

Hispanics Risk Working In Dangerous Jobs

Along Division Avenue in Brooklyn, Luis Vazquez waits for work, standing with other day laborers as trucks and cars rumble by. The sounds of hammering and sawing can be heard at a construction site nearby. When a prospective employer stops in the street, the men rush up, hoping for a job.

Vazquez is Puerto Rican, but standing on the corner in a baseball cap and plaid workshirt, he blends in easily with the Hispanic immigrants huddled around the employer's car. They all listen eagerly to the offer of a day's work.

"Only \$5 an hour," groans a friend of Vazquez, as they both turn away dejected.

"Those construction jobs don't pay - they kill you for the money," explains Vazquez, 41, who returns to the sidewalk and will wait instead for a painting job. "It's not worth the chance of getting hurt." Perhaps not for Vazquez, who was born a U.S. citizen, but for many other workers of Hispanic origin, particularly those here illegally, the need to earn cash outweighs everything else, including their safety.

A Newsday investigation shows that Hispanic immigrants are particularly at risk for getting killed in the workplace. Toiling with hands or with dangerous tools, often in low-paying jobs for which they are ill trained, Hispanic immigrant workers make up a higher percentage of occupational deaths than any ethnic or racial group in America.

Nationally, Hispanics accounted for 54 percent of all immigrant deaths from 1994 to 1999, federal records show. Coming from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and other countries, they are part of what many health experts warn has become a "disposable" workforce in America.

That's no surprise to the men gathered on the corner of Division and Bedford avenues in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. Injury and death have become accepted risks to the men gathered on these streets.

The week before, Vazquez says, he was slightly injured when he fell off an employer's truck. Another day laborer waiting on Division Avenue that day, Francisco Solbes, says he spent 18 days in the hospital when a load of lumber tumbled onto him in 1999, fracturing his leg and foot in seven places. Solbes wears an oversized black boot to hide the huge lump on his foot.

Solbes says many of the day laborers clustered along this block are undocumented workers from Mexico like himself, willing to take a job, any job, regardless of the risk.

"The Mexicans here all know each other, and we wind up doing the hardest jobs - the ones the others don't want to do," explains Solbes. "Because we're illegal, we get nothing. We work the \$5 jobs or we don't eat." Both Vazquez and Solbes say they knew another Mexican day laborer who once stood with

them on Division Avenue: Eduardo Daniel. When concrete was poured into the flooring that would make up the third floor where he was working, the weight of the concrete caused it to collapse. Daniel fell three stories and drowned in a pool of cement; his body was later discovered amid the rubble.

"He was a regular guy who used to come here looking for a job," Vazquez remembers. "He had the bad luck of being there at the wrong time when the bricks fell down. He didn't have a chance." Risks Greatest for Hispanics Newsday's computer-assisted analysis of records from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows Hispanic immigrant workers face some of the worst safety and health problems in America.

Nearly 60 percent of Hispanics who die on the job are immigrants, a rate at least six times as high as that for whites or blacks, federal labor records show.

Hispanic immigrants accounted for 2,295 of the 4,254 immigrants killed in U.S. workplaces during the six-year period studied, with foreign-born workers dying in far larger percentages than native-born workers in several job categories, including day laborers. In California and Florida, two of the top states for new immigrants, the percentage of foreign-born deaths attributed to agriculture is twice that of native-born workers.

Experts say dangers to Hispanic immigrant workers are heightened because of language and cultural barriers, and because they lack proper safety training from employers who don't speak Spanish.

Their legal status as undocumented workers makes many Hispanic immigrants especially vulnerable to unsafe working conditions, experts say, often making them willing to accept dangerous work without complaint.

"There's a huge number of Mexicans who come here to work, save their money but don't stay here," said Jordan Barab, a safety and health expert who has worked with both the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "As a result, the employers don't have to worry about their health and safety. And they don't have to worry about employees complaining to the government. They are considered disposable."

Throughout states with large immigrant populations, stories abound of workplace tragedy. In Nevada, for example, four Mexican immigrant workers were blown apart in a 1998 chemical plant explosion. Federal and state safety inspectors later found the plant's workers to be ill-trained to handle explosives, with safety information only available in English. "We were doing this kind of work so American people wouldn't have to do dangerous work like this," a surviving immigrant worker later told a state workplace safety panel.

Remembering Eduardo Daniel Experts say a lack of

training often results in immigrant workers stepping into life-threatening work environments.

"We do a lot of work with day laborers who get hurt in construction and landscaping," says Nadia Marin-Molina, executive director of the Workplace Project in Hempstead, a group that helps immigrant workers. She recalls recent cases of Spanish-speaking day laborers being hurt on the job, including one hospitalized with burns suffered at a car wash and another who fractured bones in a scaffolding accident. Because they are day laborers, many work for cash and are never put on the payroll. They often become invisible workers, unable to get compensation or protections accorded most U.S. workers. "If a person gets injured on the job ... the day laborer isn't even going to know the name of the employer," Marin-Molina adds.

Barely anyone knew Eduardo Daniel's name when he began working at a Williamsburg building site on Nov. 23, 1999. The 21-year-old Mexican laborer, who smuggled himself across the U.S. border two years earlier, was picked from among the day laborers that morning on Division Avenue. Daniel agreed to work for the going rate of about \$6 an hour, other workers say, carrying bricks and pouring cement at the building on Middleton Avenue.

Andrew Nazarus, an immigrant from St. Lucia who worked at the site for several weeks as a mason, recalls seeing Daniel for the first time that morning. "He only came for one day," Nazarus says. They were working on the unfinished third floor of the building complex, about 40 feet above ground level, where a crew was pouring concrete. Daniel was helping to smooth out the wet cement. Suddenly, the building's metal structure gave way and collapsed.

"I fell on my back," recalls Nazarus, 37, of the Bronx. "I felt the whole building was going down. I was holding on to a wire and then ran to the other side of the building." Daniel wasn't so lucky. Hundreds of pounds of cement and metal beams, the very structure of the building that federal safety records say was improperly built and couldn't hold its own weight, crashed into the basement along with Daniel.

"He was just laying there in the cement with his face down," recalls William Pieszak, a New York City police officer with the department's Emergency Services Unit, who waded through the basement searching for survivors. "The cement, it was like quicksand. He had drowned in the cement." Nine other workers were injured.

