

el Espectador

"El respeto al derecho
ajeno es la paz"
Lic. Benito Juarez
SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

Vol. XXV No. 30

Week of April 25 thru May 1, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

Temas 'Latinos' En Apretada Agenda Congressional

Por Patricia Guadalupe

Varios temas de impacto directo en la comunidad latino han sido discutidos en el Congreso a la misma vez este mes.

Uno propone restaurar cupones de alimentos a algunos inmigrantes legales, mayormente menores de edad y aquellos inmigrantes que hayan trabajado en el país por al menos cinco años. La Ley del 1996 de Reforma de Asistencia Social eliminó a muchos inmigrantes legales del programa, y legisladores hispanos han estado cabildando para que se restauren los beneficios.

La restauración de beneficios para menores de edad es particularmente importante, dice el congresista demócrata Joe Baca de California. "Tenemos normas de educación y el presidente dice que no se quede ningún niño atrás", Baca dijo durante una conferencia de prensa donde miembros de la bancada hispana urgían por una restauración. "Pero estamos dejando los niños atrás si se están muriendo de hambre. ¿Cómo pueden estudiar con la barriga vacía?"

En el Senado, el demócrata Chris Dodd de Connecticut, presidente del subcomité de asuntos del hemisferio occidental, auspició la primera en una serie de audiencias sobre temas que afectan la región. Más atención se tiene que prestar a las relaciones de Estados Unidos con México y el resto de las Américas, dijo, hablando sobre el fracasado golpe de estado en Vene-

zuela como un ejemplo de lo que dice es el descuido de la administración Bush. "Estoy sumamente decepcionado que la administración no encabezó esfuerzos para lidiar con esa crisis". El progresar en la agenda bilateral de Estados Unidos y México es bien importante para el hemisferio en general, agregó. "Con más de tres millones de inmigrantes indocumentados de México viviendo y trabajando en comunidades a través de Estados Unidos, es algo que no desaparecerá".

El representante, demócrata Silvestre Reyes de Texas, presidente del grupo de congresistas hispanos, testificó ante el comité. "Tenemos que hacer de esto una prioridad. Por lo que pasó el 11 de septiembre, la administración naturalmente puso a México a un lado para la lucha contra el terrorismo. Como miembros del Congreso, hemos estado en contacto con nuestros colegas en México para asegurarles que cuando se termine la emergencia, regresaremos a ponerle prioridad a México. Tenemos que hacerlo".

Otro asunto congresional trata con el desmantelamiento completo del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS, en inglés). El proyecto de ley crearía dos agencias nuevas, una para servicios al inmigrante y otra para aplicar la ley de inmigración. La administración Bush ha dicho que apoya reformar el INS, pero prefiere hacerlo manteniendo la actual agencia. Cambios internos anunciados por el comisionado

James Ziglar incluye el hacer que todos los 21 subdirectores de la Patrulla Fronteriza se reporten directamente al jefe de la Patrulla Fronteriza, Gus de la Viña -- eliminando responsabilidades regionales -- y establece una oficina para inmigrantes juveniles.

El congresista Reyes, quien es un ex-jefe de la Patrulla Fronteriza, no está convencido. El apoya el proyecto de ley para desmantelar la agencia, calificando el plan de la administración Bush como "una receta para el desastre".

"He visto muchas de estas propuestas de reorganización que no son nada más que mover piezas de un lado al otro. Tienes la misma agencia con prioridades conflictivas, sin poder lidiar con las más elementales responsabilidades como quién recibe una visa. La administración está apoyando un plan de reorganización viejo y artificial que fue propuesto durante la administración Clinton".

Legisladores también consideraron un proyecto de ley que requiere que las personas que votan por primera vez presenten identificación antes de entrar a las urnas. El Senado aprobó la legislación, y ahora será discutido en la Cámara de Representantes como parte de un paquete legislativo sobre reforma electoral.

Los congresistas también se reunieron con el presidente colombiano Andrés Pastrana para discutir

continúa en la página 3

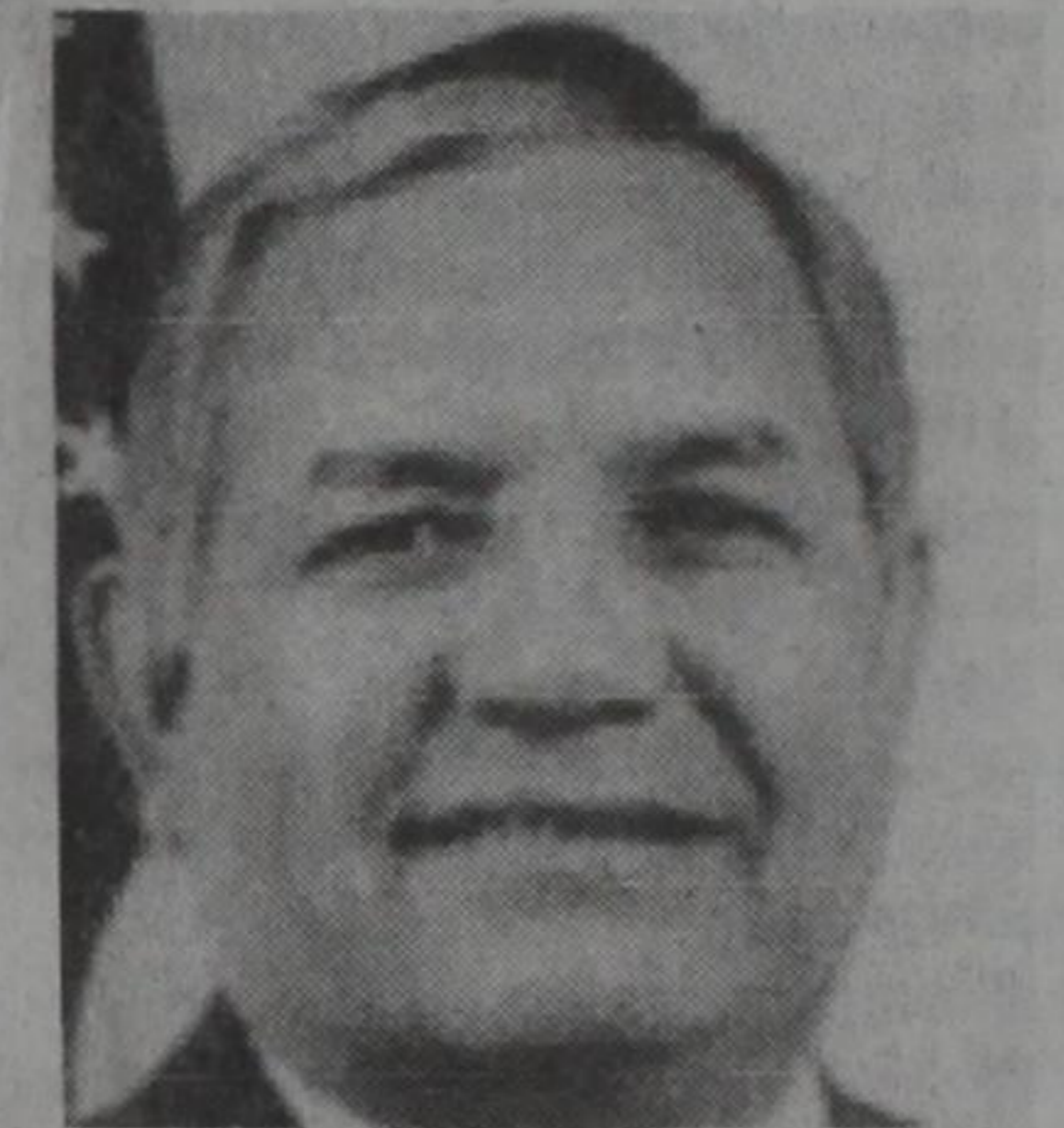
"Latino" Issues Crowd Agenda In Congress

By Patricia Guadalupe

Several issues with direct impact on the Hispanic community have taken center stage simultaneously in Congress this month.

One proposes to restore food stamp benefits to some legal immigrants, namely children and those who have legally worked in the United States for at least five years. The 1996 Welfare Reform law pushed legal immigrants out of the program, and Hispanic members of Congress have been lobbying for reinstatement ever since.

Reinstating benefits to immigrant children is especially important, says Rep. Joe Baca (D-Calif.). "We come up with standards for education, and the president says, 'Leave no child behind,'" Baca said during a press conference on Capitol Hill where Congressional Hispanic Caucus members pressed the issue.



"But we're leaving the children behind if they're starving. How can you perform on an empty stomach?"

In the Senate, Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), chair of the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, sponsored the first in a series of Senate hearings on issues affecting the region. More attention needs to be paid to U.S. relations with Mexico and the rest of the Americas, he said, pointing to the attempted coup in Venezuela as an example of what he calls the Bush administration's neglect, and punctuating, "I was terribly disappointed that the administration did not take the lead in addressing that crisis."

Making progress on the U.S.-Mexican bilateral agenda is extremely important to the hemisphere at large, he added. "With more than 3 million undocumented Mexican immigrants living and working in communities throughout the United States, it is an issue that is just not going to go away."

Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D-Texas), chair of the Congressional Hispanic

Caucus, testified before the committee, "We have to make this a priority. Because of what happened September 11th, the administration naturally put (Mexico) aside to fight the war on terrorism. As members of Congress, we have kept in contact with our counterparts in Mexico to assure them that once the emergency was over, we would go back to prioritizing our relationship with Mexico. We have to do that."

Another issue is a plan to dismantle completely the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The bill would create two separate agencies, one for immigrant services and one for enforcement of immigration laws. Bush administration officials have said they support reforming the INS but would rather keep the agency intact. Internal changes announced April 17 by INS Commissioner James Ziglar include having all 21 Border Patrol sector chiefs report directly to Border Patrol Chief Gus de la Viña, eliminating regional oversight and establishing an office for juvenile immigrants.

Congressman Reyes, himself a former Border Patrol chief, is not convinced. He supports the bill to break up the agency, calling the administration's plan "a prescription for disaster."

"I've seen so many of these reorganization proposals that give us nothing except moving around a bunch of boxes. You still have the same agency putting forth conflicting priorities, not being able to address even elementary responsibilities like who gets issued a visa.

The administration is supporting a warmed-over reorganization, a fake reorganization that was proposed during the Clinton administration." Legislators also considered a bill requiring first-time voters to show identification before casting their ballot. The Senate passed the legislation, and it will now be discussed as part of a House package on election reform.

Legislators also met with Colombian president Andrés Pastrana to discuss a bill that would increase U.S. funds to fight narco-trafficking, and the Senate approved legislation on border security THAT would, among other things, increase the number of Border Patrol agents. The legislation did not include a vote on extending the so-called 245(i) provision of U.S. immigration law, which allows some legal residents who are applying for U.S. citizenship to do so without leaving the country, as is currently required by law. The law expires in November.

The U.S. House of Representatives has already voted for an extension. President Bush supports an extension and has said he would sign one into law as soon as it is approved by Congress. Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) blocked consideration of 245(i) in the Senate, likening the measure to "helping those who broke the law by coming here illegally." Senate leaders have nonetheless promised to take up the measure in the near future.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.

La Iglesia Católica Expulsará A Los Sacerdotes Pedófilos 'Notorios'

El comunicado final de los cardenales estadounidenses llamados a Roma por el Papa para hacer frente al escándalo de pedofilia por parte de sacerdotes católicos no recoge la norma de "cero tolerancia", como se esperaba, y se limita a recomendar un proceso especial para los sacerdotes "notorios" por abuso sexual.

La norma de "cero tolerancia" haría que un sospechoso de abuso sexual fuera expulsado del sacerdocio la primera vez que se le probara un abuso y había sido mencionada por algunos participantes en la reunión, incluido el arzobispo Roger Mahony de Los Angeles.

