

# Mexican Americans and the Vote

By STEVE SAILER

Pundits have been hailing the Bush administration's reported proposal to offer legalization to many, although not all, illegal Mexican immigrants as a political masterstroke. Yet, new data now available on the Census Bureau's Web site, although not yet formally issued to the press, shows that the voting strength of Mexican-Americans remains surprisingly limited -- people identifying themselves as being of Mexican ethnicity cast only 3.0 percent of the vote in the 2000 election.

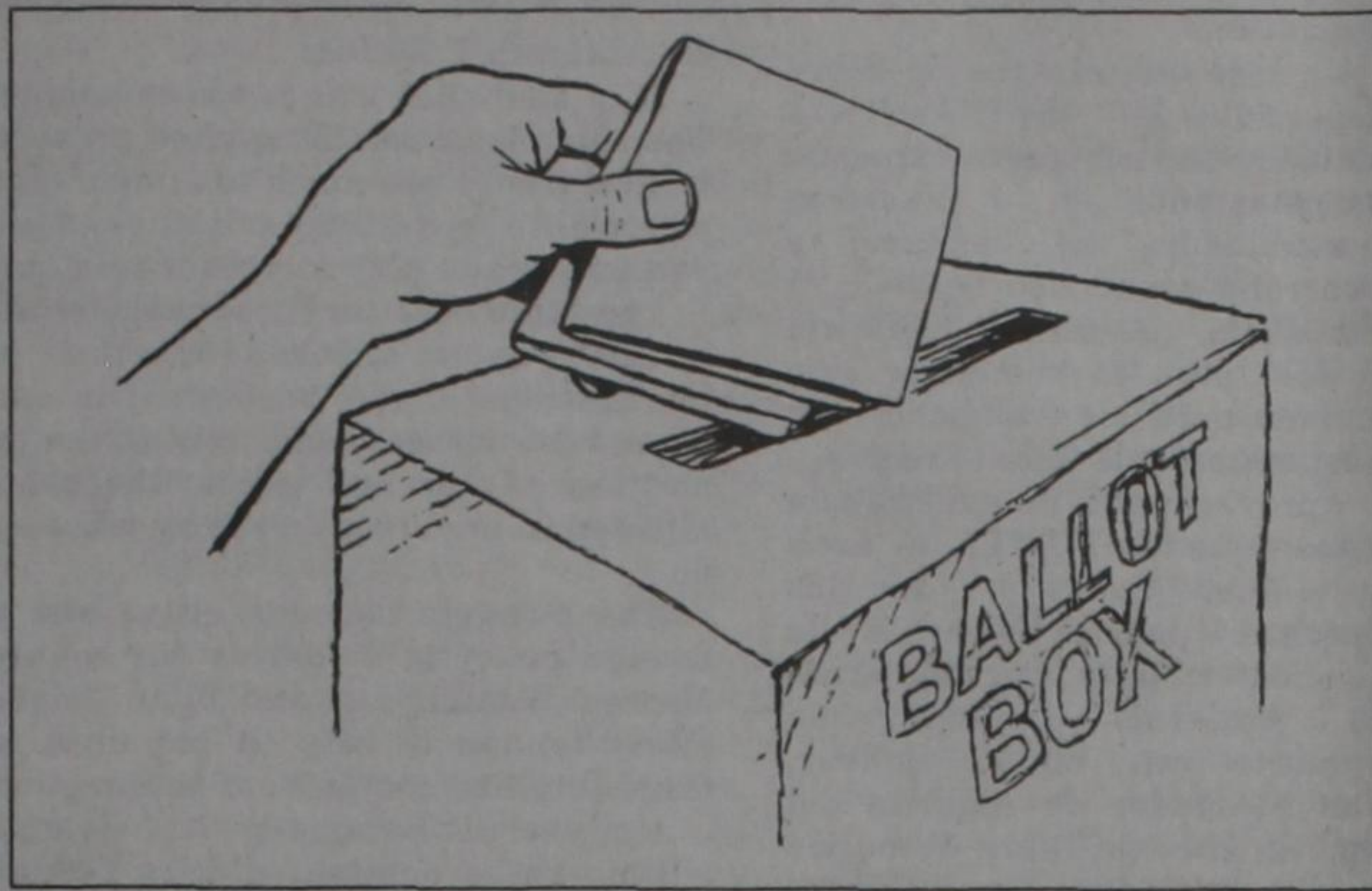
In contrast, the Census Bureau found that African-Americans accounted for 11.5 percent of voters, making them almost four times as numerous as Mexican-American voters. Even Hispanics with roots in countries other than Mexico comprised 2.3 percent of the electorate, not much less than the Mexican total. Non-Hispanic whites dominated voting with 80.7 percent. Anglo whites cast almost 27 times more ballots than did Mexican-Americans. Although it's still small, the Mexican-American share has been growing steadily. It's up from 2.6 percent in 1996. If recent trends continue, it should reach somewhere around 3.5 percent by 2004.

Similarly, the total Hispanic vote grew from 4.7 percent in 1996 to 5.4 percent in 2000. It likely will be about 6 percent or slightly higher in 2004. The Voter News Service exit poll claimed that Hispanics comprised 7 percent of the 2000 vote, but that was based on a sample only one-quarter as large as the Census Bureau's. The Census Bureau's survey's main weakness is that respondents can falsely claim they voted. Exit polls, however, have a hard time handling absentee ballots.

Although in the long term, Mexican-Americans -- and Hispanics in general -- are likely to wield massive influence, they proba-

bly will not play an outsized role in the 2004 election. In particular, they are unlikely to offer much aid to Bush's expected re-election bid. Numerous commentators have uncritically

Mexican-American voters in 2000 lived in just two states: California and Texas. Neither one is expected to be up for grabs in the next election.



Bush won his home state of Texas with 59.3 percent last year. He picked up 72 percent of Texas' white vote. If he were to need in 2004 a higher share among Mexicans to hold on to Texas, that's a sure sign he would be doomed to lose overall. In contrast, in California Bush took only 41.7 percent. Even if Bush had won 100 percent of the Mexican-American voters in California last November, he still would have lost California by around 400,000 votes. In the extremely close 2000 race, 12 states were decided by less than 5 percentage points. Only 7 percent of all Mexican-Americans voters lived in those states.

Mexican-Americans accounted for merely 0.8 percent of all the ballots cast in those 12 states. Harry P. Pachon, head of the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute in Claremont, said, "The only countervailing facts are that in 23 of 50 states, Latinos are now the largest minority." Pachon defended the political utility of Bush's pro-Mexican-American push: "If 2004 is another squeaker, then it makes a lot of sense."

Pachon also pointed out that the U.S. House and Senate are almost evenly balanced, and the Mexican-American vote could decide which party controls them.

Where does this little-known data come from? Right after every national election, the Census Bureau supplements its monthly Current Population Survey of 50,000 households with additional questions about voting. Jennifer Day of the bureau said it is not planning to issue a press release on the 2000 election findings for another half-year or so, but the actual data is currently available to anyone willing to use FERRET (Federal Electronic Research and Review Extraction (continued p.3))

repeated the claim made by Bush pollster Matthew Dowd in The Washington Post that, "As a realistic goal, we have to get somewhere between ... 38 to 40 percent of the Hispanic vote," compared to the estimated 35 percent Bush earned in 2000. Yet, simple math shows that if Bush boosts his share of the Hispanic vote from 35 percent to 40 percent, and Hispanics cast 6 percent of the votes in 2004, then Bush will gain a mere 0.3 percentage point overall.

"Obviously, all this is trivial compared to such things as the economy," one left-of-center election analyst commented on condition of anonymity. "If I were George W. Bush, I would just spend the next four years doing things for Florida and Pennsylvania, rather than playing Hispanic games." Further, the Electoral College, not the national popular vote, decides presidential elections, otherwise, Al Gore would be president.

In 2004, Mexican-American voters are likely to have even less influence there than in the popular vote. That's because 72.3 percent of



Raiders Rojos National Alumni hosted a Back to School Fiesta from 10 am to noon on Saturday in the parking lot of the Bank of America building on the corner of 19th Street and University Avenue. The event is for all students, ranging from kindergarten through college, and provided interactive games, a college and health fair and entertainment for the whole family.

There was no admission charge and the family fun included free food, games and prizes. Family members enjoyed the Red Raider Fun Zone, a playground of inflatable structures that included interactive games, such as football and basketball tosses, an obstacle course, a giant slide and a bouncing cage.

College students walked through the college fair, which included information from various colleges of Texas Tech University as well as Admissions & School Relations, Texas Tech Association of Parents, and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center's School of Medicine and School of Allied

Health. TTUHSC's School of Nursing sponsored the health fair, which included information from various health screenings, such as blood pressure checks, cholesterol screenings and information on scheduling immunizations at the Wellness Clinic.

Raiders Rojos President, Ysidro Gutierrez is pleased that the event showed families that education is fun and that higher education can be an opportunity for every student.

"Raiders Rojos wants to stress the importance of education while incorporating fun," Gutierrez said. "Parents should start making education a priority when their child is young and plant the seed early that they can go to college."

The event was co-sponsored by Texas Tech University, Texas Tech Ex-Students Association, College of Education, Admissions & School Relations, the Texas Tech Association of Parents, the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, as well as other local organizations and businesses.

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"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"  
Lic. Benito Juarez

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### Campesinos Amenazan Con Paralizar a México

Francisco Robles  
Corresponsal de La Opinión

MEXICO, D.F.- Marchas, plantones, mítines y bloqueos se multiplicaron a lo largo y ancho de esta ciudad, así como en una extensa parte del país, en un ambiente de multitudinarias protestas que ayer realizaron miles de campesinos inconformes por el abandono en el que, en su opinión, el gobierno federal mantiene a la agricultura nacional.

El sector agrario advirtió de que si la administración del presidente mexicano, Vicente Fox, no presenta soluciones concretas a la crisis del campo, el movimiento campesino pondrá en marcha una estrategia escalonada que incluirá el bloqueo de carreteras y una fuerte resistencia civil.

Se trata de la primera marcha campesina nacional de las últimas décadas y la mayor movilización de protesta que haya afrontado el presidente Fox en sus primeros meses de gobierno y coincidió con



el aniversario del natalicio del líder campesino de principios del siglo XX, Emiliano Zapata.

De esta forma, las protestas enfrentaron al viejo México contra la nueva nación prometida por Fox.

Con el puño, cartelones y mantas de protesta en alto, gruesas columnas de hombres del campo marcharon por las principales calles de la capital mexicana hasta

instalarse en las puertas de las distintas secretarías que tienen que ver con ese empobrecido sector.

Horas antes, el presidente Vicente Fox dijo entender la crisis agrícola que hay en México, pero apuntaló que éste es un problema mundial, por lo que su gobierno no está en condiciones de emprender una política de fuertes subsidios al campesino.

Los manifestantes comenzaron a llegar desde horas de la madrugada en camionetas de repillas y autobuses desartados, con cobijas al hombro y comida preparada en sus hogares. Todo indicaba que están listos para una movilización relativamente prolongada.

Proceden de los más distantes puntos de la república, incluyendo la árida Huasteca Potosina, Hidalguense y Veracruzana; las semidesérticas planicies de Zacatecas, Coahuila y Durango; las polvorizadas mesetas de Guanajuato, Jalisco y Michoacán; las montañosas regiones de Oaxaca, Puebla y Guerrero y, desde luego, de los ahora poco fértiles valles de Sinaloa, Sonora y Baja California.

