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Lubbock, TX USA

Rising Numbers of Latina Teens Trying Suicide

A new study finds that Hispanic girls, a group usually thought to be in a low-risk category for suicide because of the strong family ties, are now increasingly likely to attempt to take their own lives.

Two years ago, licensed mental health counselor Norma Westurn put in a full day of counseling clients at a clinic here and, instead of closing shop and going home, routinely faced yet another full client load. The only difference was the after-hours clients were all Latino.

"I was overwhelmed" by so many Spanish-speaking clients, remem-Brazilian-born Westurn, "because I was one of the few in the. clinic who could speak Spanish.I knew there was a need but I was surprised there was such a great need."

It was a void that motivated Westurn to found a chain of mental health outlets called Centro de Mi Salud (My Health Center). But it wasn't until Westurn opened her doors for business that she realized there was a far greater necessity for her services than even she imag-

Latina teens were visiting her clinics in increasing numbers and the majority for the same reason: They had attempted suicide.

Suicide in the teen population is not unknown. Popular data shows that suicide is the third-leading cause of death of young people ages



15 to 24. But attempted suicide among young Latinas was another story. The very idea was considered by many to be an oxymoron; Latino families are known for their close ties and cohesiveness, two deterrents of teen suicide.

But suicide attempts by Latina

teens are growing, a fact which is gaining increased recognition by the medical community. According to a July report published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Latina teen-agers are significantly more likely than white or black adolescent girls to have attempted suicide.

The finding is not new; an earlier report published in 1999 by the National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (which officially changed its name to the National Alliance for Hispanic Health in 2000) found that one out of every three Latina high school students contemplates suicide. What is new is that while in past years family members might be too ashamed to report their daughter's attempted suicide, they now actively seek help for a behavior they're at a loss to explain--as are the doctors treating them.

Family and Culture Are Major Factors

"We don't completely understand it," admitted Dr. Glenn Flores, author of the report and associate professor of pediatric epidemiology and health policy at the Medical College of Wisconsin. "But an interesting piece we discovered in our research was that the more Americanized or acculturated Latino kids become, the worse it is for their health."

It is an observation shared by mental health experts across the country.

Teen-agers have a host of insecurities about appearance, academic success, peer popularity, families and sex. To be a Latina teen-ager continued on page 3

Pepe Aguilar Rechazó Asistir a los

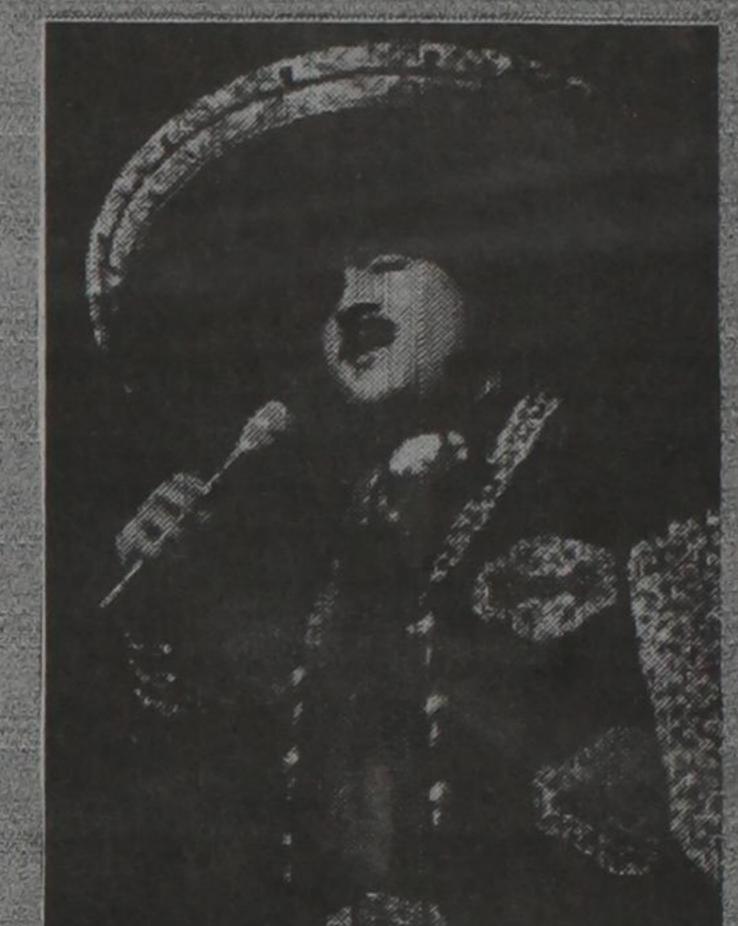
MEXICO, D.F. (Notimex). -- El cantante Pepe Aguilar rechazó asistir a la entrega de premios Grammy Latino el próximo mes, pese a que está nominado en las categorías más significativas: Mejor Disco y

Mejor Canción, por el álbum Lo mejor de nosotros y el tema Apuesto, respectivamente.

Tras expresar su agradecimiento por la nominación, se negó a asistir al evento por considerar que minimiza la música popular, que es la más vendida y escuchada, informó la compañía Top Marketing en un comunicado.

De acuerdo con la información, el cantante -que anteriormente se hizo acreedor al Grammy por el disco Por una mujer bonita-es considerado uno de los intérpretes más representativos de música popular

teatro Kodak de Los Angeles.



El cantante considera que los citados premios minimizan la música popular, que es la más vendida y escuchada

mexicana en los ambitos nacional e internacional, con casi seis millones de copias vendidas en los últimos cuatro años. El Grammy Latino tendrá lugar a mediados de septiembre en el

Incremento en Casos de Tráfico de Menores en Frontera

En tan solo seis meses, 1,500 menores de edad mexicanos han sido aprehendidos por la Patrulla Fronteriza, al no viajar acompañados de sus padres o familiares, por lo que ambos gobiernos sospechan de un incremento en las operaciones de tráfico de menores en la frontera entre Arizona y Sonora.

La edad de los menores oscilan entre los 14 y 17 años de edad, dijo Carlos González, cónsul mexicano en Nogales, Arizona. Con más de 900 repatriaciones desde el mes de enero, el consulado de Nogales ocupa el tercer lugar a nivel nacional en toda la frontera entre los dos países en cuanto al número de casos de repatriación de menores de edad.

Este consulado ha manejado 2,000 de los 2,500 casos que se presentaron, solamente en el estado de Arizona. Autoridades del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) han reportado un considerable incremento en el número de casos de ciudadanos estadounidenses o residentes legales que intentan cruzar a

Southwest Digest Celebrates 25 Years

Southwest Digest co-editors, T.J. Patterson and Eddie Richardson, will hold a news conference on Friday, August 30, 2002 at 10:00 am at Mae Simmons Park east of the community center to annouce details regarding their 25th Anniversary banquet. The Southwest Digest is a weekly news publication that was started by Richardson and Patterson 25 years ago with \$5 and a typewriter. During this time, the newspaper has faithfully served the African-American citizens in Lubbock and West Texas and never missed an issue in 25 years. The paper is published every Thursday and is the most read publication in East Lubbock Lubbock on this day each week.

The Southwest Digest's 25th Anniversary banquet will be held on Wednesday, September 4, 2002 at 7:30 pm in the McInturff Conference Center at University Medcial Center. Reservations can be made by calling the Southwest Digest at 762-3612. Individual tickets are priced at \$25 per person and tables of eight are also available at various prices.

For more information you can contact Eddie Richardson at 762-3612.



por sus propios hijos.

En algunas ocasiones utilizan documentos falsos, como actas de nacimiento. "Estas personas se comprometen a cruzar a los menores y entregarlos a sus padres en ciudades como Tucson y Phoenix", dijo González.

Prefieren la garita

El representante del gobierno mexicano dijo que este incremento puede ser el resultado de la extrema vigilancia que existe en la frontera.

"Muchos padres de familia, prefieren entregar sus hijos a estos coyotes, que arriesgarlos a cruzar por el desierto", dijo González a EFE. A menos de dos meses de que termine el año fiscal, 107 indocumentados han muerto en el desierto, la mayoría víctimas de deshidratación.

El pasado mes de julio, Sergio David Ruiz Lino, de 4 años de edad y originario de Puebla, México, fue rescatado por la patrulla fronteriza cuando fue interceptado el auto donde viajaba en compañía de 10 indocumentados, ninguno de los cuales tenía parentesco con él.

A finales del mismo mes, tres hermanos de 4, 5 y 8 años de edad fueron descubiertos en la cajuela de un auto, en un retén de la Patrulla Fronteriza en la Interestatal 86. No existe una cifra exacta de cuantos menores de edad cruzan solos la frontera ilegalmente cada año. Las cifras