El documento final dice: "Proponemos un proceso especial para la expulsión de sacerdotes notorios y culpables de abuso sexual de menores en serie y predatorios". Sin embargo, los casos menos notorios quedarán en manos de los obispos residenciales.

Por otro lado, lo dicho por el documento no es la palabra final de la Iglesia Católica de Estados Unidos, puesto que el tema debe ser discutido por el pleno de la Conferencia Episcopal Estadounidense, que se reunirá en Dallas durante el mes de junio. Los líderes eclesiales pedirán entonces que se apruebe una estrategia definitiva para lidiar con casos de abuso sexual y que será puesta en vigor por cada obispo y diócesis.



La declaración final no señala el orden de expulsión automática que muchos buscaban, ni tampoco presenta propuestas específicas sobre

cómo informar del abuso a las autoridades. Varios cardenales dijeron que deseaban un lenguaje más severo, lo que presagia un debate intenso cuando se reúnan todos los obispos en junio.

Delitos

Para los creyentes de Estados Unidos ése es el problema. Sin ir más lejos, dos de los cardenales que participaron de la reunión en el

continúa en la página 6

El Día De Los Niños

By Marisa Treviño

Esperanza is not her real name, but the 15-year-old high school freshman sitting across from me easily serves as the physical embodiment of the name that means "hope" in Spanish. It's remarkable because Esperanza comes from a home situation that includes just her and her grandmother, and anything but hopeful.

"My grandmother calls me stupid," Esperanza suddenly confesses. As I struggle to respond to this revelation, she hastily adds, "But I know I'm not, and I'm going to get good grades so I can go to college and move out."

I smile sympathetically at Esperanza's determination, wishing that her grandmother could see her *nieta* the way I do: a bright girl with practical dreams, an eager willingness to share both accomplishments and disappointments, and the need to feel special.

It can be argued that everybody needs to feel special, but to fulfill that need for a child can be of life-altering significance. The impact ranges from establishing a strong foundation for an open and enjoyable relationship to instilling a stronger self-esteem that can help with choosing to steer clear of drugs, alcohol, criminal mischief or early sex. Making a child feel spe-

cial is as important as providing the basic necessities of life.

In households across Canada and Latin America, a special day to honor children has always been a part of the official calendar. In Latin America, it's called *el Día de los Niños*. For the past five years on April 30, child advocates in this country have striven to create the same observance. Calling it *el Día de los Niños*, "Celebrating Young Americans," child advocates are spearheading the effort to have Congress declare the global observance a national holiday.

It's an observance long overdue.

Contrary to those critics who think a holiday for children is just another excuse to prop open their wallets, *el Día de los Niños* is not about material gifts. It's about making children feel safe and loved, and honoring them with the most priceless commodity that exists in any society -- time.

Today, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, more children suffer neglect than any other form of maltreatment. In a country that touts the mantra "No Child Left Behind," there exist the highest rates of childhood homicide, suicide and firearm-related deaths among any of the industrialized

"Día de los Niños" Children's Day



A day honoring children

countries.

Violence is so pervasive in our society that even those families that feel they have successfully shielded their children from it by censoring TV programs, video games, movies and books don't even recognize it when it materializes in front of them. It happens almost every weekend at their kids' sports events, in the form of red-faced adults screaming insults and obscenities at umpires and referees or, even worse, at the kids themselves.

In a shining illustration that exemplifies how we value our children, April in the United States is known as National Child Abuse Prevention Month; in the rest of the Americas, it is known as the Month of the Child. On April 30, *el Día de los Niños*, the same day has been designated as Spankout Day or Day for Non-Violent Discipline.

I guess there's no better way to show our love for our children than to have 30 days of reminders to not hit, belittle or harm our kids.

Unfortunately, that month isn't

working.

The Children's Defense Fund reports that every 11 seconds a child is reported as abused or neglected in this country. Those reports grew 33 percent in the 1990s.

Another chilling sign of how low our children have fallen on the pole of priorities can be found in how easily the term "throwaway kids" has crept into everyday vocabulary. "Throwaway," as defined by the Office of Juvenile Justice, refers to kids whose parents have given up on them by refusing to let them live at home, don't care if they ever come back once they leave or just plain abandon or desert them. It's a phenomenon that shouldn't be happening.

What should be happening is that we join our neighbors in declaring a special holiday to honor children before it's too late and we forget the main reason why children are so special -- they're our hope for the future.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate, a division of Tribune Media Services.

Tuesday, April 30, 2002 - 6:00 pm to 8:30 pm. Join us for food, entertainment, exhibits, and an Omnimax show, at the Science Spectrum located at 2579 S. Loop 289. Admission is free for children and adults. For more information call 675-0047.

Politics: Republicans Charge Racism Over Judicial Nomination's Delay

In a fierce political battle over a Latino lawyer considered a strong future candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court, Republicans have launched a major offensive on behalf of Honduras-born Miguel Estrada.

President Bush nominated Estrada, a 40-year-old Washington lawyer known as a staunch conservative, last May to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a regular jumping-off point for the high court.

But the Democratic-controlled Senate Judiciary Committee has refused to hold hearings on Estrada, a critical step toward seating him on the appeals court.

Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., said he would hold hearings sometime this year, thus raising chances that the Estrada nomination would not hit the Senate floor until next year, after the mid-term congressional election in November.

Aides to Leahy said on conditionings on Estrada to begin within the next two months.

"Mr. Estrada is likely to be the first Hispanic-American to sit on the Supreme Court," said Sen. Or-

rin Hatch of Utah, ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee. "That's the thing they are holding against him."

Sen. Rick Santorum, R-Pa., described Estrada as "Clarence Thomas all over again," referring to the black Supreme Court justice whose nomination by President George Bush a decade ago created a political firestorm.

In opposing Estrada, said Santorum, liberals are saying, "If you're a minority and a conservative, we hate you."

Ralph Neas, president of the liberal People for the American Way, described Estrada as "a Latino Clarence Thomas and the darling of the right wing."

But Neas said his organization had not taken a position on Estrada and preferred that the Judiciary Committee "examine his legal philosophy" and determine if he could set aside his conservative views to render justice impartially.

If Estrada joined the current Supreme Court and became an ally of Justice Antonin Scalia, he could tilt the majority to "undermine the civil rights, privacy and religious liberty" decisions of recent years,

Neas charged.

Estrada has expressed his opposition to Supreme Court rulings on abortion, criminal defendants' rights and affirmative action, according to lawyers who have examined his record.

Advocates on both sides agreed that Republicans see the Estrada nomination as a lure to Latinos to vote for Republican candidates.

Hatch said that Bush was "reaching out to Hispanics" by nominating Estrada. "The reason Democrats are against him is because he's likely to become the first Hispanic-American on the Supreme Court."

"There's no doubt but this is about partisan politics," said Robert Deposeda, president of the Latino Coalition, representing seven national groups.

"To deny Latinos, the nation's largest minority, the opportunity to have one of our own serve on the court in our nation's capital is unforgivable," Deposeda said.

Sen. Jon Kyl, R-Ariz., accused Leahy and fellow Democrats of "racial profiling" in blocking Estrada's confirmation.

Leahy denied that he opposes Estrada because of his Hispanic heritage. His aides noted that the Senate has confirmed three of Bush's five Latino nominees: Phillip Martinez of Texas, Jose Martinez of Florida and Christina Armijo of New Mexico.

Neas said that when Republicans controlled the Senate prior to the transfer of power to Democrats a year ago, the GOP delayed the nomination of several of President Clinton's Latino judicial nominees.

Lisa Navarrete of the National Council of La Raza said her group was "concerned that Republicans were using the Estrada nomination to play themselves as pro-Latino."

"We're pushing for more recognition of Latinos at all levels of government," Navarrete said. "However, we think that a Supreme Court nominee should be judged on the merits. Estrada should be judged on the merits. It's not enough for us to endorse him because he's a Latino."

Latino voters, she said, will evaluate candidates for public office on their record on civil rights, immigration, food stamps and assistance to the unemployed and poor.

Giving Legal Permanent Residents a Fair Shake

Restoring Food Stamp Benefits

By Congressman *Ciro D. Rodriguez*

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore, send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!" These words, engraved on the Statue of Liberty, have welcomed immigrants from lands far and near. The United States is a country of immigrants. Our best teachers, scientists, athletes and statesmen have all been products of the world's melting pot. Our strength as a nation comes from our diversity. That is precisely why the actions of several members of Congress, during this past week, have been so troubling.

Last week, I joined with members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and Hispanic leaders calling on Republican Leadership to provide meaningful restoration of food stamp benefits to Legal Permanent Residents. Even the President has endorsed a limited restoration, though more is needed, and we have asked him to provide the leadership to get his party to do the right thing.

The Senate, with bi-partisan support, has approved the restoration of benefits. Unfortunately, House Republicans have sadly refused to act. Instead they have chosen to shift the money earmarked for this program into one that would maintain subsidies for corporate farms. House Republican conferees have also voted for additional eligibility requirements which would place an enormous administrative burden on states, making an already overly complicated system a bureaucratic nightmare.

Legal Permanent Residents work hard and play by the rules. Legal immigrants pay taxes and they serve proudly in the military, yet we still do not grant them some of the same basic benefits enjoyed by everyone else. More than 62,000 immigrants currently serve in the Armed Forces, including nearly 20,000 Legal Permanent Residents.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus, representing a diverse group from all parts of the country, support the restoration of food stamp benefits to Legal Permanent Residents who have been in the country for five years, benefits for all Legal Permanent Resident children, and benefits for Legal Permanent Residents with a significant work history of 16 quarters or more. The President himself recently endorsed only the 5-year restoration and the Senate offered to accept a similar proposal. Yet, despite bi-partisan support in Congress for restoring benefits to legal immigrants, several key Republican members remain steadfast in their anti-immigrant attitude.

Should the food stamp program be restored, more than 350,000 people would benefit from a program that provides a vital safety net and helps poor families feed their children. And it is the children who are the most vulnerable. Good nutrition, especially for children, is essential for good health and future development. We all lose if they suffer.

Restoring food stamps benefits to Legal Permanent Residents is a step in the right direction, and it's the right thing to do. We should not discriminate against good, honest and hard-working people who have often risked everything to enjoy the fruits of American liberty. It is from the ranks of our talented immigrants that future citizens - and leaders - emerge. If Congressional Republicans get their way, we may as well amend the famous inscription at the feet of the Statue of Liberty to read, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses. . . just wait five years, or better yet, don't come at all."

Triguero Como Richard

Por Kay Bárbaro

Hace 41 años, el fallecido visionario Marcos de León escribió un informe de diez páginas que tituló WANTED: A New Educational Philosophy for the Mexican American (SE BUSCA: Una filosofía educativa nueva para el mexicano-americano).

Nacido en Durango, México, de León, que entonces tenía 45 años, había llegado a los Estados Unidos a la edad de 16 años.

Para cuando escribió el informe en 1961, había estado enseñando español en el sistema educativo de Los Angeles para más que diez años. Antes de eso, había pasado tres años durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial enseñando a niños nisei internados en un campamento para norteamericanos con ascendencia japonesa, en Arizona, y otros tres años de director de un programa de orientación en la Universidad de Puerto Rico. Esas experiencias lo ayudaron a forjar su sabiduría.

En Los Angeles, después de las horas de clase, estudiantes y jóvenes profesionales latinos se reunían para escuchar con reverencia a Marcos hilar su visión de los latinos superando el racismo institucionalizado tan prevalente en la jerarquía escolar de Los Angeles y en la so-

ciudad en general. Le aseguraba a su público que eran 'un tesoro nacional, que debía ser fortalecido y protegido', destinado a convertirse la élite educativa del Suroeste. El estudiante blanco, y no el mexicano-americano, era el culturalmente desventajado, explicaba con certeza académica.