#### A la buena de Dios

Son agricultores de pequeña y mediana producción que en los últimos años han cosechado con frecuencia sólo pérdidas, debido a lo que ellos consideran como desinterés por parte del gobierno

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### Most Hispanics Living With HIV Experience Anemia

Raritan, N.J., -- August 6, 2001 - Awareness of the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of HIV-related anemia among people living with HIV remains alarmingly low according to the results of a first-of-its-kind survey of nearly 700 HIV-positive Americans, including more than 100 Hispanics. These results indicate that, as America enters its third decade of the AIDS epidemic, Hispanics living with HIV may be overlooking HIV-related anemia - an important condition that affects up to 95 percent of them at some point in their disease.

"This comprehensive survey demonstrates a serious lack of knowledge about anemia among Hispanics living with HIV," said Gary Reedy, president of Ortho Biotech Products, L.P., sponsor of the survey that was conducted by Yankelovich Partners, Inc./Harris Interactive. "This new information is particularly troubling because anemia is easily diagnosed through a simple blood test and there are man-

agement options available including proper diet, lifestyle changes, and prescription medications."

Anemia results from a below normal level of red blood cells and is a common complication of HIV/AIDS and its treatments. It can be caused by the virus itself or by certain HIV/AIDS treatments - including AZT (zidovudine) - that may suppress bone marrow production of red blood cells, among other factors. Symptoms of HIV-related anemia include fatigue, shortness of breath, headaches, difficulty concentrating, and loss of appetite.

Doctors and Hispanic patients not making connection between symptoms and condition. The survey revealed that most Hispanic respondents (81 percent) said their doctor asked them if they had experienced some of the common symptoms of anemia, such as weakness or tiredness.

However, more than half (55 percent) said their doctor has

never specifically discussed anemia with them. In addition, two in five (43 percent) believe they have not been tested for the condition, which is done with a routine blood test, and 85 percent of those said their doctor has never recommended they be tested. Overall, 95 percent of HIV-positive Hispanic individuals agree that doctors should routinely check HIV patients for anemia.

"The good news is that physicians are asking their patients about tiredness and weakness, which can be symptoms of anemia," said René Rodríguez, M.D., president, Interamerican College of Physicians and Surgeons (ICPS). "However, as physicians, we must take the discussion to the next step by helping patients connect these symptoms with HIV-related anemia and drive home the importance of tracking red blood cell count and hemoglobin to determine if they are truly anemic."

Hispanic patients not well informed about red blood cell count

When it comes to blood test results, many of the survey respondents reported that they did not have access to this important information. Many Hispanic respondents said they did not receive copies of their blood tests from their doctors (41 percent) and only 53 percent said they knew how to read the results. In addition, only two-thirds (69 percent) were aware that doctors routinely measure hemoglobin and red blood cell count when doing a CBC, or complete blood count.

Only two in five (43 percent) said their doctors communicated the results of their red blood cell count to them. In fact, nearly four in five (77 percent) did not know at what level their red blood cell count would indicate that they were at risk of developing anemia. The normal ranges for hemoglobin are 14-18g/dL for men and 12-16 g/dL for women. While the average hemoglobin value for men is 16 g/dL and 14 g/dL for women, the definition of "normal" varies

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### Californian expands fight on bilingual education

By Andrea Billups

Ron Unz, the Silicon Valley entrepreneur and education reformer who led successful initiatives to end bilingual education in California and Arizona, is putting his energy, support and growing political clout behind two new ballot drives in Massachusetts and Colorado. In June, Mr. Unz, who heads the Palo Alto, Calif.-based English for the Children organization, helped kick off a ballot petition drive in Colorado geared at ending bilingual education programs in the state in 2002. On Tuesday, Mr. Unz was in Boston, where he joined supporters who have pledged to change Massachusetts' 30-year-old bilingual education law by placing the issue before voters next year.

Mr. Unz, who has been a vocal critic of the failure of bilingual education to help immigrant children learn English, said little has changed in Massachusetts, despite large amounts of money spent on bilingual programs there.

"The parents and voters of Massachusetts should have the right to decide if the children of Massachusetts are taught English or whether they are not taught English," Mr. Unz said.

"An effort that dismantled the bilingual program here, a large East Coast state, which is a major media and intellectual center for the whole United States, could have huge national significance," Mr. Unz told the Boston Globe.

Both proposals are modeled on the successful measures that led voters -- by a wide margin -- to reject bilingual education in California in June 1998 and in Arizona in November 2000.

In Colorado, the ballot initiative calls for a constitutional amendment that requires students who are not fluent in English to enter transitional "sheltered English immersion" classes to help them learn the language as quickly as they can. Opponents of bilingual education must get 80,600 signatures to put the measure before voters. However, proponents of bilingual education have pledged a hard fight against opponents of the program.

Rita Montero, statewide chairman of the English for the Children of Colorado campaign, worked to defeat an English-only initiative in Colorado in 1988. Since then she has had a change of heart, noting that after three years as a member of the Denver Board of Education, reform of bilingual education in her state has been a dismal failure.

"We've already lost too many generations of Latino students maintaining that disastrous system," she said, calling the ballot drive the "only hope" of children for a solid education.

In Massachusetts, high school principal Lincoln Jesus Tamayo who is heading the English for the Children of Massachusetts campaign, called the state's bilingual programs dreadful and too slow to help children progress.

His co-chairman, Rosalie Pedalino Porter, an author and vocal bilingual opponent, once worked as director of bilingual programs in Newton, Mass., but now says they don't work.

"I learned English as a child in school, but was later forced to administer a system which prevented other immigrant children from doing the same," she said. "After wasting 15 years trying to reform bilingual programs, I've decided we must end them instead."

Mr. Unz cites the success of some students in California, whose test scores have risen significantly since the state ended its bilingual education system three years ago. A 1998 University of Maryland study found that bilingual programs that fail to teach students English have a significant economic impact.

"First generation and to a degree second-generation Hispanics who attended a bilingual education program appear to earn significantly less than otherwise similar English-immersed peers who received monolingual English instruction," the report concluded.

Opponents of bilingual education argue that it isolates students who are struggling with English instead of trying to help them get up to speed and move on with their English-speaking classmates.

"Bilingual education is the least effective way to teach English-learners," said Christine Rossell, a political science professor at Boston University.

The Massachusetts program would place students not fluent in English in intensive instruction programs to help them learn the language within a year. Parents, however, would have the option of keeping their children in traditional bilingual programs.

Some Massachusetts residents say Mr. Unz's proposal goes too far.

"Shame on him, not a resident, not a taxpayer of Massachusetts, to come here and try to tell us how to educate our children," said state Rep. Antonio Cabral.

"This is not about education policy," Mr. Cabral said. "This is about the politics of divisiveness."

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# Realce Del Rol Hispano En La Politica Externa

Por Abelardo L. Valdéz

Se dice que tan importante es la guerra que no se debe dejar simplemente a los generales. Se puede aplicar la misma lógica actualmente a la política externa estadounidense. Los temas cruciales son tan importantes que el desarrollo y la implementación de respuestas no deben quedar simplemente en manos de la élite a cargo de la política externa.

Es necesario que los hispanos tomen cuenta de este hecho y se preparen para jugar un rol mayor en el ámbito de la política externa.

Esto lo digo porque los temas afectan a todos aquí en los Estados Unidos de una forma u otra. Está uno sopesando los intereses del comercio internacional, la inmigración, la degradación ambiental, el contagio de virus y enfermedades infecciosas, el narcotráfico, o cuestiones de guerra y paz, el pueblo de los Estados Unidos se ve afectado de manera importante por lo que hace y no hace nuestro gobierno.

La lucha entre las élites y los ciudadanos de a pie para surtir efecto sobre la política externa data desde los albores de la nación. Durante las administraciones de George Washington y John Adams, el partido dominante, Federalist Party, se apoyaba en la élite dentro y fuera del gobierno para la formulación y manejo de nuestros intereses a nivel internacional.

No obstante, se hizo clarísimo que el pueblo no quiso ser dominado por una élite en la política externa así como no lo había querido con el rey Jorge III y las fuerzas militares británicas durante la revolución. Se hizo evidente entonces, y es hasta más claro ahora, que para ser exitosa, nuestra política externa requiere del apoyo del

pueblo. En tiempos modernos, el que no se informe, eduque y logre el apoyo del pueblo para cuestiones centrales de política externa ha llevado al fracaso de la política en varias instancias importantes. La mayor fue nuestra participación en la guerra de Vietnam.

Por otro lado, al ser informado y garantizado el apoyo del pueblo para acciones destinadas a cuestiones de importancia, ha respondido de manera razonable y con entusiasmo, si bien esta reacción no siempre ha sido unánime.

Como ejemplos de lo exitoso tenemos la iniciativa de parte del presidente Jimmy Carter con las negociaciones y la implementación de los tratados del Canal de Panamá, los esfuerzos tanto del presidente George H.W. Bush y del presidente Bill Clinton al iniciar las negociaciones del Tratado de Libre Comercio (NAFTA), solicitando el consejo y consenso del senado para llevar a cabo estos acuerdos internacionales históricos.

Cada una de estas iniciativas fue controvertida. Se expresaron opiniones fuertes desde todas las partes. Pero aquellas administraciones mantuvieron al pueblo informado. Como resultado, obtuvieron el apoyo necesario para lograr el establecimiento de los importantes acuerdos internacionales.

Hoy los hispanos deben interesarse por cuestiones referentes a los esfuerzos por ampliar las relaciones de comercio entre los Estados Unidos y América Latina, y por aumentar nuestra cooperación económica por todo el mundo en los temas críticos de migración, salud, el medio ambiente, la seguridad y el desarrollo económico, que son de

importancia para nosotros y nuestros aliados.

En el congreso se discute hace tiempo si al presidente se le otorgará la Autoridad de la Promoción del Comercio para negociar un Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas y otras negociaciones de comercio internacional. Se intensificará el debate en las próximas semanas. Legislación para la extensión de la autoridad presidencial en las negociaciones de comercio internacional será aprobada o no por un voto de escaso margen.

Bien podría ser la voz de la comunidad hispana la que decida si el congreso otorga o no la autoridad, indispensable para completar las negociaciones destinadas a abrir el área de libre comercio más ambiciosa del mundo entero.

Durante las deliberaciones del congreso hace ya casi una década sobre NAFTA, tratado histórico entre los Estados Unidos, México y Canadá, por primera vez en la historia la comunidad hispana asumió un rol activo en la discusión pública de los méritos del tratado. Por una mayoría importante, la opinión pública hispana apoyaba NAFTA, haciendo la diferencia en el resultado de la iniciativa.

Desde la implementación de NAFTA en 1994, hemos sido testigos de un aumento tremendo en el volumen del comercio entre los tres países, aumentos importantes en la creación de empleos, y fortalecimiento histórico de las relaciones entre las tres naciones. Se venden más productos, se crean más trabajos, y se ha fortalecido la cooperación sobre el medio ambiente como resultado. Los resultados me complacen mucho a mí, que he sido promotor original desde 1980 del tratado y he jugado un rol en las negociaciones y su

aprobación.

Yo creo que el Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas también servirá para expandir inmensamente nuestras oportunidades de comercio y desarrollo económico en todo el hemisferio, que será de beneficio no sólo para el comercio, sino también para los trabajadores y consumidores de toda la región.

Aprovechando la experiencia exitosa que fue NAFTA, el Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas podría llevar a la creación de una "comunidad de las Américas", sueño que comparto con Simón Bolívar, gran libertador de América del Sur. El Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas intensificará nuestros esfuerzos por incrementar la cooperación económica para los temas centrales de la salud, el medio ambiente, la educación, los derechos del obrero y contra el narcotráfico.

La voz de la comunidad hispana puede marcar la diferencia en hacer realizar esta iniciativa histórica para ampliar el comercio y en los esfuerzos de mejorar la cooperación para el desarrollo económico con América Latina y otros países.

La opinión de los dirigentes hispanos y las organizaciones de ciudadanos hispanos, expresada efectivamente por los medios de comunicación y en el congreso, se oírán, y confío en que sus voces harán una diferencia.