His partner, Police Officer James Barnes, says other Spanish-speaking immigrants, though clearly injured, refused their help. "The workers were all filled with cement, but they just wanted to leave," Barnes

remembers. "Even the ones with blood on their heads, because they didn't want to be questioned. They just didn't want to have any medical attention at all because they were here illegally." Eugene Ostreicher, 70, the owner of Industrial Enterprises and Faye Industries, pleaded guilty last month to a felony for lying to OSHA during its investigation of the Williamsburg collapse about a prior collapse at another job site on Lorimer Street in Brooklyn. He agreed to pay a \$1 million fine and get out of the construction business. The fine will be divided among the Daniel estate and the eight other injured workers. Ostreicher also must pay a \$100,000 OSHA fine and could get 6 months in prison. His sentencing is scheduled for Oct. 15.

The Corner It didn't take long for word of Daniel's death to reach Division and Bedford. "A couple of the guys who were working with him came here the next day, and they told us about it," recalls Vazquez. "But they were here the next day, still looking for work." Each workday begins for Solbes and several of the Mexican day laborers when they awake at a church-run homeless shelter and then walk over to Division Avenue by 6:30 a.m.

Solbes came to the United States in 1996, crossing the Mexican border illegally. "I came through the mountains, running away from Mexico," he says with a smile. "I got false papers to work." Eventually, he landed a job at the Brooklyn lumber yard where he got hurt in 1999. Although disabled from his accident, Solbes says he wants to earn enough money to return to his native country, where his wife still lives with their five children.

With so many willing to become a part of the cheap labor pool that helped fuel the American economy in the 1990s, the rising tide of illegal immigration has created a

political storm in several states such as California and Texas, and on Long Island, where Farmingville residents have protested day laborers, mostly Mexicans, congregating on street corners looking for work. Protesters say illegal immigrants have saturated area housing and increased crime.

Last September, in a highly publicized incident, two Mexican immigrants were lured from Farmingville to a Shirley house with the promise of work and attacked with a knife, shovels and a post-hole digger. Two white men, including one with racist tattoos covering his body, were arrested and charged in the attack. The trial of one defendant was scheduled to begin this week.

Advocates for day laborers say the violent attack is only a symptom of the broader prejudices and exploitation confronting immigrant workers. "On Long Island, the majority of day laborers are from Latin America," says Marin-Molina of the Workplace Project. "What's sad to see is that many of the people who are against these workers are the grandchildren of Italian and Irish immigrants who used to 'shape up' on the street corner and faced the same problems." On Division Avenue in Brooklyn, Luis Vazquez still waits for work as this warm spring morning slowly ebbs away. Vazquez has been coming to this corner for the past three or four years, usually arriving by 6:30 a.m. with the throng of immigrants seeking work. Perhaps a familiar contractor driving by will stop, he says, wanting someone to paint a wall or hammer in some nails.

"You might get lucky in an hour or so, or you might be here all day," he explains, holding a cup of coffee. "The guys who give you a job will know you, and they'll look for your face when they come by." Vazquez, who came from Puerto Rico when he was a young man, says there is a high level of resentment

among immigrants against the employers who ask them to do dangerous work for very low pay. "They are cheap and they want to kill you," he says. "I've looked at some jobs and quit right away because they were just too dangerous." He's had several close calls himself and prefers to work as a painter or in various odd jobs around the neighborhood, unloading trucks and making deliveries.

"I was on a scaffold high up on a construction job here in Williamsburg.

They asked me to go [higher] up on it and I said, 'No way.'" On Division Avenue, they still talk about Eduardo Daniel and wonder whose death might be next. "We always talk about the way they treat you, about getting hurt on the job," says Vazquez. "Every day you take a chance."

Majority of Hispanics Online

NEW YORK, — Despite a dearth of Web sites in Spanish, half of the nation's Hispanic adults are now online, according to a survey released Wednesday.

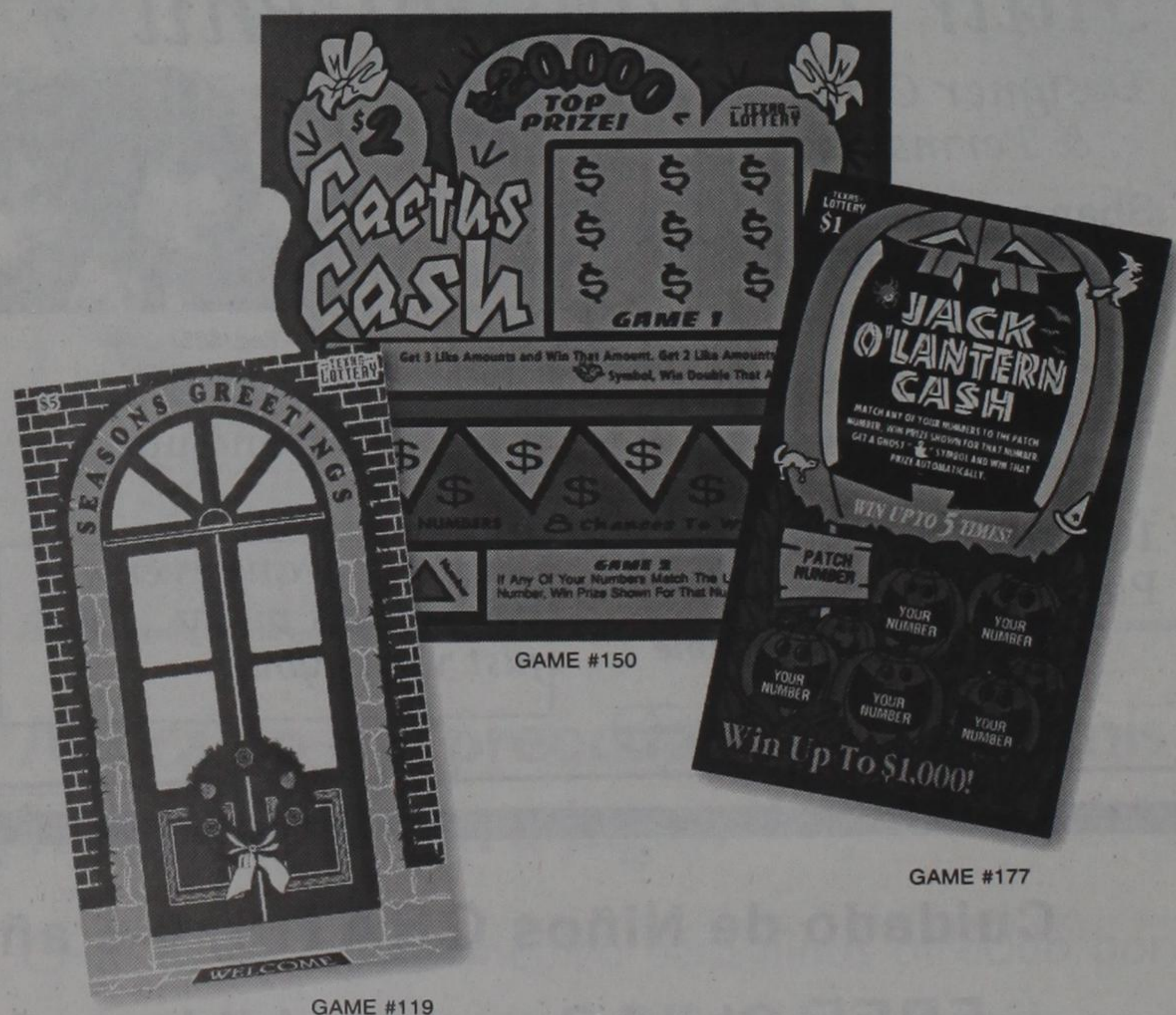
MORE THAN 2 million Hispanics logged on for the first time between March 2000 and February 2001, the Pew Internet and American Life Project found. During that period, the percentage of Hispanic adults online went from 40 percent to 50 percent.

