

Sanchez Announces Run For Texas Governor

Fiesta Del Llano Pageant Held This Weekend

Millionaire businessman Tony Sanchez announced Tuesday he would seek the Democratic nomination for Texas governor, a move party leaders hope will turnout the state's growing Hispanic population for their entire ticket in next year's election.

Sanchez, 58, is considered the most serious challenger to Republican Gov. Rick Perry, who will be seeking election as governor for the first time. Perry, a former lieutenant governor, was automatically elevated to governor when George W. Bush left for the White House.

Sanchez, who made his millions in oil and banking, said that education would be his top priority if elected the state's first Hispanic governor.

"A good education has made all the difference in my life, and I want to make sure our public schools and colleges are good enough to make a difference in the lives of others, too," he said. "If we get education right, everything else will follow."

Sanchez also said he would work to bring the number of Texans without health insurance down to at least the national average and would no longer allow the big HMO's to call the shots.

"Having lost my father to leukemia and my sister to ovarian cancer, I know how devastating a serious illness can be even on families who can afford health insurance," he said. "For the 4.5 million Texans who have no medical insurance



at all -- including one million children -- health coverage is not just a good idea, it's a matter of life or death."

The official announcement came as no surprise because Sanchez has been traveling the state for nearly a year gauging opinion on various issues and expanding his public exposure.

Sanchez was with his wife, Tani, and their four children during the

announcement tour that began at the historic San Augustin Plaza in Laredo. He was scheduled to make campaign stops later Tuesday in Dallas, San Antonio, Austin and San Antonio.

In a Dallas Morning News report in August, Sanchez expressed concern that his opponents would bring up a 1984 money-laundering investigation of his Tesoro Savings & Loan in Laredo. He said he knew

of no wrongdoing and a federal investigation cleared him.

Although most political observers believe Sanchez has the money and the Hispanic name to attract a following in Texas, a political scientist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas said he must prove himself as an effective campaigner in the next several months.

"He is the best shot the Democrats have because he can both raise money and push his own money onto the table, but he is untested," said Prof. Cal Jillson. "He is on paper an attractive candidate. He has his own money and he has entree into the Hispanic population, but nobody can be sure how he holds up on the campaign trail."

Jillson said the growing Hispanic population in Texas is important, but the turnout is only about half of the Anglo turnout and two thirds of black turnout.

"Even though the Hispanic population is growing in Texas, in most elections they turnout out in relatively small numbers, but with the Hispanic heading the ticket for governor of Texas, the hope on the part of the Democratic Party is that that juices up Hispanic turnout and it rises to unprecedented levels."

Sanchez's major challenger for the Democratic nomination is Marty Atkins, a former All-America quarterback for the University of Texas in the 1970s. He holds a law degree from the University of Houston and ranches near Marble Falls near Austin.

"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

EL EDITOR

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

Vol. XXIII No. 49

Week of September 6 thru September 12, 2001

Lubbock, Tx

Mexicans to Work Legally In the U.S.

President Bush (news web sites), welcoming Fox to the White House with a colorful ceremony on a bright, clear day, said the United States had "no more important relationship in the world than the one we have with Mexico" and called for a "Century of the Americas."

Fox, Mexico's first president from an opposition party in seven decades, has made legalization of some 3 million Mexicans working in the United States, mostly in low-wage jobs, a cornerstone for closer ties with Washington.

The two leaders made clear in interviews before the state visit that there was no agreement yet on immigration policy changes despite their hopes of having one in hand.

But Fox, in a speech to the welcoming ceremony with Bush standing at his side on a stage draped in red, white and blue bunting, made clear he wanted an agreement that will recognize "above all the value of migrants as human beings and as workers whose hard work is a daily contribution to the prosperity of this great nation."

"For this reason we must and we can reach an agreement on migration before the end of this very year which will allow us before the end of our respective terms to make sure that there are no Mexicans who have not entered this country legally in the United States," Fox said.

The White House had no immediate reaction to Fox's statement.

The issue has become a political football in Washington with conservative Republicans rejecting an amnesty and Democrats, who are

also vying for Hispanic votes, wanting an amnesty for all illegal immigrants, not just Mexicans.

"NO BLANKET AMNESTY"



Bush Tuesday conceded that the issue's complexity was slowing down an accord. He reiterated there will be no "blanket amnesty" but some legalization of undocumented workers.

Bush, in his opening remarks Wednesday, said the United States and Mexico "have a historic opportunity to build an authentic partnership grounded in trust and in freedom."

Reuters Photo "We understand that our two nations must work together in a spirit of respect and common purpose to seize opportu-

nities and tackle challenges on the issues that affect the lives of our citizens, including migration, the environment, drugs, crime, corrup-

tion and education," Bush said.



After the arrival ceremony, which featured music from a historic five-and-drum corps wearing bright red jackets and dark tri-corner hats, Bush and Fox retreated to the Oval Office for private talks.

They were then to be joined by top members of their respective cabinets for what was billed as a joint cabinet meeting. Secretary of State Colin Powell (news - web sites) was to give a progress report on the immigration situation.

The two leaders have formed a strong personal relationship in their

first months in office. Mexico was the first foreign country Bush visited, and Fox was his first state visitor.

A state dinner, the first of the Bush administration, was planned for Wednesday night.

"Both our governments share a great project, a fully democratic western hemisphere, that grows in prosperity, and trades in freedom. Some have described the century just passed as the American Century. Now we look forward. We have a chance to build a Century of the Americas in which all our people, north and south, find the blessings of liberty," Bush said.

President Thabo Mbeki's spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa termed the U.S. withdrawal "an even worse error of judgment than sending a low-level delegation."

On Tuesday, Mbeki's right-hand man, Essop Pahad, a minister in the president's Office, criticized the United States and Israel saying their withdrawal "gave rise to the perception that they are not serious about confronting racism anywhere in the world."

Conference committees returned to writing WCAR final documents, but there was a feeling that it did not necessarily matter whether there was agreement on the two papers by Friday since drafting could go on after the conference finishes.

Racism Conference Teetering Toward Failure

With the withdrawal of U.S. and Israeli delegates from the U.N. World Conference Against Racism, organizers and hosts struggled on Tuesday to keep the meeting from being considered a failure even before it reached its halfway point.

Working parties were writing the WCAR's two key documents -- the Declaration and the Program of Action -- but were far behind schedule and there was doubt whether they would be able to deliver the papers by Friday's conference end. By the time the United States and Israel announced they were pulling out of the meeting Monday, the working party on the final declaration had agreed on just 15 of 114 chapters. The working party dealing with the Program of Action had agreed on

five chapters, had discussed another 37 but had not started discussing the other 119 chapters.

But the lack of documents by Friday would only be a small problem compared to Monday's walkout for what U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, in a statement released in Washington, termed "hateful language" that "singles out only one country in the world, Israel, for censure and abuse."

Powell had refused to attend the meeting himself because of similar conference wording proposed before the WCAR began. The United States instead sent a mid-level delegation led by Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif.

The European Union and South African delegations tried Tuesday

to close the gap on the toughest issues in the declaration -- allegations of Jewish racism against Palestinians and slavery reparations for colonialism. The concern in EU circles is that if the European countries do not play a decisive role now, they will be faced with a final declaration many of them would be unhappy about signing.

South African officials, who were seeing the conference they were hosting close to becoming a high-profile collapse, turned on the boycotting delegations.

South African Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma criticized the United States and Israel for withdrawing and questioned their commitment to fight racism, saying, "They will be the losers in the



Suleika Anahi Acosta
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
Andres & Janie Acosta



Marisa Danielle Ariaz
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
David and Angela Ariaz



Areli Garcia
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
Raymond and Alma Garcia



Amberly Gomez
Frenship High School
Daughter of
Ector and Gloria Gomez



Reyna Crystal Marin
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
Jesus and Maria Marin



Julia M. Pedroza
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
Joe and Sylvia Pedroza



Asusena Resendiz
Texas Tech University
Daughter of
Juan and Cipriana Resendiz



Sonia Rodriguez
South Plains College
Daughter of
Delbert and Rosa Rodriguez

The following will competing for the crown:

■ Suleika Anahi Acosta, 19, is the daughter of Andres and Janie Acosta. She is a junior broadcast journalism student at Tech.

■ Marisa Danielle Ariaz, 18, is the daughter of David and Angela Ariaz. She is a sophomore political science and Latin-American studies student at Tech.

■ Areli Garcia, 18, is the daughter of Raymond and Alma Garcia. She is a freshman human development and family studies major at Tech.

■ Amberly Gomez, 17, is the daughter of Ector and Gloria Gomez. She attends Frenship High School.

■ Irene Mendoza, 19, is the daughter of Jesus and Martha Mendoza. She is a junior accounting and economics student at Tech.

■ Reyna Crystal Marin, 24, is the daughter of Jesus and Maria Marin. She is a bilingual education graduate student at Tech.

■ Julia M. Pedroza, 19, is the daughter of Joe Pedroza and Sylvia Pedroza. She is a sophomore premed/cellular and molecular biology student at Tech.

■ Asusena Resendiz, 23, is the daughter of Juan and Cipriana Resendiz. She is a senior Latin American and Iberian studies student at Tech.

■ Sonia Rodriguez, 21, is the daughter of Delbert and Rosa Rodriguez. She is a sophomore bilingual education student at Tech.

MISS FIESTAS DEL LLANO SCHOLARSHIP PAGEANT

What Eight local contestants will compete for the title and a \$34,000 scholarship to Texas Tech.

When: 7 p.m. Sept. 7

Where: Lubbock Municipal Auditorium

Cost: \$5.50

Tickets: Call Select-A-Seat at 770-2000, or go to Ralph's Records and Tapes, 10th Street and University Avenue and 82nd Street and Indiana Avenue; Memphis Place Mall, 3801 50th St.; Dollar Western Wear, 50th Street and Slide Road; and Texas Tech University Center, 15th Street and Boston Avenue.

Lo Expuesto Por Icono Latino Sigue Vigente 31 Años Mas Tarde

Por Raymond Rodriguez

Parece mentira, pero han pasado 31 años desde que Rubén Salazar, decano de los periodistas latinos, fue asesinado, el 29 de agosto de 1970.

Aunque haya pasado casi desapercibido el aniversario de su muerte, para los hispanos que escribimos de temas latinos, Rubén es el padrino, con el que todos nos medimos.

Desde entonces no ha surgido nadie que lo alcance ni en reconocimiento ni en prominencia. Como un icono, está erguido solo sobre el pedestal. Muerto, se ha transformado en un mártir de la eterna lucha de los latinos por respeto, justicia e igualdad.

A Rubén lo asesinaron un día caluroso y húmedo en el Café Silver Dollar en la bulevar Whittier, en el sector este de Los Angeles, donde se había detenido con su equipo de televisión para reponerse de cubrir una protesta contra la guerra en Viet Nam. En parte la protesta había sido incitada por lo que los chicanos en Viet Nam sufrían dos veces más la tasa de pérdidas que ningún otro grupo.

Salazar, director de noticias de KMEX-TV y columnista para el periódico Los Angeles Times, sorbía un refresco cuando un proyectil de gas lacrimógeno capaz de penetrar armadura, diseñado para usar

contra criminales barricados dentro de edificios, fue disparado por un diputado del jefe de policía al interior del café por una entrada cubierta con una cortina de tela. El proyectil penetró la cabeza de Rubén y fue a parar en una pared del fondo del lugar.

No se juzgó ni se acusó a nadie de ningún agravio conectado con el asesinato. Las agencias locales de policía formaron un corro para proteger y exonerar a uno de sus miembros.

Hasta el día de hoy se sospecha en muchas partes que Rubén Salazar fue asesinado deliberadamente. En el momento, sus reportajes detallaban la brutalidad y corrupción policíacas y le habían pedido que se hiciera de un lado. Rubén les había confiado a sus colegas que le preocupaba su seguridad personal. El departamento de policía de Los Angeles tenía una historia de "hacerse cargo" de aquellos que cuestionaban o criticaban sus métodos de operación.

