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Vow to Fight for Hispanic Agenda

Democrats Charge GOP Letting Hispanic Down

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The Democrats pledged to raise the minimum wage, extend full government health programs to new citizens, and create a way for illegal immigrants who have worked in the United States and been upstanding citizens to earn legal status.

The "clearest way to change the agenda is to change the leadership in the White House and Congress," said Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, New York Democrat.

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"They know that we're making huge inroads into the Hispanic community," said Sen. John Ensign, Nevada Republican, contending that the Hispanic community's work ethic and conservative social values are more in line with the Republican Party.

Sen. Larry E. Craig, Idaho Republican, called the Democrats' accusations "pure partisan politics" and said they are playing a game of "cover thy backside" because they've lost ground.

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a 2001 poll that found 73 percent of Hispanics supported taxpayer-funded school vouchers. Most Democrats strongly oppose any sort of voucher.

Meanwhile, House Democratic Caucus Chairman Robert Menendez of New Jersey said Democrats believe "you can earn your legalization in this country," and "that is the place that the Republican Party will not go to."

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would allow foreigners to become legal if they choose. Mr. Menendez also said Democrats want to provide legal status to illegal aliens who have



been upstanding citizens working in the United States for a certain number of years.

Mr. Daschle would not give details, but said Democrats are working on a comprehensive immigration bill to be introduced perhaps this fall.

El mundo musical latinoamericano la recuerda y llora su desaparición

Fallece Celia Cruz, La Reina de la Salsa

NUEVA YORK — Celia Cruz, la cantante cubana conocida como "La Guarachera de América", falleció ayer en su casa en New Jersey a causa de un cáncer cerebral. Tenía 78 años.

"La Reina de la Salsa" o "La Guarachera de Cuba y del Mundo" como también era conocida, quien mantuvo su característica energía y extravagancia prácticamente intactas

Mr. Ensign said a broad amnesty is not politically possible right now, but he does support an improved guest-worker program, as do Mr. Craig and Sen. Jon Kyl, Arizona Republican.

Sen. Sam Brownback, Kansas Republican, conceded that President Bush's progress on immigration was "slowed down" after September 11, when security issues had to be the focus. But he said he expects the president will address the issue of earned legality this year.

Mr. Craig said Democrats lost ground with Hispanics on the issue of lawyer Miguel Estrada, President Bush's federal appeals court nominee being blocked by Senate Democrats.

When asked yesterday about that holdup, Mr. Daschle said Mr. Estrada has to answer Democratic questions before his nomination will move forward.

Sergio Bendixen, a Miami-based Democratic pollster, conducted a survey of 800 Hispanic voters for the New Democrat Network in June, and found that most Hispanics do not care about Mr. Estrada's plight. The poll found 61 percent weren't aware of the nomination or didn't have an opinion.

que Cruz era un icono con clase cuyas dinámicas actuaciones se convirtieron en un sello característico.

"Celia Cruz podía tomar cualquier canción y hacerla inolvidable. Trascendió lo material", dijo Blades en una entrevista telefónica la noche ayer.

"Celia inyectaba hasta las

hasta sus últimos días, había decaído en su estado de ánimo a causa de la enfermedad, que la mantuvo postrada en su residencia en los últimos meses, dijo el martes a la prensa mexicana su representante Alejandro Zuart.

Agregó que Pedro Knight, el esposo de Cruz, le comentó que a consecuencia de su estado de salud le mantendría en secreto el reciente fallecimiento de su compatriota el sonero cubano Compay Segundo.

La legendaria intérprete de éxitos como La negra tiene tumbao, Bemba colorá, Carnaval, Yerberito Moreno y Que le Den Candela había ingresado varias veces al hospital este año, donde fue sometida a quimioterapia.

"Hoy ha muerto parte de Cuba, la estrella más brillante de Cuba, la que nunca claudicó en su deseo de ver a una Cuba libre y conquistó el mundo", expresó Joe García, portavoz de la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana, con sede en Miami.

El músico panameño Rubén Blades, amigo de la cantante y frecuente colaborador artístico, dijo

canciones más sencillas con su personalidad y vigor", agregó. "No creo que uno pudiera escuchar cualquier cosa que ella hiciera y ser indiferente".

Jorge Plasencia, amigo personal de la artista desde hacía 14 años, dijo que "Celia era un símbolo de la Cuba libre, de la alegría, una persona que dio su vida por los demás".

"Va a seguir viviendo en nuestros corazones por generaciones", expresó, y agregó que está ayudando a los familiares a organizar un homenaje en el sur de Florida, porque "ella quería un velorio muy grande en Miami y luego el entierro en Nueva York".

Cruz ganó el año pasado el Grammy Latino al mejor álbum de salsa por La Negra Tiene Tumbao y un Premio Grammy en el mismo renglón del género latino este año.

(Continúa en la Pagina 5)

Featuring 100% Tequila Menudazo 2003 to Feature Sports, Music, Food and Fun



Menudo is said to be the Breakfast of Champions. Whether that if more true than other sayings or beliefs such as vowing that Menudo is the best cure for hangovers will be the main question this weekend as El Editor celebrates its annual Menudazo 2003. The event which host sports and music will take place this weekend at the Berl Huffman Athletic Complex. More than 1500 players and fans are expected to attend.

Featured during the music festival will be 100% Tequila which is Lubbock premier Chicano band that plays Tejano music including all the best music for the Tejano top 40.

The band is composed of 9 musicians who together have over 50 years of experience. San Juan Lopez, one of the groups main organizers said that the groups has gotten together after years of laying off. "Some of us used to play with Tequila. Now we have gotten other members of experienced musicians to make the kind of music that we like. There is no other description other than "Chicano music".

Lopez is from Lames and has played trumpet since 1978. His career started with The Galaxies of Lamesa dn then went on to play, compose and write songs with Mi Tequila. He also played with Macho Band, Destyno Band, Hecho en Tejas, Sunshiner and Xeso Band.

The band features the big band sound of orquestas of the 1970s and 80s. "There are very few bands around anymore that play music with horns. Most of the groups now play with accordion or keyboards," said Lopez.

Another of the organizing musicians in the group is Ruben (Kabuki) Salazar. His description of 100% Tequila claims "expertise". "Our groups can only be described as a group of dedicated musicians who want to make music. The kind of music that makes people want to dance and have a good time. There is no sweeter sound than a grito coming from the audience as our trumpets start to blast out the sweet wound of Chicano music," said Kabuki. Kabuki has played drums with Guadalupe Sandoval y La Compania, Ruben also played with Mi Tequila, Chicago John and street Theatre.

Other members of the group include Joe DeLaGarza playing sax. John Martin Gonzales Jr. at trumpet, Luis Rodriguez at vocals, Johnny Salazat at keyboard and Raymond Salazar at bass guitar.

Other bands that will play at the Menudazo include Grupo Maña, Remedio, and Juan y los Favoritos Music is scheduled to begin at 1 pm on Sunday July 20 and continue until 7 pm.

Fifty men's and co-ed teams are scheduled to play starting Saturday at Berl Huffman and continuing until Sunday. All the events are free to the public and food will be sold from individual booths.



**Lea El Editor
:Antes Que Nada!**

Los Latinos Se Preparan para Nuevos Ataques de Ward Connerly

Por Fresia Rodríguez Cadavid

Las organizaciones de apoyo a latinos vuelven a juntarse para contrarrestar los esfuerzos dirigidos por Ward Connerly, regente de la Universidad de California, quien encabezó la propuesta 209 en California en 1996 y otra propuesta similar en el estado de Washington dos años más tarde. Las iniciativas, aprobadas por los electores, prohibieron preferencias raciales, étnicas o de género en la educación pública y la contratación y empleo estatales.

Ahora Connerly respalda impulsos por acabar con la identificación racial además de los programas de afirmación activa en el estado de California y otras partes.

En California, los que apoyan a Connerly reunieron más de un millón de firmas que colocaría la iniciativa para la privacidad racial en la papeleta electoral del 2004. Prohibiría que el estado recolectara información relacionada con la raza o la etnia.

Diane Schachterle, vocera para su American Civil Rights Coalition, con base en California, dijo a Hispanic Link que las clasificaciones por raza son "por naturaleza injustas". Alega que quitarlas permitiría una "verdadera igualdad" entre las razas.

La iniciativa está por aparecer en la papeleta en marzo, sino antes si se realiza una elección especial. Schachterle dice que se acoplarán a la iniciativa otros estados.

Mientras tanto, otra campaña dirigida por Connerly ronda por el país. El empresario negro conservador ha anunciado planes para presentar una iniciativa en la papeleta electoral de noviembre del 2004 en Michigan que prohibiría preferencias de raza y género en las admisiones y la contratación de instituciones públicas. "Formaremos un grupo de apoyo que llevará nuestro mensaje de trato egalitario para todos y preferencias para ninguno", dijo Connerly en un discurso el 8 de julio en la Universidad de Michigan.