Abelardo L. Valdéz, nativo de Floresville, Texas, ejerce ahora como abogado privado en Washington, D.C., y anteriormente sirvió de Embajador Estadounidense y Jefe de Protocolo de la Casa Blanca (1979-1981); y Administrador Asistente para América Latina, Agencia Estadounidense para el Desarrollo Internacional (USAID) (1977-1979).

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# ENHANCING THE ROLE OF HISPANICS IN FOREIGN POLICY

By Abelardo L. Valdéz

It is said that war is too important to be left only to generals. The same logic can be applied presently to U.S. foreign policy. The critical issues are much too important to be left only to the foreign policy elite to develop and implement. Hispanics should take note and prepare to play a greater role in this arena.

I say this because these matters affect everybody in our country in one way or another. Whether one is weighing interests of international trade, immigration, environmental degradation, the spread of viruses and contagious diseases, drug trafficking or matters of war and peace, the people of the United States are affected in important ways by what our government does or fails to do.

The struggle between elites and average citizens to influence foreign policy is as old as our country. In the administrations of George Washington and John Adams, the prevailing Federalist Party tended to rely on the elite in and out of government to formulate and conduct our international affairs.

However, it became crystal clear that the people were no more willing to be dominated by a foreign policy elite than they had been to accept the domination of King George III and the British military forces during our Revolution.

It became evident then, and it is even more clear now, that to be successful, our foreign policies must have the support of the people. In modern times, the failure to inform, educate and obtain the support of the people on vital foreign policy matters has led to failure in several important instances. Foremost was our tragic involvement in Vietnam.

On the other hand, when the people have been properly informed and their support solicited for action on important issues, they have responded in a reasonable and supportive manner, although not necessarily unanimously. This is borne out by the success of President Jimmy Carter's initiative to negotiate and implement the Panama Canal Treaties, and the efforts of President George H.W. Bush and President Bill Clinton to initiate negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and obtain the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate for these historic international agreements.

Each of these initiatives was controversial. Strong views were expressed by all sides. But those administrations kept the public fully informed. As a result, the administrations obtained the necessary support to accomplish these important international agreements.

Currently, Hispanics should take a strong interest in issues involving our efforts to expand U.S. trade relations with Latin America and to increase our economic cooperation around the world to address critical migration, health, environmental, security and economic development issues which concern our country and our allies.

There is ongoing discussion in the Congress about whether to grant Trade Promotion Authority to the president to negotiate a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and for other international trade negotiations.

The debate will increase in intensity in the coming weeks. The vote on the legislation that would extend the president's authority for trade negotiations will be close. The voice of the Hispanic community could well decide whether or not Congress grants this authority, which is indispensable to completing the negotiations for the most ambitious free trade zone in the world.

During congressional deliberations nearly a decade ago on NAFTA, the historic trade treaty between the United States, Mexico and Canada, the Hispanic community for the first time in history took an active part in the public discussion of its merits. By a significant majority, Hispanic public opinion supported NAFTA, and it made the difference in the outcome of the initiative.

Since NAFTA went into effect in 1994, we have witnessed a tremendous increase in the volume of trade among the three countries, a significant gain in job creation and a historic strengthening of relations. More products are being sold, more jobs created and environmental cooperation strengthened as a result. As one of the original proponents since 1980 of this historic treaty, and as one who played a role in the negotiation and approval of the treaty, I am highly pleased by these results.

I believe that the Free Trade Area of the Americas also will greatly expand our trade and economic development opportunities throughout this hemisphere, benefiting not only business, but also workers and consumers throughout the region.

Building on the successful experience of NAFTA, the FTAA could lead to the creation of a "Community of the Americas," a dream I share with Simón Bolívar, the great liberator of South America. Our efforts to increase economic cooperation on vital issues of health, environment, education, worker rights and drug trafficking will be greatly enhanced by the FTAA.

The voice of the Hispanic community can make a difference as to whether this historic initiative to expand trade and the efforts to enhance cooperation on economic development with Latin America and other foreign countries comes to fruition.

The opinion of Hispanic leaders and organizations of Hispanic citizens, expressed effectively in the media and to Congress, will be heard, and I am confident that their voices will make a difference.

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# Menu of the New South Poultry and Latinos

By Francisco Y. Honorio III

The nation's expanding appetite for chicken has set off a chain reaction that is pulling Hispanics by the thousands into poultry processing plants in several Southern states.

They arrive daily, mostly from the Southwest and Mexico. They are welcomed for their willingness to work hard under often onerous conditions for scant wages. But frequently, according to church, labor and civil rights groups in their midst -- they are exploited by their employers and scorned by their new neighbors.

Nonetheless, they keep coming -- with papers and without -- starting families and spreading roots. Between 1980 and 1998, the annual per-capita consumption of poultry in the United States increased from 49 pounds to 73 pounds, with 20 billion pounds now consumed each year.

To meet the demand, a quarter-million chicken catchers, trimmers and other assembly workers now crowd into the region's poultry processing plants. An estimated 50 percent to 60 percent of these workers are Latino, the majority from Mexico.

Nationally, by count of the National Chicken Council, the Washington-based trade association, there are 244 poultry processing plants. About 60 percent of them are in the South. Arkansas leads the

nation with 36. It is followed by Georgia, with 30; Alabama, with 23; and North Carolina, with 20.

Leone José Bicchieri, poultry project coordinator for the National Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice, characterizes the turnover of workers as constant and their existence as generally "hand-to-mouth."

Driven by economic opportunities and working conditions, workers switch plants, find work in furniture or textile factories, plant pine trees or, during the season, spend time in the migrant agricultural stream. "They come and go," Bicchieri says.

Working conditions and adequate training to prevent injuries remain a problem.

U.S. Department of Labor investigations at 51 randomly selected poultry processing plants in the year 2000 found that nearly all failed to comply fully with the law.

Among common infractions were several relating to wages, benefits and compensation for time spent in preparing and sanitizing required gear and equipment before and after work periods. Some companies were cited for allowing minors to perform hazardous tasks or violating the working hour standards for 16-year-olds.

Officials of the National Chicken Council call the DOL survey "inaccurate and misleading." Simple acts, such as putting on smocks and hairnets are not supposed to be part of work hours, they say.

"The National Chicken Council represents the industry, but not the actual workers," says Jill Cashen, spokesperson for United Food and Commercial Workers International, the nation's largest poultry worker union. "We believe that workers should be compensated for the time they use in following work-safety-regulation law."

The UFCW, which represents 1.4 million laborers in various trades, was instrumental in filing lawsuits against two giants in the poultry industry -- Tyson and Purdue. In June 1999, Tyson Foods' employees successfully sued for wage violations (they were required to work early and stay late). Workers in Purdue plants filed a similar lawsuit the same year.

"Hispanic poultry workers refuse to speak up for their rights because they are afraid that their employer might call the Immigration and Naturalization Service," says Cashen.

Interfaith poultry project coordinator Bicchieri acknowledges that for many workers who endured poverty in rural Mexico or followed the migrant stream, the jobs may seem a step up. "But while there may be some upward mobility in the industry, I don't see it for most of the folks," he says.

Equally troublesome to the workers, who have been actively lured to the area by the industry for years, is the failure of most communities to respond to their essential needs -- police protection, education, health clinics and social services -- Bicchieri says. "For the most part," he explains, "positive community response and support for workers is in an extremely

early stage."

Still, more chicken-processing, meat-packing and other labor-intensive plants are feeding the region's growth. Since 1990, the Latino population in North Carolina, Arkansas and Georgia has quadrupled. In Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, it has more than tripled.

With more minimum-skill and low-paying jobs projected in the U.S. labor market -- jobs seen as undesirable to others in the labor force -- Latino immigrants and the South's chicken industry will likely remain linked and interdependent, for better or for worse, for years to come.

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# El Menu Del Nuevo Sur Pollos y Latinos

Por Francisco Y. Honorio III

El hambre creciente nacional por el pollo ha iniciado una reacción en cadena que atrae a miles de hispanos a las plantas avícolas en varios estados del sur.

Llegan a diario, la mayoría del suroeste y de México. Se les da la bienvenida por su voluntad de trabajar duro en condiciones deplorables por poco dinero. Pero con frecuencia, dicen grupos eclesíásticos, laborales y de derechos civiles entre ellos -- los patronos los explotan y los nuevos vecinos los desprecian.

No obstante, siguen llegando -- con y sin documentos -- y empiezan familias y echan raíces.

Entre 1980 y 1998, el consumo anual per-cápita de pollo en los Estados Unidos aumentó de 49 libras a 73 libras, consumiéndose actualmente 20 billones de libras por año.

Para poder llevar el ritmo de la demanda, 250,000 obreros que capturan las aves, las despluman y trabajan en la línea del ensamblaje, están llenando las plantas avícolas de la región. Se calcula que de 50 a 60 por ciento de los trabajadores son latinos, la mayoría mexicanos.

Según calcula el Consejo Nacional Avícola, una asociación del oficio con base en Washington, D.C., hay 244 plantas avícolas a nivel nacional. De éstas, aproximadamente 60 por ciento está en el sur. Arkansas es el estado que tiene el mayor número de plantas: 36. Le sigue Georgia, con 30; Alabama con

23, y Carolina del Norte, con 20.

Leone José Bicchieri, coordinador del proyecto avícola del National Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice, caracteriza al reemplazo de trabajadores como una constante y su existencia apenas abastecida en sus necesidades de un día para otro.

Impulsados por las oportunidades económicas y las condiciones laborales, los trabajadores se van de una planta a otra, o encuentran trabajo en fábricas de muebles o textiles, cultivan pinos, o durante la temporada, algunos pasan su tiempo en otro lugar, parte del flujo migrante de la agricultura.

"Vienen y se van", dice Bicchieri. Las condiciones laborales y la falta de suficiente capacitación para prevenir heridas siguen siendo problemas.

El Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos llevó a cabo investigaciones en 51 plantas avícolas seleccionadas al azar en el año 2000, y encontró que casi ninguna cumple enteramente con la ley.

Entre incumplimientos comunes había varios relacionados con salario, beneficios y compensación por tiempo pasado en la preparación y purificación que se requiere de vestimenta y equipo antes y después de la jornada laboral.

Algunas compañías recibieron citaciones por permitir que los menores realicen trabajos peligrosos o por violar las

reglamentaciones de horas laborales para muchachos de 16 años.

Oficiales del Consejo Nacional Avícola dicen que la encuesta del Departamento de Trabajo "no es correcta". Acciones simples como ponerse mandiles y gorras no son parte de las horas laborales, dicen.

"El Consejo Nacional Avícola representa la industria pero no a los obreros", explica Jill Cashen, vocera del sindicato mayor de trabajadores avícolas, United Food and Commercial Workers International.

"Nosotros pensamos que los trabajadores deben recibir compensación por el tiempo que pasan al cumplir con regulaciones legales de seguridad laboral."

El sindicato, que representa a 1.4 millones de obreros de varios oficios, tuvo mucho que ver con iniciar procesos legales contra dos de los gigantes de la industria avícola -- Tyson y Purdue.

En junio de 1999, los empleados de Tyson Foods ganaron el fallo contra la compañía por violaciones de sus derechos al salario, violaciones que los obligaban a trabajar desde temprano y quedarse hasta tarde. Los trabajadores de la planta de Purdue iniciaron un proceso similar el mismo año. Los trabajadores hispanos de la industria avícola tienen temor de reclamar por sus derechos porque piensan que su patrón llamará al servicio de

inmigración", dice Cashen, del

sindicato. Bicchieri, coordinador del proyecto avícola para el National Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice, reconoce que para muchos trabajadores que sufrieron de la pobreza en áreas rurales de México, o que siguieron el flujo de migrantes, los trabajos pueden representar un progreso. Pero si bien existe la posibilidad del progreso social dentro de la industria, no lo veo para la mayoría de la gente", dice.