Un perfecto ejemplo fue el caso de Pedro González, que usó su programa matutino de radio, Los Madrugadores, para protestar acciones ilegales cometidas por la policía y oficiales de inmigración contra los mexicanos durante la histeria antimexicana de los años treinta. El de-

partamento de policía de Los Angeles lo acusó falsamente de violación, y fue condenado a servir en la cárcel de San Quentin. A pesar de que la chica luego retractó su declaración y admitió que fue mentira, González fue deportado como persona de carácter dehonroso. En ese entonces no era raro que a los maifestantes se les tildara de comunistas para luego deportarlos.

Con razón se preocupaba Rubén Salazar.

En los años después de la muerte prematura de Rubén, una nueva generación de latinos ha alcanzado mayoría de edad. Aunque ahora hay parques, escuelas y otros edificios nombrados en honor suyo, muchos de los jóvenes saben poco o nada de él. No conocen sus escritos.

Es una pena. Muchos de sus columnas de las causas por las que bogaba tienen tanta relevancia hoy como hace treinta años. Es sorprendente lo poco que han cambiado las cosas.

Antes de que se volviera popular, Rubén Salazar hablaba en pro de mejores oportunidades de educación para los estudiantes latinos. Sabía que estaban siendo estafados (y siguen) por un sistema académico que no toma en consideración sus necesidades.

Salazar habló en pro de la instruc-

ción bilingüe, en particular durante los años formativos del niño. Se valió de la investigación del profesor eminente Jerome Bruner, director del Centro de Estudios Cognoscitivos de Harvard. Yo supondría que el profesor Bruner sabía más de la educación de los niños que Ron Unz -- el actual representante de la cruzada nacional en contra de la educación bilingüe.

Existe toda una gama de temas contra los que Rubén protestó que siguen plagándonos.

Quizás por eso sea que leer sus columnas de hace 31 años continúa siendo una experiencia que provoca pensamientos profundos. Las perspectivas que tuvo son hoy tan vigentes como el día que fueron escritas. Como escribió Jerome Orlando Torres en 1990, en conmemoración de la muerte de Rubén Salazar: "Debemos comenzar a enseñar a nuestra juventud las lecciones duras que hemos aprendido en los últimos 20 años".

Desde mi punto de vista, no hay mejor lugar para enseñar a los latinos de nuestra situación que volviendo a leer los escritos de Rubén Salazar.

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Tertulia y Comentario

By Eliseo Solis
September 5, 2001

Around 1987 or so, Willie Velasquez, head of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, began talking about how to get people to take on leadership roles as the litigation on single member districts took effect. Counties, School Districts, Cities were being sued to change the method of electing representatives and people were needing to begin thinking about being in office. The void seemed to be in leadership training because the rate of registration was increasing significantly and with every lawsuit, the opportunity for electing a Chicano(s) became a reality. He always got excited and his eyes lit up when a young person would take on the challenge of leading a voter registration drive or especially running for office. The main objective was to increase the pool of leaders to effect change in their communities for equal representation. A Regional Planning Committee was organized and we had many meetings with people from throughout the region coming into Lubbock to hear Velasquez and other visionaries talk about how Chicanos might eventually have a voice on how government was run in our part of Texas. A radical thought indeed. We even organized a regional Association of Elected Minority Officials for West Texas after Velasquez' death with the purpose of developing the Chicano leadership in office.

It doesn't seem to be that way anymore. Everyone seems to want stepping stones for bigger and better things, not that there is anything wrong with that. We have Commissioner Flores sending hundreds of thousands of dollars from Pct 3 to a fund to build better roads for Southwest Lubbock, but thinking about accepting better paying job offers now that he is vested. Sheriff David Gutierrez seems to be wanting more jail space so that the real numbers of Latinos in the jail can increase from, say, 300 now to 500 or 600 when the new jail gets built. He had his eye on the Federal Marshall opening sometime back around the time a position on the State Supreme Court became open that State District Judge Sam Medina began lusting after. No matter about the double standard in the administration of justice in Lubbock County as long as it didn't happen in his court. But if anything takes the cake, it was the rumored discussion had between City Councilman Victor Hernandez and city staff member, Christy Martinez at a recent Fiestas del Ya-No meeting (as Bidal would say it). Now *yo no se nada* and this is just hearsay but when Christy mentioned her interest about running for office in the future, the councilman, unlike Willie Velasquez...said something like "who are you to want to run for office, you're nobody", in front of the rest of the committee. That's real leadership development.

It really amazes me how rational working people can actually be duped into thinking that the Republican Party actually has the interests of the masses when developing policy (sorry Frank). The Democratic Party takes the Chicano vote for granted and used to represent the interests of the non-rich until the Democratic Leadership Council came along, giving us Bill Clinton. So much for the democrats in their quest to be for the little people. Many people, especially fundamentalists, ultra conservatives, and racists despise Clinton for the stain on the dress but that action didn't cause half the pain that policies being taken by our half-wit President will cause working people.

Any way, back to the Republicans and how Bush policy and the good of the working people are total opposites. Even though Clinton and the Democratic Leadership Council pushed the Democratic Party hard to the right, the economy was healthy under his administration and his policies weren't as harsh to working people and the poor. From the very beginning though, Bush began contradicting his compassionate conservatism bull...! By presidential decree, he eliminated the ban on carbon dioxide emissions, a rule on workplace protection and introduced his plan for a massive tax cut benefiting the rich. Now we have a tax cut that gives the richest 5%, almost 40% of the money. Only the richest will benefit from the capital gains tax cut. If you are at the bottom of the income tax bracket, you did or will not receive the so called "rebate" of \$300 to \$600, which is another Bush lie. The "rebate" is just an advance on your 2001 taxes. If you get a refund next April, they will deduct \$300/600 from your check and if you owe money, they will add the same amount to your tax bill. Now that is compassionate.

We now have Bush talking about prescriptions. Some legislators have advocated including prescriptions in Medicare Part B. This would greatly benefit senior citizens who generally live on a fixed income. Bush's compassionate plan is to provide a 10% to 15% discount on prescriptions. If your prescription bill is \$300 a month, you will be saving a whopping \$30 per month. This is enough for a night out at McDonald's whereas the rich will be able to buy a yacht with their tax savings. I almost feel guilty now, wishing I had voted for Bush instead of Ralph Nader---Chale!

ness, 10 percent into social sciences, 9 percent into humanities, 7 percent into public administration and 6 percent into health. At the undergraduate level, the majority are liberal studies majors. At the lower division, half go into academic programs, with the other half going into vocational and technical fields.

OROSCO: What about student activism?

MAHONEY: We have seen over the better part of this last decade a rise in volunteering. There has been a heightened emphasis on service learning. Part of the reason is to create space for the student to give back to the community.

VEGA: In Puerto Rico, from the private university sector, there is not a tradition of student activism in terms of riots and things like that. At a state university, students traditionally voice their concerns in many areas. Vieques is a core issue within our community, and it is being brought up by university students whether they belong to private or public campuses.

OROSCO: Where is the funding for Hispanic serving institutions coming from?

REYES: Public institutions get their budgets generally from the states, and the private institutions from tuition. All types of institutions benefit from the federal investment in innovation and capacity building. If the federal government increases financial aid, students have the choice of different institutions they can attend, and the financial aid follows them, which benefits everybody. If the federal

government invests in capacity-building so that an institution can improve itself and be more successful with student retention and graduation, then everybody wins.

OROSCO: How are students financing their education?

REYES: In the 1970s, our students went through college mostly on loans and some grants. We would like to have more grants because they give students an incentive to go. At community colleges, we tell students not to borrow money until they go to the four-year college because if you start borrowing money your first two years, you're going to go into big debt later.

VEGA: It's more or less the same in Puerto Rico. I work for a private university, and our students depend mainly on Pell Grant money. They are also getting loans to be able to finish.

MAHONEY: Pell Grants are enormously important in every kind of institution. Some states provide support grants to students, but that's highly variable. Debt is a serious issue. We need to help students assess what is wise debt. For students whose families are inexperienced in those matters, there's a responsibility on our institutions to help them think those things through.

ARVIZU: We have to help families and students to make wise choices about which debt is worthwhile. To choose not to go to school because of potential debt is not a good choice. Going into debt for education is a very wise investment.

A Latino Icon's Exposed Ring True 31 Years Later

By Raymond Rodriguez

It doesn't seem possible, but 31 years have passed since Rubén Salazar, the dean of Latino journalists, was killed on Aug. 29, 1970.

Although the anniversary of his demise went almost unnoticed, to Hispanics who write about Latino issues, Rubén is the *padrino*, the godfather, who set the standard for all of us to emulate.

No one of his stature and prominence has emerged since. Like an icon, he stands alone on the pedestal. In death, he has been transformed into a martyr in the ongoing Latino quest for respect, justice and equality.

Rubén was killed on a muggy afternoon in the Silver Dollar Cafe on Whittier Boulevard in East Los Angeles, where he and his television crew had stopped for a respite while covering a protest against the Vietnam War. In part, the protest was incited by the fact that Chicanos in Vietnam were suffering twice the casualty rate of any other group.

Salazar, news director for KMEX-TV and a columnist for The Los Angeles Times, was sipping a drink when an armor-piercing tear gas projectile, designed to be used against criminals in barricaded buildings, was fired by a deputy sheriff into the cafe through an en-

try way covered by a cloth curtain. The projectile struck Rubén in the head and lodged in the back wall.

No one was ever tried or convicted of any wrongdoing in connection with the killing. Local law-enforcement agencies closed ranks to protect and exonerate one of their own.

To this day, suspicion lingers in many quarters that Rubén Salazar was deliberately killed. At the time, his reports detailed police brutality and corruption, and he had been asked to back off. Rubén had confided to colleagues that he was concerned for his safety. The LAPD had a history of "taking care" of those who questioned or criticized its methods of operation.

A prime example was the case of Pedro González, who used his early morning radio program, *Los Madrugadores*, "The Early Risers," to protest illegal police and INS actions against Mexicans during the anti-Mexican hysteria of the 1930s. He was framed by the LAPD on a rape charge, convicted and sentenced to San Quentin. Even though the girl later recanted her story and admitted it was a lie, González was deported as an unsavory character. It was not uncommon then for protesters to be labeled as Communists and summar-

ily deported.

No wonder Rubén Salazar was worried.

In the years since Rubén's untimely death, a new generation of Latinos has grown up. Although there are now parks, schools and other buildings named in his honor, many of the young folks know little if anything about him. They are not conversant with his writings.

That's unfortunate. Many of his columns about the causes he championed are as relevant today as they were 30 years ago. It is surprising how little things have changed.

Before it became popular, Rubén Salazar was speaking out in behalf of better education for Latino students. He knew they were (and they still are) being shortchanged by an academic system not tailored to their needs.

Salazar spoke out in favor of bilingual instruction, especially during a child's formative years. He took his cue from the research of

eminent Professor Jerome Bruner, director of Harvard's Center of Cognitive Studies. I would assume that Professor Bruner knew more about educating children than does Ron Unz, the current national antibilingual education crusader.

A host of issues that Rubén railed against continue to plague us.

Perhaps that is why reading his columns 31 years later is still a thought-provoking experience. His insights are as pertinent today as when they were first written. As Jerome Orlando Torres wrote in 1990, commemorating the passing of Rubén Salazar: "We must begin to teach our youth the hard lessons we've learned over the past 20 years."

From my vantage point, there is no better place for Latinos to learn about our situation than by rereading the writings of Rubén Salazar.

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Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

Growing Latino Numbers Present Challenge to Higher Education

With a projected record number of Latinos arriving on U.S. college and university campuses this month, some of the nation's leading education activists are speaking out on issues affecting these students.

Here are four top educators' views, drawn from their recent conversations with Hispanic Link Weekly Report editor Cynthia L. Orosco. The respondents serve on the Board of Governors of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, an organization made up of 231 higher education institutions with Hispanic student populations of 25 percent or more.