The number still trails that of non-Hispanic whites, at 58 percent. But it exceeds that of non-Hispanic blacks, 43 percent of whom are online.

"Clearly Hispanics are finding the activities and the content they want online even though in the vast majority of cases they have to get it in English," said Lee Rainie, director of the Pew project.

A survey last year from VilaWeb.com found that fewer than 3 percent of Web sites were in Spanish, compared with 68 percent in English.

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El 30 de Agosto del 2001 será la última vez que puedas jugar Cactus Cash, Seasons Greetings \$5 y Jack O' Lantern Cash. Sin embargo boletos ganadores pueden ser cobrados hasta el 27 de Febrero del 2001. Premios en efectivo hasta \$599 pueden ser cobrados en cualquier lugar de venta de boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Premios con un total de \$600 o más son cobrables en cualquiera de los 22 centros de cobro de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. Para más información, por favor llama a la línea de servicio al cliente de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

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. Las probabilidades de ganar en Cactus Cash son 1 en 4.52, Seasons Greetings \$5 son 1 en 3.32 y Jack O' Lantern Cash son 1 en 4.56 incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto. Debes tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. © 2001 Texas Lottery

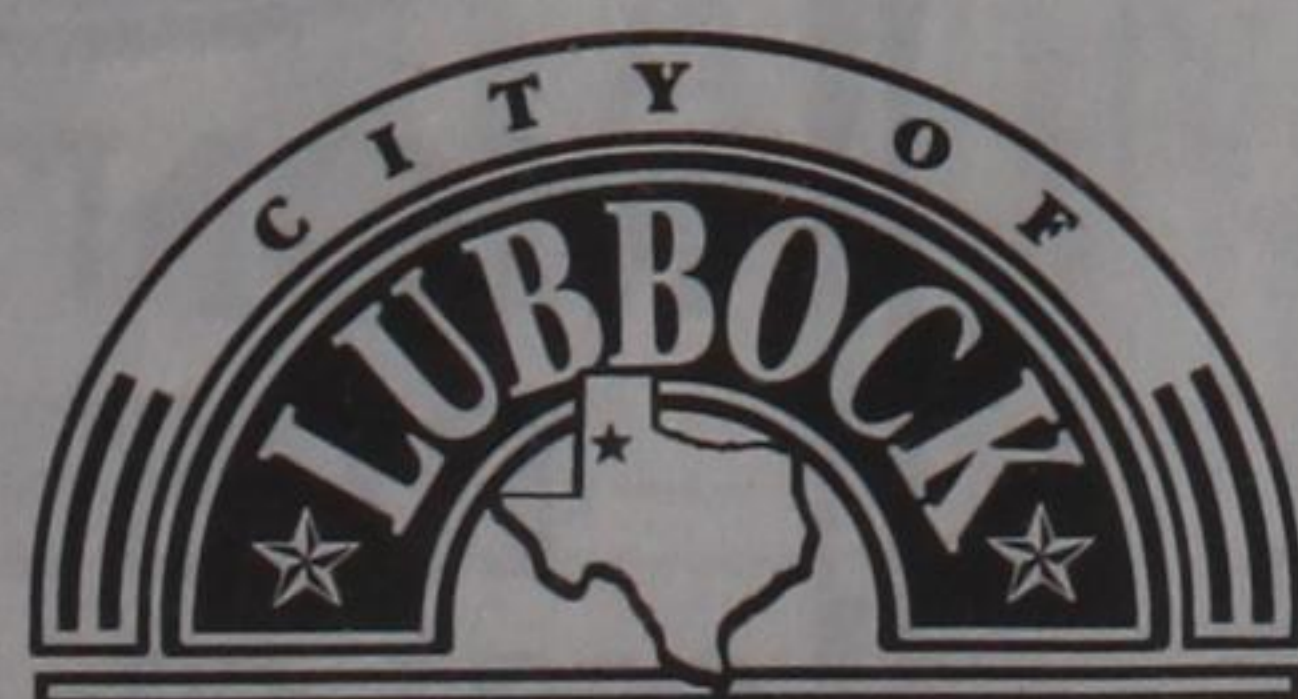
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Q: How long should I leave the sprinklers running?
A: A good rule to follow is to use an empty tuna or cat food can. Place the can about six inches from the base of the sprinkler. When the can fills with water you have applied the recommended 1" to 1 1/2" of water to your lawn.

Q: When is the best time to water my lawn?
A: Early morning or late evening. Watering during these times ensures that all the water used for watering actually reaches the ground and does not evaporate. Never water during the heat of the day.



For more information call 775-2596

Visita del Ing. Esau Caro Meza del Peru a Lubbock y El Editor



While visiting Texas Tech University during the week of June 17-22, Ing. Esau Caro Meza, Rector of the National University of Central Peru, visited El Editor. Ing. Caro Meza is starting his second term as Rector of the University which is lo-

cated in the Central Andean city of Huancaayo, northwest of the Campital of Lima. Ing. Caro Meza was especially interested in Distance Education Programs for graduate program in Engineering and Computer Science as well as in the City of Lubbock's Waste Water Treatment program in which sewage water

is re-cycled into irrigation water as well as supplying the Canyon Lakes with water. He visited the experimental laboratory of Prof. Cliff Fedler in converting feedlot waste into fish through a system of water tanks using stagnant water plants, algae and tapia fish. While in Lubbock Profesor Emeritus Neale Pearson brought him to visit the oldest Hispanic Newspaper in West Texas on June 21. After visiting Lala's Restaurant, he visited the offices of State Representative Delwin Jones to examine the system of redistricting and then to visit the ranch of James Boren between Justiceburg and Lake Alan Henry. From Lubbock, he returned to his home in Peru.