Igual de problemático para los trabajadores, que han sido atraídos activamente al área por la industria hace años, es que las comunidades no responden a sus necesidades esenciales -- la protección de la policía, la educación, clínicas para la salud y servicios sociales -- dice Bicchieri.

"En gran parte, una respuesta positiva y apoyo para los trabajadores de parte de la comunidad todavía está a una

etapa temprana", dice.

No obstante, siguen nutriendo el crecimiento de la región más plantas de la industria avícola, así como de la industria del enlatado de carnes, y otras igualmente necesitadas de mano de obra intensa. Desde 1990, la población latina de Carolina del Norte, Arkansas y Georgia se ha cuadruplicado. En Tennessee, Carolina del Sur y Alabama, se ha triplicado, y más.

Con la proyección futura de más trabajos de pocos requerimientos hábiles y de bajos salarios, los inmigrantes latinos y la industria avícola del sur seguirán vinculadas e interdependientes, para bien o para mal, por muchos años.

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# El Editor Newspapers

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# La Ley De Texas y El Bien Común

# Texas Law And The Common Good

Por Marisa Treviño

Hace unos meses, mi mamá envió a toda la familia un mensaje electrónico. Comienza, "Querida Familia, Como bien sabe la mayoría de ustedes, creo firmemente en remedios caseros."

La creencia de mamá nació en parte de su temor a las agujas, pero, aún más, de la herencia recibida de las mujeres en nuestra familia capaces de batir, mezclar y hervir cualquier menjar para aliviar dolencias menores antes de que se vuelvan mayores.

Aunque hasta el día de hoy mi mamá se niega a someterse a prácticas médicas aceptadas, al menos que se vea innegablemente obligada a hacerlo, caso contrario es mi abuela. En realidad, frecuentemente se deleitaba mostrándole a todo el mundo la caja de zapatos que tenía, llena de las píldoras que el médico le había recetado. Cuando le tocaba ir a una cita médica, lo consideraba tan sagrado como ir a misa los domingos.

Poco importaba que apenas entendía el español mal hablado del doctor. Comprendía bien la importancia de la medicina preventiva. Era mejor para ella, a los 80 años, visitar al médico por un simple catarro que esperar y verlo encamada sufriendo de una pulmonía.

Era simplemente sentido común.

Lo que no tiene sentido hoy es lo que ocurre con los hospitales municipales de Texas.

Por razones de una opinión emitida por el fiscal general de Texas, John Cornyn, en referencia a una ley federal de 1996, los hospitales municipales están bajo aviso de cesar los cuidados médicos que no sean de emergencia para los inmigrantes indocumentados.

Según la ley, los inmigrantes indocumentados tienen derecho sólo a cuidados de emergencia, inmunizaciones y tratamiento de enfermedades infecciosas y el abuso infantil.

Para algunos, esta serie de servicios de por sí es más que generosa. Como ejemplo se tiene al grupo Jóvenes Conservadores de Texas, que procesó una queja en el despacho del fiscal de Houston que acusa al Distrito de Hospitales del Condado de Harris por no cumplir al pie de la letra la ley.

En reacción a la queja, se iniciaron investigaciones

criminales. Los hospitales municipales por todo el estado están con los nervios de punta, esperando ver cómo se resuelve el caso.

La resolución podría percutir larga y ampliamente. Podría afectar no sólo el estado de Texas, sino cualquier estado que, como Texas, no haya promulgado una ley que enmienda la ley federal y que haya visto un incremento en su población inmigrante, acompañado de sentimientos anti-inmigrantes.

"Es enteramente necio y malvado", dice el doctor Ron Anderson, presidente y oficial ejecutivo del Sistema de Salud y Hospitales Parkland, en Dallas.

Como mi abuela, que sabía que es mejor tratarse por una dolencia menor que por una mayor, el doctor Anderson y otros expertos en la salud pública opinan que no tiene

## Living with HIV

### From Page One

from person to person.

These findings stand in stark contrast to the respondents' knowledge and awareness of their T-cell count and viral load, two important markers of HIV disease. Nearly all Hispanic respondents said that their doctor regularly measures their T-cell count (99 percent) and viral load (94 percent). Eight in ten (79 percent) said they knew their T-cell count indicates their health is at risk if it is less than 200, and two in five (37 percent) correctly recognized that a viral load over 30,000 copies puts their health at risk.

"It is heartening to see that many Hispanics living with HIV understand the importance of tracking their T-cell count and viral load and know what those numbers mean," said Rodriguez. "Now, we must increase patient understanding of red blood cell count, another important number related to their HIV disease."

### Findings kick off national campaign

Ortho Biotech Products, L.P. will kick off a national Know Your Red Blood Cell Count! campaign to increase awareness of anemia and red blood cell count. The company is partnering with ICPS, the National Black Nurses Association (NBNA), and the International Association for Physicians in AIDS Care (IAPAC).

sentido económico esperar a tratar a los pacientes sólo cuando llegan a estar muy enfermos, necesitados de los tratamientos más caros.

Un ejemplo clarísimo de esto se ve en el departamento de obstetricia del sistema de Parkland. Según cifras recopiladas por el hospital, en Parkland nacen más bebés que en cualquier otro hospital en todo el país. La mayoría de los bebés son hispanos.

El doctor Anderson admite que un buen número de los bebés probablemente viene de familias inmigrantes sin documentos, pero como el parto se considera un procedimiento de emergencia, está cubierto por lo establecido en la ley federal de 1996.

El problema ocurre cuando el hospital está prohibido de ofrecer cuidados pre-natales, que no son considerados de

emergencia.

Sin embargo es una emergencia cuando, como dice el doctor Anderson, una mujer que da a luz sin haber recibido cuidados pre-natales tiene seis veces más la posibilidad de tener un hijo que necesite tratamientos intensivos costosos al nacer.

Las leyes se supone son para el bien común.

La pregunta que yo tengo para los Jóvenes Conservadores de Texas es: ¿Cuál es el bien logrado cuando empezamos a tratar a la gente como menos que humana?

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This first-ever national red blood cell count awareness initiative, which will include red blood cell count screenings and anemia education, will roll out during the summer months in New York; Washington, DC; Miami; Dallas/Fort Worth; Los

Angeles; and San Francisco/Oakland in conjunction with events at local AIDS service organizations and health clinics. For more information, please call 1-888-PROCRIT (776-2748) or visit <http://www.procrit.com>

## From Page One

Tool), a data query on the Census.gov Web site. This widespread assumption that policies benefiting Mexican-Americans are crucial to Bush's re-election chances seems to have been fueled by the Census Bureau's surprising announcement in March that Hispanics had overtaken African-Americans in numbers, and now comprise exactly one out of eight residents (12.5 percent). Yet, only one out of 33 voters was Mexican-American. That low share is largely for two reasons. First, not all Hispanics are Mexican-American. While this should be obvious, observers sometimes seem to conflate the two categories. The bureau's survey found that Mexicans comprised just 56 percent of all Hispanic voters in 2000. This distinction between Mexicans and other Hispanics is particularly important in assessing the Bush administration's plan to strike an immigration deal to aid Mexican nationals with President Vicente Fox. Some non-Mexican Hispanics have com-

plained that such a plan would be ethnically discriminatory against their people. Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D., has emphasized that the Democrats' alternative will not be restricted just to Mexicans.

Second, residents of America who identify as being of Mexican heritage are only three-eighths as likely to say they voted in November as the average American. There are several causes, including that they tend to be younger, poorer, and less educated than the typical American. If there is little political gain in courting the Mexican-American vote, why the seeming focus on it? One political observer suggests a symbolic but politically potent reason: "I think it goes back to Bush being nice to Hispanics to help him with suburban moderates, who don't like Republicans who are too mean-spirited." Because non-Hispanic whites cast four out of every five ballots, that might be the most sensible explanation. -- Copyright 2001 by United Press International. All rights reserved. -- Return to headlines. © 1999 - IBNet.com is a registered trademark of IBNet.

By Marisa Treviño

A few months ago, my mom sent an e-mail to all the family. It began, "Dear Folks, As most of you know, I'm a firm believer in home remedies..."

Mom's belief was born partly out of her fear of needles but, to a greater extent, from the legacy handed down among the women in our family who can whip up, mix and boil just about any concoction to soothe common ailments before they become major.

Though to this day she staunchly refuses to surrender to standard medical practices, unless absolutely forced to, my grandmother was the opposite. In fact, she often delighted in showing off her shoebox of píldoras prescribed by her doctor. And when she had a doctor's appointment, it was as sacred to her as going to Sunday Mass.

It didn't matter that my grandmother could barely understand the doctor's broken Spanish. She understood the importance of preventative health care. It was better for her, as an 80-year-old, to visit her doctor when she had a slight cold than to wait and end up seeing him as an 80-year-old bedridden with pneumonia.

It was just common sense.

What isn't making sense today is what's happening with Texas' county hospitals.

Because of an opinion issued by Texas Attorney General John Cornyn regarding a 1996 federal law, county hospitals have been put on notice to stop providing non-emergency health care to undocumented immigrants.

According to the law, undocumented immigrants can receive only emergency-room care, immunizations and treatment for communicable diseases, and in cases of child abuse.

Some think that those services alone are more than generous. One such group is the Young Conservatives of Texas, who filed a complaint with the Houston District Attorney's Office, accusing the Harris County Hospital District of not following the letter of the law.

Because of the group's complaint, a criminal investigation is under way. County hospitals across the

state are on edge to see how this is resolved.

The decision could have far greater ramifications. It could affect not only Texas, but any state which, like Texas, has not enacted a law amending the federal ruling and has seen an influx in immigrant population, along with rising anti-immigrant feelings.

"The whole thing is just mindless and mean-spirited," says Dr. Ron Anderson, president and chief executive officer of Dallas' Parkland Health & Hospital System.

Like my grandmother, who knew it was better to be treated for a minor ailment than a major one, Dr. Anderson and other public health experts contend it makes no economic sense to wait to treat people until they're at their sickest and in need of the most expensive treatment.

One glaring example of this can be found in Parkland's labor-and-delivery department. According to hospital figures, Parkland delivers more babies than any hospital in the nation. The majority of those births are Hispanic.

Dr. Anderson admits that a good number most probably are the children of undocumented immigrants, but since delivery is considered an emergency procedure, it falls well within the confines of the 1996 federal law. The problem occurs when the hospital cannot provide prenatal care, which is considered non-emergency treatment.