Speaking are Steven Arvizu, HACU president and former California college president; Frank Reyes, assistant to the chancellor, San Bernardino (Calif.) Community College District; Zaida Vega, chancellor of the Arcébo campus of Inter American University of Puerto Rico; Sally Mahoney, president of Our Lady of the Lake University in San Antonio; and Diana Natalicio, president of The University of Texas-El Paso. OROSOCO: What are the important issues and needs specific to your campuses?

NATALICIO: Financial need is extremely important. Because the gap between the haves and the have-nots has grown, people must work extra jobs, and this delays their academic progress. It often leads to their dropping out. I am annoyed that we continue to use metrics that discriminate against those who are low-income or disadvantaged in other ways. We are so status-driven that we measure everything with affluence and judge

people by one variable: income. Along the border, we have a number of undocumented high school graduates from Mexico who are honor students but unable to attend college because they do not qualify for state and federal financial aid programs.

MAHONEY: My institution is 62 percent Hispanic, and with our full-time undergraduates, the student body is 75 percent Hispanic. We are mostly first-generation. There are issues of understanding higher education that families need to work through. There is a serious financial need for our students. Federally supported Pell grants are enormously helpful. We also want to help faculty improve their teaching methods to be more effective.

ARVIZU: Our big challenges are increasing access for Latino students and finding resources. To develop new curricula, improve facilities and expand financial aid, we have to have the resources.

Another challenge is replacing faculty. We have massive retirements occurring in higher education, and it's difficult to replace those people. But it's also a tremendous opportunity to replace them with people who come from the Latino community.

One of the beauties of HACU is that we can partner with one another. For example, in technology we have Microsoft initiatives, partnerships with IBM and Intel. Many times, those companies don't take an interest in one institution or one small group of students. They are looking for future workers. School districts want more minority teachers so they're coming to our institutions.

OROSCO: What are your institu-

tions and HACU doing to prepare Latinos to qualify for these positions?

MAHONEY: Some HACU member-institutions are able to use TRIO funds to heighten aspirations and focus students not merely on graduating with baccalaureate degrees but pursuing the doctorate that is necessary, in most cases, for presence on college and university faculties.

OROSCO: What trends do you see? How will they affect the next generation of students?

NATALICIO: There is a growing recognition that we haven't done a good job of encouraging more Latino students to get a college education. Part of the problem is that we have set very low expectations for them, and this has to change. If you look at two trend lines over time -- population growth and education attainment levels that do not increase -- you will have a divergence very detrimental to society as a whole.

ARVIZU: We have more students being prepared and wanting to go to college now than we've had in the past, but we will not have the capacity to fill that need. People are thinking, "We'll just put them on the Internet and Latinos will get their education that way." That's too simplistic a solution. Every institution is going to have to stretch, and our community is going to have to become more organized and hold institutions more accountable. The business sector is going to have to invest heavily in education.

VEGA: There are social barriers that might be affecting the attainment of their ultimate academic goals. Some are academic deficien-

cies they bring from high school, especially in math, languages and sciences. Another is that many students are working and studying more now than before. We have to rethink the future of the university in the 21st Century if we want to stay competitive. Otherwise, the private sector is going to take over. Many private-sector companies are developing their own private universities to train their employees.

MAHONEY: We need to support partnerships with schools so that a higher proportion of students will see the value in education. We need to help teachers sustain the vision that drew them to teaching. At the same time, we have to educate middle-aged people who either didn't have, or couldn't take advantage of, opportunities 20 years ago.

OROSCO: What courses of study are Latino students pursuing? Also, is the trend continuing with more Latinas than Latinos enrolling?

VEGA: On my campus, 75 percent of our enrollment is women. Regarding graduation rates, the same thing holds true. More women are graduating than men. The careers they're pursuing are computer sciences and business administration. Health-allied professions, such as nursing, are picking up. Social work is coming back. In the education arena, the preschool program is also coming back. One of the least popular ones, at least on my campus, is chemistry. But biology is one of the most popular. It depends on the work environment.

ARVIZU: In graduate school, 28 percent of Latino students at Hispanic serving institutions go into education, 18 percent go into busi-

Numeros Crecientes De Latinos Son Reto Para la Educacion Superior

Dado el número proyectado históricamente alto de latinos que llegan a los recintos universitarios estadounidenses este mes, algunos de los activistas más importantes de la nación se declaran preocupados por los problemas que afectan a estos estudiantes. A continuación se encuentran las perspectivas de cuatro de educadores líderes, tomadas de conversaciones recientes que sostuvieron con editora de Hispanic Link Weekly Report, Cynthia L. OroSCO. Los responsables sirven en la Junta de Directores de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades, organización comprendida por 231 instituciones de educación superior con poblaciones hispanas estudiantiles de 25% o mayores. Responden Steven Arvizu, presidente de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades y anterior presidente universitario californiano; Frank Reyes, asistente del canciller, San Bernardino (California) Community College District; Zaida Vega, rectora del recinto Arecibo de la Universidad Inter Americana de Puerto Rico; Sally Mahoney, presidenta de la universidad Nuestra Señora del Lago en San Antonio, y Diana Natalicio, presidenta de la Universidad de Texas-El Paso.

OROSCO: ¿Cuáles son los temas de importancia y las necesidades específicas de su universidad?

NATALICIO: La necesidad económica es extremadamente importante. Ya que la brecha entre los que tienen y los que no ha crecido, la gente debe hacer varios trabajos, lo cual atrasa su progreso académico. Muchas veces la necesidad financiera lleva a que se retiren de su programa de estudios.

Me irrita que continuemos implementando una métrica que discrimina contra los que son de ingresos bajos o que sufren otro tipo de desventaja. Nos importa tanto el estatus que medimos todo contra el poder adquisitivo y con una sola variable juzgamos a la gente: su ingreso. A lo largo de la frontera tenemos varios mexicanos indocumentados egresados de la escuela secundaria que son estudiantes con los promedios más altos, sin embargo les está vedado asistir a la universidad porque no califican para programas de asistencia financiera estatales o federales.

MAHONEY: Mi institución tiene 62 por ciento población hispana, y entre los estudiantes a tiempo completo de los primeros cuatro años de estudio, la población es de 75 por ciento. Somos mayormente de primera generación. Un problema es la falta de comprensión que tienen muchas familias referente a la educación universitaria. Nuestros estudiantes tienen necesidades financieras serias. Son de ayuda enorme la ayuda financiera federal del programa Pell. También queremos ayudar a que nuestros docentes mejoren su metodología de enseñanza para ser más efectivos.

ARVIZU: Los mayores retos para nosotros son aumentar el acceso para los estudiantes latinos y encontrar recursos. Para poder desarrollar nuevos programas de estudio, mejorar las instalaciones del recinto y aumentar la asistencia financiera, debemos contar con recursos.

Otro reto es el reemplazo de profesores. Hay una oleada masiva de jubilaciones en la educación superior, y es difícil reemplazar a las personas que se van. A la vez es una tremenda oportunidad para reemplazarlos con personas provenientes de la comunidad latina.

Un aspecto brillante de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades es que podemos asociarnos entre nosotros. Por ejemplo, con la tecnología tenemos las iniciativas de Microsoft, asociaciones con IBM e Intel. Muchas veces estas compañías no se interesan simplemente en una institución o en un pequeño grupo de estudiantes. Lo que buscan son futuros empleados. Los distritos escolares quieren más maestros de grupos minoritarios, entonces vienen a nuestras instituciones.

OROSCO: ¿Qué hacen ustedes y sus instituciones para preparar a los latinos para que tengan las calificaciones para ser contratados en estas posiciones?

MAHONEY: Algunas de las instituciones miembros de la Asociación Hispana de Universidades pueden usar los fondos TRIO para alentar las aspiraciones y enfocar a los estudiantes no sólo en recibirse con títulos de baccalaureate sino también en seguir con el doctorado, que es necesario en la mayoría de los casos, para formar parte de las facultades universitarias.

OROSCO: ¿Qué tendencias encuentran ustedes? ¿Cómo afectarán la próxima generación de estudiantes?

NATALICIO: Se reconoce cada vez más que no hemos cumplido con fomentar en más estudiantes la-

tinios el deseo de seguir estudios universitarios. Parte del problema es que de ellos no esperamos mucho, lo cual debe cambiar. Si se comparan a través de los años dos tendencias paralelas -- crecimiento de la población y logros en los niveles de educación estáticos -- habrá una divergencia en las líneas paralelas que resultará ser muy negativa en términos de la sociedad en general.

ARVIZU: Tenemos actualmente más estudiantes preparándose y con deseos de asistir a la universidad que nunca antes, pero no tendremos la capacidad de abastecer esta necesidad. Se está pensando, "Los pondremos sencillamente en el internet y así se educarán los latinos". Esa solución es demasiado simplista. Cada institución va a tener que estirarse, y nuestra comunidad va a tener que organizarse mejor y exigir sus derechos de las instituciones. El sector comercial tendrá que invertir mucho en la educación.

VEGA: Existen barreras sociales que pueden estar afectando que logren sus metas académicas. Algunas de las deficiencias académicas las traen desde la escuela secundaria, en particular las de matemáticas, lenguas y ciencias. Debemos reformular la idea de la universidad para el siglo 21 si queremos seguir siendo competitivos. De lo contrario, el sector privado se va a imponer. Muchas compañías del sector privado ya están desarrollando sus propias universidades privadas para capacitar a sus empleados.

MAHONEY: Tenemos que apoyar las asociaciones con las escuelas para que una proporción mayor de los estudiantes vea el valor de la educación. Tenemos que ayudar a que los profesores sostengan la vocación que los atrajo a la enseñanza. Al mismo tiempo, tenemos que educar a los que ahora tienen 40 años que hace 20 años no tuvieron o no pudieron aprovechar oportunidades educativas.

OROSCO: ¿Qué curso de estudios siguen los latinos? Y también, ¿continúa la tendencia de mayores números de latinas matriculándose que latinos?

VEGA: En mi universidad, el 75 por ciento de los matriculados son mujeres. En cuanto a las tasas de graduación, es igual. Se gradúan más mujeres que hombres. Las carreras que escogen son las ciencias informáticas y administración de empresas. Las profesiones con relación a los servicios de salud, como enfermería, presencian un aumento. Vuelve el interés por el trabajo social.

En el ámbito de la educación, vuelven también los programas de enseñanza pre-escolar. Uno de los programas menos populares, al menos en mi universidad, es la química. Sin embargo, la biología está entre los más populares. Depende del entorno laboral.

ARVIZU: En la escuela de graduados, 29 por ciento de los estudiantes en las instituciones servidas de hispanos siguen la carrera de la educación, 18 por ciento entran en la administración de empresas, 10 por ciento en las ciencias sociales, 9 por ciento en las humanidades, 7 por ciento en la administración pública, y 6 por ciento en servicios de salud. En cuanto a los estudiantes de los primeros cuatro años universitarios, la mayoría sigue estudios generales. En divisiones menores, la mitad entra en

programas académicos, y la otra mitad va a programas vocacionales y técnicos.

OROSCO: ¿Qué me pueden decir del activismo estudiantil?

MAHONEY: Hemos visto un aumento en el voluntariado en casi toda esta última década. Se hace mayor énfasis en el aprendizaje por servicio. Parte de la razón es crear espacio para que el estudiantede-vuelva algo a la comunidad.

VEGA: En Puerto Rico, del sector privado de universidades, no hay una tradición de activismo estudiantil en términos de manifestaciones y otras cosas por el estilo. En una universidad estatal, los estudiantes tradicionalmente dan voz a sus preocupaciones en varias áreas. Vieques es un tema central para nuestra comunidad, y sale de los estudiantes universitarios sean de recintos privados o públicos.

OROSCO: ¿De dónde viene la financiación para las instituciones servidas de hispanos?

REYES: Las instituciones públicas generalmente derivan sus presupuestos de los estados, mientras que las privadas los derivan de la matrícula. Todo tipo de institución se beneficia de la inversión federal en la innovación y desarrollo de capacidad. Si el gobierno federal incrementa la asistencia financiera, sigue que los estudiantes pueden optar por diferentes instituciones, y con ellos va la asistencia financiera, beneficio a todos. Si el gobierno federal invierte en el desarrollo de capacidad para que pueda una institución mejorarse y tener mayor éxito con retener a estudiantes y que se gradúen, entonces ganamos todos.

