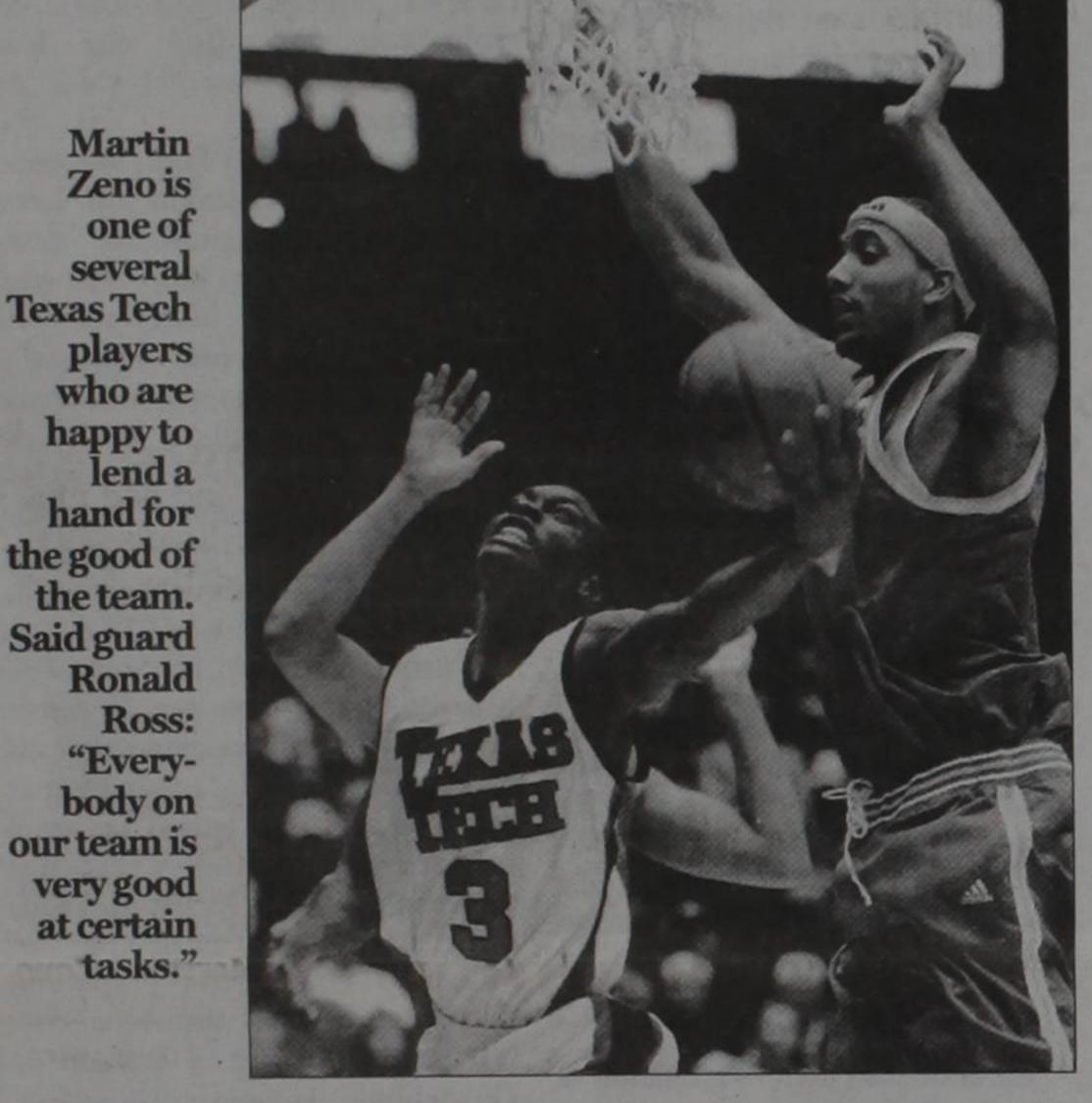
"I would look at these estimates and studies with a kind of a jaundiced eye," he said. "I don't think there's a good way to estimate. It's like asking a fisherman how many fish did you not catch."