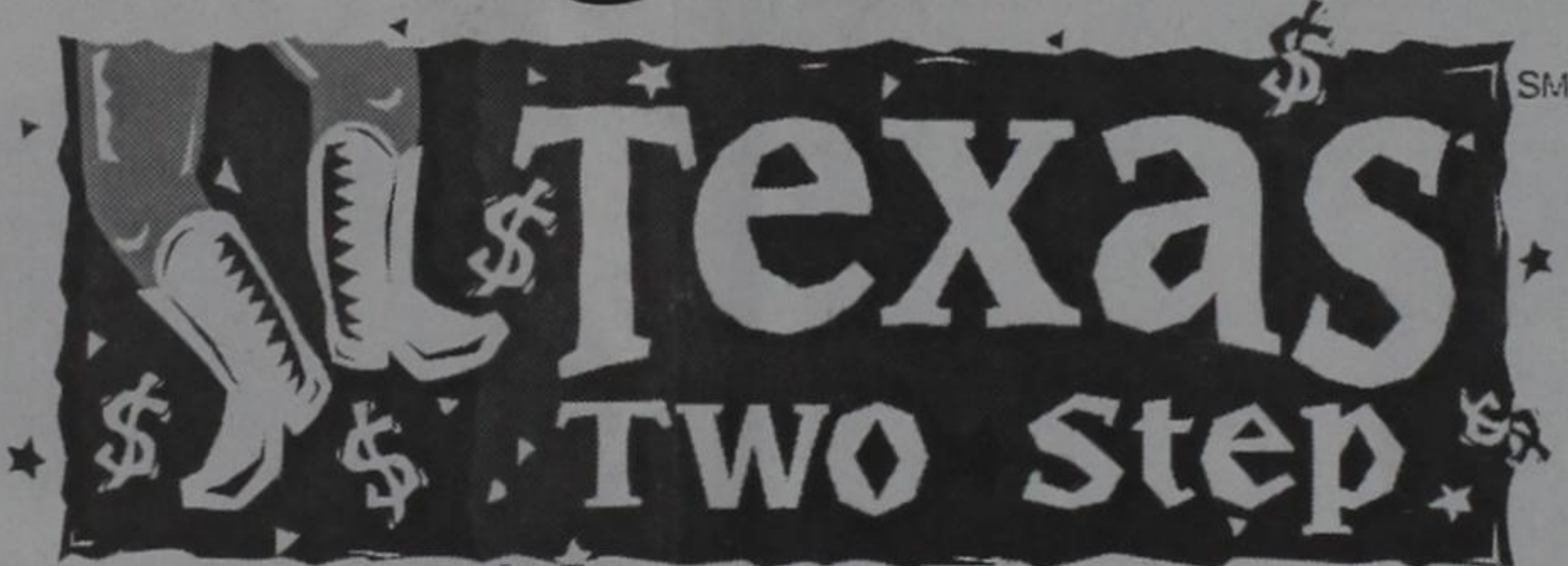
But it is an emergency when, according to Dr. Anderson, a woman who delivers without receiving prenatal care is six times more likely to deliver a baby who requires costly intensive care treatment upon birth. Laws are supposed to be for the common good.

My question to the Young Conservatives of Texas is: What good is accomplished when we start treating people less than human?

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# Es Divertido Jugar El Nuevo Juego



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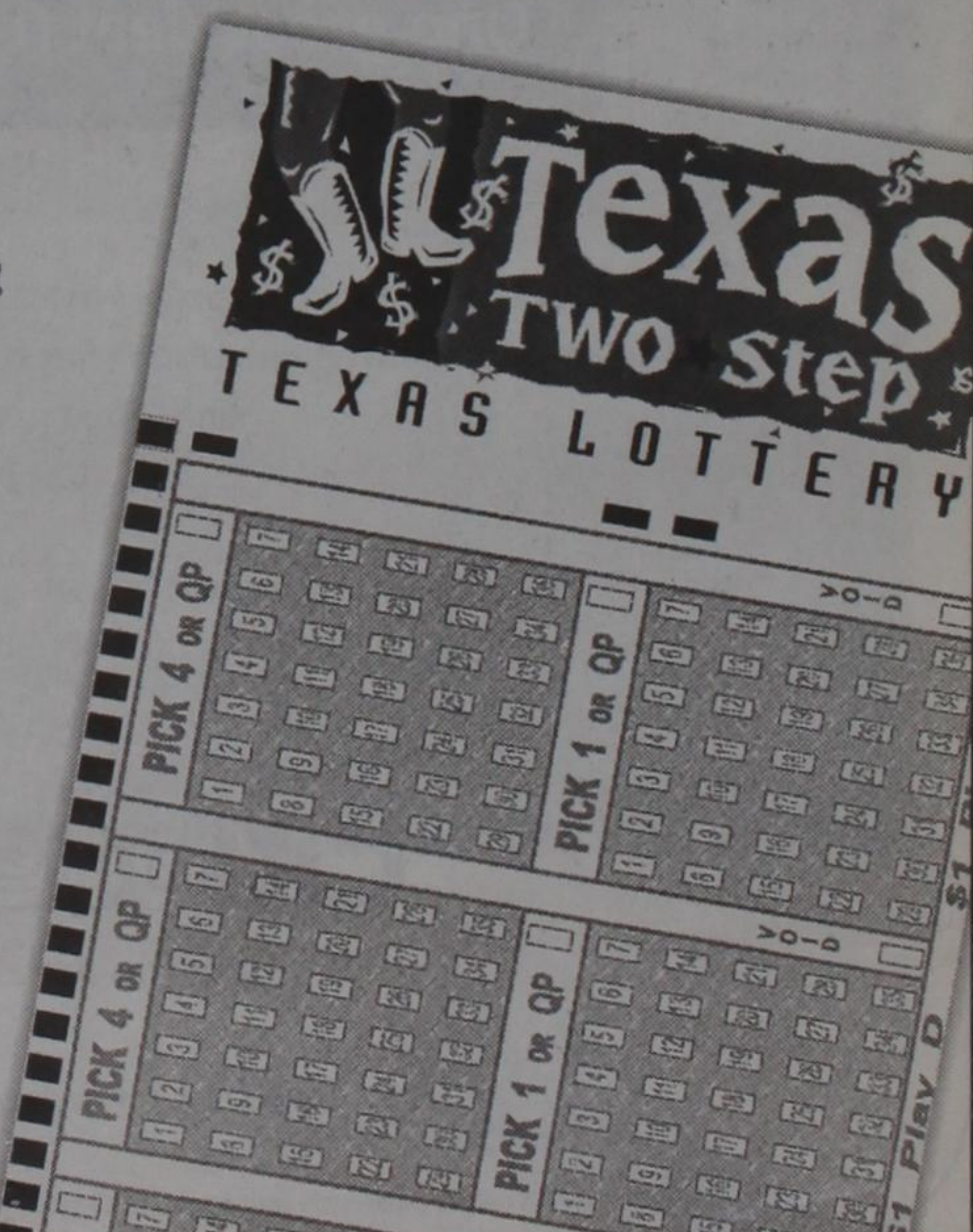
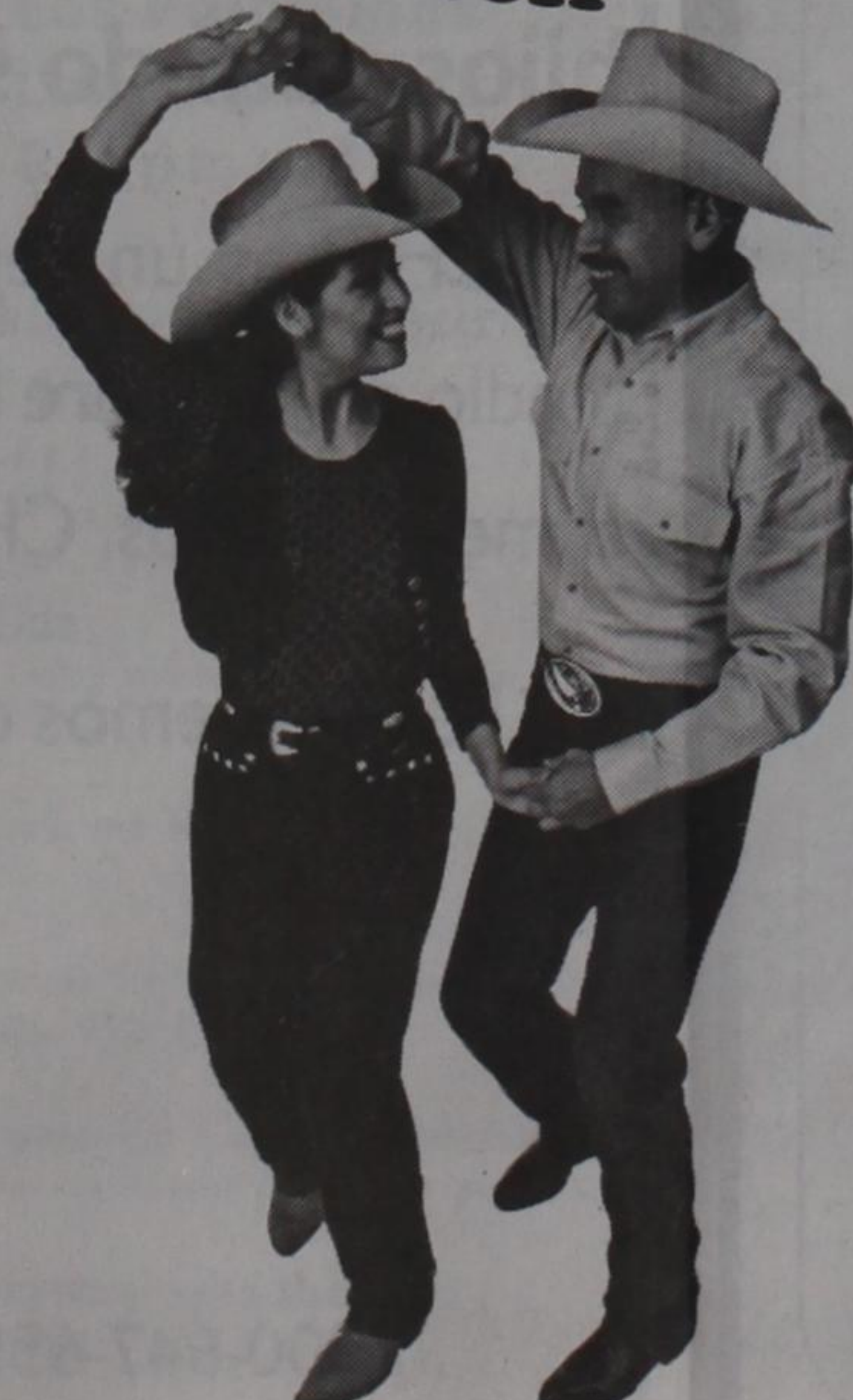
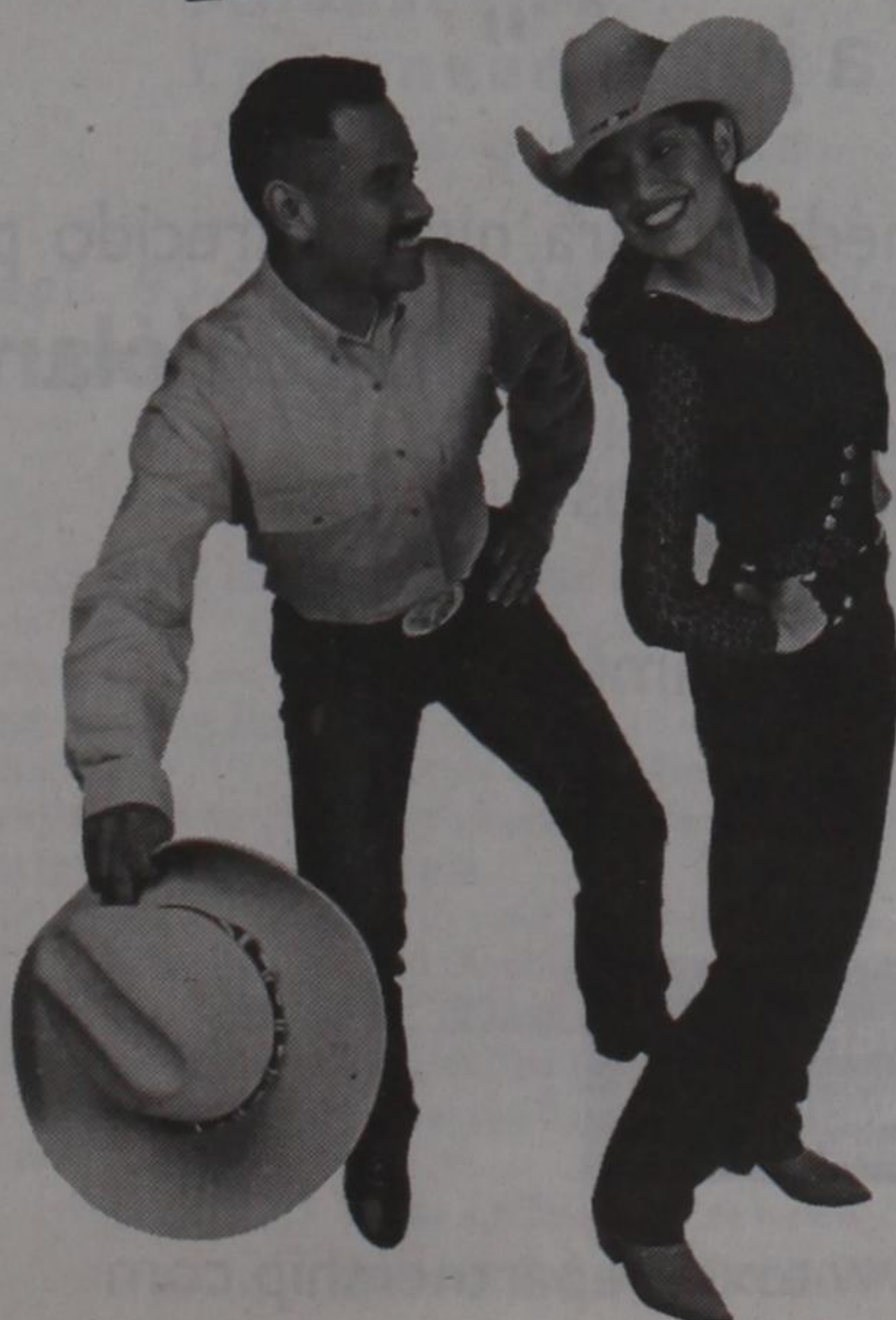
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"Es Facil"