OROSCO: ¿Cómo financian los estudiantes su educación?

REYES: En la década de los 70 nuestros estudiantes financiaron sus estudios universitarios mayormente con préstamos y algunas becas. Nos gustaría que hubiera más becas por lo que proveen al estudiante incentivos para asistir a la universidad. En las universidades comunitarias les aconsejamos a los estudiantes que no se presten el dinero hasta que no estén en una universidad de cuatro años, porque si se comienza a prestar en los primeros dos años, la deuda después va a ser muy grande.

VEGA: Es más o menos igual en Puerto Rico. Yo trabajo para una universidad privada, y nuestros estudiantes dependen principalmente de dinero del programa federal Pell. También consiguen préstamos para poder acabar sus estudios.

MAHONEY: El programa de Pell es enormemente importante en toda clase de institución. Algunos estados proveen becas de apoyo a los estudiantes, pero es altamente variable. La deuda es un tema muy serio. Tenemos que ayudar a los estudiantes a determinar lo que es incurrir una deuda bien pensada. Para aquellos estudiantes cuya familia carece de experiencia en estos temas, la responsabilidad es de nuestras instituciones ayudarles a tomar esta determinación.

ARVIZU: Tenemos que ayudar a las familias y a los estudiantes en la toma de decisiones sabia referente al valor de la deuda. El decidir no asistir a la universidad por no endeudarse no es la mejor opción. El endeudarse para la educación es una inversión muy sabia.

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American GI Forum Scholarship Recipients



Christina Olivarez

Daughter of Daniel and Teresa Olivarez. She graduated from Coronado High School and will be attending South Plains college. Christina played on the soccer team and helped raise money for the March of Dimes at Coronado High. She will major as an X-Ray Technician.



Robert Ramos

Robert is the grandson of Rufus and Julia Carrillo. Robert graduated from Lubbock High School and will be attending Texas Tech. He played baseball and was on the Spanish club. Robert also tutors kids from the North Lubbock Boxing Club. He is undecided on his major.



Angelica M. Olivarez

Angelica is the daughter of Carlos and Isabel Olivarez of Idalou, Texas. She will be attending Texas Tech and majoring in accounting. Angelica played in the band and was active in Annual Staff, TAFE (4 years), Honor Society (3 years), Student Council and UIL Math.



Annika L. Aguilar

She is the daughter of Manuel and Lillie Aguilar. She graduated from Lubbock High School and will be attending Texas Tech where she will major in Political Science. Annika played in the band and was active in the National Honor Society, Student Council, National Leadership Class and United Way.

¿Que Pasa?

Hispanic Agenda Holds Regular Monthly Meeting

The organization of Hispanic Agenda would like to invite the public in general to attend its next monthly regular meeting. The meeting is scheduled to be held on Monday, September 10, 2001 at 5:30 p.m.. It will be held at the Mahon Library which is located at 1306 9th Street in the Community Room, which is on the first floor.

Items on the agenda include: City Redistricting Update, LISD School Redistricting, Lubbock County Redistricting, Fiestas Del Llano, Miss Fiestas del Llano. Because of a full agenda, Hispanic Agenda urges you to be on time and bring a friend.

Upward Bound Program Recruiting 10th Graders

Texas Tech Upward Bound is currently seeking high school 10th graders who are willing to make a serious investment in their educational futures. Upward Bound is a college prep program geared toward providing deserving students with the skills and motivation necessary for success in college.

Upward Bound students attend college prep classes on Saturday mornings throughout the school year. During the summer, students live on the Texas campus while attending college prep and enrichment classes. Upward Bound also helps students with college entrance tests, scholarships, financial aid, and college visits.

Upward Bound enrollment is very competitive. If you, (or someone you know) would like to participate in Upward Bound, contact your high school counselor or the Upward Bound Office. Upward Bound's Open Recruitment Day is scheduled for September 12th on the Texas Tech campus, in Holden Hall Room 76, at 7:00 pm. For more information, call 742-3616.

Castro Tapped to Lead Democratic Party's Outreach to Women

Former Clinton administration official, Ida L. Castro has been hired to lead the women's voter outreach efforts for the Democratic party.

The daughter of a garment worker, Castro was the first Latina chairwoman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). In her new position, she will serve as a top advisor to Democratic party Chairman Terry McAuliffe on women and minority affairs.

"I see this job as natural next step," Castro said.

Asked why she accepted such an overtly partisan job, she said, "I think it's a new day (in the Democratic party)... Younger women are not registering and participating at the same proportion and levels as they used, and (McAuliffe) thought that I had a lot to contribute to this area."

At the EEOC, Castro and her staff are credited with having

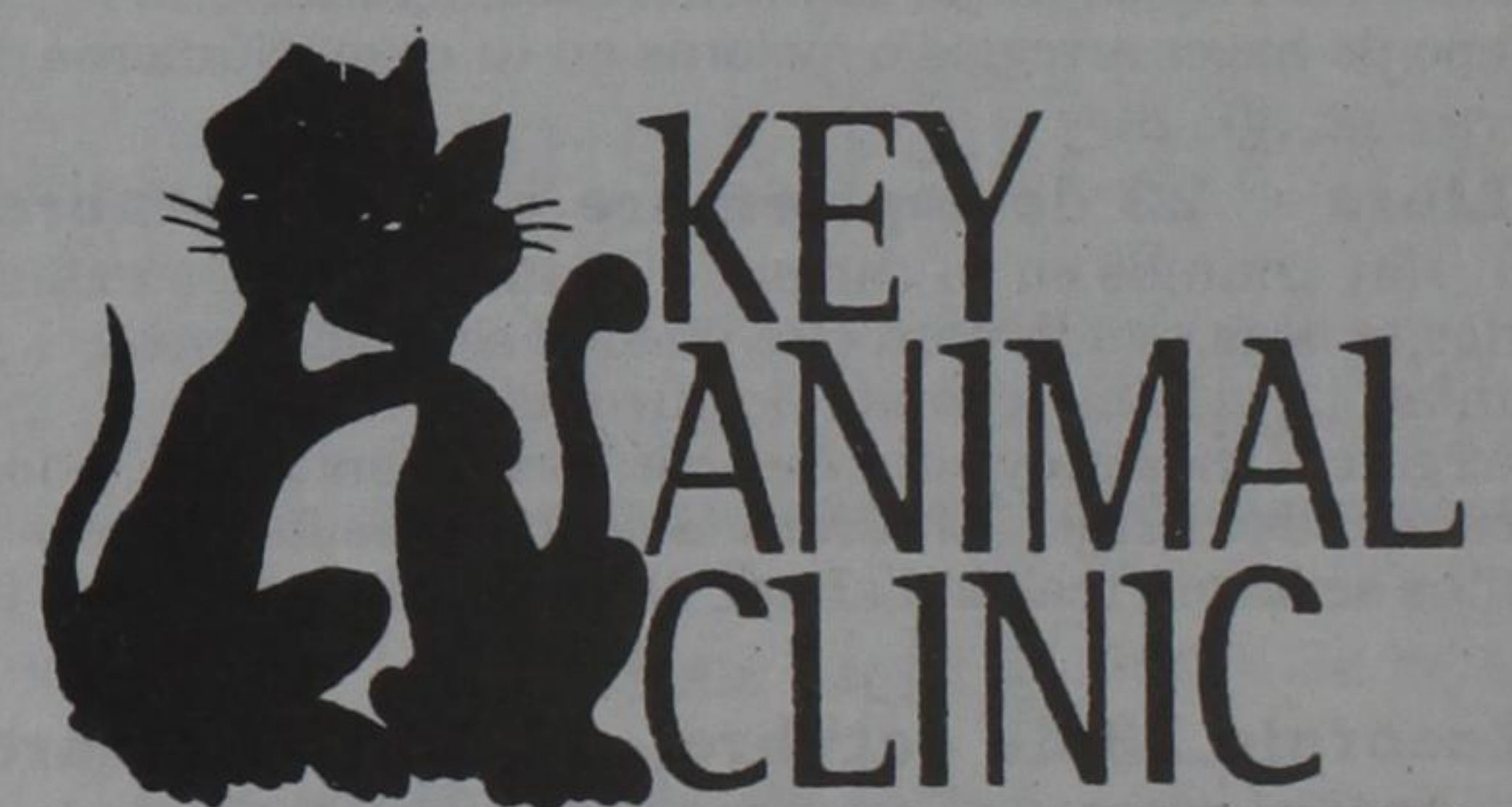
slashed the agency's backlog of cases by 23 percent and reducing the time in which new cases are addressed to less than six months. She reportedly placed an emphasis on reaching out to small businesses and communities such as immigrants, minorities and the poor. Under Castro's tenure, the agency opened its first office in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"The American people owe Ida Castro a huge debt of gratitude," said Cari M. Dominguez, who replaced Castro on August 6.

Ms. Castro served as the acting director of the Women's Bureau at the U.S. Department of Labor from 1996 to 1998. She was the first Hispanic woman to earn tenure as an Associate Professor at Rutgers University, Institute for Management and Labor Relations. Castro founded the first Hispanic women's group in New Jersey.

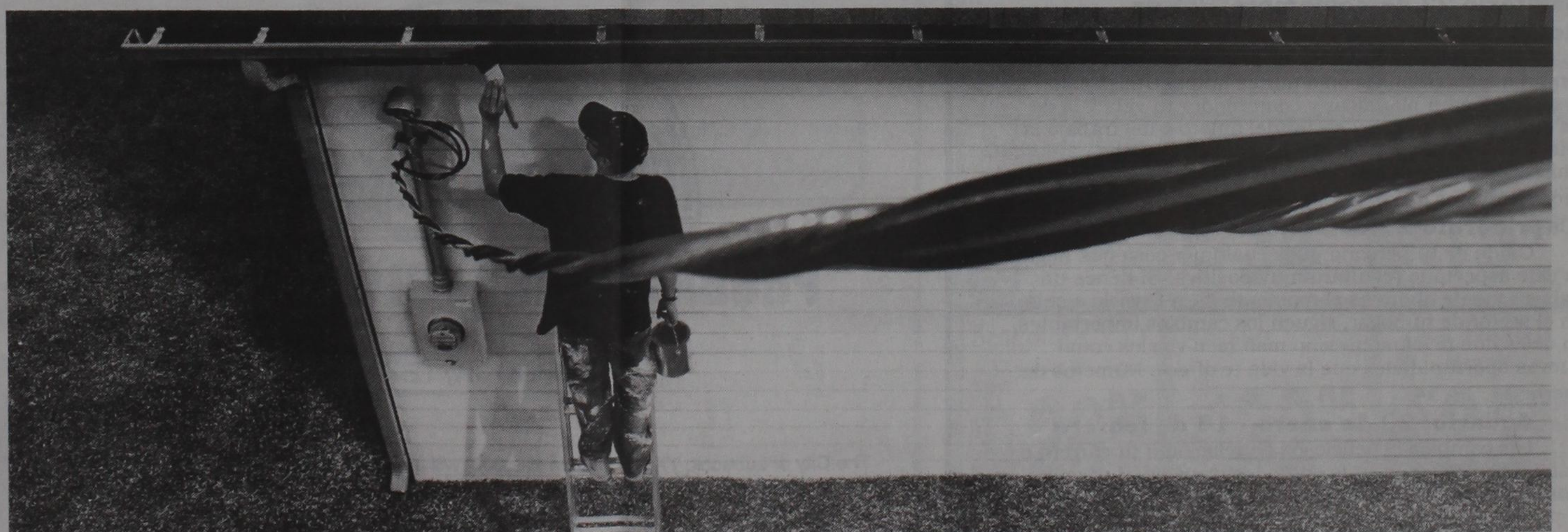
Love Your Pet?