Si bien dice Schachterle que no sabe de otros estados por el momento destinados a recibir medidas similares, se han mencionado Utah y Arizona en otros informes noticiosos como posibilidades.

En Colorado, los legisladores ya han propuesto legislación para atenuar o restringir la implementación de la raza como factor en las admisiones universitarias.

María Blanco, consejo principal del Fondo Mexicano Americano de Defensa Legal y Educación (MALDEF por sus siglas en inglés), explica que su organización se opone a la iniciativa de privacidad racial y a las de Michigan. MALDEF, con la California Latino Civil Rights Network y la Latino Coalition for a Healthy California, son miembros de la Coalition for an Informed California, una red de grupos de apoyo, ambientales y salud en contra de la iniciativa de

privacidad racial. Actualmente el estado recoge información racial y étnica por medio de los certificados de difusión y expedientes que se emplea para propósitos de investigación demográfica y médica.

En referencia a ambas medidas, Angela Arboleda, analista de políticas para en Concilio Nacional de La Raza, tilda la noción de Connerly de una sociedad ciega al color de la piel una idea utópica que podrá funcionar en otra época, pero no hoy. "Es extremadamente difícil implementar esto de un día para otro. Debemos deshacer cientos de años de discriminación". La recolección de información con base en la raza no sólo sirve propósitos políticos, sino también identifica disparidad y las necesidades comunitarias, añade.

El doctor Jorge Chapa, profesor de sociología de la Indiana University, observa que la iniciativa de privacidad racial no cambiaría la realidad de la discriminación, simplemente pararía la recolección de información que muestra las instancias de prejuicio.

No es la primera vez que se disputa la recolección de datos raciales. La Oficina del Censo históricamente ha distorsionado el conteo de ciertas poblaciones étnicas. Sostiene Chapa que si bien es mejor ahora la clasificación de hispanos del censo que en años anteriores, los sistemas estadísticos de clasificación federal no son consistentes con la perspectiva global de los latinos sobre la raza. "Los his-

panos literalmente no caben dentro de las casillas de raza que ofrece el censo", explica.

Hoy la Oficina del Censo clasifica correctamente a los hispanos como un grupo étnico, notando que pueden ser de cualquier raza. No todos los subgrupos de latinos se identifican en el censo.

Para Blanco, la primera preocupación con la iniciativa de Michigan, llamada el "Michigan Civil Rights Act" es la intransigencia de Connerly para revelar contribuciones que pueden incluir donaciones de fuera del estado. Los electores deben insistir en que les den información sobre el financiamiento, urge.

Roger Clegg, consejo general para el Center for Equal Opportunity, una organización conservadora con base en Virginia, no tiene ningún problema con la participación de personas que no son del estado cuando se trata de los derechos civiles de individuos. Su organización piensa trabajar con Connerly para lanzar la iniciativa. "Los estados continúan libres de adoptar prácticas que no discriminan y así deben hacer", dice.

Para que se apruebe la iniciativa de Michigan como una enmienda constitucional, se requieren 317,757 firmas. Connerly dice que piensa que el proceso de recolección de firmas empezará a más tardar el primero de septiembre.

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Latinos must join, shape the future

By Jose Angel Gutierrez

Early in 1967 during the Chicano movement in Texas, we utilized a forum called La Raza Unida Issues Summit as an organizing tool.

Under the Mexican American Youth Organization, or MAYO, I was involved with organizing four of these issues conferences: El Paso, Kingsville, Laredo and San Antonio.

Our concern then, as now, was with organizational leadership renewal — no strategic planning, poor visioning, little advocacy and even less direct action aimed at solving the problems of the community of Mexican ancestry in the state.

Results from those issues conferences were the formation of Chicano studies programs; scores of public school protests (including student walkouts); many public marches and demonstrations (for example, the Economy Furniture strike, State Capitol takeover on school finance, La Casita farm workers strike, protests against brutality by Texas Rangers and other police, Del Rio Palm Sunday march); the Raza Unida Party; and greater impetus for the Chicano movement.

Recently, more than 200 people met once again to reorganize a social protest movement, redirect our energies, recommit to the cause and reclaim our right to a quality life.

Over the next months, we will hold such meetings across Texas. In early fall, we will call the first statewide conference to begin direct action against those who would deny us our destiny and right to self-determination.

The national and Texas populations continue to grow at impressive rates. The community of Mexican ancestry is responsible for this growth and is the engine for economic development. We are the future.

Yet public leaders, Hispanics included, not only divert social investment away from the Mexican community but also postpone real solutions that promote economic growth and societal well-being.

The growing reduction of public service expenditures, increasing national and local debt, boundless corporate greed and denial of the eroding infrastructure indicate to those of us proud to be of Mexican ancestry that current public policy does not factor us into a future.

Our leaders do not care what will happen to us. Our leaders are only taking care of themselves for right now.

When we reach majority status over a greater geographic spread by 2030, the national, state and local governments certainly will be heavily indebted and nearly bankrupt, knee-deep in racial turmoil based on meager allocations for the public good.

Globally, our commitments will be overextended, therefore weak and exposed.

Without Mexicans, the United States economy would collapse. Without Mexicans, the local public schools would be mostly empty.

Without Mexicans, other major institutions such as organized religion would have nearly empty temples. Service and leisure industries would close for lack of laborers.

Judicial and law enforcement officials would have to find others to hunt and overpolice. Detention facilities would lay off personnel.

Public hospitals would close emergency rooms. Food producers and retail food vendors would be hard pressed to make payroll.

Governments would raise taxes to keep present budget levels. The media would lack sensational stories and scapegoats.

Political parties would run out of candidates and new voters. Without Mexicans, the wealthy actually would have to grow their own food, care for their own children, mow their own yards, cook their own meals or eat out three times as much, relearn how to do their own repairs and building construction, wash their own cars, pay for more security and iron their own clothes.

The middle class would become the new poor, working class. Every time a Hispanic person dies, five whites also die. The white population is elderly and in serious decline.

The days when Anglos unilaterally could make public decisions for all of us are over. They now must pick and find partners among Mexicans, other Latinos and African Americans to obtain political power.

Blacks are growing slightly in numbers but not as a percentage of the population. Historically, Jews and blacks have been the favored minorities.

Asians are growing significantly, but their numbers are still small at this time. They will continue to be ignored by present-day leaders, as Mexicans have been historically.

In almost all major U.S. cities Latinos are approximately one-third of the total population, a new power bloc and potential partner to either blacks or whites.

In decades past we have been mostly spectators and occasional bench warmers; we now are the replacements.

We are the future home buyers. We are the ones starting new businesses.

And we must prepare to make the transition from being the governed to being the governors. We are the foundation for the future.

Knowing that white America has not and does not recognize our welfare or destiny as intertwined, we must forge ahead with our own strategic plan, vision and timetable. We will not become an underclass to whites or blacks or Asians. We will seek and find our own public partners to meet destiny.



Latinos Brace for New Assaults by Ward Connerly

By Fresia Rodríguez Cadavid

Latino advocacy organizations are once again rallying against efforts led by Ward Connerly, the University of California regent who spearheaded Proposition 209 in California in 1996 and a similar proposal in Washington state two years later. The initiatives, passed by voters, banned racial, ethnic and gender preferences in public education and state employment and contracting.

Now Connerly is backing drives in California and elsewhere that seek to end racial identification, in addition to affirmative action programs.

In California, Connerly supporters gathered more than a million signatures to place the Racial Privacy Initiative on the 2004 electoral ballot. It would forbid the state from collecting racial- and ethnic-related data.

Diane Schachterle, a spokesperson for his California-based American Civil Rights Coalition, told Hispanic Link that racial classifications are "invidious in their very nature." She claims their removal would allow for a "true equality" among the races.

The RPI is scheduled to appear on the ballot next March, or earlier if a special election takes place. Schachterle said she sees it catching on in other states.

Meanwhile, another Connerly-led campaign is making the rounds throughout the country. The black conservative businessman has announced plans to introduce an initiative

on the November 2004 ballot in Michigan to ban racial and gender preferences in admissions, hiring and contracting by public institutions.

"We will develop a cadre of supporters who can carry our message of equal treatment for all and preferences for none," Connerly said in a July 8 address at the University of Michigan.

While Schachterle says she knows of no other states presently targeted for similar measures, Arizona and Utah have been mentioned in other news reports as possibilities.

In Colorado, lawmakers have already proposed legislation to curb or restrict using race as a factor in college admissions.