By the numbers

The national population growth of illegal immigrants has averaged about a half-million a year.

Texas has 1.4 million illegal immigrants.

As Soon As



#### Texas Tech Men's Basketball from page 4

Highs" for steals in three different seasons. With 131 games played, he eclipsed Andre Emmett's mark of 128 career-games. Ronald has 320 career assists and holds down the eighth spot among career leaders. Stan Bonewitz (1995-1999) tops everyone with 435 career assists. Texas Tech Video-coordinator, Bubba Jennings is fourth all-time with 378 assists.

Devonne Giles has 56 blocks this season and had 51 blocks last season. He holds down the fourth and sixth spots for most blocks in a single season during his two-year career as a Red Raider. His 107 blocks place him fourth on the all-time

blocked shots list and two gin at 17.6, 16th in scoring deblocks behind Will Flemons's mark of 109 blocks between 1989-1993. The Raiders are averaging 77.3 points per game for the season and scored 73.8 ppg in conference play. Their defense has allowed 69.4 ppg for the season and 74.4 ppg in conference games. With 854 career victories over 39 seasons, Coach Bob Knight will be on the sidelines for his 1,187th game with Thursday night's game against West Virginia. He is only the third coach to amass 850 wins in his career. The late Adolph Rupp won 876 games and Dean Smith leads everyone with 879 career wins.

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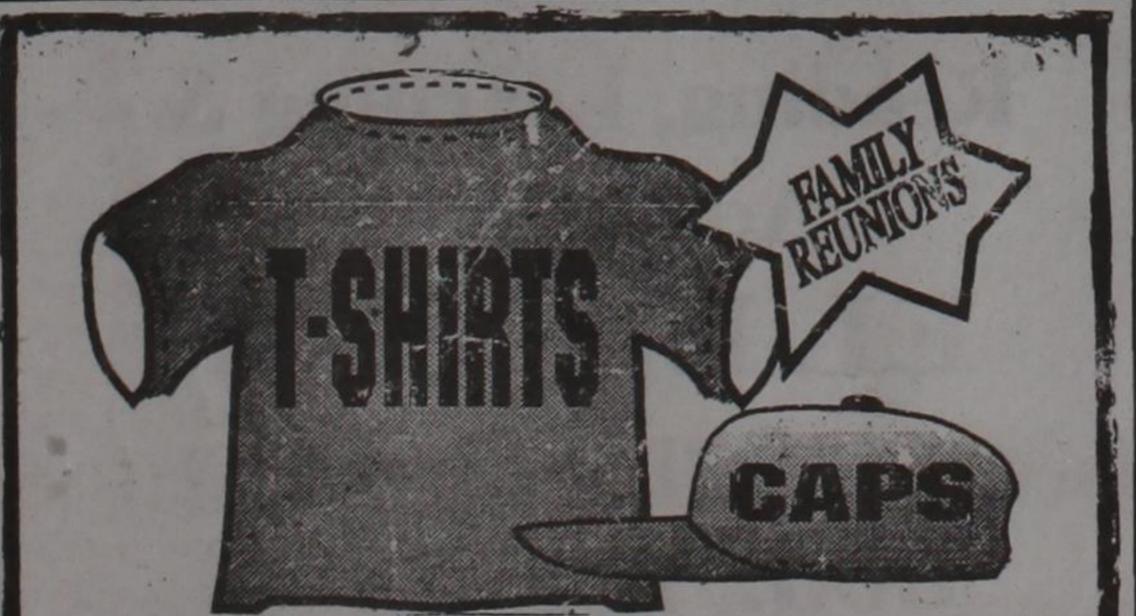
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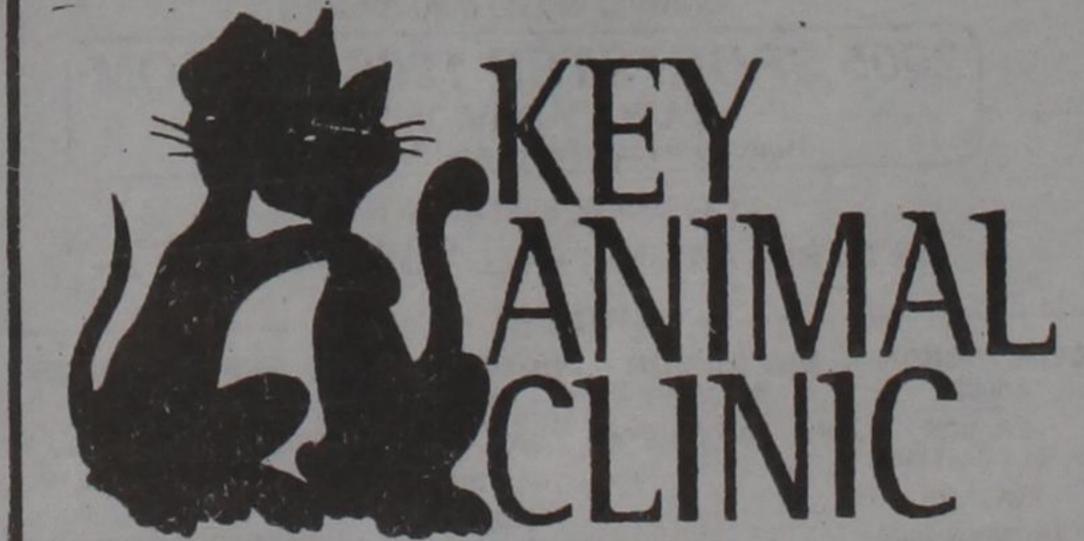
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Texas Searches Get Scrutiny