Take It To



5006 50th Street Lubbock, TX 79414

792-6226

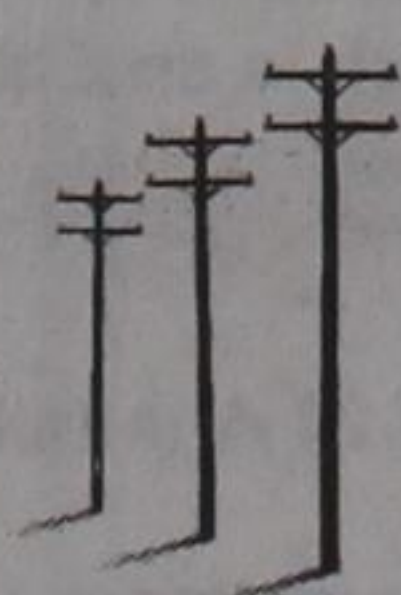


Este señor tiene dos hijos.

Esta línea de alta tensión tiene un voltaje de 240 voltios.

Por favor, sea precavido cuando trabaje alrededor de las líneas de alta tensión. Cuando hay líneas de alta tensión alrededor, una tarea sencilla tal como pintar su casa puede convertirse en algo extremadamente peligroso y hasta mortal. Asegúrese de mantenerse

a más de 10 pies de distancia de las líneas de alta tensión, así como escaleras, tubos de irrigación y cualquier objeto con que esté trabajando, y por favor enséñeles a sus niños a no jugar cerca de las líneas de alta tensión. Aléiese y cuide su vida



ENTERTAINMENT

Diabetes Message May Face Tough Sell in U.S.



Juanes Tops List of Latin Grammy Nominees

Miami (July 17, 2001) - In his debut as a solo artist Colombian roquero Juanes has nabbed six nominations in the 2nd Annual Latin Grammy awards. His nominations include album of the year, best new artist, and best rock solo album for "Fijate Bien." Spanish pop artist Alejandro Sanz followed with five nominations. American Christina Aguilera received two nominations off of her Spanish language album "Mi Reflejo." The awards show will take place in Miami on September 11th and be broadcast on CBS.



Mark Your Calendar!!!

The 14th Annual San Antonio Bookfair presented by The Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center at

Trinity University
715 Stadium Drive
San Antonio, Texas
October 11 - 13, 2001

The following writers, poets, and spoken-word artists will appear at this year's Bookfair:

Francisco Alarcón, Kathleen Alcalá, Claribel Alegria, Carmen Boullosa, Rafael Campo, Norma Cantú, Adrián Castro, Becky Charvarria-Cháirez, Sandra Cisneros, Mariposa, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, Jim Grimsley, Marta Moreno Vega, Bárbara Mujica, Simon Ortiz, Carl Hancock-Rux, Mayra Santos-Febres, Ilán Stavans, Luci Tapahonso, Alma Luz Villanueva, Victor Villaseñor, Lois-Ann Yamana, and Daisy Zamora.

Save the Dates!
A complete press packet will be available in early September. To receive a packet, please contact:

Pablo Miguel Martínez
Guadalupe Cultural Arts Center
1300 Guadalupe Street
San Antonio, TX 78207
(210) 271-3151, x. 22 (voice)
(210) 271-3480 (facsimile)
E - m a i l :
pablom@guadalupeculturalarts.org

The San Antonio Inter-American Bookfair & Literary Festival, (October 2001) is the single most important public venue in the U.S. for new Latino/a writers. Publishers from the United States and Latin America display their books at Trinity University in San Antonio to the thousands of people who come to browse and buy. The chief attraction at the Bookfair is the appearance of writers of international importance. Among the major writers who have been featured at the Bookfair during its thirteen-year

existence are Maya Angelou, Ishmael Reed, Isabel Allende, Alice Walker, August Wilson, and Elena Poniatowska. Sandra Cisneros, a major Latina writer, former director of the GCAC literature program and a recipient of a MacArthur "genius" fellowship, describes the Bookfair this way: "By now, the bookfair is at the center of the Latino literary world. It is where the established writers get to hear the new voices, where editors and publishers discover new talents, where academics get to meet the authors they teach and write about, where readers get to sample that part of American literature that so rarely makes the pages of the New York Times."

Sanchez Nabbed for ABC Work

Roselyn Sanchez, who is featured in this summer's action-buddy picture "Rush Hour 2," has signed a talent deal with ABC.

The network plans to develop a vehicle for Sanchez or place her in a project for fall 2002.

Facing criticism about a lack of Latino representation in prime time, the networks are making an effort to increase their presence. In addition to Sanchez, ABC recently made a 13-episode commitment to a comedy starring comedian George Lopez. CBS, meanwhile, signed John Leguizamo to develop and star in a new hourlong project.

Sanchez is also on tap to star in upcoming film "Boat Trip," which stars Cuba Gooding Jr. and Horatio Sanz.

By Will Dunham

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - A landmark new medical study has given public health officials the information they have been waiting for years to hear -- that diabetes is preventable with a sensible diet and regular, moderate exercise.

But experts in the field are wondering whether people at highest risk for getting the most common form of the incurable, chronic disease -- mostly those who are overweight and sedentary -- will be willing to change their lifestyles even if it can save their lives.

A study that tracked 3,234 overweight volunteers, who had a condition that often precedes diabetes, found that following a low-fat diet and exercising 30 minutes a day five days a week slashed the risk of developing the disease by 58 percent.

The study, released last Wednesday, also found the drug most prescribed for treating type 2 diabetes, which accounts for 90 percent to 95 percent of all diabetes cases, cut the risk of getting the disease by 31 percent -- a good result, but one that paled in comparison to the lifestyle intervention.

Public health officials now face the daunting task of convincing millions of obese people at risk of diabetes to get up off the couch, put away the potato chips and break a sweat.

"It's certainly not an easy message to implement," said Dr. Christopher Saudek, American Diabetes Association president and a professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

"We're all set in our ways and we all have our habits. And there are things we could do better. But now we've proven that it can be done. We're not just saying maybe it will work. We're not saying it requires a 50-pound weight loss or running a marathon. We're saying it can be done with moderate exercise and moderate weight reduction. I think that gives us hope that a lot of people out there will go ahead and start."

Dr. David Nathan, director of the Diabetes Center at Massachusetts General Hospital and professor of medicine at Harvard University, who led the study, said the fact the participants in the study succeeded in warding off diabetes by embracing lifestyle changes made him optimistic.

"Our patients were well overweight. They spanned an entire age range. They represented by design the minority populations that get diabetes in bundles. They really represented the at-risk group across the United States. And they did it," Nathan said.

A HUGE COST TO THE NATION

Diabetes wreaks havoc on the United States both in terms of public health and public finances. Some 15.7 million people -- 5.9 percent of the U.S. population -- have diabetes and another 10 million are at extremely high risk of getting the disease. Incidence of diabetes has skyrocketed in the past three dec-

ades, but particularly since 1990.

A hormone released from the pancreas called insulin is the key to diabetes. In diabetics, the body fails to produce or properly use insulin, which is needed to allow the body's cells to convert sugar (glucose), starches and other food into energy needed for daily life.

Type 1 diabetes, once called juvenile diabetes, is an auto-immune disease in which the body does not produce insulin, necessitating daily injections of it to stay alive. Type 2, once called adult-onset diabetes, is a metabolic malady caused by the inability to make enough, or properly use, insulin.

Diabetes kills about 200,000 Americans a year. It is the top cause of kidney failure, limb amputations and adult-onset blindness, and is a leading cause of heart disease and stroke.

Diabetes hits U.S. minorities hardest. Blacks and Latinos are nearly twice as likely as the general population to develop the disease. American Indians are more than twice as likely.

The disease costs the nation about \$100 billion annually in costs associated with treatment and lost productivity.

LITTLE BIT GOES A LONG WAY

A little bit of effort goes a long way in preventing diabetes, the study found.

The volunteers all had been diagnosed with the diabetes precursor known as impaired glucose tolerance.

Those who were directed to follow a low-fat diet and follow a modest exercise regimen lost an average of 10 to 15 pounds and exercised for about 2 1/2 hours a week with brisk walking, biking or swimming. This paid off handsomely in prevention.

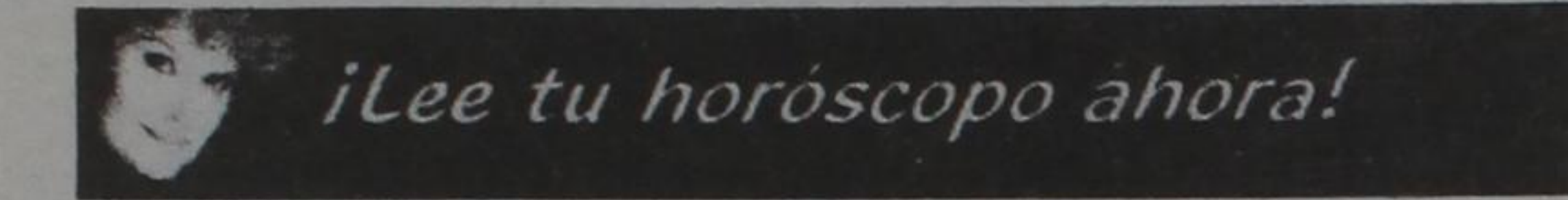
Experts are trying to determine whether this lifestyle intervention merely delays the onset of the disease or can prevent it altogether. They also want to figure how the drug metformin, sold under the name Glucophage by Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., fits into the prevention equation.

Saudek said because the drug worked best in the youngest patients studied (ages 25 to 44) and among the most obese, perhaps those groups could benefit most from taking it.

U.S. officials want to get the word out about prevention.

Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson, whose father had diabetes, said he ordered the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to develop "an all-out new public health campaign."

"Just walk around the block, walk down the street, 30 minutes each and every day, and we can lick this particular disease and we can save the American Treasury a huge amount of money and make the quality of health of our citizens so much better," Thompson said.



¡Lee tu horóscopo ahora!

Por Walter Mercado 5 de septiembre de 2001

Aries 21 de marzo - 20 de abril

Estás en un buen momento para comunicarte con los demás. Hazlo y serás comprendido y valorado. Siguen ocurriendo cosas inesperadas en el sector de tu carrera o profesión. Da forma y estructura tus ideas, sueños o corazonadas perfeccionándolas en tu mente. Recibirás muchas visitas agradables. Números de suerte: 5, 2, 6.

Tauro 21 de abril - 20 de mayo

Hay mucha actividad, mucho movimiento a tu alrededor. Tu entorno está en ebullición. Hablas y te comunicas, te hablan y entiendes, pones todo tu interés en lo que te dicen los demás. Pon en marcha todo talento artístico que poseas. Cualquier proyecto que tengas en este momento estará bien aspectado. Números de suerte: 17, 12, 47.

Geminis 21 de mayo - 20 de junio

El tiempo es propicio para el romance. Buen momento para encontrar a la persona adecuada para pasártelo bien. En lo cotidiano pondrás mayor interés y centrarás muchas ideas que has tenido pero que no habían llegado a cuajar. Tu salud estable, pero tienes que saber utilizar tu energía de forma adecuada, nada de excesos. Números de suerte: 48, 14, 44.

Cancer 21 de junio - 22 de julio

El trabajo demanda mucho de ti ahora. Tú vas a disponer de esa energía así que dedícale tiempo y esfuerzo para que veas el fruto de aquello que haces. Gastos imprevistos van afectar tu bolsillo. Ten cuidado con lo que haces y donde pones tu dinero. Tus amigos te apoyan y te ayudan en todo lo que necesites. Números de suerte: 2, 10, 19.

Leo 23 de julio - 22 de agosto

Las energías del Universo te están señalando el extranjero con grandes posibilidades de éxito y de puertas que se te abren en otros puntos de este mundo. No pierdas las oportunidades que las estrellas te brindan. Si tienes algún proyecto en mente, llévalo a efecto porque tienes el impulso y la vitalidad para que te salga bien. Números de suerte: 11, 45, 15.