Ing. Esau Caro Meza de Peru Visito El Editor

Durante la semana de 17-22 de Junio Ing. Esau Caro Meza, Rector de la Universidad Nacional del Peru Central, visito las oficinas de la Redaccion de El Editor, es mas viejo periodico Hispanico en el Oeste de Texas. Ing. Caro Meza esta en su segunda epoca como Rector de la Universidad que se ubica en la ciudad Andina de Huancaayo, al noroeste de la capital de lima. El Ing. Esta interesada especialmente en programas de educacion a la distancia al nivel pos-graduado en Ingenieria y Ciencias de Computo. Tambien le interesaria el programa de la Ciudad de Lubbock en convertir las aguas negra a aguas reciclados para la irrigacion agricola y para mantener el nivel de las aguas de los Lagos del Canyon. Visito el Laboratorio del Profesor Cliff Fedler donde se convierte la esterca de los feedlots a productos de algas y pescas chica como la Taba por medio de un sistema de tanques con plantas de la zona. Durante su estadia en Lubbock, Profesor Emerito Neale Pearson le trajo a el a la Redaccion de El Editor, El mas viejo periodico Hispanico en el Oeste de Texas. Despues de visitar el Restaurante Lala's, visito las oficinas del Representante Delwin Jones para examinar el sistema de disenar y redesenar los distritors de la Camara de Representantes y el Senado de Texas. Termino su visita a los Llanos Estacados con una visita al Rancho de James Boren cerca Justiceburg y Lake Alan Henry. Desde Lubbock, volvio a su casa en el Peru. Neale Pearson, 795-4287 neale.pearson@ttu.edu

Gonzalez Leads Diamondbacks

SAN DIEGO -- If National League pitchers were giving half as much grief to Luis Gonzalez as Gonzalez receives from his teammates, maybe they'd have a chance to keep his batting average under, say, .800.

Not that there's disharmony, discord or disanything else in the Arizona clubhouse these days, but the first-place Diamondbacks have been all over their left fielder like, well, like Gonzalez on a hanging slider.

The Diamondbacks returned from the All-Star break to find crisp, new T-shirts laid out at each of their lockers in Anaheim's visiting clubhouse featuring a logo designed around the phrase, "Going, Going, Gonzo: Home Run Derby Champ 2001."

"I believe for me to have the year I'm having, it's the surroundings," Luis Gonzalez says.(AP)

They haven't let him hear the end of it.

"Look at what he got us!" Diamondbacks first baseman Mark Grace exclaimed the other day in San Diego, sarcasm dripping from each syllable, holding up the shirt after being asked about Gonzalez.

"Yeah, look at this!" third baseman Matt Williams chimed in, holding up his shirt. "Think he's proud of this?"

Blushing worse than a junior high school boy at his first dance, Gonzalez, grinning, vehemently denied responsibility.

"I wouldn't spend a dime on these clowns," he vowed.

Then there was the Case of the Catered Hamburger in Seattle last week. Mariners sensation Ichiro Suzuki sent a few "Ichi-rolls" -- some Safeco Field sushi, obviously named for Seattle's hero -- to the Diamondbacks clubhouse for Gonzalez to sample.

So before the series finale last Tuesday, Gonzalez returned the favor by sending Ichiro a hamburger.

Problem was, Ichiro, who had taken an 0-fer in the first two games of the series, promptly banged out two hits in the post-hamburger game.

So you know who took the blame for that, too.

"(Ichiro) ate that American food and then he kicked our American asses," was the way Grace put it.

Which, to put it mildly, hasn't happened very often to the Diamondbacks this season. Remember all of those pessimists this spring who thought Arizona might be too old to do much of anything this season?

Ha. Sometimes, the difference between playing on a winning team and a losing team isn't found in the standings.

Sometimes, it's found in the twinkle of a man's eyes, and in the sound of his laughter.

"He's been fun to watch," Grace said. "He's hit as many home runs as Sammy (Sosa) to this point, and he's also dropping .350. That's the amazing thing."

Pause.

Smirk.

"He's still the same pain in the ass, though."

Gonzalez, of course, could say the same thing about his mates in one of baseball's most veteran-filled clubhouses. And he often does. Why not? After a 2000 season in which

they were one of baseball's most disappointing teams, the Diamondbacks are having the time of their lives this season under new manager Bob Brenly.

And it all starts with the affable Gonzalez, who is having the season of his life.

Going into Wednesday night's game against San Diego, Gonzalez, a legitimate threat to become the first National League Triple Crown winner since Joe "Ducky" Medwick in 1937, led the National League with 99 RBI, was ranked second with 40 homers and was fourth with a .343 batting average.

He also ranked in the top three in slugging percentage (second to Barry Bonds at .733), on-base percentage (third, .437), runs scored (third, 81) and hits (tied for second, 127).

But perhaps what is most special is this: Gonzalez led the majors with 271 total bases and remains on target to break Babe Ruth's record 457.

Grace witnessed some pretty special offensive seasons compiled by Sosa in Chicago over the past several years, but he's never seen an offensive onslaught like this.

"Really, I haven't," he said.

"With Sammy, two years stand out. Last year, he hit .320 with 50 homers. I'd probably compare this to '98 (when Sosa hit .308 with 66 homers and an NL-leading 158 RBI). We won the wild-card spot in Chicago that year, and his year was very conducive to us winning.

"Gonzo's year is just as conducive."

In a week dominated by trade deadline talk throughout the game of baseball, it is worth remembering that Diamondbacks general manager Joe Garagiola Jr. acquired Gonzalez from Detroit in one of the most lopsided trades in recent memory.

It wasn't a July deadline deal -- it came on Dec. 28, 1998, when Garagiola sent outfielder Karim Garcia to the Tigers for Gonzalez. The outfielder had hit just .267 with 23 homers and 71 RBI for Detroit in 1998, giving no indication of what he had in store for the Diamondbacks.

This is Gonzalez's third season in Arizona, and he's yet to hit less than .311. His 40 homers this season already are a career-high -- and the Diamondbacks still have 62 games remaining.