[World News]: By PHIL MAG-ERS DALLAS, March 11: Texas legislators are being asked to ban consent searches during traffic stops after a statewide study found that police officers were more likely to search blacks and Latinos than Anglos.

A bipartisan group of three lawmakers introduced bills supported by a coalition of civil rights groups that sponsored the study reported to be the most exhaustive racial-profiling study ever done in the United States.

Researchers said about 60 percent of the police departments reported searching blacks and Latinos at higher rates than whites, but they found no more contraband or "hits" in the vehicles of the minorities than they did of the white drivers.

The Texas chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, a member of the coalition, said the study showed that the consent searches or "no cause" searches are harassment and an unnecessary intrusion into the lives of everyday citizens.

"Law enforcement time and resources should be spent investigating real crimes, not searching law abiding citizens without any justification or reasonable suspicion," said Will Harrell, director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Texas Steward Research Group compiled the study for the ACLU of Texas, NAACP of Texas, the League of United Latin American Citizens of Texas and the Texas Criminal Justice Coalition. The researchers examined reports from 1,060 police and sheriff's departments required under a state law.

The report, "Don't Mind If I take a Look, Do Ya? An Examina-Rates at Texas Traffic Stops," was compiled from 2003 police reports, the latest available at the time. Four years ago Texas enacted a law than banned racial profiling by police, requiring annual reports from agencies on traffic stops. There was no provision for an annual analysis of the data, which prompted the independent review through the use of the state's open-records law.

Consent searches have come under scrutiny in recent years, largely in the courts. The practice has been banned in Hawaii, Minnesota, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The California Highway Patrol imposed a temporary moratorium on the practice after a civil rights lawsuit.

Consent searches come into play every day in traffic stops across the nation when an officer doesn't have probable cause for a search. If he has a hunch, he asks the driver for consent to search the vehicle. The driver can legally refuse.

Harrell said that Joesn't happen very often though because the average driver feels intimidated by the officer.In some cases the driver may not know his legal rights and submit to the search to avoid a confrontation, he said.