Virgo 23 de agosto - 22 de septiembre

Firma de papeles, cuestiones legales, todo tiene ahora su momento. Los contratos se hacen finales, todo se vuelve legal y en regla. Hay romance en el ambiente. Tienes energías creadoras sobre ti y cualquier proyecto creativo está en su mejor momento para realizarlo. Es tiempo de hacer arreglos o mejoras en tu casa. Números de suerte: 18, 30, 28.

Libra 23 de septiembre - 22 de octubre

Hay triunfos en tu carrera o en tu trabajo. De todas partes te llega ayuda para que puedas salir adelante y triunfar. La vida es redonda, lo que das, lo recibes. Entrégate a esos proyectos que estás realizando con todo tu caudal de energía. El futuro te sonríe. Tus ilusiones y sueños se hacen realidad ahora. Números de suerte: 40, 9, 41.

Escorpio 23 de octubre - 21 de noviembre

Todo el proceso de transformación que has llevado a cabo a nivel inconsciente está trayendo frutos de mejoría en tu vida. Con lo que la vida te ofrece ahora, puedes labrarte un mejor futuro. Cualquier proyecto de la comunidad en el que te veas envuelto será beneficioso para ti y para aquellos que te rodean. Números de suerte: 7, 6, 16.

Sagitario 22 de noviembre - 21 de diciembre

Tu mente está en su mejor momento. Eres capaz de comprender y razonar como nunca antes. Utiliza esta posibilidad para planificar y comprender tu vida y la de los que te rodean. En el sector del dinero y del trabajo la vida te sonríe. Es posible que encuentres nuevas amistades que te abran horizontes desconocidos hasta ahora. Números de suerte: 27, 18, 41.

Capricornio 22 de diciembre - 19 de enero

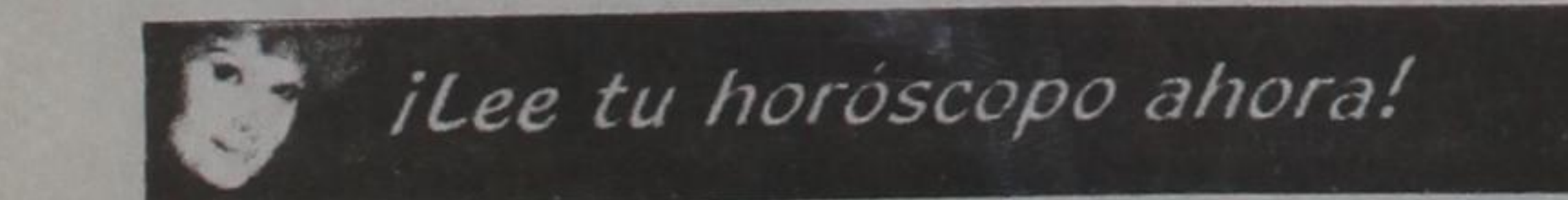
Cuida de tu persona pues cualquier cosa que hagas en este aspecto te resultará muy positiva. Si tienes un viaje en mente ahora es el momento para llevarlo a cabo. En el sector de tu hogar, siguen los cambios importantes, no dejes que te asusten, sino máá bien vívelos como nuevas oportunidades que la vida te ofrece. Números de suerte: 11, 13, 24.

Acuario 20 de enero - 18 de febrero

Los cambios beneficiosos en relación a tu carrera o trabajo continúan. Ten fe en que tu capacidad para triunfar es grande y que puedes llevar a cabo todo lo que te propones. La vida te está mimando. Todo lo que tocas se convierte en dinero. Aprovecha para economizar o invertir sabiamente tu dinero. Números de suerte: 32, 22, 16.

Piscis 19 de febrero - 20 de marzo

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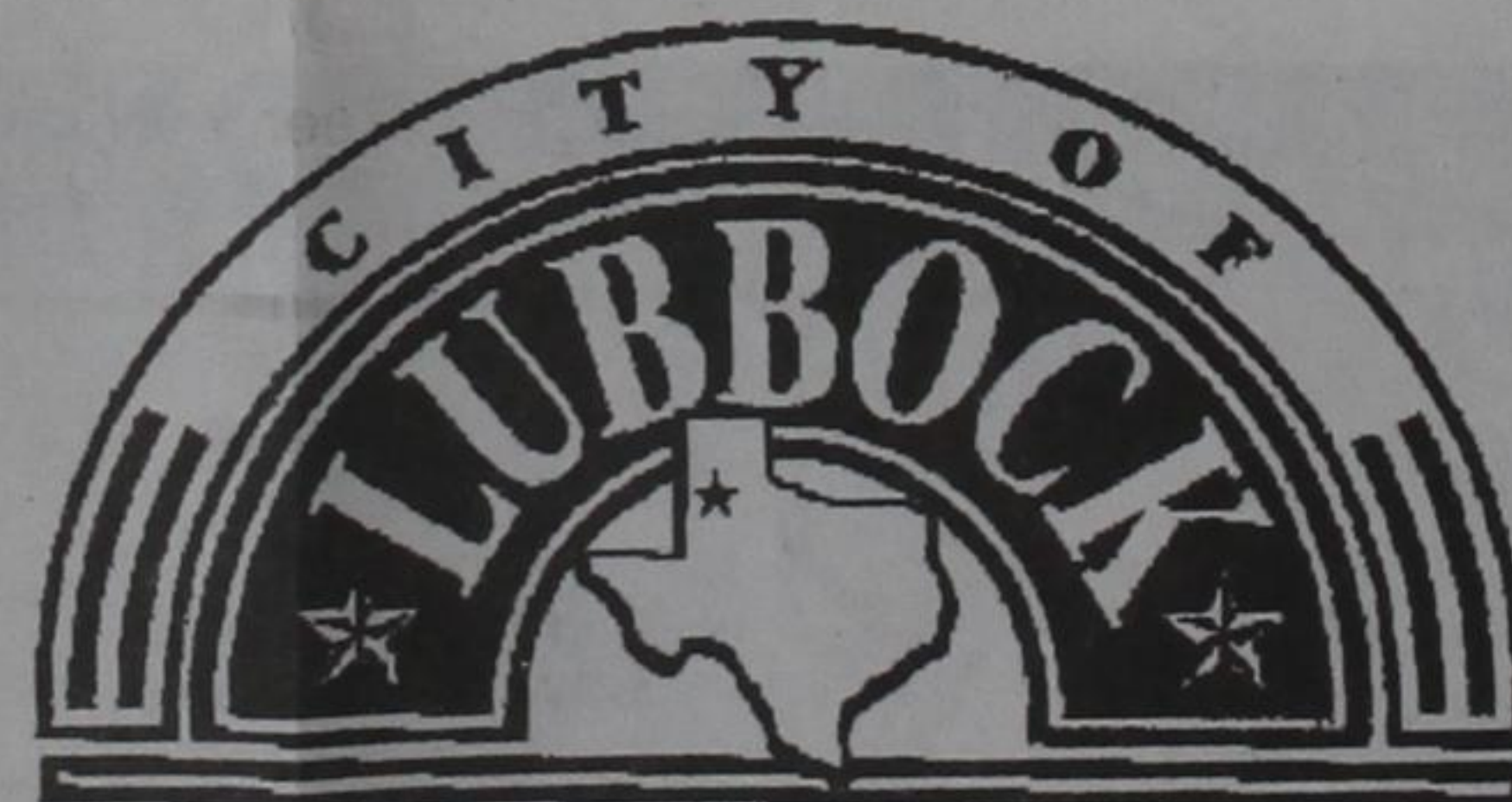


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is a weekly bilingual publication that is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806: 763-3841. Suscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists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

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



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The City of Lubbock, TX (population 199,000) will be accepting applications for Police Officer positions now through September 7, 2001 from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Applications may be picked up at two locations: the Human Resources Department at 1625-13th Street, in Room 104, Monday - Friday. Or, at the front desk of the Lubbock Police Department, 1015 9th Street, Monday - Friday after 5:00 PM, and all day weekends. Applicants must be 21 to 35 years of age. The Police Entrance Exam will be given on Friday September 21, 2001 at the Lubbock Police Academy, Reese Technology Center at 508 Davis Drive at 8:00 AM. All applicants should plan to arrive at 7:30 AM. For more information please call 775-3073 or 1-800-821-0793. The City of Lubbock is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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Did You Know?

(NAPS)—According to the experts at Wilton Enterprises, the nation's leading supplier of cake and entertaining supplies, it doesn't pay to spend quality family time arguing with children or forcing them to eat. It may be preferable to take a light hearted approach, such as preparing lasagna and using alphabet cookie cutters to cut it out.



Drains can narrow overtime due to the accumulation of soap and hair. For stubborn clogs, try a commercially available product such as Zep 10 Minute Hair Clog Remover. The product, available at The Home Depot, has a fast-acting formula strong enough to dissolve most hair clogs in the bathroom sink, shower or tub, but will not damage metal, plastic or brass plumbing or septic tanks.

Almonte's Father Charged With Falsifying Documents

Danny Almonte's father was charged Tuesday with falsifying a birth certificate to make his son appear to be 12 when he actually was 14 -- and thus too old for Little League.

Felipe de Jesus Almonte "will be arrested as soon as he sets foot in this country," said Victor Romero, a public-records official in the Dominican Republic who determined the young pitcher's real age.

Danny Almonte and his Bronx teammates have already been stripped of their LLWS victories.

De Jesus, who is still in New York, faces three to five years in jail if convicted.

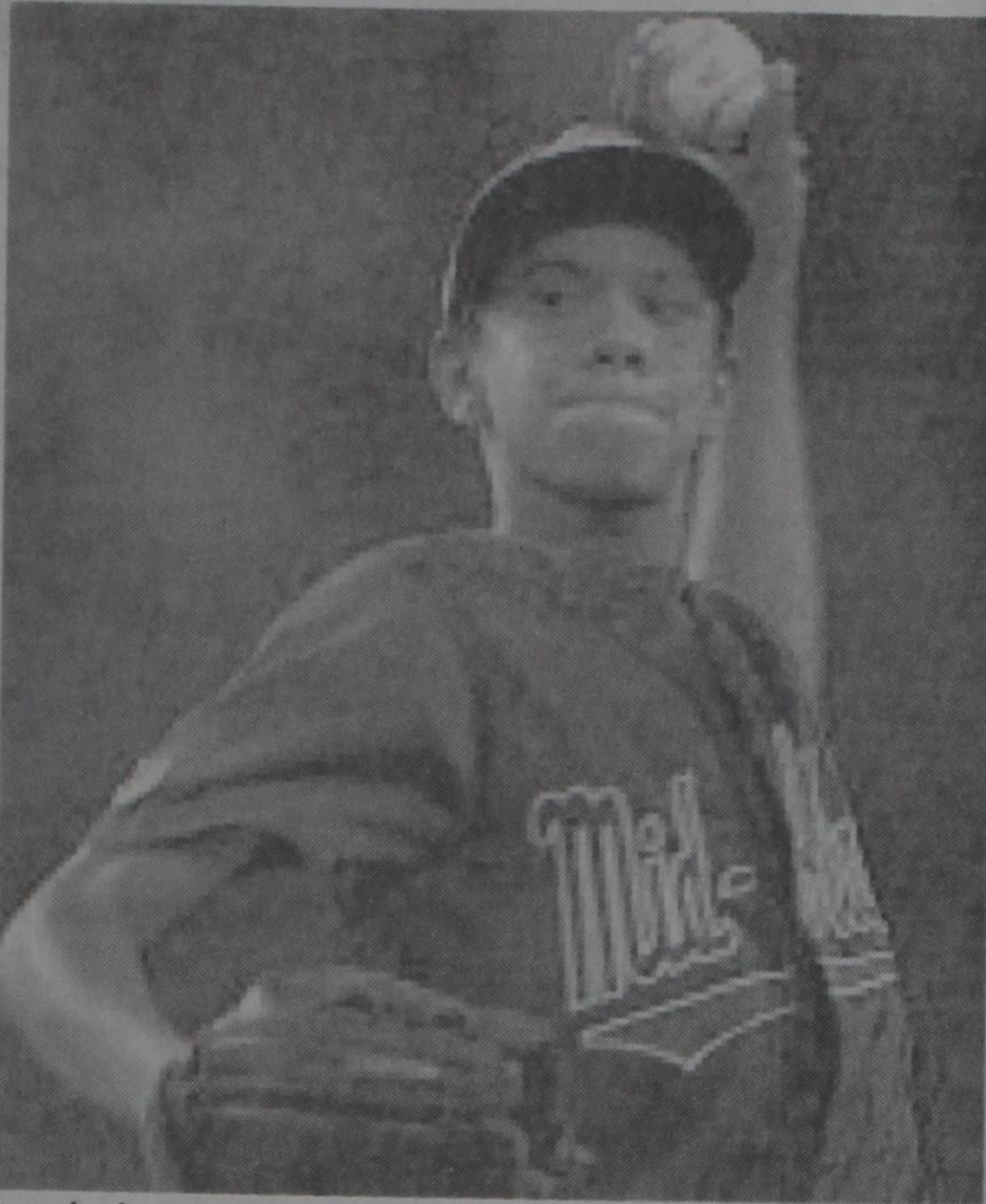
Danny's father has not made himself available to the media and could not be reached for comment on the latest charges.