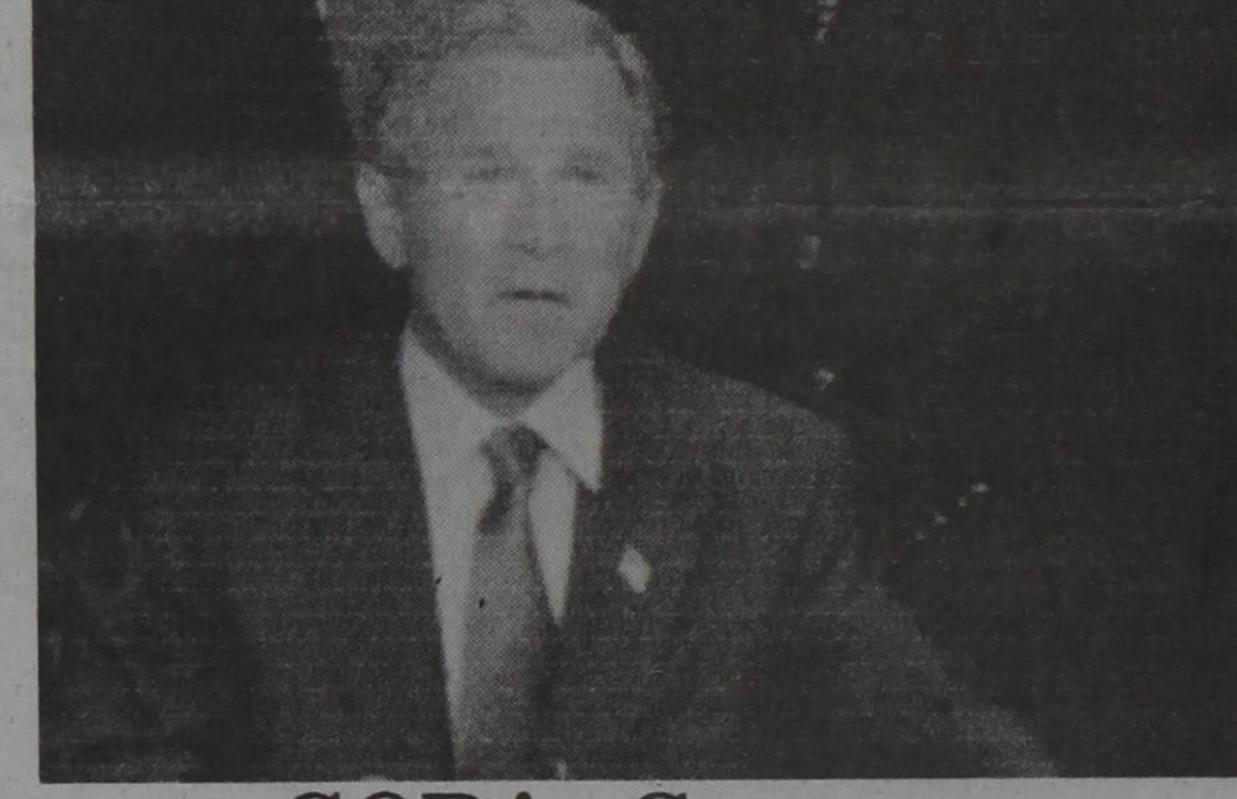
De acuerdo a estadísticas

proporcionadas por la Patrulla Fronteriza, sector Tucson, desde el principio del presente año fiscal (Octubre 1° a Junio 30) detuvieron a 7,608 menores indocumentados de un total de 249,338 aprehensiones. Charles Stemple, Director Regional del Departamento de Inmigración y Naturalización (SIN) en Douglas (Arizona) dijo que ellos no llevan ningún récord de cuantos niños son interceptados en los puertos de

Durante los primeros cinco meses del año, la oficina del Procurador de Justicia en Arizona ha recibido 144 casos de traficantes de menores.

Nogales no es el único puerto donde se ha registrado un significativo incremento en el número de infantes que son trasladados a los Estados Unidos: la ciudad de Douglas también se ha visto afectada. En lo que va del año, 160 menores de edad han sido repatriados por el consulado mexicano en Douglas, Arizona; 49 de los niños fueron interceptados en el puerto de entrada.

"(Recientemente) tuvimos el caso de una niña de 13 años quien era acompañada por otra menor de edad ciudadana americana", dijo Miguel Escobar Valdez, cónsul mexicano en Douglas, Arizona. "Dos días antes tuvimos a una mujer americana de Las Vegas, Nevada que llevaba dos niños de 5 y 8 años de edad originarios de Tabasco", finalizó.



GOP in Congress Gaining With Hispanics, Poll Says

Possibly benefiting from President Bush's widespread popularity, Republicans in Congress are gaining ground on their Democratic counterparts among Hispanic voters, a poll released Tuesday says.

The survey, taken three months before the crucial midyear elections, shows that 42 percent of Hispanics viewed GOP lawmakers favorably, up from 23 percent last year.

Democrats in Congress still maintain strong support among Hispanics, however. They received a favorable rating from 54 percent of those surveyed, unchanged from

the previous year. The poll represents at least one sign that efforts in recent years by Republicans to revamp their image among Hispanics may be paying

Robert L. de Posada, president of the Latino Coalition, said Bush deserves credit for any turnaround.

"This poll shows that Hispanics see the Republican Party as the party of George Bush, not the party of Pete Wilson," said de Posada, referring to the former California governor who alienated millions of Hispanics with his anti-immigrant policies during the 1990s.

The poll was commissioned by the Latino Coalition, a group with a conservative bent that often sup-

ports Bush administration policies. Hispanics surveyed gave Bush high marks in running the country. About 68 percent of those interviewed approved of the job Bush was doing, up from 47 percent last year. The 2001 poll was done before Sept. 11, after which the president's approval ratings soared nationwide.

The results were similar to a national USA Today/CNN/Gallup Poll last month that showed the president's approval ratings among

all Americans at 69 percent.

When asked how they would vote if Bush were again challenged by former Vice President Al Gore for president, half said they would vote for Bush, vs. 35 percent for Gore. Asked the same question last year, Hispanics opted for Gore, 54 percent to 28 percent.

Gore took the Hispanic vote, 62 percent to 35 percent, in the 2000 presidential election, according to exit polls.

Democrats shrugged at the coalition's poll results.

"We're going to once again win the Hispanic vote in 2002 and in 2004 because Latinos do not buy the administration's mariachi politics: a song here, a song there and a nice White House photo op," said Guillermo Meneses, a spokesman for the Democratic National Com-

"Hispanics are going to vote on the issues that matter most to them, and that's where Democrats win over Republicans hands down," he said.

mittee.

De Posada said both parties must compete for the support of a growing number of new Hispanic voters who remain uncommitted to either

"Hispanics - are becoming more and more independent when it comes to politics," he said. "The days of one party writing off this bloc of voters, and the other party taking them for granted, are over."

This November, 4.6 million Hispanics are projected to vote, up from 4 million in 1998, the last

off-year election. The survey interviewed 1,000 Hispanics by telephone in Spanish and English from Aug. 2 to 14 The margin of error was plus or minus 3.1 percentage points

No Hay Prisa Para Atacar a Iraq

entrada.

El presidente George W. Bush intentó disipar las especulaciones en torno a una inminente acción militar contra Irak, pero insistió en que el derrocamiento del presidente iraqui, Sadam Husein, seria hacer un favor a todo el mundo.

Bush recibió en su rancho de Crawford, Texas, donde se encuentra de vacaciones, a su equipo de seguridad nacional para discutir diversos asuntos, aunque aseguró que Irak no fue uno de ellos.

Según la versión oficial, la reunión con el vicepresidente Dick Cheney, el secretario de Defensa Donald Rumsfeld y la cúpula militar se centró, al menos oficialmente, en la reestructuración de las fuerzas armadas y la financiación de ese proceso, así como en el desarrollo del sistema de defensa antimisiles.

Hablando con los reporteros, Bus reconoció que "hay una intensa especulación, un revuelo", y el secre-Rumsfeld agregó: "un frenesi"

Por otro lado, Bush aseguró que no se discutió en la reunión el tema

Añadió, empero, que "tomamos con seriedad todas las amenazas [provenientes de Irak] y seguimos consultando con nuestros amigos y aliados".

"Mi postura es que el cambio de régimen [en Irak] interesa a todo el mundo. Cómo lograrlo es materia de consultas y deliberación", dijo el mandatario.

"Soy hombre paciente. Consideraremos todas las opciones y toda la tecnología a nuestro alcance. Pero una cosa es segura y es que esta Administración coincide en que Sadam Husein es una amenaza y que el cambio del régimen es de interes para el mundo", declaró Bush.

La realidad es que hay un sector de la Administración opuesto a una acción militar en Irak, lo mismo que importantes lideres republicanos del Congreso.

Para Madres Dentro Del Sistema De Asistencia Social, La Independencia Es Una Promesa Federal Falsa Es este mismo concepto de indeni ayudar a la cantidad de padres, "Era muy dificil trabajar s

Por Marisa Treviño

Cuando Maria Medellin, residente de Texas, recibió una invitación sorpresa de la Casa Blanca para compartir su exitosa historia de terminar con la asistencia social y conseguir trabajo, sólo tenía un temor, volar. Esta madre soltera de 24 años con dos hijos, nunca había volado.

Por suerte, éste era su único temor.

A diferencia de muchos padres que terminan con la asistencia social y consiguen trabajo, María no *tenía que temer de quién cuidaria a sus hijos, de 7 y 3 años, mientras ella no estuviera. Como de costumbre, sus padres amortiguan ese temor cuidando de sus nietos mientras María trabaja a tiempo parcial en UPS (United Parcel Service, por sus siglas en inglés) y asiste a clases en una universidad comunitaria local.

En realidad, el arreglo que María tiene con sus padres no es inusual. Un estudio reciente del Censo de los Estados Unidos encontró que los abuelos son el sostén principal de sus nietos en edad preescolar.

Esta situación es una bendición de doble filo.

Por un lado, los abuelos proveen un ambiente de paz mental, seguridad y amor. Sin embargo, debido a que viven con ingresos fijos, no es mucho más lo que pueden ofrecer. Según María, también está el asunto de "no ser totalmente independiente porque tienes que depender de tus padres para todo".

pendencia que Washington ha tratado de erradicar mediante sus medidas de reforma. La ley de la Reforma de Asistencia Social de 1996 se esforzó para lograr que personas dependientes de la ayuda del gobierno consiguieran trabajo. La reforma reconoció que estas personas necesitarian de alguna ayuda. La ayuda se convirtió en un conjunto de subsidios a los estados conocido como Asistencia Temporal para Familias Necesitadas o

TANF (por sus siglas en inglés). La TANF caduca el 30 de septiembre. Desde mayo, tanto la Cámara de Representantes como el Senado dieron a conocer las nuevas versiones de la reforma de asistencia social para la reautorización de la ayuda de la TANF durante el otoño. Cada versión tiene sus puntos exitosos y sus fallos, pero en el punto vital que cada versión falla por mucho es en la cantidad de dinero asignada para la ayuda del cuido

Las recomendaciones financieras del proyecto de ley del Senado aumentaron los fondos para el cuido de niños un total de \$5.5 mil millones durante cinco años. Por su parte, la Cámara cree que un aumento de mil millones es más que generoso.

¿A quién tratan de engañar? Los analistas políticos están de acuerdo en que si se aprueba la TANF con cualquiera de las recomendaciones de los fondos, el estado no podría mantener los programas actuales de cuido de niños

que terminaron con la asistencia social y consiguieron trabajo, quienes necesitan de esa ayuda vital si van a formar parte de las historias exitosas que Washington quiere exhibir con tanto entusiasmo.

A pesar de que Washington está orgulloso de alardear de gente como María, nadie afirma que los que han conseguido trabajo se encuentran libres de la pobreza.

Sencillamente tienen un nuevo título: los trabajadores pobres.

Según el informe del National Center for Children in Poverty (centro nacional para niños pobres) de la Universidad de Columbia, en marzo de 2002, "la mayoría de los niños pobres viven en familias trabajadoras". El Censo de los Estados Unidos encontró que las familias pobres en las cuales la madre trabaja gastan tres veces más del presupuesto familiar en el cuido de niños que las familias que no son pobres.