Claro está, el sistema ridiculizaba la audacia de sus enseñanzas. En lugar de sus ideas, persistía con predicar que los estudiantes latinos tenían que rechazar su herencia cultural e imitar a la gente blanca en todas sus costumbres.

Marcos retaba esas ideas: "En algún punto del trayecto, el mexicano-americano tiene que poner un límite y reconocer el hecho de que, si quiere progresar a pesar de las barreras que evitan una ciudadanía más operacional, tiene primero que nada que recuperar su dignidad y valor como una persona con un antecedente étnico específico, que posee una contribución positiva que hacer a la civilización. Ningún hombre puede expresar su vida verdicadamente, o menos aún pensar claramente, si se avergenza de sí mismo o de su gente".

Alguien que viene a la mente al

pensar en el 'hombre avergonzado' por quien Marcos temía es Richard Rodríguez, quien ahora está recibiendo elogios de las élites blancas por su último libro, "Brown." Rodríguez ganó honores similares del mismo grupo por su primer esfuerzo autobiográfico, "Hunger of Memory," en 1982, mientras sus pares latinos se enfurecieron por el desdén que dirigió a sus propios padres y a la cultura mexicana.

Por otro lado, Lalo La Cucaracha López, el joven caricaturista editorial y satírico de creciente reputación, es alguien que viene a la mente al pensar en los "tesoros nacionales" con quienes Marcos soñaba surgirían.

La manera en que Lalo ha manejado la última obra de Rodríguez en su sitio de red cibernética pocho.com, provocaría una de las carcajadas legendarias de barítono de Marcos.

Lalo comienza: TRIGUERO COMO YO

El autor conservador latino Richard Rodríguez ha escrito un libro nuevo en el cual hace algo diferente: sale a la calle disfrazado de hombre triguero.

Dice Rodríguez, "Fue en realidad tan fascinante, tan exquisitamente

exótico el ser percibido como un hombre triguero. Fue una sensación tan nueva para mí. ¡Fabuloso!"

En Triguero como yo, Rodríguez relata que quería sentir cómo los mexicano-americanos experimentan el mundo.

"Me puse maquillaje marrón y vestimenta sucia de vagabundo y metí un refresco de licor de malta en una bolsa de papel, y caminé por la ciudad como si fuera un mexicano", dijo el autor de 57 años. "Hice esto por alrededor de quince minutos. Luego me fui para mi casa y llamé a mi agente literario. Entonces procedí a escribir 256 páginas sobre cuán incorrecto es ser mexicano".

Los blancos conservadores están muy entusiasmados con el libro de Rodríguez. "Rodríguez es muy valiente al tratar de vivir la vida como un beano", dice Adolph Smithee, presidente del grupo de investigación anti-inmigrante American Center for Deportation Studies (centro americano para los estudios de deportación)."

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, una división del Tribune Media Services.

Mexico Seeks To Amend Its Federal Labor Law

By *Barnard R. Thompson*

"Work banishes those three great evils — boredom, vice and poverty." — Voltaire

While it may not be one of the glitzy and more entertaining subjects to write or read about, Mexico's "Federal Labor Law" (Ley Federal de Trabajo) is proceeding through the review and revision process — something that is certainly important not just to workers, but to national and international entrepreneurs and industrialists doing business in the country.

With the government's modernization work on the ever-so-often amended 1970 law fairly well advanced, and of course depending upon talks, opinions, positions and posturing of labor and business, there is a chance that the reform legislation could come to the floor of congress for debate in its next ordinary session (that is to begin next September 1). Still, it must be pointed out that due to partisan (and everyday more adversarial) politics, and with a congress that seems more bent on foot-dragging than accomplishment, there can be no assurances that the government's new initiatives will be acted on by the legislature in a timely fashion.

On April 17, the Internet edition of the Mexico City daily El Universal ran a 52-page comparison of the text in the current Federal Labor Law, alongside the proposed changes to many of its more than 1,000 articles. The following are some of the amendment proposals.

Whereas salaries today are based on daily minimums, the new proposal is to establish an hourly wage system. It also contemplates an allowance for not paying overtime for workdays that exceed ten hours, and it would authorize employers to assign workers tasks that may differ from those specified when the individuals were hired. An employee's salary increase would be based on "the evolution of productivity of the businesses and the training/qualifications of the worker."

The reforms include a provision for all new employees to be subject to a 30-day trial period. As such, there would be no penalty to an employer if the employee were to be terminated before the 30 days are up.

Issues regarding employee discrimination and prejudice include the following additions, deletions and/or changes. "Conditions cannot be set that allow discrimination among workers based on ethnic ori-

gin, sex, age, different abilities, social conditions, religion, political doctrine, civil status or anything else that is an affront to human dignity." This article also states that certain demands will not be seen as discrimination: "Special qualification distinctions, exclusions or preferences that certain jobs require will not be considered discriminatory."

Sexual harassment is absolutely prohibited. Moreover, women may not be asked for medical certificates related to whether they are pregnant or not as a requisite for employment.

The creation of a National Public Registry of Union, Federation, Confederation and Collective Contract Organizations is under consideration. This agency will register unions, federations and confederations; it will store collective labor contracts and their modifications; and it will issue applicable certifications. The Registry will have a technical council that will include employer and worker representatives, and it will be run by a general directorate to be appointed by the president. At local levels, the area Juntas of Arbitration and Conciliation will accept applications for the registry of unions, federations and confederations, plus said Juntas will file collective labor contracts.

The right to strike will be limited. One new subsection requires a union calling a strike, in order to obtain a collective labor contract, to advise the federal or local Junta of Arbitration and Conciliation of that fact. The Junta must be notified within 48 hours of the announcement of the intent to strike, and prior to the date set for the work stoppage to begin. When notified, the Junta will be charged with determining if a majority of the workers in a given business or plant in fact want the proposed collective labor contract. Following its review, the Junta will be able to proclaim (by majority vote) if a strike is legitimate or not.

In order to form national unions, the related businesses must be established in at least one-half of the states. Unions will organize their administrations, plans and activities in a manner that guarantees internal democracy, with any improper meddling by whomever subject to punishment. Union leaders, who must be accountable, will have to report to the membership. The registration of unions that have been inactive for a period of two years will be cancelled.

Brown Like Richard

By Kay Bárbaro

Forty-one years ago, the late visionary Marcos de León wrote a 10-page paper he titled "WANTED: A New Educational Philosophy for the Mexican American."

Born in Durango, Mexico, de León, then 45, had come to the United States at the age of 16. When he wrote the paper in 1961, he had been teaching Spanish in the Los Angeles school system for a decade. Before then, he spent three years during World War II instructing Nisei children at an internment camp for Japanese Americans in Arizona, and another three heading a guidance program at the University of Puerto Rico. Those experiences helped form his wisdom.

After school hours in Los Angeles, Latino students and young professionals would gather cross-legged and listen in awe as Marcos spun his vision of Latinos overcoming the official racism so prevalent in the L.A. school hierarchy, and society in general. He promised his listeners that they were a "national treasure, to be nurtured and preserved," destined to become the educational elite of the Southwest.

It was the white student, not the Mexican-American, who was culturally disadvantaged, he explained with academic certainty.

Of course, the system ridiculed the audacity of his teachings. Instead, it persisted preaching that Latino students had to reject their heritage and emulate white folks in every detail of life.

Marcos challenged: "Somewhere along the way, the Mexican American must take a stand and recognize the fact that if there is to be progress against those barriers which prevent a more functional citizenship, he must above all things retrieve his dignity and worth as a person with a specific ethnical antecedent, possessing a positive contribution to civilization. No man can find a true expression for liv-

ing, or much less think right, who is ashamed of himself or his people."

One of those who comes to mind as exemplifying the "ashamed man" Marcos fears for is Richard Rodríguez, now winning raves from white elites for his new book, "Brown." Rodríguez won similar plaudits from the same group for his first autobiographical effort, "Hunger of Memory," in 1982, while his Latino peers were enraged by the derision he directed at his own parents and his Mexican culture.

Lalo "La Cucaracha" López, the young editorial cartoonist and satirist of growing reputation, comes to mind as one of the "national treasures" Marcos dreamed would

Oh My! Karen Hughes Finds Her Ruby Slippers

It is sometimes hard to understand what George W. Bush means when he talks, and grappling with his thought processes was made more complicated whenever chief communicator Karen Hughes tried to translate. But on April 23, Hughes finally sent a clear message. She announced that she intended to resign and go back to Texas with her family this summer, thus ending one of Washington's more public displays of rank ignorance.

Last week, Roll Call relates, she was on Capitol Hill reportedly telling a closed-door meeting a "divine plan" had enabled the Bush team to get through the September 11 catastrophe. One staffer said Hughes likened the presidency thus far to a marathon that began with the Florida balloting controversy.

Krista Ritacco, an assistant authorized to speak for Hughes, told Roll Call her boss was merely

emerge.

Lalo's current pocho.com treatment of Rodríguez's latest work would surely ignite one of the Marcos' legendary deep baritone guffaws. Begins Lalo:

BROWN LIKE ME LOS ANGELES-- Conservative Latino author Richard Rodríguez has written a new book in which he tries something different: He goes out disguised as a brown man.

Rodríguez says, "It was really so absorbing, so delectably exotic to be perceived as a brown man. It was such a new sensation for me. Scrumptious!"

In "Brown Like Me," Rodríguez writes that he wanted to feel how Mexican Americans experience the world.

"I put on some brown makeup

saying "the experience of Florida definitely gave everyone the patience to deal with 9-11 and the aftermath."

Hughes has been in quite a muddle to explain Dubya's thinking ever since he too over the Oval Office. When the Chinese forced down the American spy plane last year, Hughes told Reuters Bush was all ears for updates. "He really does seek information," she said. "He's very curious, and so he asked a lot of questions. He asked some detailed questions. Several times he asked, 'Do the members of the crew have Bibles?' 'Why don't they have Bibles?' 'Can we get them Bibles?' 'Would they like Bibles?'"

In a New York Times Magazine story about the making of Bush's

key address to Congress last fall, her ignorance on the subject of Afghanistan ought to have been an embarrassment to all concerned. The reporter, D.T. Max, said

Hughes sat with a native Afghan serving on the National Security Council -- a meeting in which she was amazed, just shocked, to learn the Taliban barred women from schools and outlawed movies.

But Hughes wasn't done flaunting her naiveté. After the latest State of the Union speech, she made everyone wince by declaring, "What we've learned is that up to 100,000 people have been trained, trained killers in the camps of Afghanistan, and they're now spread throughout the world in more than 60 different countries."

Subscribase Hoy A El Editor
P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, TX 79408
Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan



Don't Miss Our Special Cinco de Mayo Edition Next Week

Un Dia Para Los Niños

Por Marisa Treviño

Esperanza no es su verdadero nombre, pero la joven de 15 años de primer año de escuela superior sentada frente a mí encarna fácilmente el significado de la palabra que aquí le asignamos de nombre. Realmente, se trata de una muchacha extraordinaria porque Esperanza viene de una familia que forman sólo ella y su abuela, y que es cualquier cosa menos esperanzadora.

"Mi abuela me llama 'stúpida' " confiesa Esperanza de repente durante una visita reciente. Mientras me esfuerzo por responder a esta revelación, añade rápidamente, "pero sé que no es cierto, y voy a tener buenas notas para poder ir a la universidad y mudarme".

Apoyo la determinación de Esperanza con una sonrisa mientras ruego por que su abuela vea a su nieta como la veo yo: una niña brillante con sueños prácticos, una disposición entusiasta hacia compartir sus logros y sus desencantos, y una necesidad de sentirse especial.