"You know what, I'm more satisfied that we're winning and in first place," Gonzalez, 33, says in a rare serious moment when the barbs have stopped flying and the jokes have quieted. "I believe for me to have the year I'm having, it's the surroundings."

"My teammates are the ones who provide protection and get on base. I come up in a lot of key situations, but at the same time those guys are on base. It's just been one of those years. I feel comfortable."

"I've always been happy here. Now, with a new coaching staff and with the majority of guys in here having played 10-plus years, everybody is on the same page. We have a good time in here but, at the same time, we know what we have to do to win ballgames."

Despite Gonzalez's drama-

tically jacked up home run output, those on the inside say that he's still essentially the same guy who batted .311 with 31 homers and 114 RBI last summer and .336 with 26 homers and 111 RBI in the Diamondbacks' NL West title year of 1999.

"Elevation," Williams said. "That's all it is. He has the same swing, the same everything. He's just elevating (the ball when he hits it)."

"His home run total is up and his doubles total is down. That gives you an indication. Balls that went for doubles are leaving the park."

"It's a fine line, too. It's a matter of less than half-an-inch where the ball meets the bat. That's all."

Williams has been particularly impressed by Gonzalez's .291 average against left-handed pitchers.

"That's a real good barometer of how well he's staying on the baseball," Williams said.

That, and opposing pitching staffs he leaves in tatters.

"He just gets better and better," San Diego manager Bruce Bochy said. "He's one of the premier power hitters in the game now. When you talk about guys getting experience and developing power, he definitely has..."

"It's incredible. He really hasn't sacrificed average despite increasing his power."

"That's a legitimate park he plays in, too. It's not like he's in a bandbox."

Williams started the season batting behind Gonzalez -- protecting him, in baseball parlance, because pitchers don't like to work around someone like Gonzalez and put him on base when someone who can swing the bat as well as Williams is up next.

When Williams was sidelined for several weeks, Grace stepped into the No. 4 slot, and Gonzalez didn't cool off even a degree or two.

"It's worked out," Grace said. "It's a position I'm used to -- I hit behind Sammy all those years. Now that Matty's come back, he's stepped back into the four hole and Gonzo's getting plenty of pitches."

He's not only getting plenty of pitches, he's murdering 'em. To Gonzalez, that's the only thing that has changed even a little bit this year.

"If I get a good pitch, I haven't missed it," he said. "Everybody has paid more attention to (the home runs). I'd just as soon pay more attention to the total bases."

"I think I've become a better hitter. Unfortunately, power in baseball is what people focus on."

Gonzalez does allow that it is "fun to be" where he's at, though he's not speaking specifically of nipping at Barry Bonds' heels in the home run race -- he's speaking more in general terms.

"I'm in the middle of a pennant race," Gonzalez said. "We're trying to win here. Last year, we faded out in the second half. We're out to prove a point. We want to do well."

So far, so good in that department. Arizona has had a lock on first place in the NL West since late May, and there's no sign of the Diamondbacks giving it up anytime soon. They just whipped the Giants in two of three games in San Francisco over the weekend, and Los

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Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Membership Drive Extended

LHCC announces that due to the great interest shown by prospective members, the Membership Drive has been extended to August 10, 2001.

We invite any and all LHCC members to take advantage of this second opportunity to win round-trip tickets for two to any destination Southwest Airlines services. To create more competition, a \$100.00 cash prize will be given to the member who sells the most memberships.

A firm deadline for turning in all registration forms and collected dues is August 10, 2001 at 4:00 p.m. to the LHCC office, 1500 Broadway, Suite 1250. Please call Esther or Juliana if you need more information at 762-5059.

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FALL REGISTRATION PREPARATION STEPS LISTED

Students planning to attend South Plains College this fall need to provide a completed application for admission and official high school or college transcripts from institutions previously attended.

There's no application fee. "We need their application for admission, so we can get the information into the system," said Andrea Rangel, dean of admissions. "If they have not applied prior to registration, it will take them that much longer to go through the registration process," she explained.

Fall registration is Aug. 22 at SPC Levelland and Aug. 23-24 at the Reese Center in Lubbock for classes offered at Reese and the Byron Martin Advanced Technology Center. Registration permits are required for registration between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Aug. 22 and 23.

Students should bring a pen, pencil, valid Texas driver's license, and tuition and fees, which are due at registration.

Fall class schedules list specific registration times on each campus and can be accessed on-line at SPC's website, www.southplainscollege.com or by contacting SPC.

Catalogs for 2001-2002 are now available.

After completing an application for admission, students can request a registration permit by contacting the campus they plan to attend, either SPC Levelland, 894-9611, ext. 2375, at the Reese Center in Lubbock, 885-3048, ext. 2902.

From Page 5

Angeles' pitching staff is crippled (though Dodgers manager Jim Tracy is doing a whale of a job in keeping them close).

As for Gonzalez, the biggest question here appears to be whether he will cave in under all of the internal abuse he's taking.

But if his teammates insist on hiding the truth, at least know this about Gonzalez: Those "Going, Going, Gonzo" T-shirts that his teammates continue to razz him about being Exhibit A in his swelled head?

A friend of Gonzalez's in Houston had them printed up. He shipped them to Arizona, and Diamondbacks' media relations guy Mike Swanson passed them out in the clubhouse.

Texas Migrant Council Season Head Start Program

Texas Migrant Council, Inc. is accepting applications to enroll children ages 0-5 years old in the Migrant Seasonal head Start Program. There is no cost for the services.

The location of Migrant Head Start Centers are: Lubbock, Plainview, Floydad, Hereford, Muleshoe, Pecos, Ft. Stockton. The Centers offer daytime services Monday-Friday; some Saturdays are available for service.

The program offers child development services; emphasis is on children with special needs. Child Development services include experiences that stimulate social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development. Parent participation is encouraged in the head Start Program.

Eligibility requirements: Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Families engaged in agricultural farm work who meet income guidelines.

For more information regarding eligibility and registration location, please contact Esmeralda Varela, Texas Migrant Council Panhandle Regional Office at 1-888-837-5151, free call.

Texas Migrant Council, Inc. does not discriminate because of race, color, disability, age, sex, national origin, religion, or political belief.

STUDENTS ENCOURAGED TO APPLY ON-LINE FOR FINANCIAL AID

Students still planning to apply for financial aid to attend South Plains College this fall are encouraged to apply over the Internet to speed the process, according to Jim Ann Batenhorst, director of financial aid at SPC.

June 10 was the priority financial aid deadline.

Students can apply on-line for the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at www.fafsa.ed.gov. The application process covers

federal aid and is also the starting point for work-study and state grants.