María Blanco, senior national counsel with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, says her organization is opposing the RPI and Michigan initiatives. MALDEF, along with the California Latino Civil Rights Network and the Latino Coalition for a Healthy California, is a member of the Coalition for an Informed California, a network of advocacy, environmental and health care groups against RPI.

Currently the state collects racial and ethnic data on death certificates and records used for demographic and medical research purposes.

Referring to both measures, Angela Arboleda, policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, calls Connerly's notion of a color-blind society a utopian idea that could work at

another time, but not today. "It is extremely difficult to implement this from one day to another. We have to undo hundreds of years of discrimination."

Race-based data collection is not only useful for political reasons, but for identifying health disparities and communities' needs, she adds.

Dr. Jorge Chapa, a sociology professor at Indiana University, observes that RPI wouldn't change the reality of discrimination, it would just stop the data collection that shows instances of bias.

This is not the first time racial tallies have been disputed. The Census Bureau has a history of grossly undercounting certain ethnic populations. Chapa contends that while the census classification of Hispanics is better than it used to be, federal statistical classification systems aren't consistent with the Latino worldview on race. "Hispanics literally do not fit into the race boxes the census provides," he says.

Currently, the census correctly classifies Hispanics as an ethnic group, noting that they can be of any race. Not all Latino subgroups are identified in

the census.

For Blanco, the main concern with the Michigan initiative, dubbed the "Michigan Civil Rights Act," is the unwillingness of Connerly to reveal contributions that may include out-of-state donations. Constituents should press for financing information, she urges.

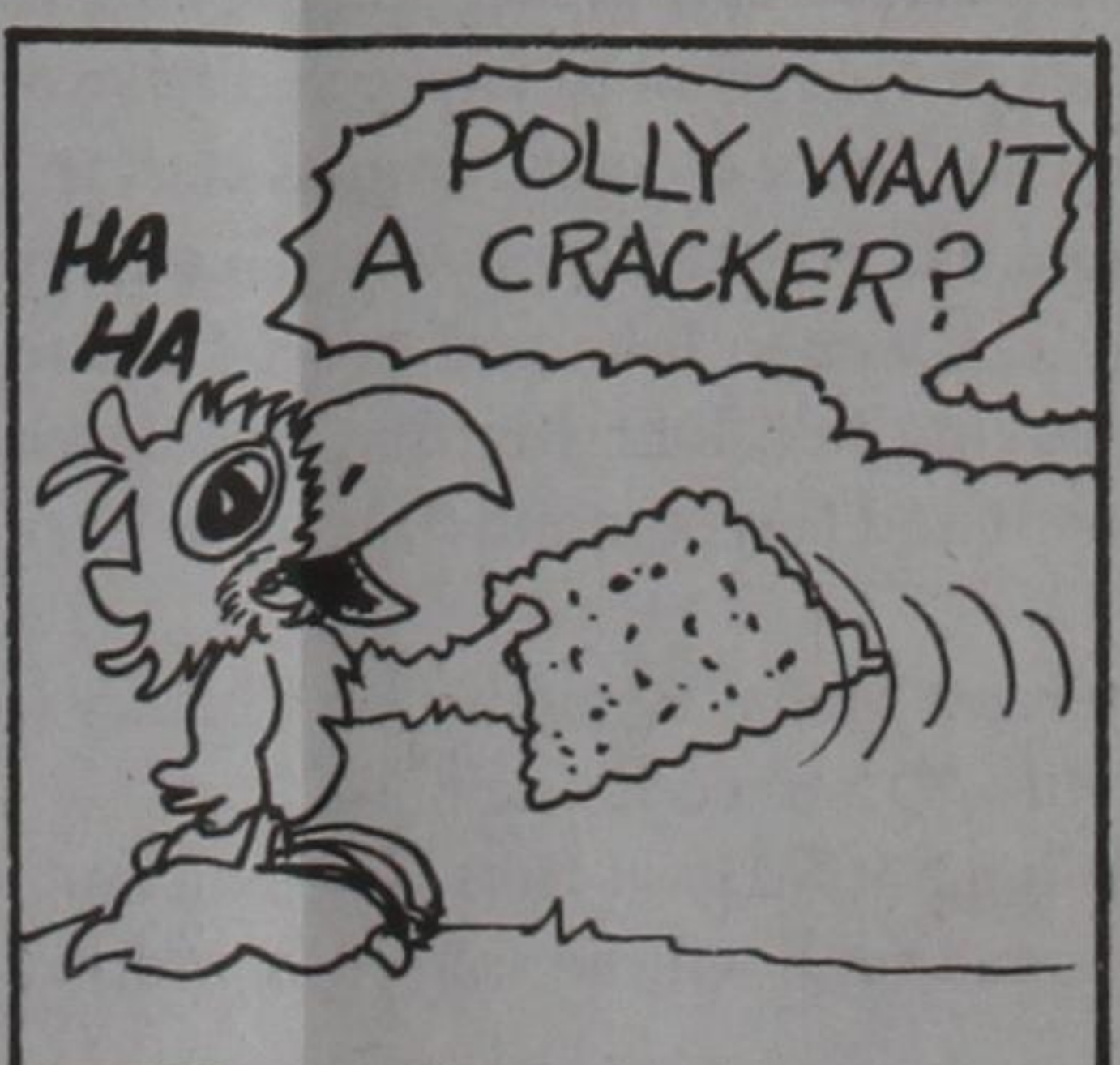
Roger Clegg, general counsel for the conservative Virginia-based Center for Equal Opportunity, has no problem with out-of-state people getting involved when individuals' civil rights are at stake. His organization plans to work with Connerly to launch the initiative.

"States remain free to adopt non-discriminatory practices, and they should do so," he says.

For the Michigan initiative to pass as a constitutional amendment, 317,757 signatures are needed. Connerly says he expects the signature-gathering process to begin there no later than Sept. 1.

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Fox Struggling to Deliver a New Mexico

President Vicente Fox stood at the country's independence monument on the night he was elected and promised jobs, open government and a new Mexico. Mexicans believed in him, for good reason. He had just ended the unbroken 71-year rule of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, and if he could do that, many reasoned, he could do anything.

But even then, some heard a note of skepticism in the chant of the crowd at the monument: "Don't fail us!"

Three years later, people are not only disappointed with Fox, but with their newfound democracy, and it was felt in Sunday's midterm congressional elections. Voter turnout was only 41 percent, compared with 64 percent in 2000, and Fox's National Action Party emerged weaker. Many complained that politics had deteriorated into a dogfight among Mexico's proliferating parties. Others said Fox had failed to achieve even a few of his numerous goals.

Even Fox's own party has turned against him, with leaders telling reporters that Fox should take responsibility for the party's losses in Congress. Fox, for his part, has said the vote was not a direct verdict on his performance as president.

The former Coca-Cola executive is learning a hard lesson: You can't just change things; you need everyone — from Congress to the general public — to get on board.

After triumphantly declaring the Congress fully independent of the presidency, Fox sent an Indian rights bill to Congress, then watched passively as lawmakers gutted it.

Then he raised hopes of a migration accord with the United States, inviting President Bush to his ranch and touting the two leaders' close friendship. But negotiations went on hold after Sept. 11 and Fox suddenly had to fight to get Bush's attention.