Se puede argumentar que todos necesitamos sentirnos especiales, pero satisfacer esta necesidad en un niño puede hacer una diferencia significativa en toda la vida de éste. El impacto varía, desde establecer una base sólida para una relación abierta y agradable hasta fortalecer una autoestima que puede ayudar a la hora de optar por mantenerse alejado de las drogas, el alcohol, las actividades criminales o el sexo a temprana edad. Hacer que un niño se sienta especial es tan importante como satisfacer sus necesidades básicas de vida.

En hogares de toda Canadá y

América Latina, un día para honrar a los niños siempre ha sido parte del calendario oficial. En América Latina, se llama el Día de los niños.

Durante los últimos cinco años, los defensores de la niñez en este país han tratado de conmemorar lo mismo el 30 de abril. Los defensores de la niñez lo llaman el Día de los niños/Celebrating Young Americans (honrando a los norteamericanos más jóvenes) y al celebrarlo están en la vanguardia del esfuerzo por lograr que el Congreso declare un día nacional para lo que hace mucho ya es celebración mundial.

Contrario a lo que dicen los críticos de que un día feriado para los niños sería sólo una excusa más para hacerlos gastar dinero, el Día de los niños no se trata de regalos materiales. Se trata de hacer que los niños se sientan seguros y queridos, y honrarlos con el producto más valioso de nuestra sociedad: el tiempo.

Hoy día, según la Administration for Children and Families (administración para niños y familias) del U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (departamento federal de salud y servicios humanos), hay más niños víctimas de abandono que de cualquier otra forma de maltrato. Un país que pregona la consigna de Leave No Child Behind (que no se quede atrás un sólo niño) tiene los índices más altos de homicidio y suicidio de menores, y de muertes de menores ligadas al uso de armas de fuego, entre los países industrializados.

La violencia es tan generalizada en nuestra sociedad que aún aquel-

las familias que creen que han logrado proteger a sus niños de ésta mediante la censura de programas de televisión, juegos de video, películas y libros, ni siquiera la reconocen cuando se materializa frente a sus ojos. Sucede casi todos los fines de semana, durante las actividades deportivas de sus hijos, en la forma de adultos encolerizados que gritan insultos y obscenidades a los árbitros o, peor aún, a los mismos niños.

Un ejemplo claro ilustra cuánto valoramos a nuestros niños: en Estados Unidos el mes de abril se conoce como el Mes nacional de la prevención del maltrato de menores; en el resto de las Américas, se conoce como el Mes del niño. El 30 de abril, el Día de los niños, se ha designado en Estados Unidos como el Spankout Day (día de no más nalgadas) o el Day for Non-Violent Discipline (el día de la disciplina no violenta).

Supongo que no hay mejor manera de demostrar que amamos a nuestros niños que separar treinta días como recordatorios de no dar tanga, humillar, o hacer daño alguno a nuestros hijos. Desgraciadamente, parece que el mes no está funcionando.

El Children's Defense Fund (fondo de defensa de los niños) informa que cada once segundos se da cuenta de un niño que ha sido abusado o abandonado en Estados Unidos. El número de incidentes aumentó por un 33 por ciento durante la década de 1990.

Otra escalofriante señal de cuán bajo han caído nuestros niños en la lista de prioridades puede encontrarse en cuán fácilmente el término throwaway kids "niños expulsados" se ha infiltrado en el vocabulario diario.

Según la Office of Juvenile Justice (oficina de justicia juvenil), un niño expulsado es uno con quien sus padres se han rendido, y los padres, o se rehusan a mantenerlo en el hogar, o no les importa si regresa tras una primera huida, o sencillamente los abandonan. Lo que deberíamos estar haciendo es unirnos junto a nuestros vecinos para declarar un día especial para honrar a los niños antes de que sea demasiado tarde y se nos olvide la razón principal por la cual los niños son tan especiales: que son la esperanza de nuestro futuro.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, una división de Tribune Media Services.

Hispanic Homeownership Up

Cuban-Americans are more likely than Mexican-Americans to own their homes. Puerto Ricans tend to rent rather than buy.

Regardless of their background, though, overall homeownership rates for Hispanics rose in America during the economic prosperity of the 1990s, census data show.

The rates still lag behind the average for all Americans.

"In the last three, four years, it's grown a lot. There are cheap homes here," said Jose Pineda, who immigrated from El Salvador (news - web sites) in 1981. He now co-owns a restaurant in this Washington suburb and owns a town home in a development 20 minutes away.

The Hispanic rate grew from 42 percent in 1990 to 46 percent, aided by more flexible lending practices and the good economy. Overall, 66 percent of all American homes were owned in 2000, up from 64 percent a decade earlier.

"There's no question there's a substantial increase in homeownership, but a very small base," said Roberto Suro, director of the non-partisan Pew Hispanic Center research group.

"It's a classic example of the glass half-full and half-empty," Suro said.

"I grew up working on my dad's farm and in the sugarcane fields," Pineda said. "I never thought I'd have what I have now."

By comparison, 46 percent of homes headed by black people in 2000 were owned, along with 53 percent of Asian homes and 72 percent of white homes.

"Hispanic" is considered an ethnicity, not a race. People of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race.

Owning a home is more prevalent in some Hispanic groups than in others. Much of that is due to where these different groups were settled.

The latest data, released Wednesday, included figures on the three largest Hispanic groups in the United States: Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans. Most Cubans live in Florida, where housing prices and the cost of living are lower than in New York, which has a large Puerto Rican population.

Cubans, as a group, tend to be older, better educated and better paid, which lend themselves to homeownership.

Cubans also tend to have been in the United States longer, which has given them more time to build enough wealth to buy a home. Much of the most recent Hispanic



immigrant waves have come from Mexico and central America.

Those effects play out in the statistics: Of the three largest Hispanic groups in the United States, 58 percent of homes nationwide headed by Cubans were owned, compared with 48 percent of Mexican homes and 35 percent of Puerto Rican homes.

In 1990, 51 percent of Cuban homes were owned, compared with 47 percent of Mexican homes and 26 percent of Puerto Rican homes.

Erika Hizez is director of housing programs for the National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic advocacy group. Mexican and Latin American families in the United States tend to have little access to credit, she said, in large part because of poorer financial backgrounds.

Some Puerto Ricans and other Caribbean groups tend to be over-extend themselves on credit, possibly because they are more assimilated to American culture, she said.

Geographically, the largest gains in Hispanic homeownership were in immigrant gateway states with large Mexican populations including California, New Mexico and Texas, said Patrick Simmons, a demographer with the nonprofit Fannie Mae Foundation.

While predatory lending remains a big worry, Hizez said, "The primary barrier is not necessarily income and prices. The primary barrier is a lack of consumer-oriented help."

For more recent immigrants, making financial ends meet is the more immediate goal. "I rent; I don't own," said an aproned Edgar Cruz as he stood behind the counter at the Hispanic-owned bakery where he works in Manassas. Cruz immigrated from Mexico three years ago.

"I came from Mexico for a job," he said.

lated to American culture, she said.

Geographically, the largest gains in Hispanic homeownership were in immigrant gateway states with large Mexican populations including California, New Mexico and Texas, said Patrick Simmons, a demographer with the nonprofit Fannie Mae Foundation.

While predatory lending remains a big worry, Hizez said, "The primary barrier is not necessarily income and prices. The primary barrier is a lack of consumer-oriented help."

For more recent immigrants, making financial ends meet is the more immediate goal.

"I rent; I don't own," said an aproned Edgar Cruz as he stood behind the counter at the Hispanic-owned bakery where he works in Manassas. Cruz immigrated from Mexico three years ago.

"I came from Mexico for a job," he said.

Viene de la Pagina Una

un proyecto de ley que aumentaría fondos para luchar contra el narcotráfico, y el Senado aprobó legislación sobre seguridad fronteriza que, entre otras cosas, aumentaría el número de agentes de la Patrulla Fronteriza.

La legislación no incluyó un voto sobre extender la llamada 245(i) de las leyes de inmigración, el cual permite que algunos residentes legales que tramitan la ciudadanía lo hagan sin tener que salir del país como actualmente lo requiere la ley. La 245(i) vence en noviembre,

y la Cámara ya aprobó una extensión. El presidente Bush la apoya y dijo que firmará una extensión tan pronto el Congreso la apruebe.

El senador demócrata Robert Byrd de Virginia del Oeste bloqueó consideración de la 245(i) en el Senado, aseverando que la medida "ayudaba aquellos que rompieron leyes al entrar aquilegalmente". Líderes del Senado no obstante prometen que discutirán la 245(i) en un futuro cercano.

Derechos de autor, 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por el Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, una división del Tribune Media Services.

The VOICES Community Coalition presents
Día de los Niños
 Children's Day
 A day honoring children
 Tuesday, April 30, 2002
 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Get To Work!

You know, with Citibus, there's always a ride to work. It's dependable, reliable and yes, very, very easy - plus, fares are only 50¢. What are you waiting for? Everyone on the bus!

citibus
 Your Life Is Our Destination.
 www.citibus.com

Every Neighborhood Counts

"I don't want a City Hall that quits on its neighborhoods - a City Hall that will look the other way."

Every Neighborhood Counts

"City Hall's purpose should be to help people live their lives - not try to run them. Neighborhood schools are the heart and soul of our city. We must keep them open to educate our future leaders because education is the best way to a better life. We need to make sure we keep neighborhoods alive and encourage them to prosper. We need to make sure it isn't necessary to close any more schools."

"I am ready to meet the challenges to help Lubbock be all that it can be and that includes each and every neighborhood. I need your support and vote."

Thanks
 - Marc McDougal

ELECT MARC McDougal For Mayor

Paid for by the Marc McDougal Campaign, Mike McDougal Treasurer, 7008 Salem, Lubbock, Texas 79424.



Angelina Jolie: Cuando La Fama No Lo Es Todo

Para Angelina Jolie, el cine se ha convertido en una actividad que no le deja ningún espacio libre. Es por ello que, después de la intervención que tuvo en Lara Croft: Tomb Rider, decidió tomarse unas merecidas vacaciones, en las que adoptó junto con su marido, el actor Billy Bob Thornton, a una niña de origen camboyano.

Pero esas vacaciones y el comienzo de una nueva vida familiar de la hija del también actor Jon Voight se vieron aplazados cuando Jolie abrió las páginas del guión de Life or Something Like It.

"Me había prometido a mí misma que iba a dejar de trabajar durante una larga temporada", dice Jolie. "Pero quedé absolutamente cautivada con la historia que se narra en este filme. Me gustó tanto, que no

tuve ningún problema para sentirme identificada con Lanie Kerrigan, mi personaje, porque entre su vida y la mía hay muchas cosas en común", explica. "Lanie es una mujer moderna que se gana la vida como periodista de televisión. Y muchas veces no tiene tiempo para detenerse y analizar cuáles son las cosas que verdaderamente le dan sentido a lo que hace. Esto me ha sucedido también a mí. Por eso había querido alejarme un poco del cine, para hacer un balance sobre las prioridades de mi vida".

Cercanas a estas "reflexiones existenciales" de Angelina Jolie, la cinta Life or Something Like It es un espejo donde cualquier espectador puede ver proyectadas sus ansiedades y las vicisitudes que se le cruzan por su camino. En la narración del filme dirigido por Stephen

Herek hay emociones sencillas, pero a la vez profundas, en cuya dimensión es fácil reconocerse.

Secretos de la vida

Moderna, bella y sofisticada, el personaje de Lanie Kerrigan tiene al alcance de sus manos todo lo que muchas mujeres quisieran tener: popularidad, fama, dinero, ropa elegante, buena posición social y un futuro lleno de confort, placeres y comodidades. El único problema es que no se da cuenta de ello.

Encaminada hacia niveles de responsabilidad y trabajo cada vez más importante dentro de su carrera, Lanie trata de alcanzar todas las metas económicas y materiales que se ha puesto a sí misma, dejando de un lado muchas de las posibilidades de felicidad que tiene frente a sus ojos.