The students' FAFSA application can also be filed electronically at

Plains National Bank's Financial Student Loan Center at 50th and University or the Learn Educational Talent Search, 2161 50th St. in Lubbock. Students

can get their student aid report back in a week by filing on-line.

If they have listed SPC among their college choices, SPC will automatically receive a copy of the report.

Depending on the extent of documentation and process time required, financial aid may or may not be ready for individual students by fall registration, Batenhorst noted.

Students then have the option to go on contract, paying half their

tuition and fees plus an installment fee at registration, with two other monthly installments due. Their financial aid is usually ready by the time one of the latter installments is due, Batenhorst noted.

For more information, contact SPC's Financial Aid Office at 806-894-9611, ext. 2412

Gonzalez intends to pay his Houston friend a visit "immediately" after the season ends, too.

"He threw me right under a bus right there," Gonzalez said.

He said it with a smile, of course -- just as this nice guy says nearly everything else.

"Aw," he said. "That's what baseball is all about."

Great to be with a winner, isn't it?

Mosley Seeking Rematch With De La Hoya

LAS VEGAS -- Shane Mosley earned less than a third of what Oscar De La Hoya received when they fought last summer. He has other plans if they meet in a rematch.

"Fifty-fifty, I'm fine with that. I think I'm being more than fair," Mosley said. "I don't know if Oscar wants to fight me, but he needs to fight me. He needs to try to get his revenge."

Shane Mosley (left) lands a left to the face of Oscar De La Hoya during their bout last summer.

Mosley earned \$4.5 million to De La Hoya's \$15 million when he beat De La Hoya last summer for the WBC welterweight crown.

An even split for a rematch could mean \$10 million or more for each fighter. Cedric Kushner, Mosley's promoter, has offered De La Hoya \$10 million for a fight in either November or December.

Kushner did not set a time limit for De La Hoya to decide, but he did say, "If it looks like Oscar is not going to accept it, Shane will go on to other business."

That could include bouts against IBF champion Vernon Forrest and WBA champ Andrew Lewis.

"There are two other champions out there and Shane wants to unify the title," Kushner said.

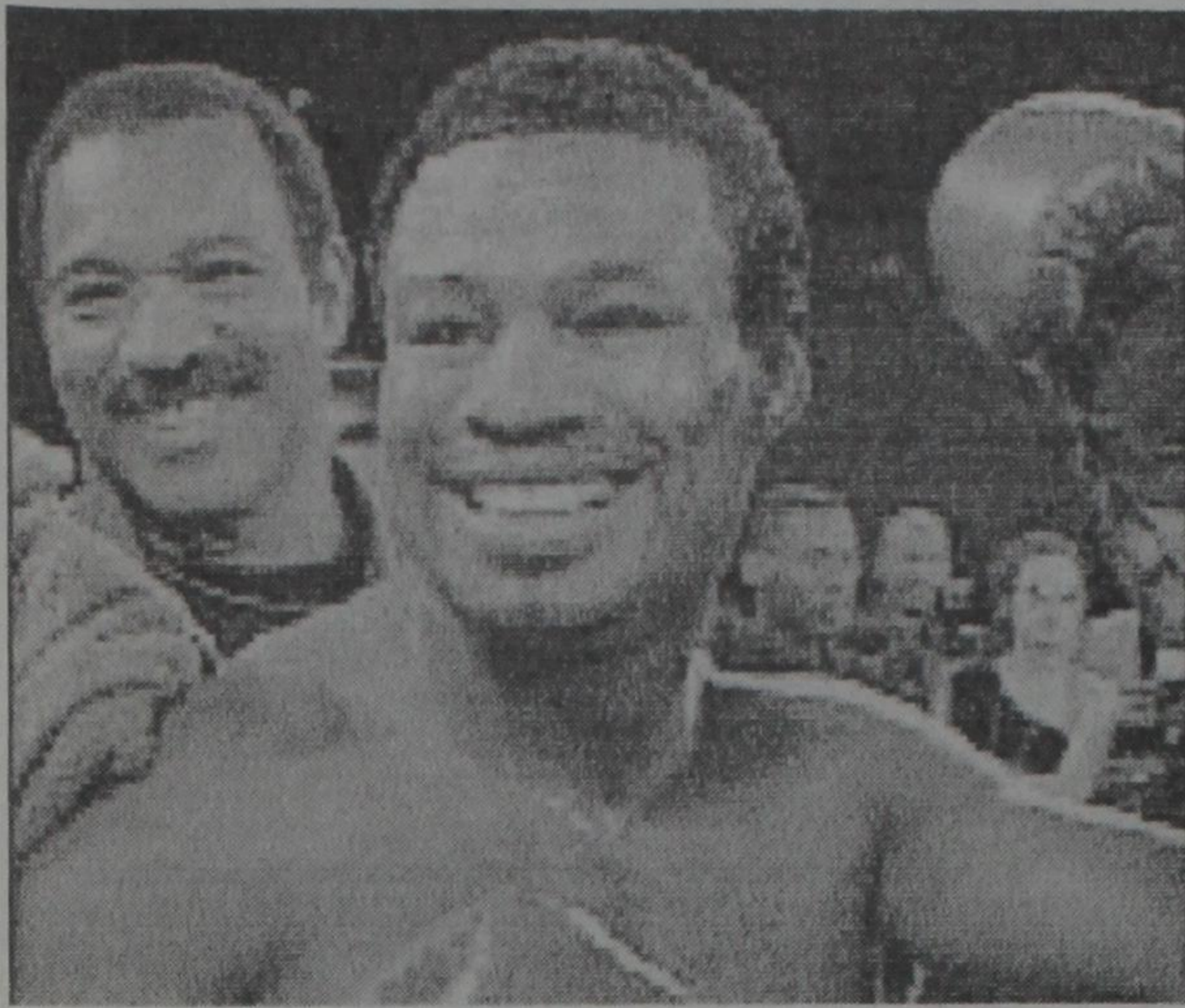
Mosley ran his record to 38-0, with 35 knockouts, when he stopped 20-1 underdog Adrian Stone of England in the third round of their title bout Saturday night.

Almost as soon as the fight ended, Mosley issued a challenge to De La Hoya, whom he beat with a 12-round decision at Staples

Paterson, N.J., is 30-4-2, with 23 knockouts.

Both he and Mosley, who earned \$3.5 million, weighed the 147-pound limit.

The heavyweight bout on



WBC welterweight champion Shane Mosley is 38-0 with 35 knockouts. Center in Los Angeles.