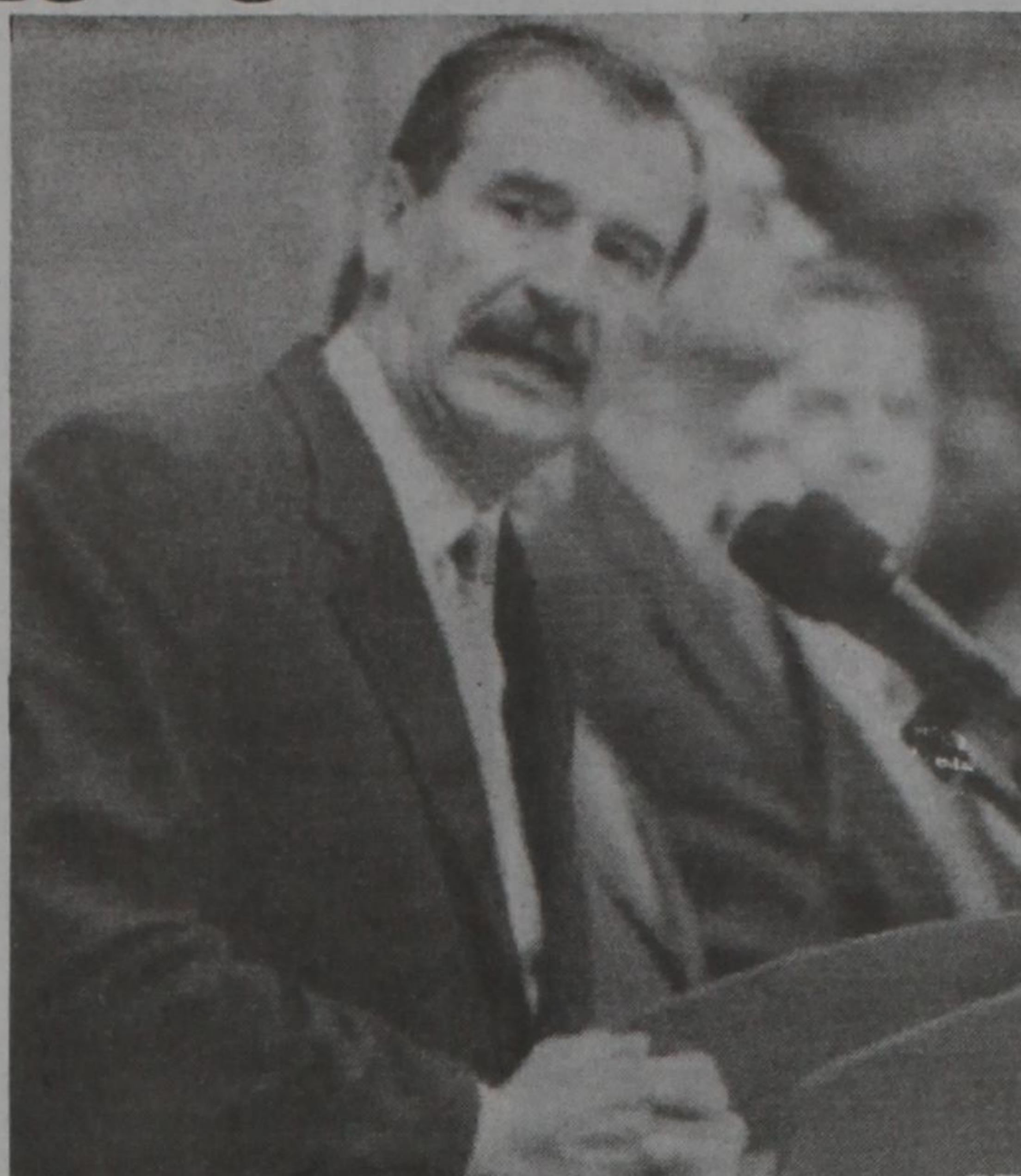
He traveled often to the United States, trying to drum up investment to create factory jobs lost to Asia.

But even that got him into trouble. Lawmakers argued he was spending too much time catering to the United States and other countries. They even blocked him from traveling to the United States once, and the president slowly began to turn his attention back to Mexico.

Then the United States began talking about war in Iraq leading to a divisive debate in the U.N. Security Council. Fox wanted Mexico to deepen its role on the international stage but he was caught between his powerful neighbor to the north and anti-war voters at home who would soon be electing a new Congress.

Mexico's lack of support for the war disappointed Bush. Bush's refusal to halt the execution of a Mexican national disappointed Fox. He canceled a visit to see Bush, and relations cooled between the two countries. Fox has been lobbying for another meeting with the U.S. leader, so far with no luck.

Still, his administration has had some successes.



Fox has worked to clean up corruption and successfully passed a freedom of information act that opens the government to public scrutiny. And he has kept the economy relatively stable amid global financial turmoil.

He has won U.S. praise for cracking down on Mexico's drug trade. Police have made

several arrests of high-profile drug lords and tightened border security, forcing some smugglers to become more creative in getting drugs to the United States and others to abandon Mexico as a route altogether.

Fox claims to have made "encouraging advances" but

agrees things haven't exactly turned out as planned.

"We know this work isn't easy, and that we still have much to accomplish," Fox told a police academy graduation class Wednesday.


His supporters argue three years isn't enough time to achieve much, and that his big projects have been gridlocked in Congress. His detractors say he's a do-nothing president who simply travels around the country giving daily speeches touting his administration.

While both Fox and the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, have shown signs that they will try to work together to push important reforms through Congress, it may be too late to persuade some voters to have faith in Mexico's new democracy.


Maria Alonso is one of many Mexicans who are tired of waiting.

Washing car windshields in the shadow of Mexico's independence monument, she said she missed the old-style politics. At least under old PRI leaders, she argued, she got something in return for her vote, usually money or supplies to build her home.

"Fox has done nothing for poor people," she said. "He's done nothing for me."

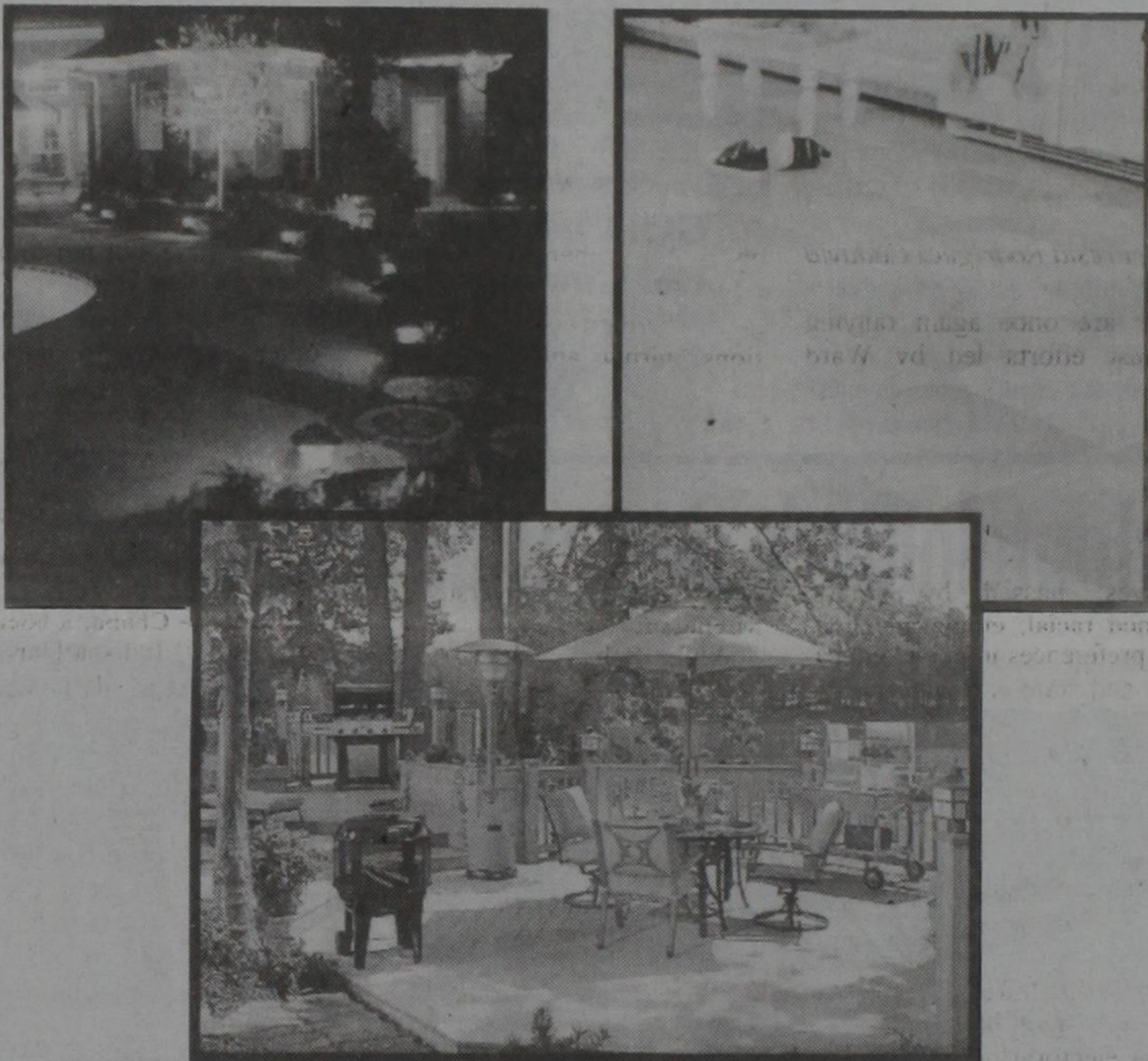


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**El Editor
Newspaper**



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Spurs Sign Duncan 7-Year with \$122 Million Deal

Duncan didn't attend the news conference and wasn't immediately available for comment.

Duncan became a free agent when he decided June 30 not to exercise a player option in his contract for 2003-04, but never considered leaving the Spurs.

His last contract, signed in the summer of 2000, was a three-year deal valued at \$32.6 million. He would have made \$13.3 million if he had accepted the fourth-year option.