Sen.Juan Hinojosa, a sponsor of the legislation, said as a state senator and an attorney he knows his rights to decline the search of his vehicle if there is no probable

"I am concerned that others in my community, however, are subjected to undue harassment because they are unaware they have the right to say no to an invasion of their privacy," said the Democrat from McAllen in South

When the Austin Police Department recently began requiring written consent to search a vehicle at a traffic stop, the number of consent searches dropped by more than 60 percent, according to the ACLU.

A spokesman for a coalition of Texas law-enforcement agencies said the consent search is a way for the average citizen to cooperate in preventing crime.

"The consensual search is saying, 'OK I want to participate actively in helping you stop crime the neighborhood and community," said Charley Wilkison, political director of the Combined Law Enforcement Associations of Texas.

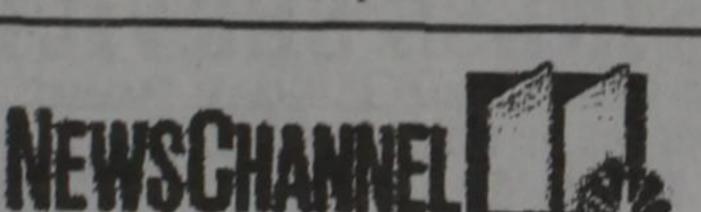
Wilkison said most people in the United States know they have a right to refuse an officer's request for a search. He said in Texas there's a long history of cooperation between the public and law enforcement.

Law officers have a duty to search vehicles when they have tion of Consent Searches and Hit probable cause or a warrant, Harrell said, and every citizen expects them to do that."If they stuck to those searches and didn't bother with the frivolous, fruitless ones they would have more time to do probable cause-based arrests," he said. "They would have more time to discover who is on our roads with a warrant pending against them."

The survey of traffic-stop reports from more than 1,000 Texas police and sheriff's departments found that three out of five of them searched blacks and Latinos at higher rates than they did

"Consent searches are only a tool for biased policing and should be banned," stated Gary Bledsoe, president of the Texas NAACP.

There are a few signs that support for "no cause" searches is beginning to weaken in Texas, the ACLU says. The Austin police, for example, have announced they will try to reduce searches by 40 percent over the next two years



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panaderia and taqueria might seem misplaced in the heart of posh San Juan Capistrano, just yards from trendy boutiques and restaurants. After all, an average home in this Orange County, Calif., seaside community, most famous for the annual visits paid by swallows to its 228-year-old Catholic mission, fetches \$700,000. One mansion just sold for \$22 million.

carneceria.

By Ricardo Chavira

The Mexican

Yet, these staples of Mexican culture and commerce - a meat market, bakery and Mexican deli - bustle with immigrants loading up on tacos al pastor, horchata and empanadas. It's as though a piece of the barrio has been transported to this enclave of wealth and privilege.

In fact, there's really nothing amiss. Between the swank hillside and beachfront homes are blocks of apartments, home to Mexicans who work in the residential repair, gardening and service industries.

Mexican entrepreneurs have a ready market in San Juan. But they probably never anticipated what I've witnessed since taking a job in the town a few months ago. Non-Hispanic locals, sometimes with Starbucks coffee in hand, can be found gingerly exploring tienditas jammed with

made-in-Mexico items and produce. They gaze at the piles of nopalitos and verdolagas and the rows of Jarritos-brand soft drinks with the wonder of a tourist in an exotic bazaar.

Then they buy and sample and discover that what they savor is a long way from Taco Bell or gringo-tailored Mexican fare that has been around for decades. It's an unmistakable step toward acculturation, a fairly revolutionary move, considering we mexicanos have done most all of the acculturating until now. I witness some of the process in my office. Non-Hispanic colleagues have had long discussions about the merits of chilaquiles versus huevos a la mexicana as the way to start the day, or rave about po-

European Americans - aka, white folks - in this most populous and prosperous state are trading xenophobia for acceptance and even embracement of Hispanics and others. Naturally, developing a taste for authentic Mexican food doesn't translate into full-blown acculturation. It does, however, open the door.