"I guess people want that, want to see me fight De La Hoya. If that's what the fans want, so be it," he said. "I was thinking about Vernon Forrest as my next fight, but that (De La Hoya) is much more lucrative."

Forrest beat Mosley in 1992 when both were amateurs -- the last time anyone has beaten the WBC champ.

"We're what the people want," Forrest said of the possibility of the two fighting again.

As in two previous title defenses, Mosley was overpowering in the victory over Stone.

After feeling his way in the first two rounds, Mosley stunned him with a powerful right, then sent the challenger crashing to the canvas with another right several seconds later to end their match before a crowd of 4,900 at the 5,100-seat Caesars Palace pavilion.

The end came at 2:01 of the third.

The 29-year-old Mosley, from Pomona, Calif., also stopped challengers Shannan Taylor, in the fifth round, and Antonio Diaz, in the sixth.

Stone, 30, a native of Bristol, England, who lives in

the undercard was even quicker than the main event -- Jameel McCline knocked Michael Grant down with the first punch of the fight, then referee Tony Weeks halted the match 43 seconds into the first round as the dazed Grant hobbled on an injured right ankle.

McCline, from Clinton, N.J., dropped Grant with a powerful left as the two first met in the center of the ring. Grant said afterward that his feet weren't set when McCline hit him and that caused the ankle injury.

Grant's injury was later diagnosed as a chip fracture and his foot was placed in a cast.

McCline, who weighed 260 pounds, improved to 26-2-3, with 16 knockouts. The loss was just the second -- but second in a row -- for Grant, 254 pounds, from Norristown, Pa.

Grant (31-2) was knocked out in the second round by Lennox Lewis in their title bout on April 29 of last year.

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U.S. Latinos Shopping Anew For Spiritual Homes

By Raymond Rodríguez

Stories calling attention to the fact that large numbers of Latinos are leaving the Catholic Church are once again dotting the media landscape. An exodus continues. I do not doubt that. But the emphasis on Latinos tends to distort the true picture of what is going on. It creates the impression that only the Catholic Church is failing to meet the need of its members, especially Latino members.

The same can be said of the major Protestant denominations. While half of the new members of evangelical religious groups are Latinos, the rest come from mainline Protestant churches.

Institutionalized religion, often dominated by dogma and conformity, is losing members who feel a need for a more personal relationship with their god. Latinos are not the only ones searching for a spiritual home.

In the United States there are 20,000 evangelical churches offering self-seekers a warm welcome. Responding to Latino converts, services are offered in Spanish, music is a vital part of the ritual, and apersonalized ambience prevails. And the relationship extends beyond Sunday worship. Home visits, prayer meetings and personal counseling during the week are integral parts of the evangelical ministry.

For Latinos, who often espouse conservative religious beliefs as well as traditional family values, the fundamentalist, evangelical churches offer a secure haven. Latinos find that they do not have to renounce deeply held beliefs or convictions. Those of Mexican ancestry do not have to give up their beloved *Virgen de Guadalupe*. Being able to retain their revered images reinforces their new allegiance. In many instances, the bond is strengthened because lay ministers are often drawn from the members' neighborhoods.

As a consequence, not only can they converse with Latinos in Spanish, but they truly understand their needs, fears and aspirations. Contrast that with the fact that in the United States, where Latinos comprise nearly half of the Catholic Church's membership, less than 1 percent of the more than 50,000 priests are Latinos.

The exodus has prompted some visionary thinkers to question whether white, European dominated churches, both Protestant and Catholic, can adequately service the terrestrial and spiritual needs of their changing congregations. Mainline churches, for example, are often criticized for not providing dynamic leadership in the struggle for civil rights that has been a hallmark of the African-American churches.

In contrast, in too many instances, the involvement of the Catholic and mainstream Protestant churches is deemed as too little and too late. In an address to the Catholic Theological Society in Milwaukee, theology professor Sister Margaret Guider stated that although the church has declared racism to be a sin, efforts to eradicate it have been weak.

Yet while one door reads *Salida*, there's another beckoning *Entrada* to new Latino immigrants.

The Catholic Church proudly points out that in spite of the fact that overall church membership declined during the 1990s, this past year it increased by 1.3 million. There are now approximately 64 million Catholics in the United States. Much of the increase is due to new arrivals from Mexico and Central America. Also among the newcomers are Protestants who choose to switch affiliation.

The Catholic Church is taking steps to retain and build on its Latino membership. Priests, nuns and lay ministers are being better educated on the community's unique needs, given sensitivity training and encouraged to become more involved with their congregations. Still, 70 percent of the 40 million Latinos in the United States are practicing, or at least nominal, Catholics. The Church currently operates

nearly 2,300 social service centers serving more than 21 million people.

Yet often it appears to be its own worst enemy. Recently, U.S. Catholic bishops decreed that sterilization procedures will no longer be performed in Catholic hospitals or those affiliated with the Church, which operates nearly 600 hospitals. Last year they served nearly 80 million patients. The decision could have severe consequences because the ban applies to Catholics as well as non-Catholics.

The decree brings the Catholic Church in line with its ban of abortions and the use of contraceptives, decrees often surreptitiously ignored by Latinos. Among those who will be affected by the ban on sterilization are Latinos who can't afford to seek medical attention elsewhere. In some communities, especially rural areas, Catholic hospitals are the only medical facilities available. Sadly, such shortsighted action invites even more Latinos to leave the Church.

(Raymond Rodríguez, a retired university professor residing in Long Beach, Calif., is a contributing columnist with Hispanic Link News Service. He may be contacted by e-mail at rayrodriguez(AT)SIGNearthlink.com) (c) 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.



La Nueva Administracion de los Programas de KLFB se Pone a Las Ordenes del Amable Auditorio

María Pisenó, John P. Cervantez y José I. Rudío.
Amable auditorio, les habla el padre Nicolás Rendón, Canciller de la Diócesis Católica de Lubbock. Quiero felicitar a la Estación de Radio KLFB, porque tiene ahora nueva administración con voluntad de trabajar con la Diócesis para extender el Reino de Dios. Felicito también al auditorio de hombres y mujeres que aman la fe Católica. Felicito también a los lucutores de esta estación, por sus programas y esfuerzo por comunicar el mensaje del Evangelio. KLFB es la única estación de radio que cuenta con la aprobación de la Diócesis Católica de Lubbock. Les invito a que la apoyen para que su programación católica siga adelante. De nuevo los felicito. Que Dios y la Santísima Virgen los bendigan.