Two-time MVP Tim Duncan is staying in San Antonio. In six NBA seasons, the 27-year-old Duncan has averaged 22.9 points, 12.3 rebounds and 2.5 blocks a game. He averaged 24.7 points and 15.4 rebounds per game in the NBA playoffs, which culminated with the Spurs winning the championship in six games over the New Jersey Nets.

San Antonio originally set its sights on Jason Kidd of the Nets and Alonzo Mourning of the Miami Heat. But Kidd decided to stay in New Jersey, and Mourning also went there.

Buford said Duncan didn't want the Spurs to sign Kidd at the expense of adding another big man.

Nesterovic is the expected replacement for Robinson. Buford said the player from Slovenia gives Duncan a "new friend" in a system built on having two big men.

"If you've seen his career in the last five years, you have to be pleased with his progress," Buford said. "I'd love to see him increase his blocks. I'd love to see his rebounds increase, just his general aggressiveness on the floor."

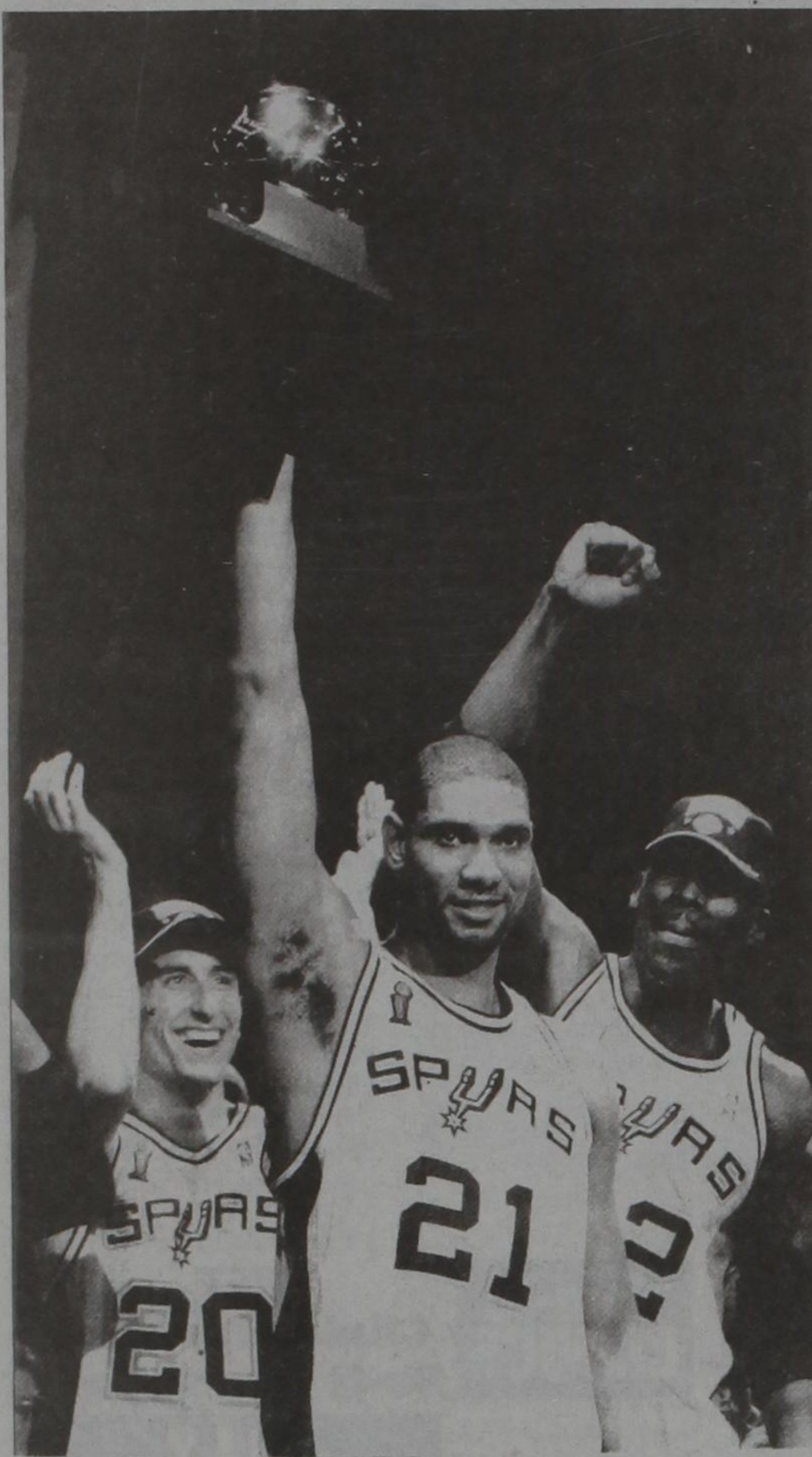
Nesterovic averaged 11.2 points and 6.5 rebounds last season, the best numbers of his career.

confirm details of the contract. San Antonio also signed free agent 7-foot center Rasha Nesterovic to a reported \$42 million, six-year deal. Wednesday was the first day that free agents could sign contracts.

**GO! Cowboys
Go! Cowboys**

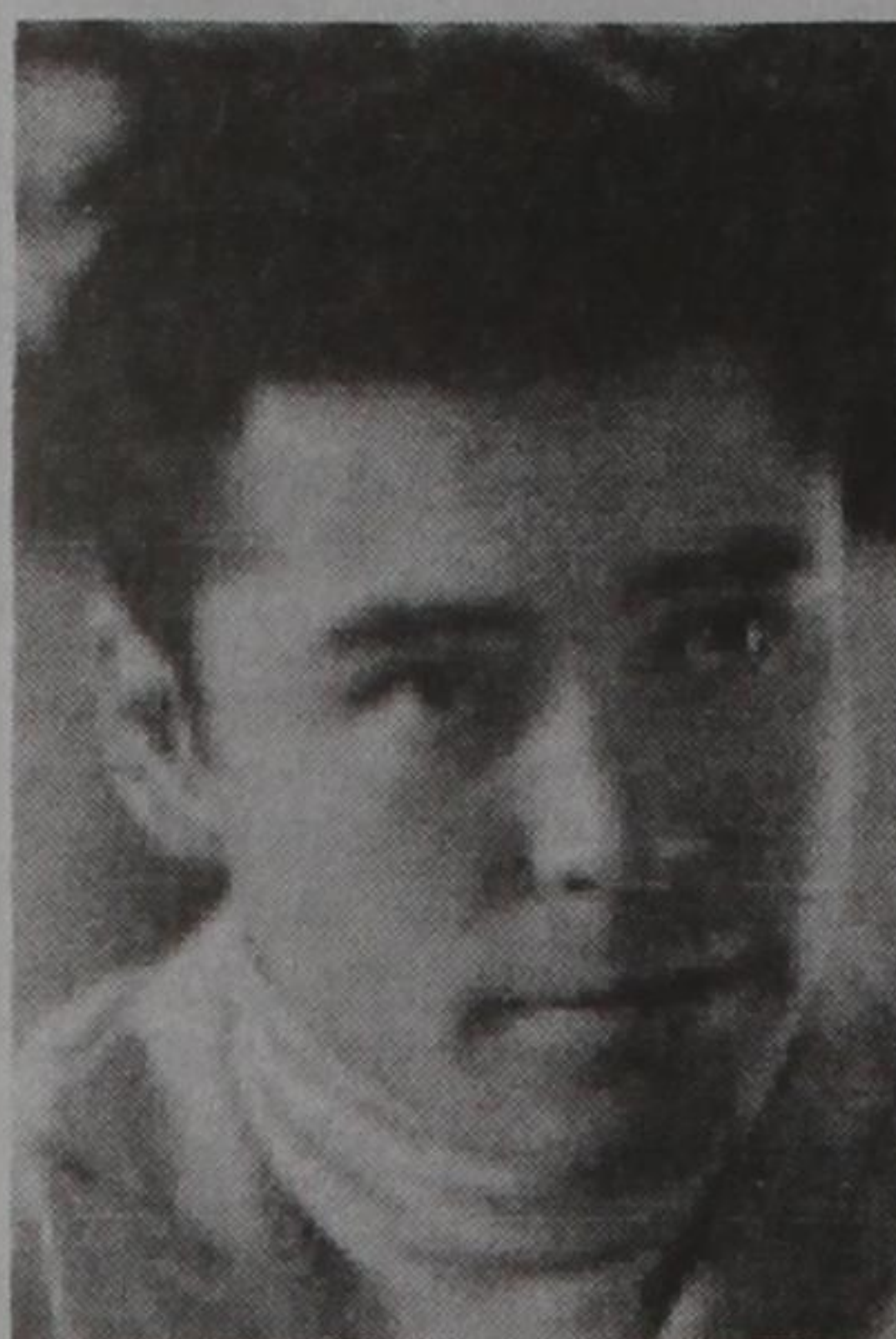


**GO! Cowboys
Go! Cowboys**



Tim Duncan signed a long-term deal Wednesday to remain with the NBA champion San Antonio Spurs, who also got the two-time league MVP some help to fill the void left by David Robinson's retirement.