I moved away from my native Southern California in 1983 and came back just a bit more than a year ago. I returned to find the racially polarized and heavily segregated state I left substan-

tially changed. Plainly, racism hasn't been eradicated and you won't find a tortilleria in Beverly Hills or Malibu - yet.

In San Juan Capistrano, Acculturation is a Double Entendre

But, as in San Juan, something approaching full-scale integration has taken hold. With Latinos accounting for about 40 percent of California's population, white redoubts are disappearing. European Americans no longer are the majority, but now just another minority. True, they may run most things, but in California's everyday world, white-only has practically ceased to exist.

Demographics and geographical limitations have made it so. There are some 5.4 million Hispanics in Los Angeles and Orange counties, out of an official total of 13.5 million, and just so much land. Thus, we are everywhere, no longer jammed into East L.A. and few scattered bar-

In the 1980s, when the demographic tide began to shift, much of the white majority reacted with panic. Some lashed out at all things Mexican; others packed up and left, making California one of the few states to experience white flight.

Today, what I find is a general racial balance and surprising harmony. Incidents such as the recent Los Angeles Police Department fatal shooting of a 13-year-

old African-American boy get most of the media attention. But day in and day out, Californians of every imaginable ethnic group not only co-exist but have learned to appreciate the value of each other's culture.

Back in San Juan, a stroll through Los Rios, formed 205 years ago and continuously populated, brings everything into clear historical perspective. The collection of adobe and wooden houses reminds me that until 150 years ago, the bucolic stretch of coast was almost entirely populated by brown people. Some owned ranches. Others worked at the mission, built in

When the white hordes of gold rushers and land-grabbers descended, the Mexicans and the Acjachmen Native Americans had to cope with an alien people and culture. The newcomers killed most of the Native Americans, stole Mexican land supposedly safeguarded by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Then we were subjected to racist rule.

Yet we persevered, proliferated and prospered. Today Californians of every color, by their example, are showing the rest of the country that integration not only works, it makes for a much better place to live.

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## En San Juan Capistrano, La Aculturacion tiene Doble Significado

Ricardo Chavira

Las carnecerías, panaderías y taquerías mexicanas podrían parecer fuera de lugar en el centro de la elegante ciudad San Juan Capistrano, a pasos de modernas boutiques y restaurantes. Después de todo, una casa promedio condado de Orange en California, conocida mayormente por las visitas anuales que realizan las golondrinas a su misión católica, de 228 años, se vende en \$700,000. Recientemente, se vendió una mansión en \$22 mil-

Sin embargo, estos elementos básicos de la cultura y del comercio mexicano - el mercado de venta de carne, la pastelería y el deli mexicano - bullen con inmigrantes abasteciéndose de tacos al pastor, horchata y empanadas. Es como si un pedacito del barrio se hubiese trasladado a este enclave de ricos y privilegiados.

En realidad no sucede nada extraño. Entre la imponente ladera y las casas frente al mar se levantan bloques de apartamientos, donde viven los mexicanos que trabajan en las industrias de reparación, jardinería y servicios residencia-

En San Juan, los empresarios mexicanos tienen un mercado hecho. Pero probablemente nunca anticiparon lo que he presenciado desde que comencé a trabajar en la ciudad hace unos meses. Se puede encontrar a los lugareños no hispanos, en ocasiones con un café de Starbucks en la mano, explorando cuidadosamente las ti-

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Sintoma

enditas repletas de productos y artículos hechos en México. Contemplan las pilas de nopaliasombro de un turista en un bazar en Malibu - todavía. exótico.

es muy diferente de Taco Bell o de los platillos mexicanos preparados a la manera gringa que han comido durante décadas. Es un inconfundible paso hacia la aculturación, un avance bastante revolucionario si consideramos que hasta el presente los mexicanos hemos sido los receptores de casi toda esta aculturación. Soy testigo de algunos de estos procesos en mi oficina, en donde colegas no hispanos han sostenido prolongadas discusiones sobre los méritos de los chilaquiles en oposición a los huevos a la mexicana para comenzar el día, o hablan con entusiasmo sobre el pozole.