Esta triste estadística se agrava por el hecho de que la mitad de todos los niños latinos que viven en familias de madres solteras son pobres, y que los niños latinos sufren de manera consistente indices de pobreza más altos que los africano-americanos o los blancos.

Si la Casa Blanca hubiera completado sus tareas, habría descubierto que María tiene el éxito que tiene debido a que el mismo motivo que la llevó a UPS fue la necesidad de tener un segundo ingreso, ya que su otro cheque se le iba en el cuido de niños.

"Era muy dificil trabajar sólo para pagar el cuido de niños, y que apenas me sobraran\$23 para comprar pañales", recordó María.

Afortunadamente, ella encontró una compañía que no sólo estimula a obtener una mayor educación, sino que también asegura un sueldo sobre el mínimo federal y un paquete de beneficios que proveen para todo lo que un padre necesita, excepto para el cuido de niños. Si María no tuviera a sus padres, este gasto sería demasiado para ella.

"Si no estuviera trabajando en UPS, dependería aún más de mis padres para que cuidaran a mis hijos, porque estaría en cualquier empleo trabajando cuarenta horas a la semana sin tener la oportunidad de ir a la escuela", dice Maria.

A menos que el Congreso provea una cantidad más razonable de ayuda para el cuido de niños, aquellas familias que están tratando de salir de la dependencia de la asistencia social y las categorías de ingresos bajos irán hacia atrás y no hacia arriba.

Se necesita asignar una cantidad de dinero que no sólo ofrezca a los niños una oportunidad de lucha para prepararse para el éxito académico que eludió a sus padres, sino una suma que les permita a los padres ahorrar dinero y prever un futuro de esperanza en vez de uno de temor.

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For the Latino Community, Democrats' Actions Speak Louder Than Republicans' Words

By Congressman Bob Filner

On the campaign trail President Bush painted himself as a compassionate conservative, touting his self-proclaimed popularity with Hispanics in Texas as a testament to his inclusiveness and understanding of minority communities. After a year and a half in office, the facts tell a different story. His actions illustrate that the Hispanic community has no place on his list of priorities.

On issue after issue, the Bush Administration has pursued proposals that negatively impact Latinos in this country. While the President may claim he understands the needs of the Hispanic community, Latinos in this country know who is really fighting for them. In a recent survey, Hispanics said they believe Democrats are more supportive of their issues than Republicans. While President Bush is willing to be photographed with the Latino community, he is not willing to do what is necessary to support the programs that are important to them.

Immigration

Latinos in this country, both native and foreign born, care about immigration and want to see immigrants treated fairly. While the events of September 11th have heightened the need to address how our nation protects itself, most people understand that the majority of immigrants are hard working individuals who are trying to make a better life for themselves and their families. Immigrants respect and embrace our country's values of democracy and freedom. Americans have repeatedly said that they believe immigration is critical to sustaining our nation's economic prosperity and that much of our nation's success is a result of the diversity that comes with immigration.

Though he has made promises, President Bush has backed away from his commitment to move forward with a meaningful immigration proposal. While some Republicans in Congress have supported half-hearted efforts to provide for the extension of minimal immigration provisions, others in the President's party are advocating putting troops on the U.S. border with Mexico. Democrats, on the other hand, have vowed to continue to fight for a permanent extension of immigration provisions that allow families to remain united. They are committed to real change and improvements in immigration legislation that will make a difference in people's lives.

Education

Education is a top priority for the Latino community, as it is for most Americans. Latinos are the fastest growing and youngest segment of our population, currently comprising 15% of the elementary school age population. Although the Hispanic community places a high priority on education, Latino students in this nation are facing a crisis at every stage of the educational system.

Unfortunately, the President's budget does nothing to address this crisis. Rather, it cut funds for a program specifically designed to encourage Latino students to stay in school. In addition, his budget freezes funding for key Hispanic education advancement programs that assist students from preschool through high school. The President's slogan, "Leave No Child Behind", rings hollow for Latino children who will be left behind as a result of these irresponsible proposals.

Fighting Crime

In July, the FBI announced that for the first time in a decade, the rate of major crime in the U.S. increased in the last year. This rise marked an end to the lowest crimelevels in a generation. Hispanic families, like all families, want to be able live in safe neighborhoods. In fact, Latinos rank crime as one of the top four issues that they care most about.

However, instead of promoting programs that keep our streets safe, the Bush Administration proposed reducing funding for grants and other assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies. Included in those proposed reductions was an 80 percent cut in the funding for the successful Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program.

Tax Relief

Democrats have fought for a fair and responsible tax policy, because they believe Americans deserve tax relief -- all Americans. Republicans, however, promote a tax policy that provides relief primarily to the highest earners at the expense of moderate- to low-income families.

While the Republicans had the opportunity to make responsible decisions about our nation's future and invest in important priorities, they passed an economic plan that eroded the budget surplus. Responsible, targeted tax relief can make the difference in the lives of Latino families who suffer a poverty rate that is more than three times that of non-Hispanic Whites.

Democrats believe that it is possible to provide tax relief to working families and help people lift themselves out of poverty without threatening our surplus and our nation's economic future. Democrats know that Americans want to modernize our schools, provide prescription medicine coverage for our seniors, and ensure the solvency of Social Security for our parents and future generations. These priorities must be considered in any tax proposal. Social Security

Instead of looking for real solutions to shore up Social Security, the President has repeatedly proposed dipping into the Social Security surplus. Along with Republicans in Congress, the Bush Administration supports a plan to further put Social Security at risk by privatizing the program and placing its resources in the stock market. Besides creating a greater risk for American workers' future retirement plans, this proposal would leave current obligations to seniors unmet.

Hispanics, compared to other ethnic groups, depend more on Social Security. These seniors are more likely to be low-income and lack pension and health insurance benefits. They are particularly in need of the safety net that the Social Security program provides. For them, the solvency of this program is critical. Democrats are fighting to ensure that the promises made to seniors are met, and Social Security continues to remain a reliable benefit for our na-

tion's elderly. Congressman Bob Filner represents California's 50th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives, which includes San Ysidro and Otay Mesa, CA

Ojalá y no tengamos que esperar muchos años mas para identificar a nuestro próximo representante sin nunca olvidar a nuestro gran lider, Cesar E. Chavez la cual seguirá siendo nuestro gran modelo hoy y

prendí en televisor y en un programa muy reconocido nacionalmente, "MEET THE PRESS" estaban entrevistando a un líder Afroamericano y pude ver también, en el enfoque que ese Señor tenia para su comunidad Afroamericana.

cuando fue la ultima vez que una cadena Nacional Anglosajona,

(CBS, NBC, CNN, Etc.) entrevisto a algún lider hispano y que realmente hable de nuestras necesidades y prioridades para nuestra gente que vive en el barrio, cuando fue la ultima vez?

Creo que no debemos dejar pasar En conclusión esta mañana 10 años mas ni mucho menos que la confusión y el descontento de solo algunos paren las buenas intenciones de muchos que trabajan para un futuro mejor, y eso lo lograremos JUNTOS pero verdaderamente JUNTOS en una sola VOZ y una sola CAUSA y dejemos nuestros comportamientos no apropiados atrás y echemos asía adelante QUE SI SE PUEDE.

For Welfare-To-Work Mothers, Independence Is a False Federal Promise

By Marisa Treviño

When Texas resident Maria Medellin received a surprise summons from the White House to share her welfare-to-work success story, she had one fear -- flying. The 24-yearold, single mother of two had never before flown.

Luckily, that was her only fear.

Unlike most welfare-to-work parents, Maria didn't have to be afraid of who would watch her boys, ages 7 and 3, while she was gone. Her parents routinely cushion that fear by caring for their nietos while Maria works her part-time UPS job and attends classes at the local junior college.

Actually, Maria's arrangement with her parents is not that unusual. A recent U.S. Census report found grandparents to be the leading child-care providers for their pre-school-age grandchildren.

It's a double-edged blessing.

provide peace of mind, a safe, loving environment. But because many times they live on fixed incomes themselves, there's not much else they can offer. According to Maria, there's also the matter of "not being totally independent because you have to depend on your parents for everything."

It is that very concept of depend-

ence that Washington has tried to eradicate through its reform measures. The Welfare Reform Act of 1996 strove to move people dependent on government support into the work force. It recognized that they would need some assistance. The assistance took the form of the block grant to states known as Temporary Assistance for Needy

Families or TANF. On Sept. 30, TANF expires. Since May, both the House and the Senate have released new versions of welfare reform for the fall reauthorization of the TANF grant. Each version has its share of hits and misses, but the one vital point each version misses by a long shot is the amount of money allotted for child-care assistance.

The Senate finance bill recommends increased child-care funding totaling \$5.5 billion over five years. The House thinks a \$1 bil-On the one hand, the grandparents lion increase is more than generous. Who are they kidding?

Policy analysts agree that if the TANF were to pass with either funding recommendation, states wouldn't be able to maintain their current child-care programs nor help the number of welfare-to-work parents who need that vital assistance if they are to be the success stories Washington so eagerly wants to

showcase.

Though Washington is proud to parade people like Maria, no one is claiming that those who have gone to work are finding themselves free of poverty.

They simply have a new title: the working poor.

According to Columbia University's National Center for Children in Poverty's March 2002 report, "The majority of young poor children live in working families." The U.S. Census found poor families with a working mother spend three times as much of the family budget for child care than families who are

That sad statistic is compounded by the facts that half of all Latino children living in single-mother families are poor and that Latino children suffer a consistently higher poverty rate than African-Americans or whites.

If the White House had done its homework, it would have discovered that Maria is the success she is today because the very thing that brought her to UPS was the necessity of having a second income since her other paycheck went toward child care. "It was very difficult just working to pay child care itself and barely having \$23 left over that had to go to diapers,"

Maria remembers.

Fortunately, she found a company that not only encourages higher education but also ensures a pay scale above minimum wage and a benefit package that provides for everything a parent needs, except for child care. If Maria didn't have her parents, that expense would be too much for her.

"If I wasn't working at UPS, I would rely even more heavily on my parents to take care of my children," Maria says, "because would be at a nowhere job working 40 hours a week without being able to go to school."

Unless Congress provides a more realistic amount of child-care assistance, those families trying to extricate themselves from welfare dependency and the ranks of low income will spiral backward, not upward

There needs to be an amount allotted that would not only give the children a fighting chance to be prepared for the kind of academic success that eluded their parents but also a sum that would enable the parents to save money and envision a future with hope rather than fear.