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## Nueva Encuesta Revela Que Aunque La Mayoría De Los Hispanos Que Viven con Vih Sufren Anemia

Raritan, N.J.-(HISPANIC PR WIRE)-- El conocimiento de los síntomas, diagnóstico y tratamiento de la anemia relacionada con el VIH permanece alarmantemente bajo entre las personas que viven con el virus, de acuerdo a los resultados de una encuesta (la primera de este tipo) que consultó a cerca de 700 norteamericanos - entre ellos más de cien hispanos - que son VIH-positivos. Estos resultados indican que, en momentos en que los Estados Unidos entran a la tercera década con la epidemia del SIDA, los hispanos que viven con el VIH pueden estar ignorando la anemia relacionada con el VIH - una grave condición que afecta a más del 95 por ciento de ellos en alguna etapa de su enfermedad.

"Esta encuesta muestra que hay una grave falta de información sobre la anemia entre los hispanos que viven con el VIH", dijo Gary Reedy, presidente de Ortho Biotech Products, L.P., que patrocinó el estudio conducido por Yankelovich Partners, Inc./Harris Interactive. "Estos nuevos datos son particularmente preocupantes porque la anemia es fácil de diagnosticar - con un simple examen de sangre - y hay opciones disponibles para controlarla, entre ellas una dieta apropiada, cambios en el estilo de vida y medicamentos prescritos".

La anemia se define como una cantidad anormalmente baja de glóbulos rojos, y es una complicación del VIH o SIDA y sus tratamientos. Entre otros factores, la anemia puede ser causada por el virus en sí o por ciertos tratamientos para el VIH o SIDA - entre ellos el AZT (zidovudina) - que dañan, entre otros factores, la producción de

glóbulos rojos en la médula. Entre los síntomas de la anemia relacionada con el VIH están la fatiga, falta de aliento, dolores de cabeza, dificultad para concentrarse y pérdida del apetito.

Los doctores y pacientes hispanos no están haciendo la conexión entre estos síntomas y la condición. La encuesta reveló que la mayoría de los hispanos entrevistados (81 por ciento) dijeron que sus doctores les habían preguntado si habían experimentado algunos de los síntomas comunes de la anemia, como la debilidad y el cansancio. Sin embargo, más de la mitad (55 por ciento) de ellos dijeron que sus doctores nunca habían conversado específicamente sobre la anemia con ellos. Además, dos de cada cinco (43 por ciento) creen que no se les ha hecho una prueba para determinar si tienen esta condición - que se determina con una prueba de sangre rutinaria - y el 85 por ciento de estos pacientes dijeron que su doctor nunca les ha aconsejado hacerse la prueba. En general, el 95 por ciento de los hispanos que son VIH-positivos concuerdan en que los doctores deberían hacer pruebas regularmente para ver si tienen anemia.

"La buena noticia es que los médicos están preguntándole a sus pacientes sobre el cansancio y debilidad, que pueden ser síntomas de anemia", dijo el Dr. René Rodríguez, presidente del Colegio Interamericano de Médicos y Cirujanos (ICPS, siglas en inglés). "Sin embargo, como médicos, debemos llevar esta discusión a su próximo paso, ayudando a los pacientes a asociar estos síntomas con la anemia relacionada con el VIH, y haciéndolos ver la importancia de monitorear

los glóbulos rojos y hemoglobina para determinar si realmente tienen anemia".

Los pacientes hispanos no están bien informados sobre el recuento de glóbulos rojos. Hablando de los resultados de sus análisis de sangre, muchos de los entrevistados dijeron que no tenían acceso a esta importante información. Muchos pacientes hispanos dijeron que sus doctores no les daban copias de sus pruebas de sangre (41 por ciento) y sólo el 53 por ciento dijo saber cómo se leen los resultados. Además, sólo dos de cada tres (69 por ciento) sabían que los doctores miden rutinariamente la hemoglobina (recuento de glóbulos rojos) cuando hacen un RCS (recuento completo de sangre). Sólo dos de cada cinco (43 por ciento) dijeron que sus doctores les informaban cuáles eran los resultados de sus recuentos de glóbulos rojos. De hecho, el 77 por ciento de ellos no sabían cuál lectura en sus recuentos de glóbulos rojos podía indicar que tenían un riesgo de desarrollar la anemia. El rango normal de la hemoglobina es de 14-18 g/dL para los hombres y 12-16 g/dL en las mujeres. Aunque la definición "normal" del conteo de la hemoglobina varía de persona en persona, el valor común en los hombres es de 16 g/dL y 14 g/dL en las mujeres.

Estos hallazgos están en directa oposición al conocimiento que los entrevistados dijeron tener del recuento de células T y la carga viral, otros importantes indicadores del VIH. Casi todos los hispanos que respondieron dijeron que sus doctores les indican regularmente un recuento de células T (99 por ciento) y una prueba de carga viral (94 por ciento). El 79 por ciento de ellos dijeron que sabían que un recuento de células T menor de 200 indica que su salud está en riesgo, y dos de cada cinco (37 por ciento) dijeron correctamente que una carga viral superior a las 30,000 copias indica un riesgo para su salud.

"Nos regocijamos al ver que muchos hispanos que viven con el VIH entienden la importancia de saber cuál es su recuento de células T y su carga viral, además de saber lo que esos números significan", dijo el Dr. Rodríguez. "Ahora debemos ayudarlos a entender el recuento de glóbulos rojos, otro importante indicador relacionado con el VIH".

Hallazgos dan pie a campaña nacional Ortho Biotech Products, L.P. dará inicio a una campaña nacional llamada ¡Conozca su Recuento de Glóbulos Rojos! para concienciar al público sobre la anemia y el recuento de glóbulos rojos. La

## Hispanic Women Prefer Breastfeeding To Formula

MIAMI, -- Hispanic mothers seem to agree with doctors about the best milk for their babies. According to a survey conducted by parenting website TodoBebe.com, 77.97 percent of Spanish-speaking moms prefer breastfeeding. Most of them, about 63 percent, stopped after 6 months. TodoBebe, the most popular baby website according to IBest Mexico, received 4,855 responses from across the US and Latin America.

However, 22 percent of respondents preferred formula, mainly because they lacked enough milk or had to return to work. "The survey reflects the most common reasons when women don't breastfeed, along with believing that it is too complicated or painful," said nutritionist Andrea Torres. "But lactation should not hurt and may be continued while working with the help of a breast pump."

Research provides strong evidence that breast milk, even if given by bottle, decreases the incidence of diarrhea, asthma, ear infections, bacterial meningitis, and urinary tract infections in infants. Breastfeeding has also been linked to a possible enhancement in cognitive development in children.

"To reap maximum benefits, mothers should exclusively breastfeed their babies for at least six months," recommends the Chilean-born Torres, who counsels parents and expectant mothers.

Both the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists recommend that women breastfeed their children.

### Tips for breastfeeding

Nutrition expert Andrea Torres offers the following tips for new mothers:

- \* Initiate breastfeeding as soon as possible after delivery.
- \* Enlist the help of a lactation consultant that can guide you to help the baby latch on.
- \* Feed on demand to increase milk production. "The more you breastfeed your child, the more milk you produce," explains Torres.

## Social Security Adds Frequently Asked Questions To Its Spanish Language Website

Baltimore, MD- August 7, 2001--The Social Security Administration has added a new feature to its Spanish language website - an automated database of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). Last year, of the 1.7 million customers who preferred to deal with Social Security in a language other than English, over 70 percent (1.2 million people) wanted to conduct business in Spanish. So far this year, the Social Security Administration's Spanish language website, Seguro Social, Información en Español - <http://www.ssa.gov/espanol/> - has averaged over 100,000 visitors a month.

"At Social Security, we want to make sure that all our customers have clear and accurate information about our programs," said Larry G. Massa-

nari, Acting Commissioner of Social Security. "And the growing use of the Internet as a source of information demands that our website provide all users with a quick and easy way to find answers to basic questions."

FAQs are particularly helpful for visitors to large, government Websites like Social Security's because they eliminate time-consuming searches for information. Social Security's FAQ database allows people to view FAQs in total or grouped in one of 16 major categories of questions, each with several sub-categories, search all FAQs using "natural language" or a keyword, display all related FAQs; and rate how well a FAQ answered the user's question. (SSA uses this feedback to refine its FAQs.)

Users can also ask Social Security to notify them when a

*continued on page 6*

## Mujeres Latinas Prefieren La Lactancia Materna a La Fórmula

MIAMI, Florida, 7 de agosto - Las mamás latinas parecen estar de acuerdo con los médicos sobre la mejor leche para sus bebés. Según una encuesta realizada por el sitio para futuros y nuevos padres TodoBebe.com, el 77,97% de las mamás de habla hispana optó por la lactancia materna. La mayoría, casi un 63 %, dejó de dar el pecho cuando el bebé cumplió seis meses. TodoBebe, el sitio más popular de bebés según IBest México, recibió 4.855 respuestas desde Estados Unidos, Latinoamérica y España.

Sin embargo, el 22 % de las encuestadas prefirió la fórmula láctea, porque no tenía leche o debía regresar al trabajo. "La encuesta refleja las causas más comunes del abandono de la lactancia, junto con la creencia de que es algo muy complicado o doloroso", señaló la nutricionista Andrea Torres. "Pero la lactancia materna bien hecha no duele y puede mantenerse mientras la mamá trabaja con la ayuda de un sacaleches".

Investigaciones científicas demuestran que la leche materna, aun si se le da al niño con biberón, reduce la incidencia de diarrea, asma, otitis, meningitis bacteriana e infecciones urinarias en los infantes. También está relacionada con un mayor desarrollo cognitivo en los niños. "Para lograr los máximos beneficios, las mamás deberían dar el

pecho de manera exclusiva por lo menos durante seis meses", aconsejó Torres, quien se tituló en la Universidad de Chile y aconseja a padres y embarazadas.

Tanto la Academia Estadounidense de Pediatría como el American College of bstericians and Gynecologists recomiendan a las mujeres amamantar a sus pequeños.

### Consejos para la lactancia

La experta Andrea Torres ofrece los siguientes consejos para las mamás que desean dar de lactar:

- \* Inicia la lactancia lo antes posible después del parto.
- \* Consigue la ayuda de una experta en lactancia para que te guíe y ayude a que el bebé se agarre bien.