Esta oportunidad de "revalorar" todo aquello que había tenido durante muchos años se le presenta a Lanie de forma trágica e inesperada, cierto día que un vagabundo se le acerca para decirle, en tono grave y sombrío, que solamente le queda una semana de vida. Incredula y llena de escepticismo, frente a las palabras que escucha, Lanie no tarda mucho en empezar a darse cuenta que existe la posibilidad de que se cumplan los terribles augurios que el profeta Jack (Tony Shaloub) se tomó la libertad de lanzar sobre ella.

Afligida por tan devastadores vaticinios, para los que no puede encontrar ninguna solución adecuada, Lanie modifica la percepción que había tenido acerca de ella misma, pero también la relación que tiene con otras personas. Eso le permite entender cuáles son las cosas verdaderamente importantes que hay a su alrededor.

Pero aunque el tema central sobre el que gira Life or Something Like It tiene un fuerte sentido dramático, en su narración hay momentos llenos de humor y alegría que la despojan de la solemnidad que tal vez hubiera llegado a tener en manos de otro director. Stephen Herek supo elaborar con la historia que describe un agradable relato, marcado por intensos destellos de humanidad y conmovedores apuntes sentimentales.

Bien interpretada por Angelina Jolie, la recapitulación que Lanie Kerrigan hace de su vida seguramente ayudará a que más de un espectador comprenda que la ayuda de un buen amigo, una persona a quien amar y la compañía de los hijos, son muchas veces mas valiosos y trascendentales que un automóvil último modelo y una cartera llena de dinero.

Husband of Slain Superstar Comes Back to Tejano

After a three-year Latino rock odyssey that earned him a Grammy Award and opening slots on tours with Santana and Mana, guitarist Chris Perez is coming home.

To Tejano. "I felt I had accomplished what I set out to do," he said in a recent interview. "I missed it - not just the music, but the people involved."

"People would be surprised how soon after winning the Grammy I thought about coming back to doing Tejano," he added, referring to The Chris Perez Band's 1999 album "Resurrection," which earned a 2000 Grammy for best Latino rock album.

But Perez's new album is a blend of Tejano cumbias and rock ballads.

With "Una Noche Mas," Perez is back in the family fold as well. The husband of Selena Quintanilla, the slain Tejano superstar, Perez is working with Q Productions label, owned by his former father-in-law, Abraham Quintanilla III.

Considering the Hollywood Records deal that produced

"Resurrection" only lasted one album, some might think Perez is crawling back to Tejano in defeat. But Perez insisted he missed the genre he'd been part of for nearly a decade. His relationship with Quintanilla, Selena's father, continued during his years as a rocker.

"Even though they weren't handling my booking with the first album, and I didn't record it there, I was still going by there on a weekly basis and getting his advice," he said. "I always had his support."

Perez, 32, and his band recorded "Una Noche Mas" at Q Productions' Corpus Christi, Texas, studios between September and December. Working with

songwriter/arranger Luigi Giraldo of the Kumbia Kings, Perez and his band crafted an all-Spanish album with seven cumbias and seven pop songs. While the guitar-fueled cumbias, such as the first single "Dime Por Que Te Fuiste," remind Perez of early 1990s Tejano, he wondered aloud how his music

would be classified today.

"Does Tejano mean the same thing as it did back when I was playing it in '95? What would you call the cumbias - Tejano, cumbias, or international?"

With Giraldo's input, comparisons to the Kumbia Kings are inevitable, but Perez said his band has its own stamp.

"If I were going to be compared to anybody, I'd like to be compared to them (Kumbia Kings)," he said. "A major difference is (vocalist) John Garza's voice. He doesn't sound like (Kumbia Kings vocalist) Jason (Cano aka DJ Kane). We use a lot more guitars than the Kumbia Kings. But a lot of the sounds are very similar as far as keyboards, percussion and mixing."

Quintanilla is executive producer of the new Perez album.

"He's got the final say, no matter what," Perez said. "That's what I wanted. We're team players. We don't act like we know everything."

Although "Resurrection" produced modest hits with the title track and "Best I Can," Perez can't promise a return to rock. But he still records local rock groups at his home studio in San Antonio.

Born in San Antonio, Perez began playing guitar at age 15. He started out in the late 1980s with Shelly Lares' band, moving to Albert "Tiger" Diaz's band in 1989.

He said he never formally committed himself to a music career, though he enjoyed it and worked hard at it.

"I just went where the wind blew me," he said.

A.B. Quintanilla, Selena's older brother, spotted Perez at a Shelly Lares rehearsal, and a few months later, in 1990, called him to replace Roger Garcia in Los Dinos, Selena's band. Garcia now plays guitar for Mireya, a new artist signed to Q Productions. Although Perez cites Garcia as an influence, the two musicians had never met until the recording of "Una Noche Mas."

"When we met, I didn't know if things were going to be cool or not. It had been a long time, and I took his spot (in Los Dinos)," Perez said. "But he was just one of the nicest people I've ever met. I wanted to get him to play on the album, but our schedules didn't allow it."

Perez has a 3-year-old daughter, Cassie, with wife Vanessa, whom he married last October. He said having a daughter has made him realize the importance and rarity of role models, such as Selena, in the often-decadent music business.

Seeing some of the things I've seen, that makes me appreciate her (Selena) being a role model a little more than when she was actually doing it," he said. "I've met a lot of people who are so-called role models, but they really aren't. It's an angle they use to sell product. But with Selena it was never like that."

He said he's happy to see her positive effect on children who dream of having a successful career.

"That's probably one of the most beautiful things of her legacy - all these young girls who want to grow up and be like that," he said. "That's somebody you want to be like. She really accomplished a lot in the short years she had."

Although memories of Selena, slain seven years ago by former fan club president Yolanda Saldivar, can be painful, Perez's new family keeps him optimistic.

"It was a really ugly thing that happened, a bad thing that the Quintanilla family and I had to go through and still have to go through," he said. "We all have our days. But the good ones really outweigh the bad ones at this point. Personally, I've got a beautiful family, a beautiful daughter. I don't think I've ever loved anything as much as I love my little girl. . . ."

"As far as my past, it's been what, seven years? Some days it seems like forever. Other days it seems like it just happened last week."

Piden La Extensión De La Ley LIFE

Un grupo defensor de los derechos de los inmigrantes anunció ayer una campaña para presionar al Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) a fin de que extienda un año más el periodo de solicitud de la (LIFE), que vence el próximo 31 de mayo, ya que "hay miles de aplicantes que ni siquiera conocen ese beneficio".

Carlos Holguín, asesor general del Centro de Derechos Humanos y Ley Constitucional (CHRLC), explicó que, a menos de 40 días de la fecha límite, apenas el 5% de las 150 mil personas elegibles para LIFE ha entregado su solicitud, mientras que el resto no lo ha hecho.

"La razón principal se debe a que muchos no conocen ese beneficio, porque el INS ha hecho todo lo posible para que la gente no se entere del programa y que por lo tanto no aplique", explicó Holguín a La Opinión.

Peter Schey, abogado de CHRLC, agregó que, la única manera de que muchos inmigrantes indocumentados con posibilidades obtengan la residencia permanente es que se logre la extensión del

programa de LIFE. De lo contrario, "la ley será un fracaso".

"Por eso es necesario tener más tiempo para difundir información sobre el programa, así la gente tendrá una oportunidad de aplicar a esos beneficios", dijo Schey, en conferencia de prensa.

Francisco Arcaute, portavoz del INS en Los Angeles, dijo que no haría comentarios al respecto.

LIFE, una ley que el Congreso de Estados Unidos aprobó en el año 2000, otorgaría la residencia permanente a inmigrantes indocumentados que entraron al país antes del 1 de enero de 1982, así como a las personas que estuvieron involucradas en la demanda de LULAC vs. INS o bien Catholic Social Services vs. INS.

Aun cuando CHRLC asegura que cerca de 150 mil personas en todo el país podrían beneficiarse con esa ley, el INS calcula que podrían ser 440 mil los que estarían en condiciones de calificar, de acuerdo a un comunicado de esa dependencia.

Pascual Aragón Martínez es uno de los miles de personas que podrían beneficiarse con LIFE. Pero, *continúa en la página 5*

REGISTERED MASSAGE THERAPIST

In Pain, Stressed out? Relax with a professional massage. Jason Weber RMT Lubbock (806)523-3852

1st Annual Memorial Day

May 25 & 26

Super Tournament

Entry Fee: \$135

Men's Classes C&D

Deadline May 22nd

Pre-Cinco de Mayo Budweiser Softball Tournament

April 27 & 28

1-4 Team and Individual Prizes

Two Divisions C & D - Prizes in Both

Divisions - Call Robert Narvaiz 792-5037



Porfirio Bas
Christina Trevino

NOTICIAS TELEMUNDO para usted

T46

NEWS @ 10PM

NOTICIAS TELEMUNDO para usted

Bringing Lubbock to you ... in Español.

Noticias Telemundo para usted and Telemundo 46 bring you the news that reflects our community.

Tune in weeknights at 10pm for local and national news with Porfirio Bas and Taslin Alfonso, and for your exclusive Accuweather forecast with Christina Trevino.

Enter to Win a \$100 Gift Certificate for Mom!

Mother's Day is Sunday, May 12th, and you could win a \$100 Gift Certificate for Mom from Telemundo 46 and United Supermarkets! It's easy. Fill out the registration below, then fax or mail it to Telemundo 46. Watch Noticias Telemundo para usted each weeknight, beginning April 22nd through May 10th, and listen for your name to be drawn. No purchase necessary.

Día de Las Madres
\$100 Certificado de United Supermarkets

Send the following information to us:

First Name _____ MI _____

Last Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

Fax to: 806.748.2470

or mail to: Mother's Day Promotion

Telemundo 46, 9800 University Ave., Lubbock TX 79423



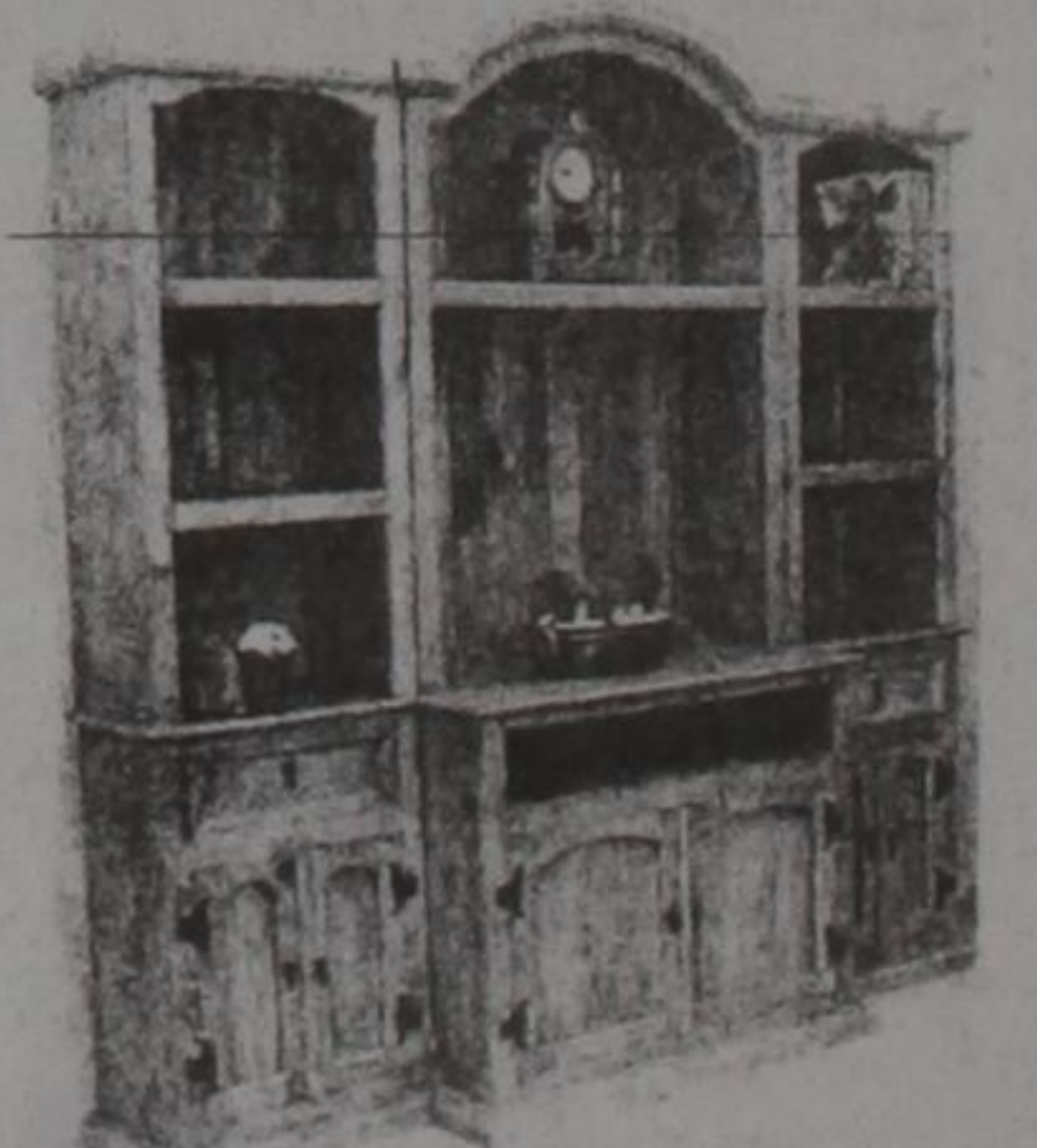
NOTICIAS TELEMUNDO para usted

United Supermarkets

RUSTICAM RUSTIC FURNITURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
104 W. American Blvd. 5302 - A - Slide Rd.
Muleshoe, TX. 79347 Lubbock, TX. 79414
PH (806) 272-7528 PH (806) 792-4299
Tino & Linda Campoya

www.rusticam.com Fax: (806) 272-3701

In House Financial Assistance



Cash & Carry 10% Discount on all Furniture

Sorpresas En Los Playoffs No Preocupan a Los Lakers

En los playoffs de la NBA nadie tiene nada seguro. Poco importa en estas series cuál equipo tuvo una mejor temporada y cuál calificó de última hora.

Algunos ejemplos perfectos sobre lo anterior son las sorpresivas victorias de Seattle (7) sobre San Antonio (2); la de Indiana (8) sobre Nueva Jersey (1) y la más reciente de Utah (8) sobre Sacramento (1).

Pero eso tiene sin cuidado a los Lakers, que aunque están al tanto de esos resultados, no vacilan en predecir que derrotarán a Portland esta noche, cuando se reanude su serie de playoffs al mejor de cinco.

"No me sorprende que esos cuadros hayan perdido, todos los equipos son vulnerables", reconoció Shaquille O'Neal después del entrenamiento de ayer.

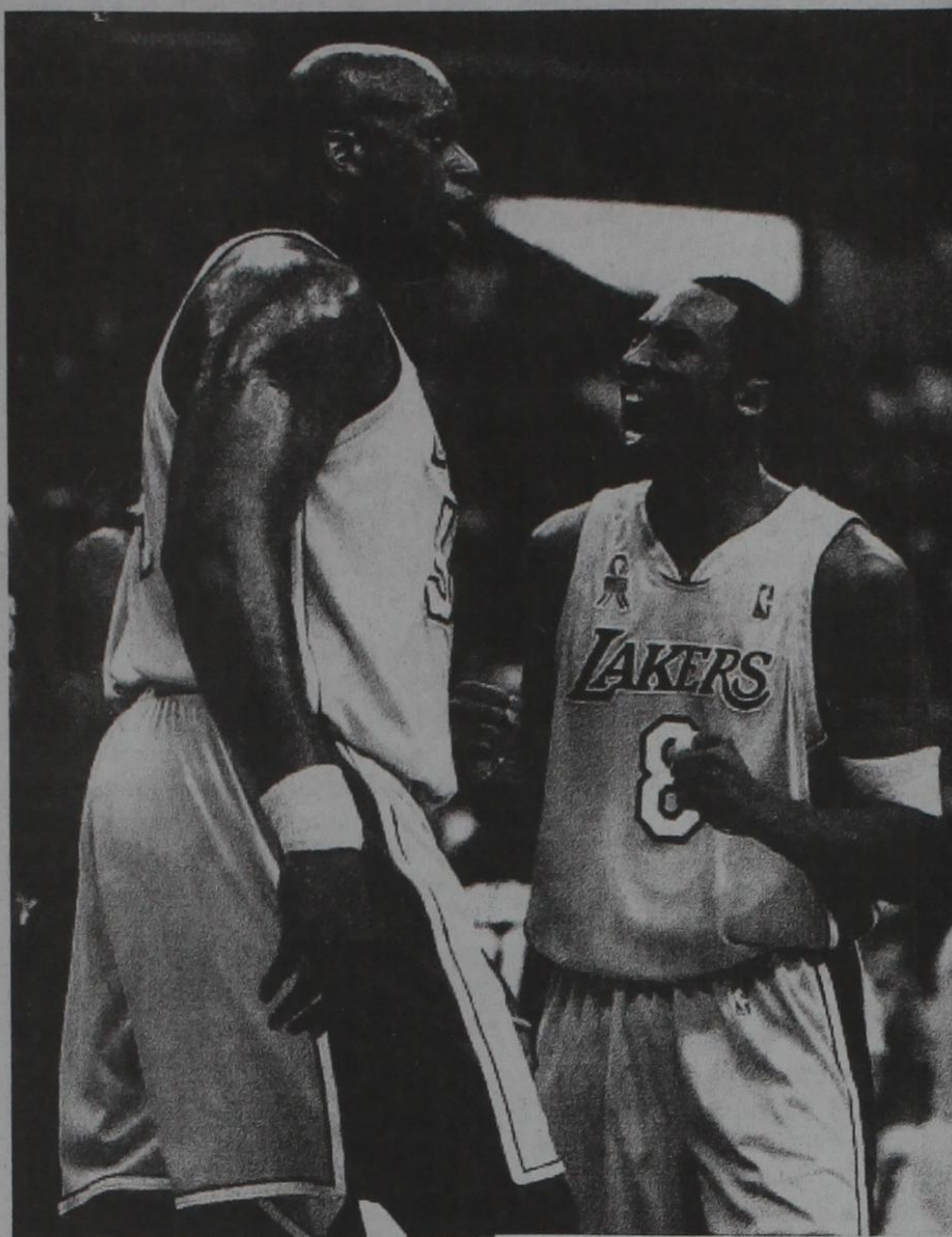
¿Eso los incluye a ustedes?

"Nos incluye a nosotros si no salimos a hacer lo que tenemos que hacer, pero siento que estamos muy bien preparados", afirmó.

En su encuentro del domingo pasado, los Blazers no tuvieron la producción esperada por parte de los guardias Damon Stoudamire y Bonzi Wells, quienes se combinaron para anotar 12 puntos.

Stoudamire encestó una canasta de ocho intentos, mientras que Wells anotó cuatro de 12.

"Espero que esos dos elementos rindan más mañana [hoy]. Por eso este encuentro es importantísimo, porque dictará el ritmo de esta serie", comentó el entrenador angelino Phil Jackson.



Para los de casa, el triunfo sería sumamente valioso, pues los pondría con ventaja de 2-0 en la serie para viajar tranquilos a Portland el domingo.

Pero para eso, Rick Fox y Sha-

maki Walker tendrán que hacer una mejor labor ofensiva y defensiva ante Bonzi Wells y Rasheed Wallace.

"La ventaja que tenemos sobre todos los cuadros en los playoffs es

que sabemos el camino en la posttemporada, es decir, estamos preparados para no perder. Los equipos que tropezaron [San Antonio, Sacramento y Nueva Jersey] lo hicieron por exceso de confianza y falta de concentración mental", aseguró ayer Kobe Bryant.

Buena combinación

El delantero Robert Horry comentó ayer que se encuentra casi al cien por ciento luego de sufrir una lesión que lo puso en duda el fin de semana pasado.

"Es dolor es casi inexistente. El período de descanso fue largo y dio frutos", dijo Horry.

"La diferencia es notable", comentó Jackson sobre su delantero. "Horry se ve mucho mejor en los entrenamientos y eso es importante porque va a necesitar toda su energía para detener a Rasheed Wallace", agregó el estratega.

Con mas energía

Después de haber viajado el domingo a Portland, los Blazers entrenaron ayer en el Staples Center.

"No habrá cambios bruscos en nuestro accionar", comentó el entrenador Maurice Cheeks. "Lo que necesitamos es mayor intensidad de cada miembro del cuadro para poder darle competencia a los Lakers", advirtió.

Cheeks admitió que no tienen respuesta para lo que O'Neal puede hacer, y reconoce que también ante Bryant sus opciones son limitadas.

"Sabemos que ellos dos van a conseguir sus puntos, lo importante es detener al resto del equipo", finalizó.

dos que hoy trabajan en EU, se creará un caos económico".

"Se acercan épocas de elecciones y los políticos tendrán que saber que, si quieren nuestro voto, tendrán que apoyarnos", finalizó Medina.

Entre marzo y mediados de abril, las autoridades migratorias han llevado a cabo redadas de ese tipo en aeropuertos de California, Massachusetts, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Carolina del Norte, Utah y otros estados.

La portavoz del INS en Laguna Niguel, Virginia Kice, informó que cerca de 60 mil empleados de varios aeropuertos han sido investigados, entre los cuales se ha detectado a más de 650 indocumentados.

Kice agregó que el INS no entablará cargos contra las compañías que contrataron a los trabajadores indocumentados.

Parra's White House Visit A Special Event



Olympic gold medalist Derek Parra left decisions about his future as a speed skater behind Tuesday to visit the White House and meet President Bush.

The 32-year-old Mexican-American, who in February became the first Hispanic to win a gold medal in a Winter Olympics, was asked by Bush to join the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Parra was one of dozens of 2002 Winter Olympians invited to the White House to hear Bush tell them they had made the nation proud.

"You showed the entire world the best of the American spirit," Bush said. "You're now more than athletes, you're role models..."

Afterward, Parra said his wife, Tiffany, will decide soon whether he will keep skating. He won the gold medal in 1,500-meter speed skating and the silver in the 5,000 meters after spending months in Salt Lake City training while his wife stayed with her family in Orlando.

"It's up to my wife. I'm not going to ask her. She's given up enough," said Parra, whose wife is on six months' leave from her job at Orlando Regional Medical Center.

"We've made a lot of sacrifices." Parra said he will live in Orlando unless he decides to continue training for the 2006 Olympics, which would mean moving back to Utah. Training will start soon, so he is hoping for a decision in the next few days.

Piden Extensión de la pagina 4

según afirma, el INS no lo está tomando en cuenta aún cuando dice contar con todos los requisitos para ser considerado.

"Lo que me da miedo es que se va a vencer el plazo y yo no voy a poder aplicar [sic] porque el INS dice que no califico, pero si tengo todos los requisitos: llegué al país en 1980", afirma Aragón Martínez, quien es originario de Oaxaca, México.

Un comunicado del INS establece que los requisitos para calificar para LIFE son los siguientes:

Haber entrado al país antes del 1 de enero de 1982.

Haber sido parte de la demanda presentada por LULAC o Catholic Social Services contra INS, en

1988.

Haber estado presente físicamente en el país, entre el 6 de noviembre de 1986 y el 4 de mayo de 1988; no tener antecedentes penales ni más de tres delitos menores.