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"Latinización y Mexicanización de Hoy en U.S.A." Presidente Bush en temas de Inmi-

En este pais vivimos un poco mas de 35 millones de origen hispano, y que representamos casi el 13 por ciento de la población de este país, según el censo del año 2000.

Por lo cual, este informe señala que hay y existe un gran vacio de liderazgo en la comunidad latina, en un 75% en la que no puede identificar a ningún líder hispano de presencia nacional.

Y dicen ellos, que los personajes más admirados y criticados entre los hispanos son El Presidente

Mexicano Vicente Fox, el ex secretario de Vivienda, Henry Cisneros, y La actual tesorera de los Estados Unidos, La Sra. Rosario Marin.

Los resultados de este sonondeo son una llamada de alerta para los principales partidos políticos para que atiendan las necesidades de creciente comunidad. (Republicanos y Demócratas).

"Los dias en el que un partido descartaba el voto latino y que el otro-partido lo aprovechaba eso ya a terminado", recalcó el presidente de la Coalición Latina, una organización sin fines de lucro con sede en Washington.

En ese sentido, el 18% de los latinos en comparación con el 9%, el año pasado 2001, ha expresado una mayor preocupación por la cuestión de la inmigración. Y la cifra aumenta al 28% entre los hispanos que no están inscritos para votar.

Otros motivos de preocupación son la discriminación, programas de salud, con el 18%, y la educación, con el 15%.

Recordemos que el 53% de los latinos apoyan et desempeño del

gración. Y el 83% respalda un plan para legalizar a los aproximadamente 3.5 millones de mexicanos no documentados, algo que el presidente no está dispuesto a hacer por ahora.

En conclusión, siguiendo ejemplos como el de la comunidad Afroamericana solo por mencionar este; Nosotros los hispanos parece que nos hemos conformado hasta el dia de hoy de seguir como estamos, claro entre nuestra comunidad mexicana que por cierto somos un poco mas de 23 millones de paisanos y paisanas que vivimos en este

Aun no hemos podido identificar o ponernos de acuerdo de sacar adelante a alguien que nos represente como lo hacen nuestros amigos Afroamericanos, y quizás conformarnos con la leyenda aun viviente de nuestro máximo líder Cesar E. Chavez, La cual creemos que ya es tiempo de retomar y tener nuestra propia representación en este

De antemano no es nada fácil, pero si creemos que ya es tiempo de que nuestra comunidad Hispana en los estados unidos tenga verdaderamente representación, y que sea nuestra VOZ en las muchas necesidades que hoy dia enfrentamos casi todos por separado.

Llenar este gran vacio requiere de muchos sacrificios, mucho trabajo y sobre todo creer y tener mucha fe en este gran caminar para que asi nuestra VOZ en general en todos los ámbitos, nos inspire mas solucionar nuestras situacio-



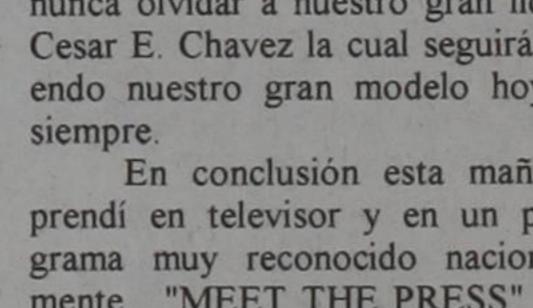












Y mi pregunta fue de que

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Terror Training:

5 in U.S. Charged

charged a Seattle Muslim activist with planning a terrorist training ism charges in Yemen.

handed up a long-expected indictment accusing four men, already in custody on charges of visa and identification fraud, with providing support for a series of planned terrorist attacks here and abroad.

In Seattle, a grand jury yesterday indicted Earnest James Ujaama, being held as a material witness in a terrorism probe since his arrest on ginia. July 22, charging he conspired to provide aid to al-Qaida terrorists.

The two indictments announced yesterday, just weeks before the first anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks, could be the first in a series of charges against groups and individuals here suspected of using identity theft, credit card fraud and other scams to provide support for terrorists, officials said.

"A lot is happening," said a senior Justice official at a briefing Friday, adding that criminal investigators probing terrorism are in a campaign to "roll up" terrorist support in the United States.

In Seattle, the indictment charged that in October 1999 Ujaama suggested to unnamed co-conspirators setting up a jihad (holy war) training camp in Bly, Ore., with underground bunkers to hide weapons and ammunition.

The indictment also said Ujaama operated from 2000 to 2001 the Supporters of Shariah Web site,

In a strike at suspected support which "advocated violent jihad in the United States for terrorism, against the United States." It the Justice Department yesterday charged Ujaama worked for an unaccused four Detroit men of operat- indicted conspirator, believed to be ing as a terrorist "sleeper" cell and a radical Muslim imam, Abu Hazma al-Masri, wanted for terror-

A second count accuses Ujaama A grand jury in Detroit yesterday of using a weapon in the commission of a crime in western Wash-

> The case of Ujaama has roiled Seattle, where he had operated a now defunct mosque. King County Executive Ron Sims has vouched for him, and others have protested his arrest at his aunt's house in Denver. He has been in detention in Vir-

> Ujaama has repeatedly maintained his innocence. In a written statement Tuesday, he accused the government of conducting a witch

> In Michigan, charges had been long expected after federal prosecutors said in a January court hearing that they were attempting to file terrorism charges against two of the four indicted yesterday but had been stymied by slow responses from foreign countries for docu-

Charged were Karim Koubriti, Ahmed Hannan, Farouk Ali-Haimoud and a man known only by the first name of Abdella, according to the indictment. The indictment also names Yousef Hmimmssa, 30, but lists no charges against him. All are foreign nationals.

During a raid on a Detroit apartment on Sept. 17, federal agents seeking a different suspect arrested Koubriti, Hannan and Ali-Haimoud after finding a day planner with at-

E. Texas Voters Undecided On Perry, Sanchez

Royce Brown is a loyal Democratic Party man but says he's worried for his candidate - Tony Sanchez for governor - in these parts of East Texas.

"Some folks have told me that I'm gonna vote for Sanchez in the primary, but we're not for a Hispanic-surname governor. Except most of them put it worse," said Mr. Brown, a lawyer. "Can we overcome that - the prejudice of the name?"

Wanda and Lowell Conder are staunch Republicans quick to say they're for the incumbent, Rick Perry. But they're unsure about his ability to win - largely because of who he's not.

More Politics"He's just not the strongest candidate," said Mr. Conder, a retired teacher. Added Mrs. Conder, a college dean: "It's hard to follow in George W.'s footsteps. It'd be hard for anybody."

Such are the political challenges in the highly charged governor's contest in an important region that, residents say, neither man has locked up.

suggest that both the governor and Mr. Sanchez, a Laredo businesstack plans written in Arabic and a videotape showing surveillance

Interviews with two dozen voters

Based on the planner, yesterday's indictment accused Koubriti, Hannan and Ali-Haimoud of planning attacks against a U.S. airbase in Incerlik, Turkey, and a hospital in

Amman, Jordan. Ali-Haimoud's attorney, Kevin Ernst, said his client is not guilty of the charges, which the government had dismissed last October.

man, are making inroads. But many said the race may hinge on whether Mr. Perry is more buoyed or swamped by his predecessor's popularity and whether a whitedominated region so rural and Southern in sensibility will support

a Hispanic for the top job. "This is not an election cycle where people ought to go to sleep. It's going to be unusually interesting," said Harrison County Judge Rodney Gilstrap, a Democrat not running for re-election after almost four terms.

"As far as who wins, I don't think the story's been written yet," he said. "The issues they focus on and how much time they spend here, those are probably going to make the difference."

Like all of East Texas, this was solid Bush country in the 1998 governor's race. Despite its history as a Democratic stronghold and a tradition of electing Democrats to local offices, Harrison County also narrowly swung to George W. Bush in his 1994 victory over Democrat Ann Richards.

The county is in the northeastern quadrant of East Texas, a sprawling area of small to medium-size towns and piney woods rimming the Louisiana border.

The county seat of Marshall began as a cotton-farming center, grew as a railroad town and prospered with the East Texas oil field. Its population of 62,110 has grown little since 1990, but its small Hispanic population has more than doubled in the last 10 years - rising to 5.3 percent of the popula-

As recently as the early 1980s, Harrison County voters were solstalwarts ruefully tell of driving halfway across the county in the 1970s to find the lone Republican polling place for presidential pri-

But the county and all of East Texas has swung Republican in the last decade. A recent poll by Montgomery and Associates, an Austin research firm, that showed Mr. Perry ahead statewide also indicated he was leading Mr. Sanchez by 15 percentage points in East Texas.

The Democrat's campaign says its man is doing better than that, and Mr. Sanchez is scheduled Monday

to make another bus tour, starting in Texarkana and ending at a new campaign office in Tyler. Mr. Perry also has visited often and has backing from many officials.

Leaders from both parties say the November election could be heavily influenced by a hot local race for county judge, featuring a former Democratic state senator and a Republican oilman.

Some say that having former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk as the Democratic nominee for the Senate against Republican John Cornyn also will boost turnout among black voters, traditional Democrats who make up a quarter of the county's population.

But having a Hispanic atop the Democratic ticket probably will do more to rally white reactionaries than Hispanic voters, several local activists and officials say.

Juan Luna, who was defeated this year as the first Hispanic to run for the Marshall school board, said the small but growing Latino population hasn't been energized to get in-

He said he supports Mr. Sanchez, "but not because he's Hispanic and I'm Hispanic. I like some of the things he says he's going to do with education."

Mr. Brown, the lawyer who runs a local title company, said he thinks that Mr. Perry's double-digit lead in statewide polls is in part a reflection of unease among whites.

"He would be an excellent candidate if his name was Brown or Green," he said, referring to Mr. Sanchez.

Mr. Gilstrap said such talk has been common among locals, with some Republicans grousing that idly Democrat. Some Republican Democrats are pandering to minorities and Democrats complaining that Republicans "are trying to mobilize the redneck vote."

> "I know some people that are not going to vote for the Democratic candidate because he's a Hispanic. You never know if that's the tip of the iceberg or a few around the edges," he said.

> Some voters say the constant barrage of TV ads has soured them on both candidates. Mr. Sanchez, who has funded a more extensive blitz than his rival, is buying airtime on three Shreveport, La., stations that air in Harrison County.

"Watching them, I know I don't like Sanchez. I don't like what he's making himself out to be," said Jeannie Walsh, a rural mail carrier who is backing Mr. Perry. " I think he's trying to buy the position."