Also on Tuesday, school officials said Almonte was finishing seventh grade in the Dominican Republic up to June -- another reason he should not have qualified for Little League championships.

Almonte finished seventh grade June 15 at the Andres Bello Primary School, said Bolivar de Luna Gomez, vice principal of the school in Moca, a small farming town 90 miles north of Santo Domingo.

That would have prevented the boy from playing the required six Little League games to qualify for the championships.

"We can't lie," Gomez told The Associated Press. "He was here and the records show this. It is the truth, and if authorities ask us to



turn the documents in, we are ready to do so."

Newsday and The New York Times had earlier reported on Almonte attending the Dominican Republic school in the 2000-01 academic year.

Joann Dalmau, spokeswoman for Almonte's Bronx, N.Y.-based Ro-

lando Paulino All-Stars team, denied the boy had lived in the Dominican Republic until June.

"I saw him in May here, playing in a regular-season game," she said. "So there was no way he was in the Dominican Republic in June."

But Romero confirmed Almonte had been in a Dominican school until June.

The New York team was stripped of its third-place finish in the World Series after Almonte's real age was revealed Friday. Little League also voided all of Almonte's records, including a perfect game.

Depending on the weather, Little League seasons start as early as February and as late as June 1, with the all-star tournament that leads to the Little League World Series beginning July 1. To be on a league's all-star team and participate in the

tournament, a player must have played in at least half of his team's games by June 15.

Little League spokesman Lance Van Auken said that would have been impossible for Almonte.

"If he wasn't in the country until after June 15, then it seems impossible that he would have been eligible under those conditions as well," Van Auken said. "It adds to the weight of evidence against Rolando Paulino and anyone else who might have known Danny was ineligible."

Three of the boys on the team were born in the Dominican Republic, one was born in Puerto Rico, and the rest are of Dominican descent.

Van Auken said the president of each league -- in Almonte's case, Paulino -- signs an affidavit verifying the eligibility of each player in the tournament.

Paulino, founder and president of the league that bears his name, was banned for life from any affiliation with Little League because of the age controversy, as was Almonte's father.

Gomez also confirmed Almonte is registered as having been born on April 7, 1987, as the government ruled Friday.

Jose Rojas, Almonte's uncle who initially said the boy had been in the United States for nearly two years, retracted his earlier statement, saying it was possible he was in Moca until June.

Hector Pereira, president of the Dominican Baseball Federation, appealed Tuesday on behalf of the boy, saying "Danny is a phenomenon and anything around him is news, but if they continue investigating, they can psychologically harm the kid."

Meanwhile Tuesday, Danny and his father were on their way to register him to attend school in the Bronx, said Jennifer Falk, spokeswoman for the New York's Administration of Children's Services.

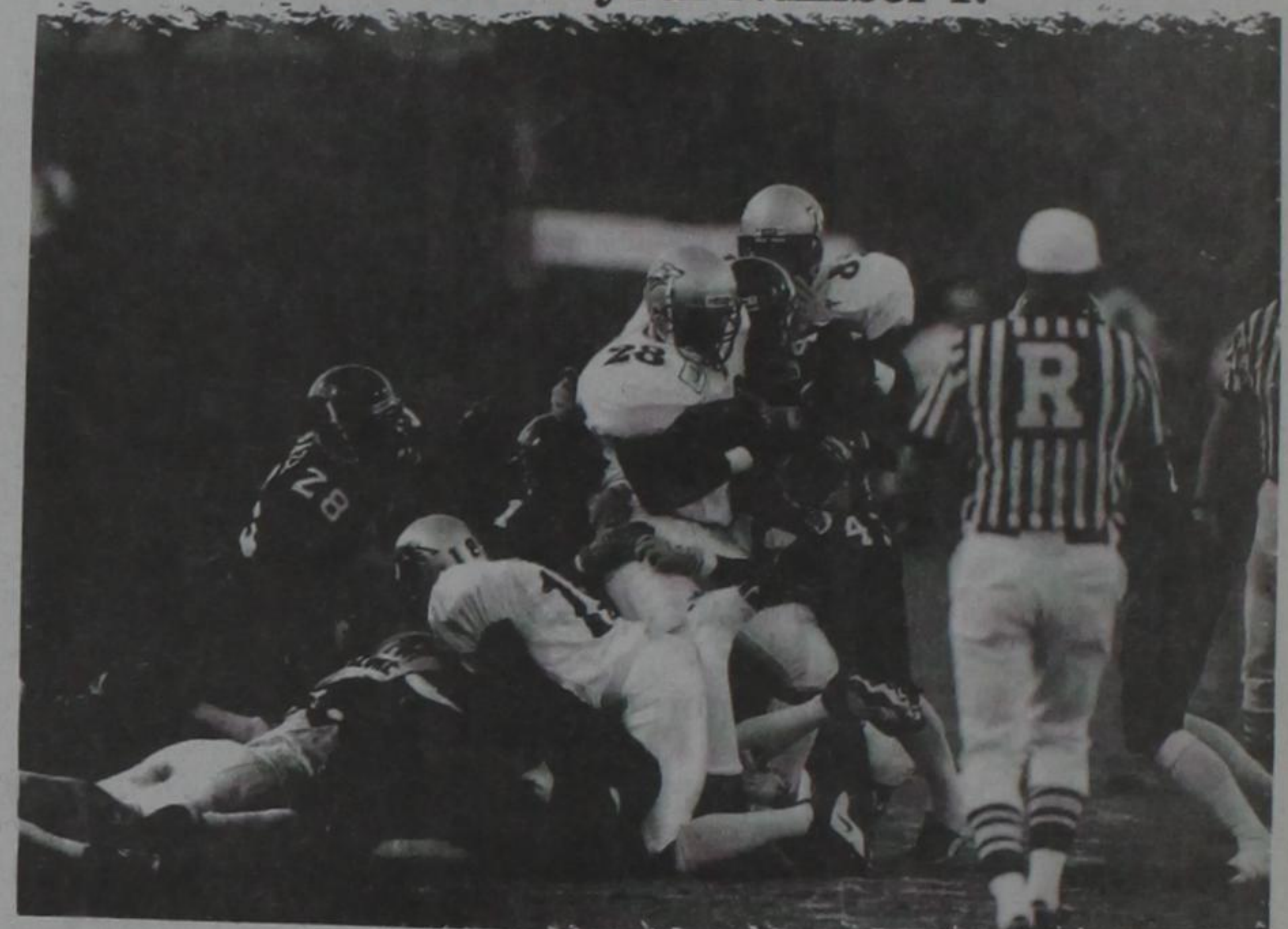
"We've satisfied our concerns -- to make sure he's registered for school," she said.

Texas Tech vs. New Mexico to Face In Lubbock

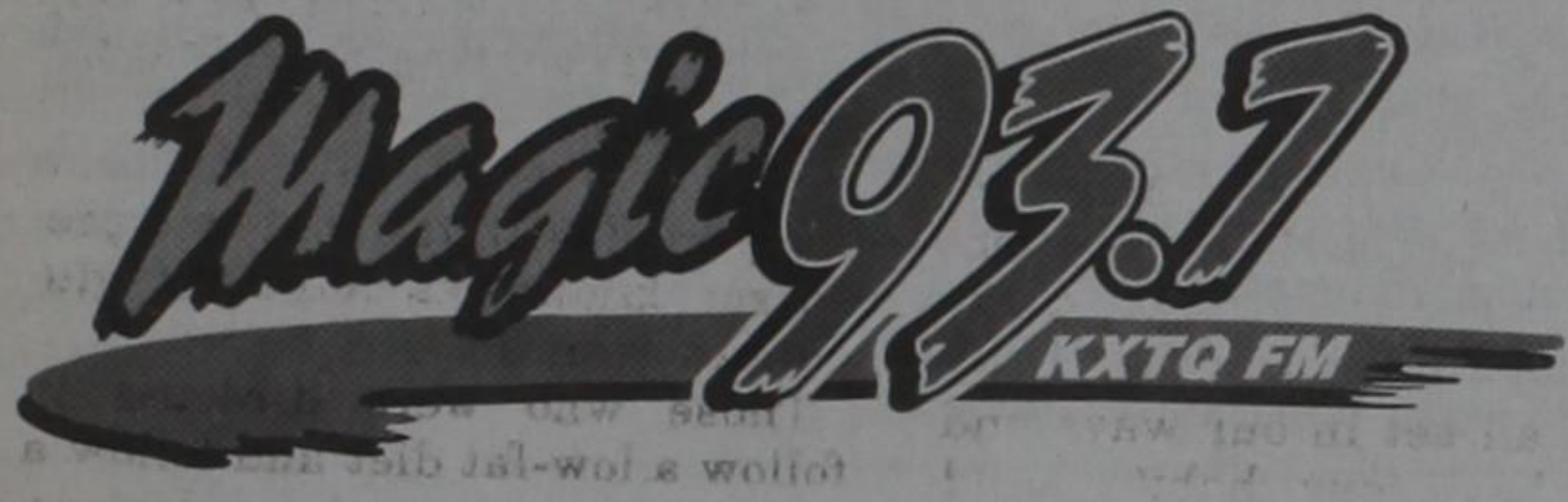


Texas Tech opened the 2000 season with a 24-3 win over New Mexico in the inaugural Hispanic College Fund Football Classic in Lubbock.

Texas Tech Red Raiders will host New Mexico here in Lubbock on Saturday, September 8 starting at 7:00 p.m. Everyone go out and support the Red Raiders. Good Luck Raiders and remember your Number 1.



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4	Pobre Corazon	Jay Perez
5	Mi Obsesion	Los Palominos
6	Un Ratito	Stefani
7	No te Olvidare	Intocable
8	Corazonada	Los Desperadoz
9	Cumbia Del Sol	Control
10	Dime Porque	Kumbia Kings

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Owner Says Mavs, Nowitzki Agree to 6-Year, \$90M Deal

Dallas Mavericks owner Mark Cuban said he agreed with forward Dirk Nowitzki on a six-year contract extension worth an estimated \$90 million.

Dirk Nowitzki is close to staying with the Mavs for the next six years.

"Yes (we have a verbal agreement), but it's not something we will rush to do," Cuban said Tuesday of his negotiations with Nowitzki.

The forward won't be back in Dallas until late September as he competes with Germany at the European Championships.

Nowitzki has until Oct. 31 to sign an extension, which would kick in starting with the 2002-2003 NBA season.

The deal will take Cuban's off-season spending into the range of \$250 million, which is almost as

much as the \$280 million that Cuban spent to buy the team.

In other long-term deals lately, the Mavs also signed Michael Finley, Shawn Bradley, Tim Hardaway and Evan Eschmeyer.

Nowitzki is under contract for the 2001-2002 season at \$2.2 million. He will eventually get precisely the same money as three other prominent members of the draft class of 1998 who have agreed to extensions -- Vince Carter of Toronto, Paul Pierce of Boston and Antawn Jamison of Golden State.