Eliseo Medina, vicepresidente del Sindicato Internacional de Empleados de Servicio (SEIU), dijo que ellos también se unirían al llamado al INS, para beneficiar a los miles de trabajadores que califican para LIFE.

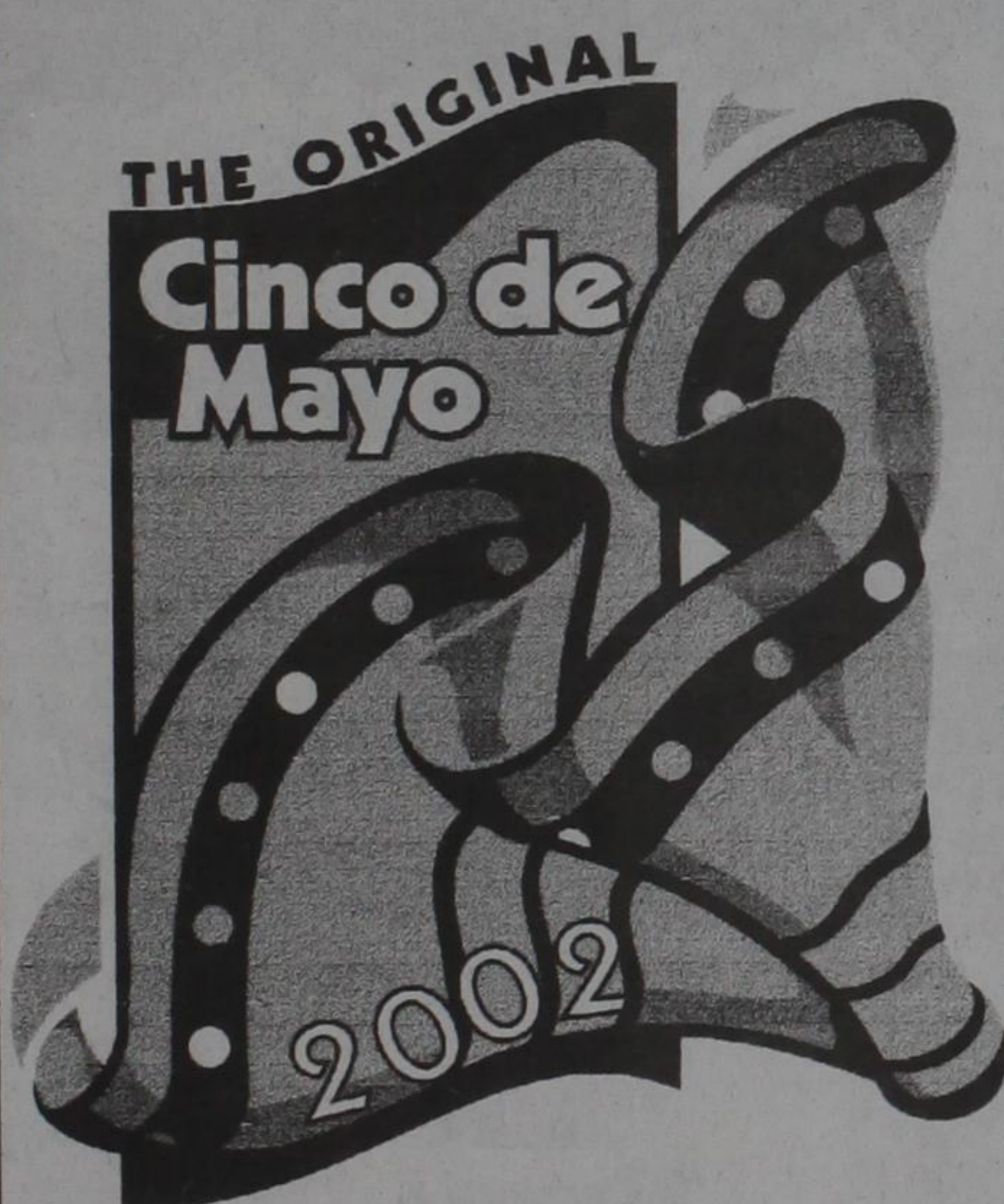
"Vamos a iniciar un frente unido con la Iglesia, con funcionarios y con otros líderes activistas, no sólo para lograr la extensión de LIFE, sino para lograr la legalización de miles de inmigrantes que colaboran con la economía de este país", sentenció Medina.

Alto a las redadas
Asimismo, Eliseo Medina expresó su rechazo a las continuas redadas que agentes del INS realizan en diferentes partes de la ciudad.

"Eso, lo único que logra es crear un ambiente de incertidumbre entre nuestra población y creemos que eso no va a beneficiar a nadie", dijo Medina.

El sindicalista concluyó diciendo que el frente común para lograr una amnistía general se iniciará con más fuerza en los próximos días, y que incluye todo tipo de foros, manifestaciones y uniones con empresarios, funcionarios y activistas.

Medina lleva días repitiendo que los millones de indocumentados que trabajan en Estados Unidos son "indispensables para la seguridad económica del país" y que, "si se arrestan a todos los indocumenta-



Saturday, May 4th

West Texas Canyon Amphitheatre



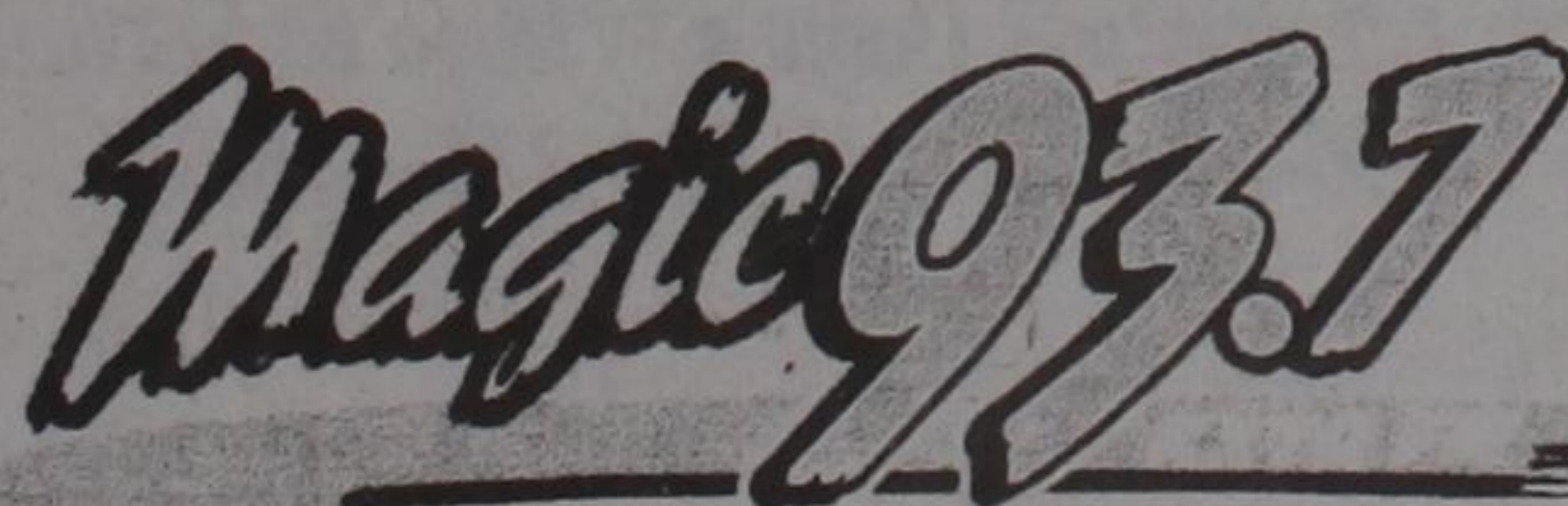
Featuring
TIGRILLOS
JAY PEREZ
DINORA

Lubbock's Original Cinco de Mayo is coming up and it's bigger and better! There's more entertainment, more food and more fun in store for you. Saturday, May 4th, the gates open at 12 noon, so get your tickets early at United Supermarkets or Saturday at the gate.

Schedule of Events

12:00-12:30pm	Ballet Folklorico "Fiestas Del Sol"
12:45-1:45pm	"Atrevido" Local Band
2:00-2:30pm	Ballet Folklorico De Atzlan
3:00-4:15pm	Dinora
4:45-6:15pm	Jay Perez
6:30-7:30pm	Mariachi Amistad
8:00-9:30pm	Tigrillos

Schedule is subject to change.



Presale Tickets \$12 are available at all United Supermarkets.

TODOS GANAMOS CUANDO TRABAJAMOS JUNTOS

La Lotería de Texas solicita vendedores preferentemente de negocios minoritarios (Historically Underutilized Businesses - HUBs) certificados en el Estado de Texas y con experiencia en las siguientes áreas:

AREAS DE OPORTUNIDAD

Equipo Audiovisual, Servicios Técnicos de Computación, Maquillistas y Estilistas Profesionales, Servicios de Personal, Fotógrafos, Servicios de Impresión y Traductores Profesionales.



Favor de responder por escrito a:
c/o The King Group • 3131 McKinney Ave. Suite 450 • Dallas, TX 75204



Juan Diego Canonization Raises Questions

Pope John Paul II's plan to name Roman Catholicism's first Indian saint has opened divisions in this complex mosaic of a country where Indian and European traditions remain half-reconciled.

The debate over 16th century Indian Juan Diego touches on delicate issues of ethnicity, faith, foreign meddling and respect for Indians, and threatens one of the few things that unifies Mexico: national symbols.

According to Mexican Catholic tradition, the Virgin Mary appeared to Juan Diego in 1531 as the Virgin of Guadalupe, who became Mexico's patron and protector.

But as Juan Diego's sainthood approaches with the pope's visit here in July, debate over the story has flared.

Was Juan Diego used by Spanish conquerors to smother native beliefs under a mantle of Christianity? Is his canonization a long-overdue recognition of Indians in

Latin America — or a ploy by the conservative church to cash in on the Indian rights movement and counter Protestant groups making inroads?

And — perhaps the touchiest question — did Juan Diego even exist?

The viewpoints are as varied as the skin tone of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Known by Mexicans as "the Dark Virgin," her image has light olive skin on Juan Diego's cactus-fiber cloak — where her likeness miraculously appeared. The cloak is preserved within a frame in the massive Mexico City basilica dedicated to her.

At souvenir stands outside the basilica, she can be purchased in skin shades several tones darker than the original — alongside baby Jesuses conveniently available in rosy pink and Indian brown. Vendors also hawk T-shirts depicting the Virgin standing watch over a typical Latino hot rod, with the legend "Guide My Path."

"That is what makes a symbol

rich: that it can be interpreted many different ways, depending on where you're coming from," said Rosario Granados, a historian at the basilica's museum.

No images of Juan Diego exist from his time, and he has been depicted as having varying degrees of Indian blood, and sometimes even with a full Spanish beard. While he has always been shown in a secondary position — kneeling at the feet of the Virgin — recently he is getting his own figurines.

There is one symbol at the basilica that is getting less than adoring treatment these days: the bust of Guillermo Schulemberg, the former basilica abbot who says there is no proof Juan Diego existed.

"Visitors come into the museum and they want to spit on the bust. They don't understand why he's here," Granados said.

In December, Schulemberg sent a letter asking the pope not to make Juan Diego a saint. Schulemberg was supported by several other churchmen in doubting the Indian's

identity, although not the miracle itself. The Vatican (news - web sites) declared Juan Diego fit for sainthood anyway.

"We don't deny that some Indian saw the Virgin," said the Rev. Manuel Olimon, a Catholic professor and one of the doubters. "The point is a biographical one. You can't canonize a figure who, while he might have existed, might have been named Juan, or Juan Diego, or something else entirely."

It doesn't help that Schulemberg is German by birth, and that some see his doubts as a matter of cold German logic versus Mexican faith. There is a sense of national insult.