Even some Sanchez supporters say they're turned off by his harsh attacks on TV.

"I don't like what he's doing," said Mr. Luna, a foreman at Marshall's water treatment plant. "If you're gonna run for office, keep it clean. I know there's been mudslinging between both of them."

Like many other voters, he said he'd rather hear more specifics from the candidates about rising insurance rates. "I just found out my house insurance has doubled," he

Mrs. Conder, a finance dean at East Texas Baptist College, said she hopes the candidates can fix the state's property tax structure and lower rates for homeowners.

Her husband said he is particularly interested in teacher pay raises and other education issues.

Mr. Gilstrap said education is a dominant topic, with residents concerned about teacher pay and health insurance.

" More of that burden is falling to local school districts," he said.

Lizzie Moore, a dorm mother at Wiley College, a historically black school in Marshall, said she'd like to hear more about how the candidates will stem health care costs.

She recently moved home from California to care for her elderly father and has a number of older relatives in local nursing homes.

"They need more medical programs, help with that kind of thing," said Ms. Moore, who supports Mr. Sanchez. "I'd like to see more providers for the ones that can't do for themselves. Perry and Sanchez aren't talking about that."

Many Perry supporters predicted that he would prevail but said they wished he would do more now to distinguish himself.

"I'm a Republican, and I really don't know him very well, just that he was with Bush. I guess that Bush's coattails are going to be strong enough to get him close enough to win the race," said James King, a lab manager for the city of Marshall. "But it worries me. I really don't have a feel for him."

Lead Roles Still Rare for Latinos in Politics

Sanchez loses his bid to become the first Latino governor of Texas, cratic candidate. what will always matter to Latinos is that he ran.

Cruz Bustamante is lieutenant governor of California, but no Latino has ever been a candidate for the highest office in either Texas or California, which account for half the nation's Latino population.

Lawyers gathered in Houston for the annual meeting of the Hispanic National Bar Association characterized Sanchez as a trailblazer for a minority group that has grown 58 percent over the past decade.

"This will mean that Hispanics are truly players on the national political scene, because others will follow Sanchez," said Jose Ortiz, president of the Latino lawyers group, which has a membership of 25,000.

Sanchez's run for governor has in-Democrats and Republicans are battling to capture Latino votes, which have the potential to swing elections.

With a Latino population of 35 million nationwide, and with Latino registered voters more than tripling from 2.5 million to 7.6 million between 1972 and 2000, the stakes are high for both parties. But Latino historians acknowledged concern over the continuing problem of getting Latinos to the polls, attributing it to a century of social and political discrimination.

Democratic officials said a major grass-roots effort is under way to hold onto the Latino vote. It is es-

Even if multimillionaire Tony timated that about 80 percent of Latinos who vote select the Demo-

> The Republicans also have launched a drive to woo Latinos, especially in California, but there is awareness that the GOP is still a tough sell, a response to then-Gov. Pete Wilson's backing of the antiimmigrant Proposition 187.

Proposition 187, which was passed by the voters but blocked by the courts, would have barred illegal immigrants from schools and other publicly funded services.

Raul Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, said it's notsurprising that Latinos remain wary of both political parties.

"For years we were in the unenviable position of being taken for granted by the Democrats and ignored by the Republicans," he said. "The fact is that Latinos still do not see politics benefiting them. creased significance in a year when We are in place, but there still needs to be more connection, because the parties have not invested in us yet."

There are historic implications in the governor's race in Texas. If Sanchez beats Republican Gov. Rick Perry, it could signal a real awakening of theLatino "sleeping

George W. Bush won 49 percent of the Texas Latino vote in the 2000 presidential election, although he received only 24 percent of that vote in California and less than 35 percent nationwide. His Texas pollster, Matthew Dowd, has warned that Republicans must increase their Latino support to remain in

Rodolfo de la Garza, vice president of the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute in California, said both parties should recognize that the days of "piñata politics," when Latinos were patronized or discounted by white candidates, are over.

He credited Henry Cisneros, former housing secretary in the Clinton administration, with achieving the first breakthrough for Latinos in Texas when he defeated white opponents to become the first Latino mayor of San Antonio.

"That was a real watershed," said de la Garza. "Cisneros legitimized the role of Hispanics in Texas."

Such a moment of political change and acceptance has not yet arrived for California Latinos, he said, but he predicted it was close at hand. De la Garza also stressed the importance of convincing Latinos that political candidates could affect their daily lives in areas such as education, jobs and health care.

"The basic reason that Latinos don't turn out at the polls is that many still feel disenfranchised because they tend to be poor, undereducated and don't believe either party offers real incentive," he said.

Cisneros, who now runs American City Vista, a Latino voter aid group in San Antonio, said candidates must understand the importance of broadening immigration policy. "Nothing is more important to these people who are split because of immigration laws," he

Bipartisan discussion of allowing continued on page 5

Cool Down Your Electric Bill

Energy saving tips from LP&L

As temperatures continue to rise this summer, so can the amount of energy you consume. In fact, LP&L recently recorded the utility's highest electric consumption in their history. The folks at LP&L encourage customers to conserve energy whenever possible and particularly during late afternoon hours. Here are some energy saving tips on how you can keep your bill as low as possible.

Passive Ways To Save "Think, Natural"

• To keep your house cooler in the summer, install shades, awnings or screens to windows facing west to block light. Use exterior shading devices or deciduous plants to shade your home from the sun.

 Drink plenty of cool liquids and wear light, loose comfortable clothing to help the body regulate temperature when the thermostat is set higher than normal.

· Open windows to take advantage of natural ventilation when the outdoor temperature permits. Make sure refrigerated A/C is off when windows are open.

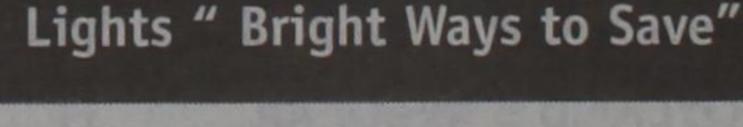
Indoor Tips "Keep the Heat Out, the Cool In"

- · Don't forget to close the fireplace damper to prevent conditioned air from escaping through the chimney.
- · Caulk around windows, doors, pipes, and anywhere else air can leak in and out. Use weather stripping around windows, doors and pipes.
- Have your heating and cooling ducts tested for air leakage. Leaking ducts can effect the efficiency of your heating or cooling system by up to 20%. Make any necessary repairs.
- Insulate ceilings to R-30 standards if your attic is less than R-19. Make sure attics have adequate ventilation. You can save more if you also insulate walls, floors and duct work.
- Install storm or thermal (replacement) windows. These tightly fitting windows give extra protection with double-pane glass.
- Use curtains, shades and blinds to block the sun's rays from directly entering the home.
- Seal off electrical receptacles and switch boxes with foam gaskets or fiberglass insulation. Savings: 1-3% percent of heating/cooling costs.

• Turn off the pilot on your gas furnace during the warm season. This saves gas and the pilot flame adds to the heat the A/C has to remove from the air.

Outdoor Tips "Keep the Heat Out, the Cool In"

- Cook outdoors whenever possible.
- · Seal gaps around pipes, fans and vents that go through walls, ceilings and floors, and accesses to unheated spaces.
- When re-roofing, consider using lighter-colored shingles.



· Convert incandescent bulbs to fluorescent lamps with screw-in bases. Fluorescent lights give the same amount and quality of light as incandescent bulbs, yet use one third of the energy and last ten times longer.



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Rising Numbers of Latina Teens stress mounts when the child starts

From Page One compounds the already typical problems of adolescence and integrates a key component: culture.

Ordinarily, the Latino culture places traditional expectations on their daughters. When a Latino family immigrates to the United States, some teen-agers find themselves in a push-and-pull match between the culture they were born into and the new culture they want to embrace.

"The adolescents want to do things their way, socially and more independently," says Vida Yarn, a licensed professional counselor. "In the Hispanic culture, the family is more interdependent and here the kids don't want to be held so close to the family unit. They want more social interaction with their new friends. The parents don't understand this and then the adolescent gets depressed and acts out suicidal

gestures." In addition to challenging the traditional expectations of the family, the Latina teen-ager also has to serve as the bridge between her parents and the new culture. The parents often depend on their child to act as their translator for everyday transactions.

The dependency, according to mental health experts, shifts the family dynamics. The child assumes the parent's role of communicating to society, which in turn exerts adult pressures on her. The worrying about the health of her parents, who are the only sources of income for a family that may be struggling to make ends meet.

Hand in hand with parental dependence is the added expectation tribute to a poor self-image--a leadfrom parents for their child to do well, succeed and achieve in this new land of opportunity.

What the parents don't count on

is that their hijas (daughters) learn

to take advantage of those opportu-"When the children speak English and the parents don't, children will tend to manipulate the parents," says Yarn. "They get away with a lot of things that they wouldn't if they were in a community where everybody spoke Spanish and the

families." Schools Unprepared for Spanish-Speaking Students Isolate Young

school communicated well with the

Some mental-heath experts say school systems could do more to lessen the numbers of suicide attempts by Latina teen-agers.

Dr. Ruth Zambrana, co-author of the report and an adjunct professor of family medicine in the school of medicine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, believes the school system is a demeaning experience for most Latinos and low-

income communities. "Research shows that most teachers are not prepared to deal with

culturally different students," Zambrana says. "The school system doesn't give Latinas the hope, information on options and the information required" to succeed.

These factors are known to coning indicator of the likelihood of contemplating suicide. However, though these factors were known as suicide indicators, their effects on Latinas were not, because Hispanics have often been omitted from academic research studies.

The July report in the Journal of the American Medical Association found that Latinos are frequently not included in child-health research because studies usually exclude all non-English speakers; study designers often assume that a sample is nationally representative when only white and black subjects are analyzed; and Latinos and additional nonwhite research subjects are relegated to an "other" category.

Health experts believe that only when the medical community begins to recognize the distinct needs and differences of the Latino population can a more realistic and culturally appropriate approach to treatment and intervention occur.

An even better approach, Zambrana suggests, is a "program where the girl is provided not only mental health attention but, more important, finding out what her dreams and hopes are and help her achieve them.