\* Alimenta al bebé según lo pida, para aumentar la producción de leche. "Entre más seguidas de lactar, más leche producirás", explicó Torres.

Más consejos se pueden obtener en su columna semanal en [www.todobebe.com/lactancia](http://www.todobebe.com/lactancia).

**Acerca de TodoBebe.com**  
Fundado en 1999, TodoBebe.com es el principal sitio Web en español y portugués que ofrece toda la información y las herramientas necesarias para antes, durante y después del embarazo. *Primedia, empresa de medios líder en EE.UU., y Spydre Labs, la principal aceleradora de Internet para Iberoamérica. Para más información, visite [www.todobebe.com](http://www.todobebe.com) o escriba a [info@todobebe.com](mailto:info@todobebe.com)*

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## CHCI to Honor Emilio & Gloria Estefan, Hon. Henry Cisneros

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI), the nation's leading Hispanic educational organization, will honor Emilio and Gloria Estefan and the Hon. Henry Cisneros with its 2001 Medallion of Excellence for Community Service and its 2001 Medallion of Excellence for Leadership, respectively. The presentation will take place at CHCI's 24th Annual Gala, Washington, DC's preeminent Latino entertainment celebration, on Wednesday, September 26, 2001 at the MCI center.

This year, CHCI will also be joined by Jamie-Lynn Sigler (HBO's *The Sopranos*) and Cristián de la Fuente (No. 1 box-office movie *Driven*) as the Mistress and Master of Ceremonies.



The legendary "Queen of Salsa" Celia Cruz will perform accompanied by world-renowned Jose "El Canario" Alberto.

CHCI's Annual Gala, which began in 1977 as a small dinner, has become the largest and most prestigious event in the country commemorating Hispanic Heritage Month. The event attracts more than 2,000 guests, including media personalities, celebrities, Members of Congress, national leaders and the President of the United States. Last year's record-breaking Gala raised \$2.1 million to benefit Hispanic youth. With this year's theme, *Celebrate Diversity*, the Gala will undoubtedly be a spectacular and unforgettable experience in sight, sound, and taste.

## Colombian-born John Leguizamo One of Best-paid Latino Actors

Colombian-born actor John Leguizamo, appearing with Nicole Kidman in "Moulin Rouge," has signed a million-dollar deal with the CBS television network, making him one of the highest-paid Latino actors in the United States, *Daily Variety* said Monday.

The entertainment industry publication said the 37-year-old Bogota native will produce and star in a television series for the network to air in autumn.

Leguizamo, who emigrated with his family to the United States at the age of four, said he envisions developing an action-packed comedy similar to the "Lethal Weapon" movie series, to demonstrate that police do have a sense of humor.

CBS director Leslie Moonves has pursued him for more than 10 years, said Leguizamo, who has had success on stage with his one-man shows -- including 1997's "Freak" -- and in films, notably his Golden Globe-nominated turn as a drag queen in "To Wong Foo, Thanks for Everything, Julie Newmar."

His role as artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec in "Moulin Rouge" marks the second time he has worked with Australian director Baz Luhrmann, who also directed him as Tybalt in the rock-and-roll rendition of "William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet."

Leguizamo told *Variety* that he decided to return to television -- where he had a critically acclaimed short run with the comedy/variety show "House of Buggin'" -- in order to spend more time with his children.

## PBS Scores a First With 'Family'

Twenty-eight years ago on PBS, "An American Family" made lots of noise with the fractious Louds.

Now comes "American Family," another trailblazer that gives PBS the distinction of having the first Latino drama series in broadcast-TV history. Symmetry and justice sometimes take a while.

The earlier series magnified a real-life California family that let a documentary filmmaker record virtually their every waking moment. Its 12 episodes were debated endlessly. Should the country at large have been party to renegade son Lance Loud's "coming out" party? Meanwhile, his parents headed toward a divorce that also unfolded on national television. It was the first flat-out "reality" series. Now TV is lousy with 'em.

which will premiere in January, tracks the fictional Gonzalez family of East Los Angeles through various trials and travails. That's right, Gonzalez.

Such surnames are still largely missing in action on mainstream TV. A just-released "Fall Colors" study by Children Now found that Latino representation in prime time decreased from 3 percent to 2 percent in the past year. That's sharply at odds with the 2000 U.S. census, which says Latinos make up 12 percent of the population and easily are the fastest-growing minority group. On cable television, the imbalance isn't quite so stark. The Showtime drama "Resurrection Blvd.," also built around a Los Angeles-based Latino family, recently started its second season on the pay network.

"American Family" and director of feature films such as "El Norte," "Mi Familia" and "Selena" -- originally made the series' pilot episode for CBS, which decided not to include it in its 2000 fall schedule. The network did, however, allow him to shop the pilot free of charge to other venues. PBS eventually scraped up enough money to fund an additional 12 episodes.

"So you decide yourself how heroic or nonheroic all of those actions are," Nava said recently at the fall press tour in Pasadena, Calif. "From my perspective, they [CBS] could've sat on it, put it in the can so that no one would've seen it. They didn't do that. They donated the pilot to PBS."

The series stars longtime Latino activist Edward James Olmos as conservative family patriarch Jess Gonzalez.

Veteran sex bomb Raquel Welch plays his sister, Aunt Dora. Constance Marie and Esai Morales, now of ABC's "NYPD Blue," also are in the regular cast.

Welch, whose father is Bolivian, has played Latino characters just twice in her long career.

"I've made it a point to be in the closet as a Latina or as a Hispanic for many years because quite frankly it was a disadvantage to come into the entertainment community and advertise that you were Latin," she said. "The conventional wisdom in Hollywood is that you're just supposed to homogenize yourself and not have any defining characteristics or anything that would get in the way of people identifying with you."

Olmos also is playing against type. Jess is an archconservative who believes that anyone living in America should speak English, period.

"Imagine Archie Bunker meeting Zorba the Greek, and then you get me," he said. "The guy likes to dance. At the same time, he listens to Rush Limbaugh."

The character is modeled after Olmos' real-life older brother, Pete, a former Marine Corps drill instructor. Nava hopes that Jess will be a crossover "bridge" to a wider audience for "American Family."

"Everybody has a father or an uncle who is like that," he continued on page 6

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### Tejano Chisme

Hola mi linda gente! I'm Jennifer "La Chismosa" from Magic 93.7 with your Tejano Chisme. If you missed out on the Chisme, then not to worry, I got it for you right here!!!

- \* *La Tropa F* have signed a record deal with Fonovisa ... expect a new CD from *Tropa F* in October with the first single hitting radio stations in September.
- \* *Ex-Avante Members* ... have started a new band called *Los Frijoles Romanticos*... keep your ears and eyes open for these guys ... cause they are just about ready to sign a record deal!!!!
- \* Get ready for Island Jam ... on **Sat., Sept. 1** performing will be *Los Impalas, Mireya, Los Gallitos, Joe Lopez* and the *Kumbia Kings* ... on **Sept. 2** performing will be *Victoria y Sus Chikos, Negame, La costumbre, Jennifer Peña, Grupo vida, Jimmy Gonzales* and *Control* ... For ticket information call 956-631-5499 or 1-888-774-8587 ... Bands are subject to change without notice.

Hasta la proxima have a **Safe Tejano Day** I'm Jennifer "La Chismosa" from Magic 93.7 with your Tejano Chisme!!!

### MAGIC 93.7 TOP 10

TW	TITLE	ARTIST
1	No Eres Para Mi	Elida y Avante
2	Los Tres Amigos	Roberto Pulido
3	Ya Despues	Costumbre
4	Un Ratito	Stefani
5	Dime Porque	Kumbia Kings
6	Pobre Corazon	Jay Perez
7	El Guarare	Jimmy Gonzales
8	Mi Obsesion	Los Palominos
9	Corazonada	Los Desperadoz
10	Dueltas y Dueltas	Grupo vida

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**Tony "T" v Cucuie The Magic Morning Team from 5:30 am - 10:00 am**

Hi! This is Tony "T" and Cucuie the Magic Morning Team ... Join us every weekday morning for the best Tejano fun in la mananas on Magic 93.7!!!!!!

**Jake Gonzales from 10:00 am - 3:00 pm**

WAAASSSSAAPPPIIIIIINNNN this is Jake Gonzales inviting you to join me for the Tejano Classic Café and the all request lunch hour at 12 noon on Magic 93.7!!!!

**DJ Lopez from 3:00 pm - 7:00 pm**

Yoyoyo DJ Lopez inviting you to catch the hottest Tejano show in town at 5 o'clock with the Magic Cruz Home "The Hottest Tejano and Cumbia Mixxes" with DJ Lopez on Magic 93.7!!!!

**Jennifer "La Chismosa" from 7:00 pm - Midnite**

Hola mi linda gente this is Jennifer "La Chismosa" bringing you the Tejano Hit Rumble ... the Top 9 @ 9 ... The Magic Love Lines ... and can't forget about your Tejano Chisme on Magic 93.7!! porque Las Mujeres Mandan!

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# El Seguro Social Anuncia Nuevo Servicio

Baltimore, MD-(HISPANIC PR WIRE)-August 7, 2001-La Administración de Seguro Social ha añadido un nuevo aspecto a su sitio de la red en español-<http://www.ssa.gov/espanol/faqs> - una base de datos automáticos de las Preguntas Más Frecuentes. El año pasado, de los 1.7 millones de clientes que prefirieron hacer sus transacciones con el Seguro Social en un idioma que no sea el inglés, más del 70 por ciento (1.2 millones de personas) querían conducir sus negocios en español. Hasta la fecha este año, el sitio de la red de la Administración de Seguro Social en español, Seguro Social, Información en Español - <http://www.ssa.gov.espanol/> ha tenido un promedio de más de 100,000 visitantes al mes en el 2001.

"En el Seguro Social, queremos estar seguros de que todos

nuestros clientes tengan información sobre nuestros programas que sea clara y exacta," dijo Larry G. Massanari, Comisionado Interino del Seguro Social. "Y el creciente uso del Internet como una fuente de información nos obliga a asegurar que nuestro sitio en la red provea a todos los usuarios una manera fácil y rápida de conseguir las respuestas a preguntas básicas."

Las Preguntas Más Frecuentes, son particularmente útiles para los visitantes a los sitios grandes de la red del gobierno como la del Seguro Social, porque eliminan las búsquedas de información que requieren mucho tiempo. La base de datos de las Preguntas Más Frecuentes del Seguro Social permite que las personas: Vean las Preguntas Más Frecuentes en su totalidad o agrupadas en una de 16 categorías de preguntas,

cada una con varias subcategorías; Busquen todas las Preguntas Más Frecuentes usando un "lenguaje natural" o una palabra clave; Exhiban todas las preguntas relacionadas; y Evalúen cómo una de las Preguntas Más Frecuentes contestó la pregunta del usuario. (La Administración de Seguro Social usa esta reacción para perfeccionar sus Preguntas Más Frecuentes.)

Los usuarios también pueden pedirle al Seguro Social que se les notifique cuando una de las Preguntas Más Frecuentes cambia. Las personas que proveen su dirección electrónica al Seguro Social, recibirán un mensaje electrónico cada vez que las preguntas más frecuentes son actualizadas. Esto es especialmente útil para temas que son probables a cambiar regularmente, tales como las preguntas sobre los Ajustes al Costo de Vida.

El sitio de la red del Seguro Social en Español contiene 3,000 páginas de información, incluyendo los aspectos más importantes de su sitio principal, tales como: Cientos de publicaciones, Una sección de noticias, Información de cómo comunicarse con el Seguro Social, Los acuerdos de totalización del Seguro Social con otros países, Un glosario de términos usados por el Seguro Social, Una historia breve del Seguro Social y más

## Campesinos de la pagina uno

para estimular los cultivos de granos y hortalizas.