Duncan reportedly received a \$122 million, seven-year deal - the largest allowed under the NBA's collective bargaining agreement. Spurs general manager R.C. Buford declined to



Ricardo Mayorga, a fun-loving, free-spirited brawler, is looking for somebody new to mix it up with.

And he's hoping that person will be Oscar De La Hoya.

"My purpose right now is to fight Oscar De La Hoya. Honestly, I dislike him," Mayorga said, speaking through an interpreter. "I will fight in any weight class."

Mayorga beat Vernon Forrest for the second time in less than six months on Saturday night, taking a majority decision to successfully defend his WBC and WBA welterweight titles. In January, Mayorga stopped Forrest in the third round.

Mayorga, a 29-year-old from Managua, Nicaragua, was impressive in both fights against the former WBC champion, although one judge scored the

Mayorga Wants De La Hoya Next

rematch a draw and another had Mayorga winning by one point. The other judge favored him 116-112.

Before he lost to Mayorga last Jan. 25 in Temecula, Calif., Forrest had beaten Shane Mosley in successive bouts. Mosley beat De La Hoya in a 12-round decision in 2000 in Los Angeles.

De La Hoya first has a rematch with Mosley scheduled for Sept. 13.

Forrest was undefeated in 35 bouts going into his first meeting with Mayorga. In their second fight, Forrest succeeded only in going the distance.

During the first match, Forrest tried to slug it out and didn't make it past three rounds. He circled and jabbed in the rematch.

With more hand speed and strength than finesse, Mayorga relentlessly stalked him, rocked him several times but couldn't put him down.

"I would have looked better if he had traded punches with me," Mayorga said. "It's hard to look good when you're doing so much chasing."

Judge Ove Oveson scored it 116-112 for Mayorga, and Larry O'Connell had Mayorga

winning 115-114. Jerry Roth scored it 114-114.

"I proved that the first time I beat him wasn't a fluke. I proved that I could take a punch and go 12 rounds," the champion said.

Mayorga even gave Forrest a couple of free shots at his face in the fourth round.

After Forrest landed a stiff jab, Mayorga lowered his gloves and stuck his chin out. Forrest hit him with a couple of quick combinations, but Mayorga hardly flinched. Then he went after Forrest, landing blows as Forrest slipped away on the ropes.

The crowd at the Orleans Hotel Arena stood and cheered wildly.

By the 11th round, he already was holding up his arms in triumph.

He did have some kind words for Forrest, who did not speak to reporters after his loss.

"He fought a lot better this time," Mayorga said. "He could have beaten most welterweights."

Mayorga improved his record to 25-3-1, with one no-contest and 22 knockouts.

Diabetes:

1 in 2 Latino Children Likely to Develop the Disease

The medical community long has known that Latinos have a higher risk of diabetes than Anglos, but a recent Centers for Disease Control study punctuated that danger: One in two Latino children born today in the United States is likely to develop the disease.

It's a risk Joan Sheetz has observed in the increasing obesity of the Latino children she sees as the pediatrician at Salt Lake City's Fourth Street Clinic for the homeless. It is a collision of family histories and American kids' worsening eating habits.

"We probably parallel the

national trend," Sheetz says.

Utah Latino leaders are well aware of the prevalence of diabetes in their communities. A 2001 Utah Department of Health diabetes survey among Latinos indicated that 4.7 percent of Utah Latino adults had been diagnosed with diabetes.

But like health care providers and health officials, community leaders are struggling to address it. Latino families, especially those who are part of the state's recent immigration wave from Mexico and other Latin American countries, face additional obstacles in becoming educated about the condition and treating it.

"We all know the term 'diabetes,' but we don't know very much about it," says Jesse Soriano, director of ethnic minority affairs for the University of Utah's Health Sciences Center.

Diabetes develops when the pancreas stops making insulin, which processes sugars (Type I, contracted by young children), or when cells fail to respond to insulin (Type II, developed later). While body type and genetics are major factors in the development of diabetes, an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise can accelerate the condition.

The CDC study stated that 39 percent of girls born in the United States in 2000 and 33 percent of boys are likely to develop Type II diabetes. Those figures jump for Latino

children -- 53 percent of girls and 45 percent of boys, respectively.

Because diet and exercise are often the X-factors for diabetes, the CDC's predicted results are avoidable. But Latino leaders and state officials agree that alerting Latinos to the danger of the disease -- and proper preventive care -- is difficult.

"Inconvenient": "A lot of folks think of diabetes as just inconvenient," says Soriano, and not a condition that can lead to heart disease and limb amputation.

For many immigrant families living day-to-day and juggling the immediacy of work and family, the disease's long-term implications are not a priority, says Luz Robles, a member of the Utah Hispanic Advisory Council.

And, as Sheetz says, it's hard to look at a healthy 10-year-old and think diabetes.

The difficulty of eating healthily for low-income families and the overall transience of migrants don't make things any easier.

Consequently, the state has held focus groups to figure out how to get the message across, says Brenda Bodily of the state's Diabetes Prevention and Control Program. The agency settled on a campaign of TV commercials and billboards depicting an amputee hobbling down a hospital hallway.

"We found that the message of fear is going to get them," Bodily says, adding that the Utah Department of Health is also putting together a state registry for diabetic children.

Soriano says the state is headed in the right direction, but adds that more education is needed on a neighborhood level.

"If you're going to communicate effectively with a community, you have to do it face to face," he says. "That means meeting on their grounds."

Many agree that awareness is only part of the solution. "We can't educate our community about preventive health care when they don't even have access to health care," Robles says.

Many Latino immigrant families who work service industry or construction jobs do not have health insurance, so their access to care is severely limited -- especially for a condition like diabetes, which requires frequent blood sugar testing and, for the rarer Type I diabetes, insulin injections.

Language barrier: Robles says the language barrier is another obstacle to access.

The clinics such as 4th Street that end up serving the uninsured receive plenty of Latino diabetes patients but lack the resources to treat the condition properly.

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ULTIMA HORA:

Falleció Celia Cruz

Viene de pagina numero uno



En marzo había sido homenajeada con un programa televisivo transmitido por Telemundo en el que artistas como Gilberto Santa Rosa, Victor Manuelle, Olga Tañón, Paulina Rubio, India, Arturo Sandoval, Luis Enrique, Albita, Johnny Pacheco, Milly Quezada y José Feliciano, entre muchos otros, interpretaron sus éxitos.

Al tributo se sumaron las cantantes estadounidenses Patti LaBelle y Gloria Gaynor. Justamente una canción de esta última, titulada *I Will Survive*, fue el tema interpretado en parte por "La Reina de la Salsa" en su versión española titulada *Yo viviré*.

La artista, quien cantó en esa ocasión unos compases de dicha canción, admitió que "esta noche me he sentido muy flojita". Su edad es un tanto incierta; siempre se mantuvo esquivo en relación con el tema. El *Post* reportó en diciembre de 2002 que tenía 78 años.

Celia Cruz inició su carrera en Cuba en 1950 con la Sonora Matancera. Una década después se exilió en Estados Unidos, donde se le acreditó el haber diseminado la salsa al público mundial.

En su trayectoria grabó más de 70 discos, actuó en varias películas de cine, entre ellas *Mambo Kings* (1992), y colaboró con los más afamados músicos, como el rey del timbal, el puertorriqueño Tito Puente, el puertorriqueño Dionne Warwick, Patti LaBelle, David Byrne, Gloria Estefan y Wyclef Jean.

En 1987 fue homenajeada con una estrella en el Paseo de la Fama de Hollywood, y varios años después la ciudad de Miami dio a la Calle Ocho, principal vía del barrio cubano, el nombre de Celia Cruz Way.

Cruz también recibió el Premio a la Trayectoria del Smithsonian Institution y en 1994 el presidente Bill Clinton le otorgó un galardón del National Endowment of the Arts. Además obtuvo tres doctorados Honoris Causa de Yale, Florida International University y la Universidad de Miami.

García dijo que los exiliados cubanos tendrán la oportunidad de darle el último adiós en Miami, ya que el cuerpo de Cruz llegará en los próximos días a esa ciudad para ser velado. En efecto, la cantante dispuso, mucho antes de que se conociera su enfermedad, que el velatorio tuviera lugar en la Torre de la Libertad, en Miami, el mismo edificio que acogió durante años a refugiados cubanos que huyeron de la isla bajo el régimen de Fidel Castro.

Posteriormente, su cadáver será llevado a Nueva York, donde también se celebrará su funeral.