Sampras, Serena Easily Advance Haas Survives

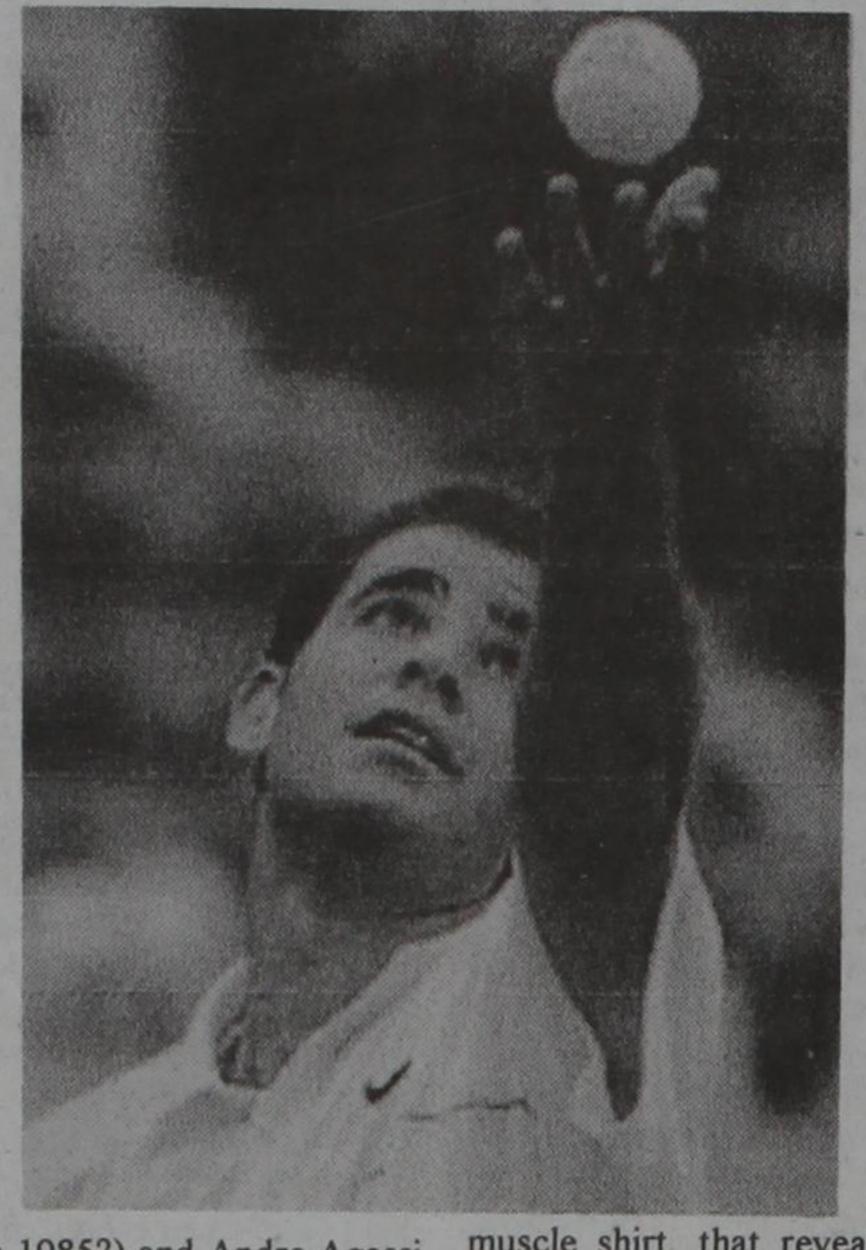
Little was ordinary about the start of the U.S. Open for thirdseeded Tommy Haas, from being ordered to change out of a sleeveless shirt to three straight double faults in the fifth set.

On a day that past champions Pete Sampras and Serena Williams won, while one-hit wonders Jelena Dokic and David Nalbandian lost -all in straight sets -- Haas and his foil, David Sanchez, produced enough theater for a round's worth of matches.

Pete Sampras breezes past Albert Portas 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.(AP) Haas pulled out a 7-6 (7-1), 3-6, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 victory Wednesday that was a struggle for a player normally most comfortable on hard courts. If he can deal with right arm pain that's been hounding him, Haas could be a title threat.

Just how close did the 61stranked Sanchez come to pulling off the upset? He actually won more points: 156 to 155.

But their encounter will be remembered most for a prematch talking-to Haas received that put him in sartorial territory previously occupied by Anne White (remember the skintight nylon leotard at Wim-



bledon in 1985?) and Andre Agassi (remember the denim shorts and Day-Glo bicycle tights?).

Haas showed up for Wednesday's first-round match wearing a white

muscle shirt, that revealed ... his shoulders.

Gasp! It wasn't nearly as provocative as the zip-down, stop-at-the-thighs black Lycra outfit Williams is wearing. Nonetheless, it caught the attention of chair umpire Norm Chryst. He alerted tournament referee Brian Earley, who turned on the TV, looked at Haas, and ruled the shirt had to go.

Earley cited Article III, Section C of the Grand Slam rulebook: "Every player shall dress and present himself for play in a professional manner. Clean and customarily acceptable tennis attire shall be worn as determined by each respective Grand Slam."

"I was given the job of making a determination on the spot. I decided it wasn't 'customarily acceptable," Earley said. "It's a gut reaction."

Haas -- who said sleeves annoy him -- had polo shirts with him and wore those for the 3-hour, 23minute match.

"On the women's tour, you see Serena and all those other ladies wearing tight stuff," Haas said. "It's something new, brings something else to the game."

Right now, men's tennis could use a bit of that if it's going to compete with a women's game that has more intriguing story lines and more-marketed personalities. The WTA Tour isn't shy about letting sex appeal help sell its product.

Or, as Earley put it: "Women's attire has gone all over the place."

"There's no question we've been hearing a lot of not-so-flattering

things about the men's game, compared to the ladies'. Maybe it's an effort to do some different things," Sampras said. "That's not the way to do it, in my opinion."

Told what happened to Haas, Williams said: "You're kidding!"

Earley noted Williams' outfit was approved for the Open a month ago. Early wouldn't say whether Haas' shirt might have passed muster had it been submitted ahead of time -- nor whether Haas will be allowed to wear it for his secondround match.

Sampras might have been relieved to make it to the second round, an indication (as is his No. 17 seeding) of how far he's fallen.

Here's how aware everyone is of the 13-time Grand Slam tournament champion's recent woes: Elton John's I'm Still Standing blared over the speakers as a form of encouragement when Sampras warmed up before his 6-1, 6-4, 6-4 win over Albert Portas.

"You hear rumbling here and there. You can't let it faze you," Sampras said, referring to retirement talk. "I'm going to stop on my own terms, not when someone else thinks I should stop."

Williams also breezed, beating Dinara Safina -- 2000 Open champion Marat Safin's 16-year-old sis-

La NBA En Español:

ter -- 6-0, 6-1 to reach the third

No. 5 Dokic, a Wimbledon semifinalist two years ago, put up little resistance and lost 6-3, 6-2 to Elena Bovina. No. 16 Nalbandian, who had never won more than two matches at a Grand Slam event until making the Wimbledon final, was eliminated by Sargis Sargsian 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Lindsay Davenport, the 1998 Open champion, was leading her night match against Petra Mandula 6-4, 2-2, when play was halted because of rain. While organizers Davenport's second-rounder.

Serena Williams needs only 40 minutes to advance. It's been a trying 2002 for Haas, most significantly because his parents were hospitalized in June after they were hit by a car while riding a motorcycle. He skipped Wimbledon to be with them.

On court, he's had tendinitis in his right arm, which led him to skip the semifinals at an Open tuneup last week.

Still, Haas can't be discounted here. He's twice been a semifinalist at the Australian Open and reached the fourth round at the past two U.S. Opens.

Sanchez isn't exactly the caliber of player who should present problems. He has a 14-20 match record in 2002, and never has been past the quarterfinals at a tour-level event since turning pro in 1997.

Yet Sanchez moved out to a 3-0 lead in the fifth set. In doing so, he probably expended too much of what was a dwindling supply of energy. That was evident when he didn't bend low enough to get to Haas' forehand and whiffed on a

shot, setting up a service break. Haas seemingly took control by called off all the in-progress going up 6-5 in the final set, conmatches on other courts, they held verting his fifth break point of the out hope of being able to resume 11th game when Sanchez's shot caught the net tape and flew out. After the game, both players' cramping legs were massaged by

> Haas then served for the match and quickly earned two match points at 40-15.

He double faulted to 40-30, walked to the other half of the baseline and double faulted to deuce, then double faulted to break

· Ugh!

público.

An overhead erased the break point, and Haas eventually held it together long enough to win.

"I was lucky to get through that," Haas said.

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Por Patricia Guadalupe

Cuando oi que Telemundo empezaría a transmitir algunos de los juegos de la Asociación Nacional de Baloncesto (NBA, en inglés) en español, pensé, ¿quién sería el comentarista? Tambien pensé, ¿necesitamos que los medios en español sean nuestros únicos vehículos de entretenimiento?

¿Podría el famoso comentarista deportivo Dick Vitale rápidamente aprender el español?

¿Cómo se traduciría su "dipsy-dodunk-roo" -- el encestar con una jugada elegante?

Sin él, ¿cómo el comentarista deportivo de turno diría en español que el equipo tiene "una ofensiva tipo donut", sin centro, o que un equipo de juego inconsistente se conocía como un "dow joneser", refiriéndose a la actividad de la Bolsa?

Me quedé despierta pensando quién en español entendería que un equipo lanzando largas cuando tenía que jugar más cortas estaba "jugando reggies en vez de pete roses", refiriéndose a dos jugadores

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de las Grandes Ligas? ¿Quién además entendería que un jugador que encestó desde lejos "lo mandaba del prefijo j" Y una de mis favoritas, "Son un

Por Favor Llamen A La Real Academia

Equipo Todo-Aereopuerto", que hablaba de jugadores que se veían bien viajando de aereopuerto en aereopuerto, pero jugaban poco.

Estoy segura que Telemundo encontrará comentaristas deportivos muy capaces.

Pero tendrán ese humor? Los comentaristas que usan mucho humor han sido parte de los deportes como el baloncesto por mucho tiempo. Desde luego, el legendario Earvin "Magic" Johnson le debe su apodo a un comentarista que habló de su juego como, "magia, pura magia"

Y si, existen comentaristas en español de mucho color y humor. Andrés Cantor, con su famoso "gooooool" durante la Copa Mundial es uno. Pero ahí se trata del fútbol, un deporte con mucha fanaticada hispana aún antes que los medios en español en Estados Unidos comenzaran a transmitir los partidos.