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"Tallboys" Bud Dry Busch Reg or Light 24-16oz. Cans 12⁹⁵	"Longnecks" Miller Lite 18-12oz. Btl Coors Reg or Light Bud Reg or Light 38-12oz. Btl 14⁹⁵	"12-Pack" Shiner Bock Corona Reg or Light 12-12oz. Btl 9⁹⁵ 12⁹⁵
Bacardi Rum Light or Dark 1.75L 80° 20⁹⁵	Cutty Sark Scotch Whiskey 1.75L 80° 34⁹⁵	Early Times Bourbon Whiskey 1.75L 80° 15⁹⁵
Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whiskey 1.75L 80° 26⁹⁵	Absolut Vodka 1.75L 80° 32⁹⁵	Jack Daniels Black 1.75L 86° 33⁹⁵
Beefeater Gin 1.75L 94° 33⁹⁵	Clan MacGregor Scotch Whiskey 1.75L 80° 15⁹⁵	Rich & Rare Canadian Whiskey 1.75L 80° 12⁹⁵
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Alma Expone Su Vida En Limbo-Landia

Por Marisa Treviño

Como periodista de artículos de opinión, estoy acostumbrada a recibir mensajes electrónicos de alabanza, furiosos, a veces hasta amenazantes. Pero hubo uno recientemente que no cupo en ninguna categoría establecida. Me picó la curiosidad.

Tal vez lo que me llamó la atención fue que la autora, Alma, tenía 21 años y realmente lee la página de opinión del diario. O quizás fue la parte que decía, "Mientras crecía, me decían que podía hacer lo que quisiera y ser quien quisiera en la vida -- y lo creí de todo corazón. Pero cuando murió mi mamá, descubrí que no era el caso." Le respondí a Alma por correo electrónico y concertamos una cita para almorzar.

Al salir de la casa modesta que ha compartido con sus primos y tía abuela, a quien su mamá le encomendó a los cinco años, Alma parecía una joven típica de 21 años. Llevaba un broceado veraniego apenas más claro que el castaño intenso de sus ojos. Tenía el pelo bien arreglado y era delgada como corredora de fondo. Al hablar, colgaba de cada una de sus palabras un leve dejo teitano.

Se le veía y sonaba totalmente

"americana", encima de Texas.

"No hablo español", confesó casi con vergüenza cuando nos sentamos en la butaca del restaurante. "Antes quería que mi tía abuela me hablara en español, pero me frustraba tanto cuando no le entendía que lloraba para que hablara en inglés."

Durante la próxima hora y media aprendí qué tan "americana" es Alma.

Tiene recuerdos vagos del este de Los Angeles y los tiempos difíciles cuando vivía con una madre alcohólica, pero lo que sí recuerda es el día en que su mamá decidió mandarla a Texas a vivir con parientes.

Mientras más tiempo pasaba en Texas, menos español hablaba y más se consideraba como todos los chicos de su escuela suburbana. Se le pasaron los años de secundaria con los amigos, yendo al centro comercial y al cine, estudiando mucho y haciendo planes profesionales.

A los quince años, los consejeros de la escuela le aseguraron a Alma que recibiría varias becas académicas. No había decidido si quería ser una agente de deportes o una abogada.

Fue entonces que su madre distante, a la que no había visto en años, murió, y con ella murió el

futuro de Alma. Fue entonces que descubrió que con su madre había cruzado la frontera de México ilegalmente. Dejaron atrás una historia familiar de la que nunca se habló, ni siquiera el nombre de su padre.

Según su certificado de nacimiento, Alma había nacido en Guadalajara. Cuando le cuento que Guadalajara es una de las ciudades más bonitas de México, se inclina del otro lado de la mesa hacia mí preguntando, "De veras?"

Admite que tan ocupada estaba en ser una adolescente normal que nunca pensó en sus antecedentes. Al observarla frente a mí, me siento como una maestra con una estudiante que está chancando para un examen. Absorbe cada palabra que le digo del país que no recuerda pero que legalmente la reclama como suyo.

"Daría lo mismo que me manden a Marte", se queja, describiendo lo poco que sabe de su país natal.

Una cosa que no le resulta extraña es la ley. Aprendió bien sus lecciones de cívica y cree en que un inmigrante sin documentos no debería tener derecho a un número de seguridad social, el pequeño documento que otorga grandes privilegios, como el de sacar su licencia de conducir, trabajar legalmente y

entregar solicitudes de becas para avanzar su sueño de asistir a la universidad.

Alma y su familia tejana juntan dinero, consultan con abogados, y dan vueltas sin llegar a conclusiones en cuanto a cómo hacer que Alma sea 'legal'. Cruza los dedos que las negociaciones entre Fox y Bush de alguna manera la incluyan a ella, pero no tiene muchas esperanzas.

Mientras tanto, Alma se pasa el día leyendo Selecciones -- "mi revista favorita", haciendo cachuelos para la familia, entrenándose para carreras de fondo en las que no puede participar porque "todavía piden indentificación para registrarse"; buscando por internet información sobre las universidades, "para estar preparada"; y guardando un secreto que no cuenta a sus amigos que le da vergüenza, miedo y frustración.

"Es como si me hubiera quedado en los quince años durante los últimos seis años", dice Alma suavemente. "No veo el momento de cumplir los 21".

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Bake at 450°F for 10 to 12 minutes or until crust is golden.

Barbecued Chicken: Season 2 boneless chicken breasts with 1 teaspoon salt and 1/2 teaspoon ground black pepper. Marinate in 1 cup barbecue sauce for 1 hour. Drain chicken. Discard marinade. Grill or broil chicken, turning and basting with additional sauce, about 15 minutes or until chicken is tender and no longer pink in center. Slice.

BBQ Chicken Pizza
Makes 1 (12-inch) thick-crust pizza

Dough:
2/4 to 2 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
1 envelope Fleischmann's RapidRise Yeast
1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup water
2 tablespoons olive oil
Cornmeal

Topping:
1/2 cup barbecue sauce
Barbecued chicken (recipe follows)
1 1/2 cups diced ham
2 tablespoons chopped green onion
1 cup grated Swiss cheese



In a large bowl, combine 3/4 cup flour, undissolved yeast, and salt. Heat water and olive oil until very warm (120° to 130°F). Gradually add to flour mixture. Beat 2 minutes at medium speed of electric mixer, scraping bowl occasionally. Stir in enough remaining flour to make a soft dough. Knead on lightly floured surface until smooth and elastic, about 8 to 10 minutes. Cover; let rest 10 minutes.

Shape dough into a ball; roll to a 13-inch circle. Place on 12-inch pizza pan that has been brushed with olive oil and sprinkled with cornmeal. Form a standing rim by pinching the edge of the dough. Let dough rest 10 minutes; prick with fork randomly.

Par bake at 400°F for 10 minutes. Spread barbecue sauce over dough. Top with meats, onion, and cheese.

White House Web Site Is Pet Project

WASHINGTON — Dogs Spot and Barney, India the cat and Ofelia the longhorn cow were introduced Friday as the main characters of a new White House Web site that teaches children about the president, his policies and his home.

President Bush unveils new Web site for children.

Associated Press The new site, www.whitehousekids.gov, is part of an updated White House Web site, www.whitehouse.gov, unveiled by President Bush.

Bush sat alongside his wife, Laura, in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building Library as site designer Jane Cook explained the various aspects of the sites.

Bush laughed as Cook navigated through the Web site designed for children 5 to 12, which uses the first pets — each with distinctive personalities — to teach about the White House.

As Cook went through the interactive history quiz given by "unofficial presidential historian" India the cat, Bush praised her for her knowledge.

"You're getting them all right," he quipped as Cook clicked on the correct responses to questions like "What is the name of the president's office?"

Bush seemed taken with Barney's section, where the Scottish terrier gives children a reading lesson.

"I was particularly impressed that Barney plays a major role in helping the young understand what's going on in Washington, D.C.," Bush said to laughter.

"I say that somewhat in jest, but I'm very serious about the need for all of us involved in government to do all we can to involve our citizenry in government."

He said the Web site was meant to help make Washington more ac-

cessible to Americans.

The main Web site is an updated version of the existing site that has broader content, multimedia components, a section in Spanish and improved access for disabled users.

Bush, who has been courting the Hispanic vote and has focused on having strong relations with Latin America, also touted the Spanish-language addition to the site.



There are a lot of Spanish-speaking folks in America and they'll be able to access the Web site," said Bush. "And that's important, because I want all Americans to understand that our priorities coming into the fall will be our economy, education, opportunity and security."

White House officials said the site would be updated frequently throughout the day with posting of speeches, news conferences and press releases. It will also provide audio and video from many presidential events.

The site also includes some close-captioned video Web casts to help hearing-impaired. For sight-impaired users, the site has been programmed so a voice synthesizer can read aloud the contents, including online forms and photo captions.

Alma Bares Her Life In Limbo-Land

By Marisa Treviño

As an op-ed writer, I'm used to getting e-mails that are complimentary, scathing, sometimes even threatening. But a recent one fit none of the usual boxes. It piqued my curiosity.

Maybe what caught my attention was that the author, Alma, was 21 years old and actually reading the op-ed page. Or maybe it was the part that read, "Growing up, I was told that I could do anything I wanted and become anyone I wanted in life -- and I believed it with all my heart. But when my mother passed away, I found out that that was not the case."

I e-mailed Alma back, and we made arrangements for lunch.

Emerging from the modest home she shares with her cousins and great-aunt, to whom her mother entrusted at the age of 5, Alma looked like a typical 21-year-old. She sported a soft summer tan that was a shade lighter than the intense brown of her eyes. Her hair was neatly styled, and she carried the slender physique of a running enthusiast. When she spoke, a slight Texas drawl dangled from each word.

She looked and sounded totally "American," Texan to boot. "I don't know Spanish," she confessed, almost embarrassed, as we slid into our restaurant booth. "I used to want my great-aunt to speak to me in Spanish, but I would get so frustrated when I couldn't understand her, I would just cry for her to speak English."

Over the next hour and a half, I learned just how "American" Alma is. She vaguely remembers East Los Angeles and tough times living with an alcoholic mother, but she does remember the fateful day her mother decided to send her to Texas to live with relatives.

The longer Alma stayed in Texas, the more her Spanish slipped away, and the more she thought of herself as being just like every other kid at her suburban school. High school years were spent hanging out with friends, going to the mall and movies, studying hard and making career goals.

At 15, Alma was assured by counselors of receiving several academic scholarships. She was undecided whether to be a sports agent or a lawyer. Then her distant mother, whom she had barely seen in years, died, and Alma's future died with her. That was when she discovered that she and her mother had come across the border from Mexico illegally. They left behind a family history that was never discussed, not even her father's name.

According to her birth certificate, Alma was born in Guadalajara. When I tell her that Guadalajara is one of the prettier cities of Mexico, she leans across the table and earnestly asks, "Really?"

She admits that she was so busy being an everyday teenager that she never gave a thought to her heritage. As I sit across from her, I feel like a teacher with a student who is cramming for an exam. She hangs onto every word I tell her about a country that she doesn't remember, but that legally still claims her as one of its own.

"They might as well send me to Mars," she moans, describing how unfamiliar she is with her birthplace.

One thing Alma is not unfamiliar with is the law. She learned her

civics lessons well and takes to heart that an immigrant without documents is ineligible to receive a Social Security card, the small document with big privileges like allowing her to get a driver's license, go to work legally and submit scholarship and grant applications to move forward her dream of going to college.

She and her Texas family scrape together money, see lawyers and rack their brains fruitlessly as to how to make Alma "legal." She crosses her fingers that a Fox/Bush immigration deal will somehow include her, but she isn't too hopeful.

In the meantime, she spends her days reading Reader's Digest -- "my favorite magazine"; doing odd jobs for family; training for races she can't run in because "they still ask for identification to register"; scouring the Internet for college information, "just so I can be ready"; and harboring a secret from her friends that she finds embarrassing, frustrating and scary.

"I feel like I've been 15 for the past six years," Alma says softly. "I can't wait to turn 21."

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