Su proverbial "¡Azúcar!" será recordado por aquellos que la conocieron a lo largo de su carrera.

El mundo de la salsa recuerda y llora su desaparición

El goce del trabajo

"Me apasiona mucho todo lo que hago. Soy una mujer a la que no le gusta quedarse quieta durante mucho tiempo. Los momentos que disfruto con mayor placer son aquellos en

los que estoy cantando, de cara al público. Fuera de los escenarios puede decirse que llevo un ritmo de vida bastante normal".

"Sin embargo, no me siento muy bien cuando no trabajo. Apenas dejo de andar de gira, empiezo a ponerme enferma y un poco mala. Frecuentemente siento dolores de cabeza. Esto no es nuevo, me ha sucedido desde que era joven y los dolores siempre se me quitaban cuando salgo a cantar. Pienso que es porque recibo mucha energía positiva de parte del público".

"Cuando algún reportero me pregunta si he pensado jubilarme algún día, siempre digo que no. Esa palabra [jubilación] no la tengo registrada en mi diccionario. Ni pienso tenerla nunca".

"Pedro [Knight, su esposo] sabe lo que pienso y está de acuerdo conmigo", añade Cruz. "Siempre le digo que me gustaría morir sobre un escenario. Nunca he pensado que voy a enfrentarme a la muerte en otro lugar distinto a éste. Los mejores momentos que tengo son los que paso cantando".

Su esposo Pedro Knight

"Pedro y yo somos personas muy sencillas y tratamos de compartir todas nuestras experiencias con algunos de los mejores amigos que tenemos. Como estamos viajando siempre no nos queda mucho tiempo para la nostalgia".

"Desde el día que nos conocimos, que fue durante la época en que los dos trabajábamos

Carlos Santana: Distinguido, Pero No Sobrenatural

Ante un Hollywood Bowl totalmente lleno, el artista recurrió la noche del lunes a un repertorio de temas nuevos para ofrecer una presentación eficiente, mas no memorable

Sergio Burstein Especial para Espectáculos

A mediados de los años 80, Santana le dio a su música un giro decisivo que, sin alejarlo de la fusión de rock y ritmos tropicales que lo caracterizó siempre, lo alejó totalmente del sonido feroz y contundente que le diera merecida fama y fortuna tras su fabulosa presentación en el Festival de Woodstock de 1969, llevándolo a asumir un estilo pop y comercial con evidentes miras a la difusión radial. A partir de allí, el guitarrista de origen mexicano siguió una línea semejante de trabajo que se ha mantenido de manera constante incluso en los años recientes, testigos de una sùbita e impresionante recuperación de su fama.

Pero, fuera de la proverbial filiación latina de su música, la presentación que llevó a cabo el lunes en el Hollywood Bowl

con la Sonora Matancera, simpatizamos inmediatamente y nunca hemos dejado de vernos por largo tiempo. Desde entonces nos dimos cuenta que estábamos hechos el uno para el otro. Pedro es el balance que necesito tener fuera de los escenarios. Sin la familia que hemos formado él y yo, me parece que yo no tendría la energía que necesito para seguir cantando".

Sobre México

"Yo era muy joven cuando tuve la oportunidad de viajar a México. No había salido mucho de Cuba y fue una gran experiencia conocer ese país".

"Todas las personas que conocí tuvieron una actitud muy buena hacia mí. Recuerdo que la gente aplaudía mucho cuando la Sonora Matancera y yo nos presentábamos en los teatros, salones de baile y centros nocturnos. Yo era entonces una muchachita, delgada y pequeña, que soñaba con triunfar como cantante".

"Pienso que gracias al tiempo que estuve en México, durante el cual también tuve la oportunidad de aparecer en la televisión y de cantar en algunas películas, mi desarrollo artístico sufrió grandes cambios. Después de esa primera vez, he vuelto a México no solamente todos los años, sino también siempre que tengo la oportunidad de hacerlo".

Sobre grabar

"No grabo un nuevo disco sólo porque tengo ganas. Cuando voy a un estudio de grabación no pienso en otra



cosa diferente a lo que estoy haciendo. Me entrego en cuerpo y alma a la música y creo que después, cuando la gente escucha ese disco se da cuenta que hay alguien de verdad ahí, en cada melodía que forma parte del CD. Saber esto es algo que me llena de un gusto y una alegría igual de especiales que los que produce tener un Grammy entre las manos".

tuvo mucho sabor negro; no sólo porque sus propias canciones han tenido también siempre ese gesto tributario —empezando por Jingo, tema del nigeriano Batunde Olatunji que el guitarrista grabara en su primer disco, de 1969— y porque el show se abrió con la actuación de Angelique Kidjo, excelente cantante africana radicada en París, sino porque los fondos del concierto estaban destinados a ayudar a las instituciones que combaten el sida en Sudáfrica.

Biografía

Nació un 21 de octubre en los años 20 del siglo 20 en el barrio Santo Suárez de La Habana.

Se inició en "La hora del té", un concurso radiofónico en el que ganó la final.

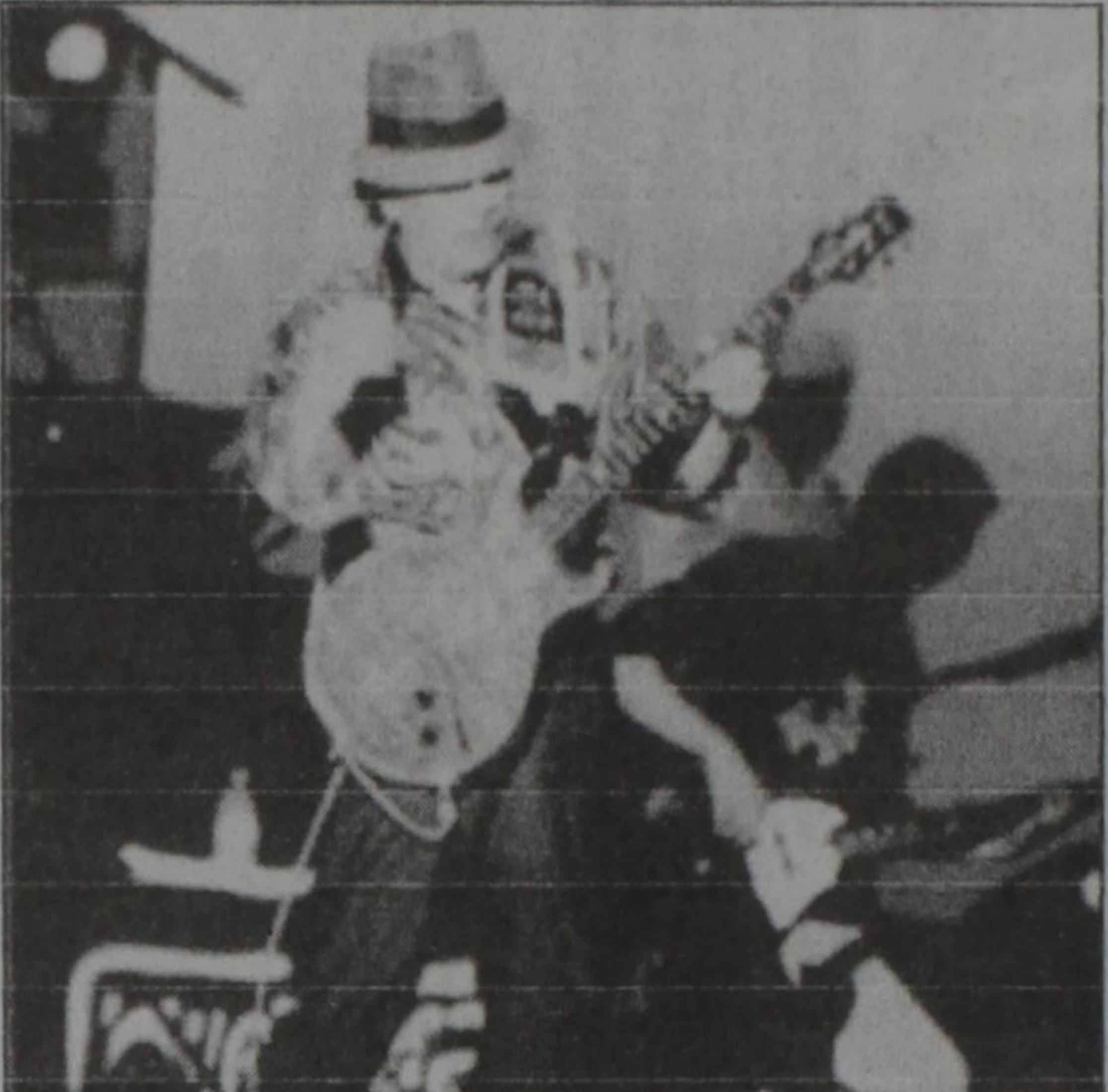
Entró en "La Sonora Matancera", cuando Mirta Silva abandonó el grupo.