"I recognize that these men have a right to their opinions, and I respect that," said Cecilia Zuniga, 37, a businesswoman visiting the shrine where tradition says Juan Diego is buried (the grave has never been excavated). "But now they should respect the Mexican people, and shut up."

What raised suspicions among some critics was the site where Juan Diego is said to have spotted the Virgin — on a hilltop originally dedicated to the Aztec mother-goddess Tonantzin, whose worship was displaced by that of the Virgin.

"We respect the images of Juan Diego and the Virgin, because they are part of tradition. But the truth is not in those images, it is in nature itself," said Quiahuit, who goes by a single Aztec name as a priest of the "Mexico" sect that still worships Tonantzin.

"Their religion brought the Inquisition, war and oppression. It's a big business. Our religion is the Mexicans' original one," said Quiahuit, standing before herbs, a conch shell and burning copal incense he uses to perform purification rites in Mexico City's central square, next to a 17th century Spanish cathedral.

The movement to revive pre-Hispanic beliefs is small; most Indians — and generally, most Mexicans — choose simply to believe the story of Juan Diego and the Virgin.

"We believe in his sainthood, because it is part of our faith," said Tomasa Contreras, 54, standing before the basilica after a five-day pilgrimage from Tepexi, a Mixtec Indian village. "If those men don't believe, it's because they lack faith, and that's sad."

For skeptics, further doubts were raised by the big hole in the documentary record for Juan Diego. The church says it knows he was born in 1474 and where he lived, where he is buried and some scant details

of his life. But most of that is based on oral tradition; the first written reference to Juan Diego didn't appear until 1648.

The delay was fairly natural, given the times, said anthropologist Jose Luis Gonzalez.

"Church officials initially expressed mistrust of the new vision" as they watched Indians streaming to worship the Virgin at a former pagan site, he said. They suspected it was a cover for continued pagan worship.

Eventually, however, the church did encourage belief in the story of the Virgin of Guadalupe appearing before the humble Indian, using the Virgin as a symbol of Catholicism

in Mexico and as a way to smother the Indians' worship of Tonantzin.

Some think that giving recognition of an Indian, even an imaginary one, would be a good thing — given the centuries of mistreatment of Indians in Mexico, stretching from the massacres of the Spanish conquest to the rural abandonment and poverty that most live in now.

As Dolores Salgado, a Pai-pai Indian from Mexico's Pacific coast, told one newspaper: "They're saying that he didn't exist because they can't find his birth certificate. What are they thinking?"

"To this very day, a lot of us Indians don't have birth certificates."

Organ Donations Rise But Are Still To Low

The number of organ donors across the United States increased by almost 7 percent in 2001, many of them Hispanics and blacks who have historically been reluctant to donate organs, the Health and Human Services Department said on Monday.

But the increased numbers barely made a dent in the list of people waiting for organs, HHS said. More than 79,000 patients are on the current list waiting for a liver, kidney, heart or other organ.

"Unfortunately, demand still heavily outweighs supply," HHS said in a statement. "In 2001, more than 6,000 people on the waiting list died, about half of them waiting for kidney transplants."

Most organs are donated just after

a person dies, and to be any good they must be removed quickly. But HHS said there had also been an increase in the number of "living donors" who give one of their two kidneys, a piece of liver or lung.

Because African-Americans are more genetically diverse than people of European or Asian descent, black donors are urgently needed. Genetic diversity makes it harder to match tissue types, which means more donors are needed so that doctors have a larger pool to choose from.

HHS said that in 2001, 12,522 people donated organs, up from the 2000 total of 11,711. The number of Hispanic donors increased to 1,492, up nearly 14 percent, while the number of black donors increased 13 percent to 1,620.

De la pagina una

Vaticano son acusados de encubrir por años los crímenes de sus subordinados, transfiriendo a sacerdotes abusivos de una parroquia a otra.

"Al declarar que los abusos sexuales son un delito, la Iglesia se da cuenta de que las actividades y comportamientos criminales deben ser juzgados por las autoridades civiles", dijo el presidente de la Conferencia Episcopal Estadounidense, Daniel Wilton Gregory, en rueda de prensa.

Eso quiere decir que los delitos probados serán entregados a la justicia ordinaria, en lugar de a la justicia canónica, como se hacía hasta ahora y era la preferencia del Vaticano, que ahora se siente rebasado por los acontecimientos en Estados Unidos.

Después de dos días de reuniones, la Sala Bologna del Palacio Apostólico quedó desierta, pero todavía resuenan las palabras de Juan Pablo II, el primer pontífice en dos mil años que prometió castigos para los sacerdotes pedófilos y dijo que no hay lugar para ellos en las filas del sacerdocio católico.

El cardenal de Washington, Theodore McCarrick, afirmó que la Iglesia no dará el brazo a torcer. "Creo que en el futuro está bastante claro que el Santo Padre está pidiendo cero tolerancia. No creo que ninguno de los responsables de la Iglesia intente encubrir nada".

Los cardenales Theodore McCarrick, arzobispo de Washington; James Stafford, presidente del Consejo Pontificio para los Laicos, y el ya mencionado Gregory, subrayaron en la conferencia de prensa dada para anunciar el documento que "ha ido creciendo" el principio de aplicar la "cero tolerancia" contra los curas pederastas dentro de la jerarquía de la Iglesia estadounidense.

Los purpurados solicitaron también la realización de "visitas apostólicas" a los seminarios, una suerte de inspecciones a los lugares en que se forman los novicios, de manera que se controlen las reglas de admisión y se imponga "la doctrina moral de la Iglesia a eabilidad".

Justicia para todos

Los curas sospechosos serán apartados del sacerdocio mientras se investigan las denuncias porque, según Gregory, la Iglesia quiere "ser justa" con los acusados, actuando expeditivamente pero sin desatar una cacería de brujas.

Mahony dijo que "uno puede convertir corazones y ofrecer la reconciliación, pero [los abusadores] no pueden ser reasignados [a otros ministerios sacerdotales]".

Los cardenales divulgaron también una carta escrita a los sacerdotes de su país en la que les dicen que comprenden su dolor. "Lamentamos que la supervisión episcopal haya sido incapaz de preservar a la Iglesia de este escándalo", dijeron.

Aprovechan la ocasión también para agradecerles la dura labor de "construir el Cuerpo de Cristo" en la Tierra. Asimismo, citan lo dicho por el Papa el día anterior, recordando "el inmenso bien espiritual y social que hace la gran mayoría de los sacerdotes y religiosos en Estados Unidos".

La histórica reunión terminó sin siquiera un comentario sobre el futuro de Bernard Law, el poderoso cardenal de Boston acusado de silenciar conscientemente los abusos sexuales de menores en su diócesis y de "reassignar" por lo menos a un sacerdote pedófilo a otro lugar donde continuó abusando de menores de edad.

"Su situación es un asunto que atañe exclusivamente al Santo Padre y al cardenal Law", explicó Gregory a los periodistas. "No es asunto que pueda ser juzgado o adjudicado en una conversación como ésta".

Durante los últimos meses fueron denunciados más de 400 casos de abusos sexuales cometidos por varios curas de la arquidiócesis de Law, en Boston. Si bien la situación en esa ciudad fue el detonante del escándalo de los últimos meses, otras circunscripciones eclesásticas estadounidenses han tenido esa misma experiencia.

"Esto representa una fuerte pérdida de prestigio para la Iglesia. Hay mucha esperanza, pero prevalece la vergüenza y el disgusto de tener que admitir un problema de este tipo", dijo a La Opinión la socióloga de la religión María Immacolata Macioti, de la universidad

La Sapienza, de Roma.

Los cardenales defendieron a capa y espada el celibato, una norma del siglo XII que el Papa describió esta semana como "un regalo de Dios" y que según ellos no tiene nada que ver con los abusos.

"Nadie puede justificar estos delitos, pero se puede comprender racionalmente debido al tipo de gestión de la Iglesia Católica, donde se niega la sexualidad", dijo Macioti.

El Vaticano debe encontrar respuestas a la crisis moral. Según estudios independientes, unos 100 mil sacerdotes católicos de todo el mundo dejaron el ministerio desilusionados.

Uno de las decenas de observadores que llegaron a Roma para seguir de cerca la reunión de cardenales escribió: "Si uno quiere entender el Vaticano, tiene que tener en mente dos hechos simples: el primero es que el Papado es la última monarquía absoluta del mundo; y el segundo es que el Vaticano piensa en términos de siglos y no le importan los titulares del día".

Las denuncias contra sacerdotes por abusos sexuales se han multiplicado en varios países de Europa e inclusive de América Latina, empujando los últimos años del pontificado de Juan Pablo II.

El presidente de la Conferencia Episcopal de Europa, Amedée Grab, afirmó en Roma durante un simposio que "la pederastia es una cosa aberrante, que la Iglesia no puede tratar con clemencia" y anunció que los obispos del Viejo Continente están dispuestos a colaborar con la justicia en casos de denuncias contra curas pederastas.

Según las últimas estadísticas oficiales, la Iglesia Católica estadounidense es atendida por un total de 47,199 sacerdotes.

Estados Unidos cuenta asimismo con 5,024 seminaristas repartidos en 218 seminarios. Entre ellos, 3,428 se inclinan al sacerdocio y 1,596 se aprestan a ingresar en las órdenes.

I'm Mad...at banks who don't give house loans because of bad credit, problems or new employment. I do, call L.D. Kirk, Homeland Mortgages, (254) 947-4475.

Photography
799-8007
Lubbock, TX



Weddings
Quinceanera
Banquets
Any Special Occasions.
Rufino Sonora

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT
3021 Clovis Rd - 762-3068

¡AUMENTA TUS INGRESOS!
VENDE PRODUCTO EXCLUSIVO POR CATALOGO



Home in a Bag, líder en la distribución de la línea "Colchas Intima", te ofrece la oportunidad de vender edredones, colchas, sábanas, batas y toallas. Aprovecha esta única oportunidad de ser parte de nuestra familia exclusiva. Llámamos hoy y pide tu catálogo gratis. ¡Apresúrate y empieza a ganar dinero con nosotros

1.888.800.4299

AVISO DE FINAL DE JUEGO

IN THE CHIPS Juego #202 (S) In The Chips *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.51	BIG BUCKS Juego #245 (S) Big Bucks *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.55.	9'S IN A LINE Juego #247 (S) 9's In A Line *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.68	BONUS 7'S Juego #249 (S) Bonus 7's *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.76	Merry Money Juego #252 (S) Merry Money *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.75
\$50,000 FORTUNE Juego #705 (S) \$50,000 Fortune *Probabilidades son 1 en 2.99	BREAK THE BANK Juego #228 (S) Break The Bank *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.94	TEXAS BBQ BUCKS Juego #241 (S) Texas BBQ Bucks *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.90	JUMBO BUCKS Juego #260 (S) Jumbo Bucks *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.53	MONSTER MONEY Juego #263 (S) Monster Money *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.90

Estos juegos se terminan el 31 de mayo del 2002. Tienes hasta el 27 de noviembre del 2002 para cobrar cualquier boleto ganador para estos juegos.

Tu puedes cobrar los premios de hasta \$599 en cualquiera tienda que venda boletos de la Loteria de Texas. Premios de \$600 o más son cobrables en uno de los 22 Centros de Cobro de la Loteria de Texas o por correo. ¿Preguntas? Llama a la Línea de Servicio al Cliente de la Loteria de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

*Las probabilidades listadas son las posibilidades de ganar cualquier premio en estos juegos, incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto.

AVISO: Un juego instantáneo puede seguir vendiéndose aun cuando todos los premios mayores hayan sido reclamados. Para la más reciente información sobre los premios restantes de los juegos instantáneos, favor de llamar al 1-800-37-LOTTO. Debes tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. ©2002 Texas Lottery Commission.