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Latinos en Los EEUU Buscan Nuevos Hogares Espirituales

Por Raymond Rodríguez

Se vuelven a asomar artículos en los medios de comunicación que apuntalan el gran número de latinos que dejan la iglesia católica.

Continúa el éxodo. No lo dudo. Pero el enfatizar a los latinos tiende a distorsionar la verdad de lo que ocurre. Crea la impresión que es sólo la iglesia católica la que no corresponde con las necesidades de sus feligreses, en particular los latinos.

Se puede declarar lo mismo de las denominaciones protestantes. Si bien 50 por ciento de los nuevos miembros de grupos religiosos evangélicos son latinos, el otro 50 por ciento proviene de las iglesias protestantes establecidas. La religión institucionalizada, dominada frecuentemente por el dogma y el conformismo, pierde miembros que buscan una relación más personal con su dios. Los latinos no son los únicos que buscan un hogar espiritual.

En los Estados Unidos hay 20,000 iglesias evangélicas

que ofrecen a los que buscan independientemente una cálida acogida. En respuesta a los conversos latinos, se ofrecen servicios en español, se hace de la música una parte vital del rito, y prevalece un ambiente personal.

Y la relación se extiende más allá de la celebración dominical. Son parte integral del ministerio evangélico durante la semana las visitas a casa, reuniones para oración y consejería personal.

Los latinos, quienes muchas veces son de creencia religiosa conservadora y valores tradicionales familiares, encuentran amparo en las iglesias evangélicas. Perciben que no tienen que renunciar a sus creencias y convicciones profundas. Los de ascendencia mexicana no tienen que dejar su devoción a la Virgen de Guadalupe. Al poder mantener a las imágenes que reverencian, se fortalece su nueva alianza. En muchos casos el vínculo se vuelve más fuerte porque se

reclutan ministros laicos de los barrios.

Como consecuencia, no sólo saben conversar con los latinos en español, sino que también entienden completamente sus necesidades, sus temores y sus aspiraciones. En contraste, en los Estados Unidos, donde los latinos son casi el 50 por ciento de la congregación católica nacional, menos de uno por ciento de más de 50,000 sacerdotes son latinos.

El éxodo ha llevado a que algunos pensadores de visión cuestionen la capacidad las iglesias protestantes y católica, dominadas por blancos europeos, de servir adecuadamente las necesidades terrestres y espirituales de sus congregaciones cambiantes. Frecuentemente se critica a las iglesias establecidas por no proveer el liderazgo en la lucha por los derechos civiles que ha sido el sello de las iglesias africano-americanas.

Por lo contrario, la percepción en muchas de las

instancias es que la participación de la iglesia católica y otras iglesias protestantes es insuficiente y tardía. En su discurso ante la Sociedad Teológica Católica en Milwaukee, profesora de teología Hermana Margaret Guider dijo que aunque la iglesia haya declarado que el racismo es un pecado, han sido débiles sus esfuerzos en erradicarlo.

No obstante, si bien una puerta señala la salida, hay otra invitando la entrada a los nuevos inmigrantes latinos.

Con orgullo la iglesia católica indica que a pesar de una reducción general en sus congregantes durante la década de los noventa, el año pasado el número subió 1.3 millones. Hay ahora aproximadamente 64 millones de católicos en los Estados Unidos. Mucho del aumento resulta de los recién llegados de México y América Central. Entre ellos hay algunos protestantes que optaron por cambiar de afiliación.

La iglesia católica está tomando pasos hacia la retención y aumento de su congregación latina. Se prepara mejor a los sacerdotes, monjas y ministros laicos en cuanto a las necesidades particulares de la comunidad, reciben capacitación en cuanto a la cultura y se les alienta a participar más con las congregaciones. Aún hoy, 70 por ciento de los 40 millones de latinos en los Estados Unidos son católicos practicantes, o por lo menos nominales. La iglesia actualmente opera unos 2,300 centros de servicios sociales que sirven a más de 21 millones de personas.

Sin embargo parece muchas veces que la iglesia es su propia enemiga. Hace poco los obispos estadounidenses decretaron que los procedimientos de esterilización no se llevarán a cabo más en hospitales católicos ni en los que tienen afiliación con la iglesia, operadora de unos 600 hospitales. El año pasado

recibieron a 80 millones de pacientes. La decisión puede tener consecuencias severas por lo que la prohibición se aplica no sólo a los católicos, sino a todos los pacientes.

El decreto alinea a la iglesia católica con la prohibición contra los abortos y el uso de anticonceptivos, decretos de los que muchas veces los latinos hacen caso omiso. Entre los afectados por la prohibición de la esterilización son los latinos que no pueden costearse la atención médica en otros hospitales. En algunas comunidades, en particular las rurales, los hospitales católicos son los únicos que hay. Por desgracia, estas acciones de proyección limitada invitan a que hasta más latinos dejen la iglesia.

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Top 20 teams in D Class were as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Elite | 2. Latino Lighting | 3. Matadors |
| 4. Dusty Diamonds | 5. BPI | 6. Tijerina Trucking |
| 7. Old School | 8. Crush | 9. Navarro Masonry |
| 10. Da Boyz | 11. Indians | 12. No Limit |
| 13. Bentwood | 14. Powerhouse Reds | 15. No Mercy |
| 16. Peloteros | 17. MWA | 18. Extreme |
| 19. Corrupt | 20. Wild Bunch | |

The following D teams played and should be listed as qualified teams to play in the World Hispanic Tournament and the USSSA State Tournament

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Class D | Team Snyder | Joel's Dominators |
| Los Yaquis | Crush | Dusty Diamonds |
| Toro | 806 | Smashing Pumpkins |
| Latino Lighting | Old School | Wild Bunch |
| Mixed Images | West Texas Softball | Powerhouse Reds |
| Bentwood | MWA | Da Boyz |
| BPI | L.A. | Slaton Warriors |
| Extreme | Tru Playerz | L Town Ballers |
| Diamond Kings | Los Peloteros | Predators |
| Matadors | Indians | Navarro Masonry |
| Tijerina Trucking | No Limit | Amarillo Rangers |
| Smack Down | No Mercy | Corrupt |
| Elite | | |
| Extreme | | |

The following C teams by rank that played and should be listed as qualified teams to play in the World Hispanic Tournament and the USSSA State Tournament

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Los Jefes | 2. Zulu | 3. Texas Titans |
| 4. Budweiser | 5. Plainview Kings | 6. Snyder Kings |
| 7. No Class | 8. Y Que | |