Los curopeos americanos - también conocidos como la gente blanca - de este poblado próspero estado están cambiando la xenofobia por la aceptación, y hasta por la acogida a los hispanos y a otros grupos. Desde luego, el desarrollo del gusto por la auténtica comida mexicana no se traduce en una aculturación completa. Sin embargo, le abre las puertas.

Me mudé de mi natal California del Sur en 1983 y regresé hace poco más de un año. Al regresar encontré que el estado que había dejado racialmente polarizado y

fuertemente segregado había cambiado considerablemente. Evidentemente, el racismo no se ha tos y verdolagas y las hileras de erradicado y usted no encontrará refrescos marca Jarritos con el una tortillería en Beverly Hills o

Pero se ha dado algo parecido a Y entonces compran y prueban, una integración total, de manera en esta comunidad costera del y descubren que lo que saborean similar a lo sucedido en San Juan. Al integrar los latinos cerca del 40 por ciento de la población de California, los reductos de los blancos están desapareciendo. Los europeos americanos ya no son mayoría, sino sólo otra minoría. Podrán controlar la mayor parte de las cosas, pero en la vida diaria de California, la exclusividad del blanco prácticamente ha dejado de existir. La demografia y los límites geo-

gráficos han hecho posible esta situación. De un total oficial de 13.5 millones, cerca de 5.4 millones de hispanos viven en los condados de Los Angeles y de Orange, pero la tierra es limitada. Por lo tanto, estamos en todas partes; ya no estamos apiñados en el este de Los Angeles y en algunos barrios dispersos.

En la década de 1980, cuando la marea demográfica comenzó a cambiar, a muchos integrantes de la mayoría blanca les dio pánico. Algunos atacaron todo lo mexicano, otros empacaron y se fueron y convirtieron a California en uno de los pocos estados en experimentar la huida de los blancos.

En la actualidad, encuentro un equilibrio racial general y una armonia sorprendente. Algunos incidentes, como el reciente tiroteo fatal de un niño afroamericano de

13 años, acaparan la atención de los medios noticiosos. Pero día a día, los californianos de todos los grupos étnicos concebibles no sólo coexisten, sino que han aprendido a apreciar el valor de las otras culturas.

De regreso a San Juan, un paseo por Los Ríos, establecido hace 205 años y poblado continuamente, pone todo en una clara perspectiva histórica. El grupo variado de casas de adobe y madera me recuerda que hasta hace 150 años, el bucólico trecho de costa estuvo poblado, casi en su totalidad, por personas de otros grupos étnicos. Algunos poseían ranchos. Otros trabajaban en la misión, construida en 1776.

Cuando arribaron las hordas de blancos, motivados por la fiebre del oro y por la posesión de tierras, los mexicanos y los indígenas americanos Acjachmen tuvieron que enfrentar gentes y culturas extranjeras. Los recién llegados mataron a la mayoría de los indígenas americanos y robaron tierras mexicanas supuestamente salvaguardadas por el Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo. En esa época nos sometieron al dominio racista.

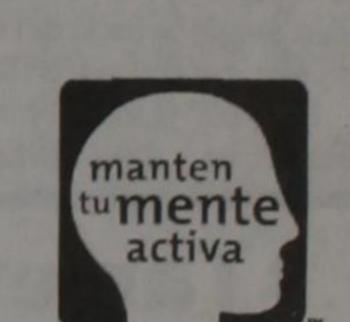
Sin embargo, perseveramos, proliferamos y prosperamos. En la actualidad, con su ejemplo, los californianos de todos los colores están mostrándole al resto del país que la integración no sólo funciona, sino que contribuye a crear un lugar mucho mejor para

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