En 1957 visitó EU para recoger el primero de una serie de discos de oro y de platino.

En julio de 1960, Celia y La Sonora Matancera lograron salir de Cuba para actuar en México y decidieron no regresar al país por sus divergencias con el régimen castrista, un exilio que vivió el resto de su vida y que le hizo nacionalizarse estadounidense.

colmadas del inmenso Hollywood Bowl y el entusiasmo del público, dieron muestra del profundo cariño que los angelinos sienten por el músico radicado en San Francisco.

Empleando un repertorio que le dio preferencia a las composiciones de Supernatural y de Shaman, su más reciente esfuerzo discográfico, Santana dejó en claro que lo suyo es ahora —y ha sido por mucho tiempo— un estilo mucho más cercano a lo que se conoce como World Music —con todo lo peligroso que resulta el término— que a lo que algunos definen como rock clásico. Y si su música se puede inscribir en la primera corriente es justamente porque ha logrado homogenizar su mezcla de tendencias en un molde que, aunque resulta de fácil di-



original de Tito Puente. El concierto se centró en temas mucho más recientes, dando muestra de la vigencia que cobró el material nuevo de Santana a partir del éxito de Supernatural, el sorprendente éxito de ventas que, cuatro años atrás, valiéndose de las convenientes colaboraciones de artistas de atractivo juvenil como Rob Thomas, Dave Matthews y Maná, le devolviera a su creador un nivel de popularidad que le había resultado esquivo en las últimas dos décadas.

Las instalaciones totalmente

gestión para las masas, le ha arrebatado la excitación de sus antiguos lanzamientos.

Nadie podrá acusar a Santana de sobrevivir en base a éxitos del pasado. Y aunque dicha renovación de repertorio resulte muy saludable para un artista de su trayectoria que podría fácilmente refugiarse en glorias añejas, nada podrá acortar las distancias que separan a sus medianas composiciones actuales de las joyas musicales que produjo en sus tres primeros discos, cerca de 30 años atrás.



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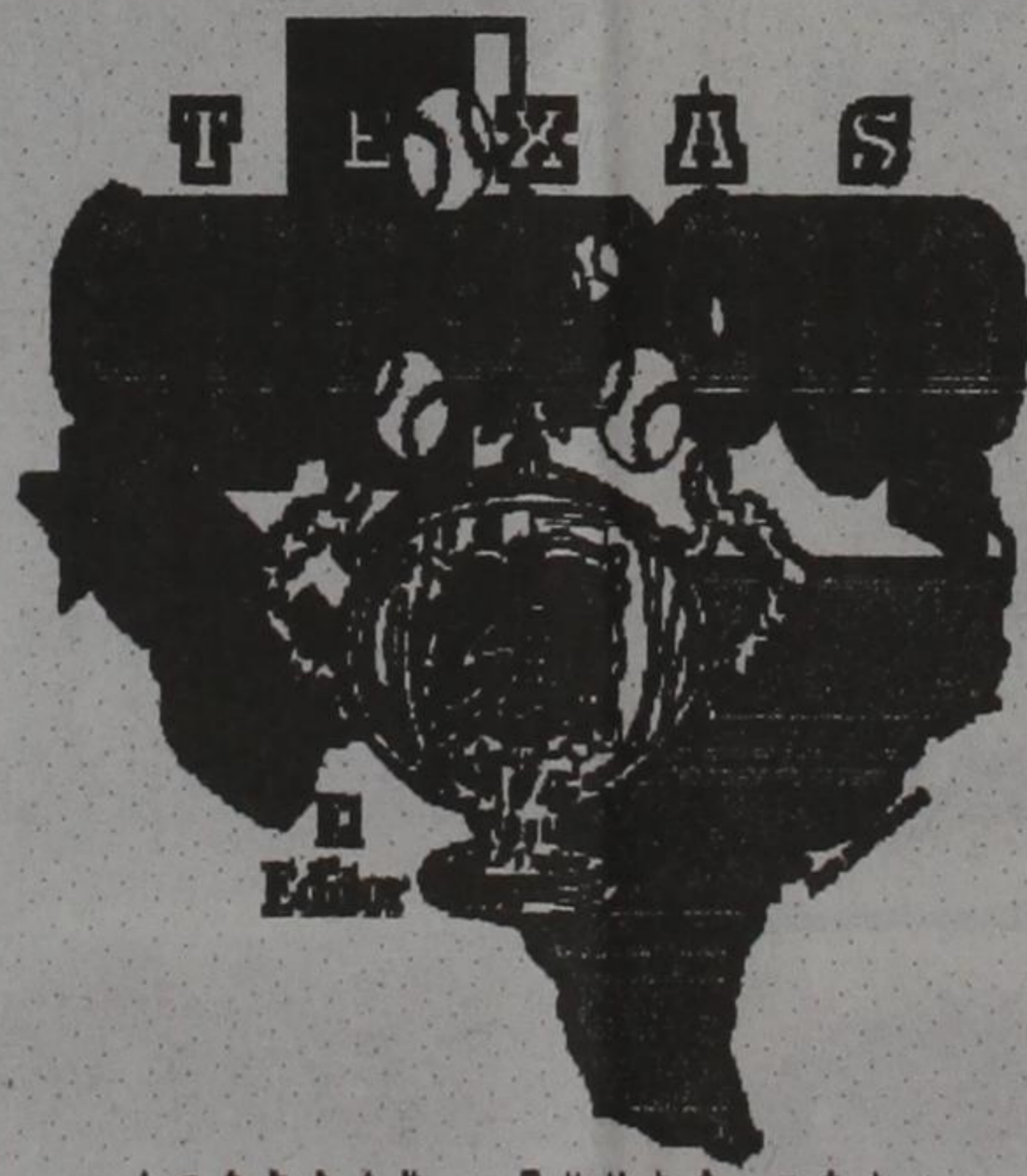
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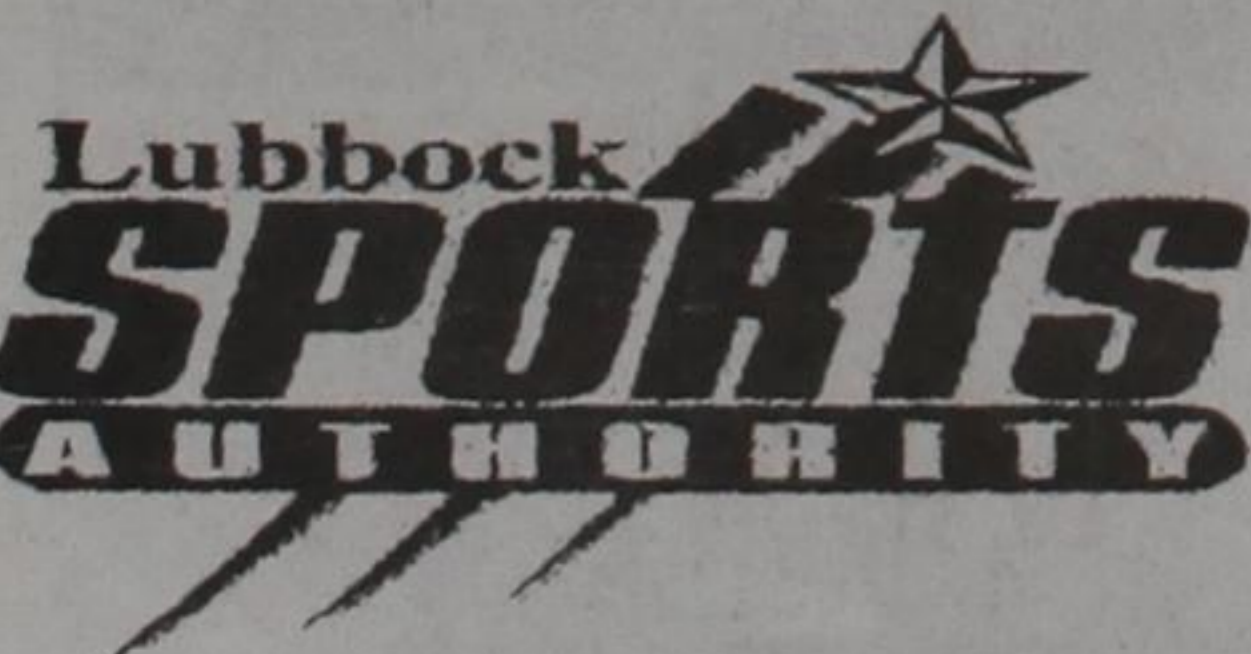


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