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La pelota, o béisbol, también tiene muy buenos comentaristas, pero ahí otra vez, es prácticamente una religión en algunos sectores de la comunidad hispana. Cuando los medios decidieron transmitir los juegos en español, ya tenían un

Lo que me preocupa son los deportes con poco auge entre la comunidad hispana aquí en Estados Unidos. Los hispanos que ya siguen estos deportes en inglés no necesariamente desean o necesitan que los juegos sean transmitidos en otro idioma cuando la jerga no se puede traducir. ¿Entenderán esto los medios?

Tomemos el fútbol americano como ejemplo, donde algunos equipos y redes de comunicación han estado tratando de ampliar la fanaticada hispana con la transmisión de juegos en español. Y ahora como resultado a veces suena absolutamente ridiculo, particularmente cuando se trata de una traducción literal. El Super Bowl se convierte en El Super Tazón, y lo que viene a la mente es una taza y

continua en la pagina 5 The NBA Comes to Spanish TV--A Dipsy-Do-Dunk-A-Roo for Telemundo

The second thing that crossed my. mind when I heard that the Telemundo network was jumping on the bilingual bandwagon by announcing it would telecast some of the National Basketball Association's games in Spanish was, who would call these games? (The first was, do the Spanish-language networks really need to be our onestop entertainment outlet? What next? Ice hockey?)

Could Dick Vitale hurry up and learn Spanish?

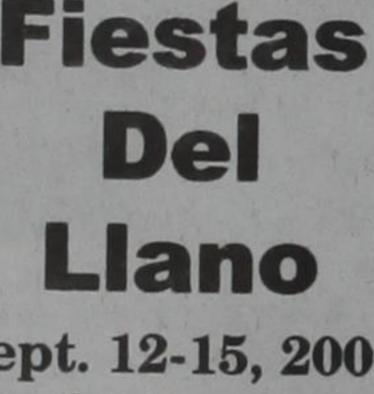
What would his "dipsy-do-dunka-roo" exclamation sound like in Spanish? Without him, how would the announcer say in Spanish that the team had "a doughnut offense" that played without much of a center, or that it was such an inconsistent team it was known as a "dow joneser"

I was lying awake at night thinking who in Spanish would understand that a team that was shooting long shots when it needed to play for more short shots was "drilling reggies when they need pete roses," or that a successful shot from one end of the court to the other was from a player who "took a shot from the area code j" How about one of my personal favorites, "They're an All-Airport Team," which describes players who look good traveling from game to game but get little playing time?

I'm sure Telemundo will find perfectly capable announcers. But will they be as funny? Colorful announcers have become a staple of fast-paced sports like basketball. After all, basketball legend Earvin Johnson owes his nickname to an announcer who said his playing was "magic, pure magic."

Sure, Spanish-language announcers are plenty colorful. Andrés Cantor screaming "goooooool!" in World Cup Soccer comes to mind.

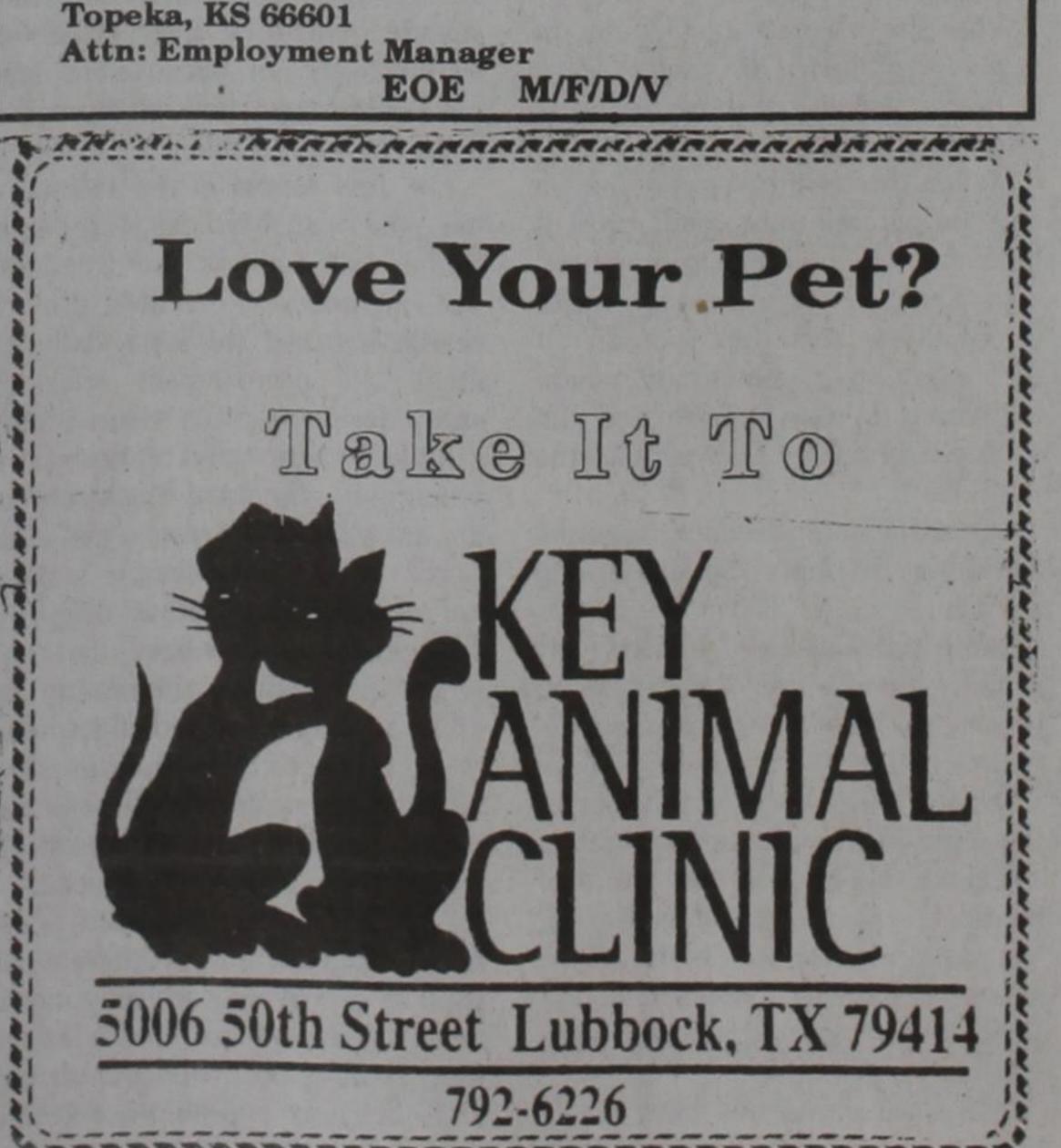
continued on page 5



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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.- August 29, 2002 From Page 3

illegal workers to qualify for permanent status after a certain time lost momentum after the Sept. 11 attacks increased border security concerns.

"The question has always been who can get out the Latino vote," said Bruce Buchanan, a professor of political science at the University of Texas. "They remain an underdeveloped asset for both parties."

Buchanan said Latinos represented 32 percent of registered voters in Texas, but "many of them still have not bought into the idea that pulling a lever in a voting booth will do anything that really affects their lives. That is a hard sell with them."

Cal Jillson, a professor of political science at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, said both California and Texas reflected a situation where Latinos had to work their way into the dominant culture after decades of prejudice and discrimination.

"The post-civil rights era broke through a lot of barriers and opened up the Anglo-dominated system," he said.

Jillson said about 70 percent of Latinos in Texas are U.S. citizens, compared with 60 percent in California, and about two-thirds are registered to vote in each state. "Where California lags is in the numbers of adult Hispanics who vote," he said.

It will take another two decades before Latinos feel politically empowered enough to turn out at the

polls in the same numbers as whites or African Americans, Jillson said. "In terms of voting, Hispanics are where blacks were 20 years ago," he said.

Rudy Fernandez, director of the Grass Roots Development Division of the Republican National Committee, said the challenge of the GOP in California was to overcome the hangover from Proposition 187.

"We want Latinos in California to equate the Republican Party with President Bush, not the days of Proposition 187," he said.

Antonio Gonzalez, president of the Southwest Voter Registration Project, said there was a drive to increase Latino voter participation by 150,000 votes in California and 100,000 in Texas.

"This will be a test," he said of the goal to raise the Latino share of the vote to 17 percent from 10 percent in Texas and to 15 percent from 9 percent in California.

The Democratic National Committee has targeted 15 states, including Texas and California, in a sweeping effort to register and get out the Latino vote this year, according to executive director Andres Gonzalez.

In California, registered Latinos are 60 percent Democratic and 20 percent Republican, said Mark DiCamillo, director of Field Research in the state.

"The Republican problem with Latinos is still credibility," DiCamillo said. "The specter of anti-immigration lingers, and the question is whether it may raise its head again this year."

corredor para el primer down

as well be broadcasting in English.

There is only one plus that I can

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Hispanic Troupe Brings Act to D.C.

They've been called the Hispanic Marx Brothers, but they're the Marx Brothers with a message. The Hispanic part is now largely in their names - Richard Montoya, Ric Salinas and Herbert Siguenza.

They're writers and actors — they do both — who call themselves Culture Clash. Their message of compassion and understanding includes a variety of minorities and reaches beyond them.

Salinas thinks there's something to the Marx Brothers comparison.

"We're always playing the underdogs," he said, "and when you look at the Marx Brothers, a lot of times they played the underdogs, and they were up against the high class. And they were immigrants themselves."

Salinas was born in El Salvador, was brought to California at age 5 and speaks Spanish with his wife and two children. He thinks the Culture Clash style may have something to do with the region's Indian tradition of storytelling.

Now the group has brought the style to the nation's capital from Los Angeles by way of Miami and New York's Lower East Side.

Montoya, the leading writer, is a third generation Californian and jokes about his almost nonexistent knowledge of Spanish. All three speak unaccented English. Siguenza shared in writing the Washington play, called "Anthems," but is not in the cast this time.

Molly Smith, artistic director of the capital's Arena Stage, called the trio "modern day Mark Twains."

They started 18 years ago as ethnic as you can get. They didn't know one another, Salinas said,

when the curator of a Hispanic art gallery in San Francisco, the Galeria de la Raza, got them together. They did a kind of vaudeville act under the name Comedy Fiesta, celebrating the Mexican holiday Cinco de Mayo with songs, dance and standup comedy.

Montoya said the group got tired of Hispanic-American politics.

"At the end of the 90s we found it wasn't exactly a dead end street, but it was close," he said. "We were explaining ourselves over and

Now their shtick, as Groucho called might have it, is community-based comedy-drama with sexy jokes and serious themes and the new name. The Culture Clash, Salinas explained, comes not only between Latinos and the American mainstream but also among minority cultures and even among Hispanics themselves.