Por un lado, dicen que se enfrentan todos los años al dilema de sembrar o no sus pequeñas parcelas, debido a que el éxito de sus labores depende exclusivamente de las cada vez más nulas probabilidades de que llueva, ante la ausencia de sistemas de riego en sus comunidades rurales.

Otro problema lo representan simultáneamente los altos costos de la producción y los bajos precios de la cosecha. Cuentan que gastan más en la preparación de la tierra, el sembrado, el riego y el cuidado del

## De La Pagina 4

compañía se asociará con el Colegio Interamericano de Médicos y Cirujanos, la Asociación Nacional de Enfermeras Afroamericanas, y la Asociación Internacional de Médicos con Pacientes de SIDA (conocida por sus siglas en inglés, IAPAC). Esta primera iniciativa nacional para dar a conocer la importancia de llevar a cabo recuento de glóbulos rojos, que incluirá pruebas gratis y educación sobre la anemia, se extenderá durante el verano a Nueva York, Washington, DC, Miami, Dallas/Ft. Worth, Los Angeles, y San Francisco/Oakland junto a clínicas y organizaciones de servicio para pacientes de SIDA locales.

tration's Spanish language website contains 3,000 pages of information, including the most important features of the main site, such as hundreds of publications, a news section, information on how to contact Social Security, Social Security totalization agreements with other countries, a glossary of Social Security terms, A brief history of Social Security, and more.

## From Page 4

FAQ changes. People who provide their e-mail address to Social Security will receive an email message whenever that FAQ is updated. This is especially useful for subjects that are likely to change regularly, such as Cost-of-Living Adjustment questions.

The Social Security Adminis-

## Police Officer Cadet

The Texas Tech Police Department is currently accepting applications from qualified candidates to fill the position of Police Cadet. Applications and a complete list of qualifications can be obtained from the Texas Tech Personnel Office. Some of the qualifications include:

- \* Must be at least 21 years of age, not on probation for any criminal offense and of good moral character.
- \* Must have thirty (30) semester college hours from an accredited college or university; or fifteen (15) college hours and one year of continuous employment with the Texas Tech Police Department or fifteen (15) college hours and two (2) years of active military service.
- \* Must take a pass a written entrance examination and polygraph examination.
- \* Must be examined by a physician and declared drug-free and in satisfactory physical health.
- \* Must pass a psychological examination.
- \* Must have been discharged from military service (if applicable) only under honorable conditions.
- \* Must provide a Social Security Number or documentation regarding identity and work authorization (Form I-9).
- \* Must have a valid Texas Driver's License.

Successful applicant(s) will serve in cadet status until reassigned to attend a twenty week police training academy in Austin, Texas (salary and benefits paid during training). Continued employment with Texas Tech Police Department is contingent on successful completion of the police academy (academic, physical agility and firearms standards) and achieving a passing score on the Texas peace Officer Licensing Exam. Online Personnel Office, Room 143, Drane Hall. (806) 742-3851. Jobline: (806) 742-2211. EEO/AA,ADA Institution. Req. #633

## National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs Lubbock Independent School District 2001-2002 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

The Lubbock Independent School District offers free or reduced-price meals for children from families whose income is at or below guideline levels. Parents are encouraged to purchase pre-paid meal tickets for their child at any school in the district.

Eligible families may apply at each campus at the beginning of the school year. Foster children are also eligible for the benefits.

A letter from Superintendent Jack Clemmons, containing information on the free or reduced-price meals, will be distributed to students to take home to parents. All programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture are available to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, or handicap. If anyone believes that they have been discriminated against, they should write immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

Under provisions of the free or reduced-price meal policy, all applications will be reviewed by the local Director of Food Services at 3501 Avenue G. If a parent is dissatisfied with the ruling of the official, he/she may make a request either orally or in writing for a hearing to appeal the decision. The request should be directed to Traci Robertson, Executive Director of Purchasing and Contract Services, 1628 19th Street, telephone 766-1098. The school district's policy contains an outline of the hearing procedure.

The following income guidelines will be used to determine the eligibility for free or reduced-price meals:

### 2001-2002 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

Household Size	Annually		Monthly		Weekly	
	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced
1	\$11,167	\$15,892	\$931	\$1,325	\$215	\$306
2	\$15,093	\$21,479	\$1,258	\$1,790	\$291	\$414
3	\$19,019	\$27,066	\$1,585	\$2,256	\$366	\$521
4	\$22,945	\$32,653	\$1,913	\$2,722	\$442	\$628
5	\$26,871	\$38,240	\$2,240	\$3,187	\$517	\$736
6	\$30,797	\$43,827	\$2,567	\$3,653	\$593	\$843
7	\$34,723	\$49,414	\$2,894	\$4,118	\$668	\$951
8	\$38,649	\$55,001	\$3,221	\$4,584	\$744	\$1,058
For each additional family member add:	+\$3,926	+\$5,587	+\$328	+\$466	+\$76	+\$108

cultivo lo que ganan con la venta del producto de su trabajo.

Se trata de productores de maíz, café, arroz, chile, frijol y caña de azúcar, entre otros del decaído ramo que están agrupados en el Congreso Agrario Permanente (CAP) y que durante los sexenios priístas del pasado se mantuvo casi inmóvil.

## Protesta nacional

El coordinador en turno de ese congreso, Alvaro López, estimó que alrededor de cien mil agricultores tomaron parte en la movilización que comenzó ayer, pero advirtió que el número seguiría creciendo en la medida en que el gobierno no responda a sus exigencias.

Un día antes, el presidente Vicente Fox sentenció que la crisis que vive la agricultura no es un problema local, sino mundial, por lo que se comprometió a actuar en el terreno internacional para conseguir mayor equidad.

Fox hablaba sobre el trasfondo del subsidio constante de los 71 años del PRI el poco productivo cultivo de maíz y otros vegetales, con el fin de ganarse del favor de los

campesinos. Fox, que derrotó al régimen anterior hace un año, ha señalado que los subsidios llevan a los campesinos a desperdiciar agua y talar los bosques del país.

Fox ha ofrecido resolver los problemas de propiedad de tierras de forma que los campesinos puedan recibir créditos para financiar su modernización. Pero tales medidas podrían causar la desaparición de las granjas comunales. Sin embargo, el apoyo de Fox al libre comercio y su cercana relación con Estados Unidos molesta a los campesinos.

## From Page 5

said in a separate interview. "So let's have fun with it. And the minute you do that, it kind of gets rid of all the cultural, ethnic and politically correct things. Let's not worry about that, all this image stuff. Jess is real, believe me. Our [Latino] community is very conservative in a lot of ways. So we decided to make Jess the focal point of the show."

Olmos said his brother definitely approves.

## ¡Lee tu horóscopo ahora!

Por Walter Mercado  
8 de agosto de 2001

**Aries** 21 de marzo - 20 de abril  
Te sentirás hoy muy orgulloso(a) de todo lo que has alcanzado hasta ahora en tu vida gracias a tu esfuerzo, trabajo y dedicación. Se impone ahora que descanses. Pon más interés en tu salud y modifica tu dieta añadiendo a la misma alimentos frescos como las frutas y los vegetales. Envuélvete en actividades al aire libre. Números de suerte: 4, 30, 16.

**Tauro** 21 de abril - 20 de mayo  
Llegó el momento de romper con viejos hábitos y costumbres. Ve en busca de tu seguridad tanto económica como espiritual. Envuélvete en algún tipo de negocio donde seas tú el que dirija y lleve el control del mismo. De seguro hoy te destacarás en todo lo que realices. Es tiempo de compartir triunfos y alegrías. Números de suerte: 5, 2, 18.

**Geminis** 21 de mayo - 20 de junio  
Manifiesta tus talentos en diferentes formas de expresión. Dibuja, escribe, canta, etc. Tus verdaderos instintos están ahora orientados a darte a conocer de alguna manera. Tus deseos de explorar en lo nuevo, en lo desconocido se enfatizan durante el día de hoy. Busca la compañía de personas creativas como tú. Números de suerte: 10, 40, 50.

**Cancer** 21 de junio - 22 de julio  
Superas obstáculos y te encaminas hacia un futuro mejor. Te independizas en todos los aspectos de tu vida. Los deseos de querer hacer las cosas a tu manera, te creará problemas con los demás, en especial con tu familia. Acepta con agrado la opinión que otros te puedan brindar. Cooperar con los que desean ayudarte. Números de suerte: 15, 21, 39.

**Leo** 23 de julio - 22 de agosto  
Tienes ahora luz verde para salir adelante y triunfar. Aprovecha el momento y desarrolla toda idea que tengas en mente. Es tiempo de llevar a cabo cambios en tu vida y salir de todo aquello que te impide progresar. Medita, enfatiza en tu espiritualidad, busca en tu interior y pon en orden tus pensamientos e ideas. Números de suerte: 10, 24, 27.

**Virgo** 23 de agosto - 22 de septiembre  
No te dejes atormentar por los problemas económicos. Sé paciente ya que todo en esta vida tiene remedio. Cuida ante todo tu estado físico y emocional. Unete más a tus seres queridos, a aquellos que te quieren. En ellos hallarás la fortaleza emocional que tanto necesitas. Organízate, trázate un plan de acción. Números de suerte: 45, 11, 17.

**Libra** 23 de septiembre - 22 de octubre  
Acepta la vida según se presenta. No idealices ni coloques en un pedestal a nadie. Las estrellas te impulsan durante el día de hoy a acabar con todo lo inconcluso en tu vida. Préstale atención a todo lo que sueñes ya que en tus sueños recibirás revelaciones y avisos para orientarte mejor en aquello que deseas realizar. Números de suerte: 11, 13, 4.

**Escorpio** 23 de octubre - 21 de noviembre  
Evita involucrarte durante el día de hoy en discusiones con personas tercas y voluntariosas. Aléjate a cómo de lugar, de toda situación tensa. Mantente firme en lo ya decidido por ti. No cambies tus planes por complacer a otros ya que te encuentras en el camino correcto en relación a tus estudios, trabajo o profesión. Números de suerte: 3, 47, 25.

**Sagitario** 22 de noviembre - 21 de diciembre  
No te responsabilices por los problemas de otras personas. No desperdicies tus energías en aquello que no te toca a ti solucionar. Mantente tranquilo y fiel a tu rutina durante el día de hoy. Corrige tus errores y orientate correctamente hacia la meta que deseas lograr. Manifiesta tus habilidades artísticas, tus talentos. Números de suerte: 33, 21, 8.

**Capricornio** 22 de diciembre - 19 de enero  
Continúa culpando a otros de tus problemas cuando eres tú el que tiene que asumir la responsabilidad de tu vida y programarte al cambio. Trázate un plan de acción. Repite tus deseos de manera afirmativa para que se conviertan en una hermosa realidad. Ten presente que querer es poder. Insiste en aquello que deseas lograr. Números de suerte: 38, 29, 41.

**Acuario** 20 de enero - 18 de febrero  
Hoy serás fuente de inspiración para todo aquel que te valore y escuche tus palabras o consejos. Llegarás a acuerdos y nuevos compromisos con tu pareja, compañero(a) o familia inmediata. Las estrellas te dotan de mucha energía física y gran valor emocional y te preparan para eventos mayores. Números de suerte: 1, 35, 28.

**Piscis** 19 de febrero - 20 de marzo  
Aprovecha el momento presente para desarrollar esos talentos que Dios te ha regalado. Cierra tu departamento de quejas y comienza hoy mismo a hacer algo por ti. No te limites pensando que no puedes. Expresa tu sentir, no te calles nada. Ten fe en que las buenas noticias no se harán esperar ya que te esperan sorpresas agradables. Números de suerte: 9, 23, 14.

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