What they've been doing, says their Web site, is "transforming vaudeville into a political weapon."

Their first play in the new voice was done about Los Angeles, about the riots after a jury acquitted the policeman charged with beating black motorist Rodney King.

· It was a serious play but also made fun even of the looters. In one scene a stern-faced mother berates her sons for daring to bring home a couch they took from a furniture store.

"Take it back!" she thunders. "Take it back!"

The boys demur.

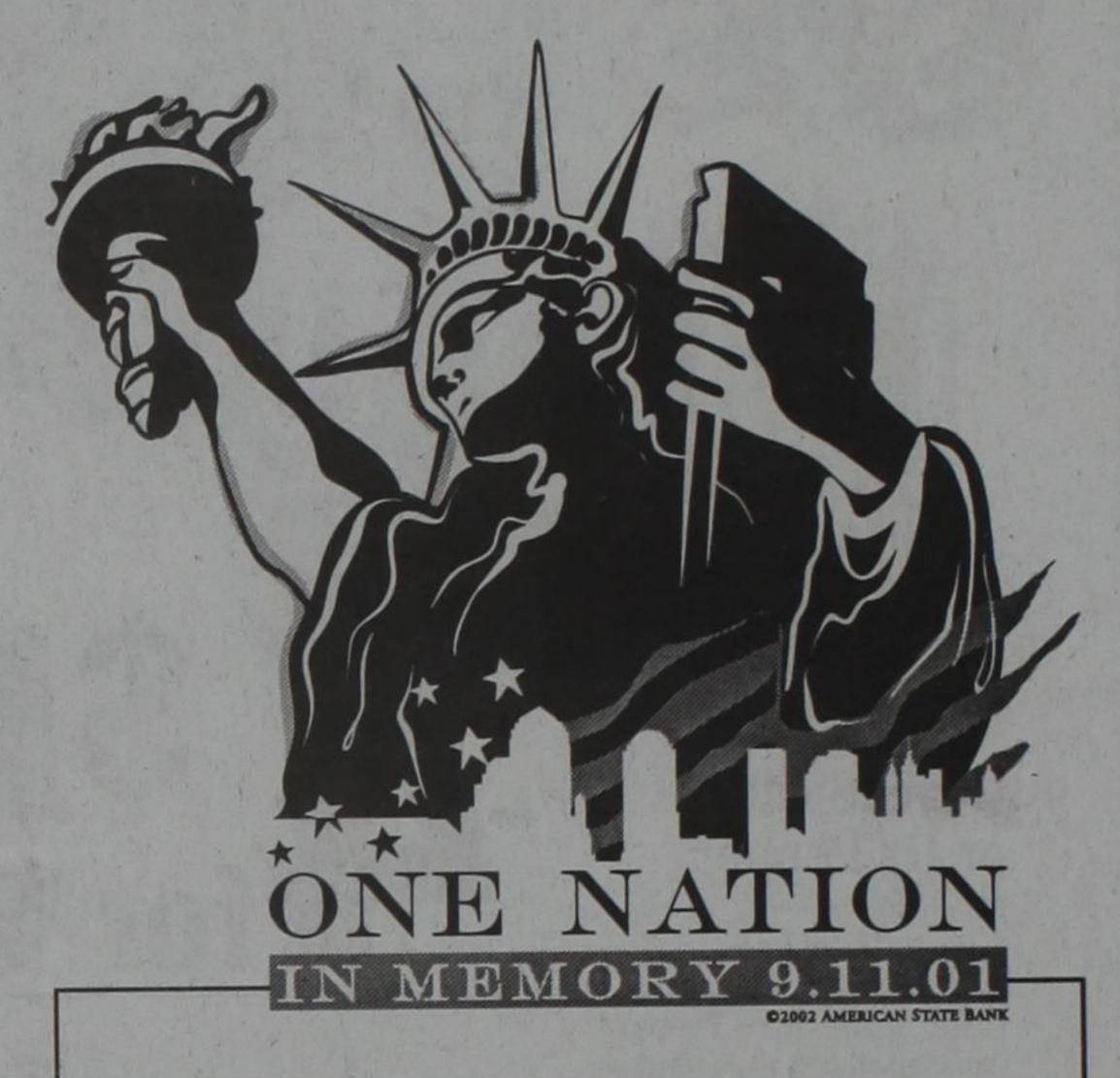
"I wanted it in red," she explains. They've done a 30-episode Latino comedy series for Fox TV and appeared in the films "Hero" and "Encino Man." Their play "A Bowl of Beings" had its premiere on the Public Broadcasting Service. It's now in their book: "Culture Clash: Life, Death and Revolutionary Comedy." They have another play coming up next May in Los Angeles, to be called "Chavez Ravine." It recalls the late Cesar Chavez.

"Anthems," the Culture Clash's Washington play, includes a swaggering, cigar-chewing, mouthed giant panda at the National Zoo. In a city with a majority of blacks the panda claims to be a local symbol because he's both black and white.

The serious theme: a quest for an "anthem" to memorialize the 189 dead in the 9/11 attack on the Pentagon

Arena Stage commissioned the play. It opens Friday at Arena's Kreeger Theater.

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From Page 4

But that's soccer, which already had a huge following in the Hispanic community before the Spanish-language networks in the United States came calling.

Baseball, too, has some great Spanish-language announcers; but there again, baseball is almost like a religion throughout the Americas. When the networks made the decision back when to broadcast the games in Spanish, they had a ready-made audience.

What I'm concerned about is that sports like basketball haven't yet made a splash with the Spanishlanguage community here in the United States. Hispanics who already follow these sports in English may not necessarily need or want to hear the games in another language where the jargon doesn't translate. Do the networks understand that?

Take football, for instance, where some teams and networks have been trying to make inroads with Hispanics by broadcasting games in Spanish. The result can sound absolutely ridiculous, especially when there's a literal translation involved. The Super Bowl has become El Super Tazón, rge mug rather than a football game. While the word "bowl" has different meanings in English, the Spanish-language powers-that-be prefer to foist on us fans tazón and other ridiculous words like cuádabak, which of course isn't a translation, but an attempt at describing the guy who is handed the ball through the legs of a player called el jugador centro.

And try explaining to Spanishlanguage Latinos who grew up with the metric system the whole concept of yards and downs.

El cuádabak tiró el fútbol al

sounds like someone threw a soccer ball down the hall. And don't even ask how "special teams play" comes out in Spanish. All too often, the Spanish-language broadcast does a great job of butchering both languages. It uses so many words in English that the announcers may

Last year a Spanish-language music station in the nation's capital started broadcasting the Washington Redskins games every Sunday. The assimilationist programming brought howls of protest from regularlisteners who were cheated out of their salsa clásica show. "You are the people that play my music. Channel 5 (the local Fox affiliate) is my sports station. Bring back my music," lamented one caller.

see to having Spanish broadcasters do the NBA play-by-play. If the day ever comes when there are more than a couple Latinos actually participating in the league, players' names such as Encarnación, Vizcaino and Ibáñez won't get mutilated like they do by today's baseball announcers.

ice. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.

2nd Annual

De la pagina 4

no un partido de fútbol. Mientras la palabra 'bowl' significa varias cosas en inglés, los supuestos gremios de la lengua española prefieren molestar a la fanaticada con "tazón" y otras ridiculeses como 'cuadabak' que por supuesto no es una traducción pero un intento absurdo de describir al jugador que recibe el fútbol del jugador "centro".

Y traten de explicarle a un hispanoparlante criado con el sistema métrico el concepto de yardas y downs.

"El cuadabak tiró el fútbol al corredor para el primer down", suena como si alguien lanzara un balón por un pasillo. Y ni pregunten cómo traducen estos locutores 'special team play', las jugadas de un grupo de futbolistas especialistas en varias cosas, como correr largas distancias durante un juego.

Demasiadas veces, la transmisión en español hace un tremendo trabajo de destrozar ambos idiomas y se usan tantas palabras en inglés

que mejor estuvieran anunciando el juego en inglés.

El año pasado una estación de radio dedicada a tocar música en español comenzó a transmitir los partidos de los Washington Redskins cada domingo. Esto trajo muchísimas quejas de los radioescuchas que echaban de menos el programa de salsa clásica. "Ustedes son los que tocan mi música, el canal 5 (la afiliada local de la cadena deportiva Fox) es mi estación de deportes. Vuelvan a poner mi música", dijo

Hay algo positivo con tener comentaristas deportivos en español en la NBA. Si llega el día que hay más de unos cuantos latinos jugando en la liga, los comentaristas no mutilarán la pronunciación de los nombres latinos como actualmente ocurre demasiado en las Grandes Ligas, con jugadores como Vizcaíno, Encarnación, e Ibáñez.

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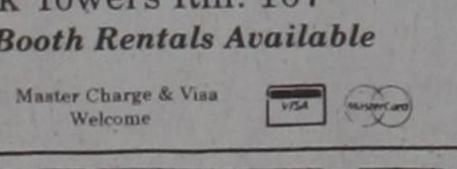
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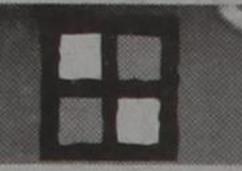


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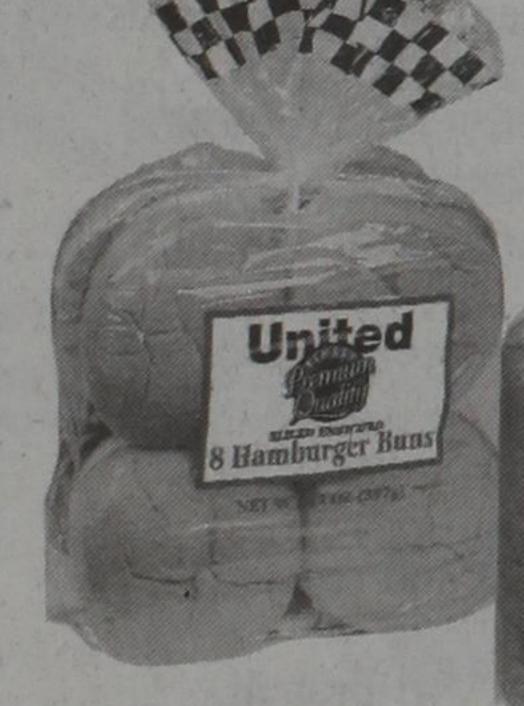
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