

el Salidor

VOL. XXVIII No. 34

Week of May 19 to May 25, 2005

"El Respeto al Derecho
Ajeno es la Paz"
Lic Benito Juarez

Lubbock, TX USA

Jackson: Fox to try to unite Hispanics, blacks

U.S. civil rights leader Jesse Jackson and Mexican President Vicente Fox agreed Wednesday to work together to unite blacks and Hispanics in the United States after Fox said Mexicans were working U.S. jobs that not even blacks would take.

In a news conference following the meeting, Jackson said Fox had expressed regret for any offense caused by the comment, which Jackson described as "at best, insensitive."

Fox "now realizes the harmful effects of it," Jackson said. "He seeks to correct it by reaching out." Jackson said the statement, which angered the U.S. black community, was a chance for minority groups in the United States to begin working together to fight for better treatment and wages.

"It was offensive and inaccurate, but it was a diversion from the bigger struggle of workers rights," he said.

Foreign Secretary Luis Ernesto Derbez, who appeared at the news conference on behalf of Fox, agreed that the meeting had managed to turn the dispute into an opportunity to ease the sometimes tense relations between blacks and Hispanics in the United States.

"We made clear that this government is a government that has fought for human rights," he said. Fox didn't appear at the news conference because he had to leave for a trip to northern Mexico.

Jackson had called on Fox to issue a public apology, and Fox said Monday during a phone conversation with Jackson that he was sorry for "any hurt feelings caused by my statements," according to a statement sent out by Mexico's Foreign Relations Department.

Late Tuesday, Assistant Foreign Secretary Patricia Olamendi echoed that sentiment, saying: "If anyone felt offended by the statement, I offer apologies on behalf of my government."

But in a continuing sign of confusion within Fox's Cabinet on the issue, Fox spokesman Ruben Aguilar said Wednesday that Olamendi was speaking on behalf of herself -- not the government. Aguilar has insisted Fox's comments were misinterpreted.

Derbez also said Olamendi's comments were her own personal opinion, but he praised

Legisladores disculpan a Fox

El presidente de México, Vicente Fox, fue disculpado ayer martes por los integrantes de la comisión de inmigración del Senado por haber hecho declaraciones sobre los negros estadounidenses, pero no se libró de ser criticado por su esfuerzo de impulsar el cruce ilegal de la frontera hacia Estados Unidos.

Fox disgustó al gobierno estadounidense y a la comunidad afroamericana el viernes cuando dijo que los inmigrantes mexicanos realizaban en Estados Unidos los trabajos que "ni siquiera los negros" deseaban.

Fox lamentó el lunes por la noche su declaración, en un comunicado difundido por la cancillería mexicana. No indicó si pensaba hacer una disculpa pública.

"Creo que los medios informativos estadounidenses siempre critican cualquier comentario que se haga, que podría ser considerado insensible. No creo que haya dicho nada con malicia", destacó el senador Jeff Sessions, de Alabama, al concluir una audiencia del subcomité de inmigración de la comisión jurídica del Senado.

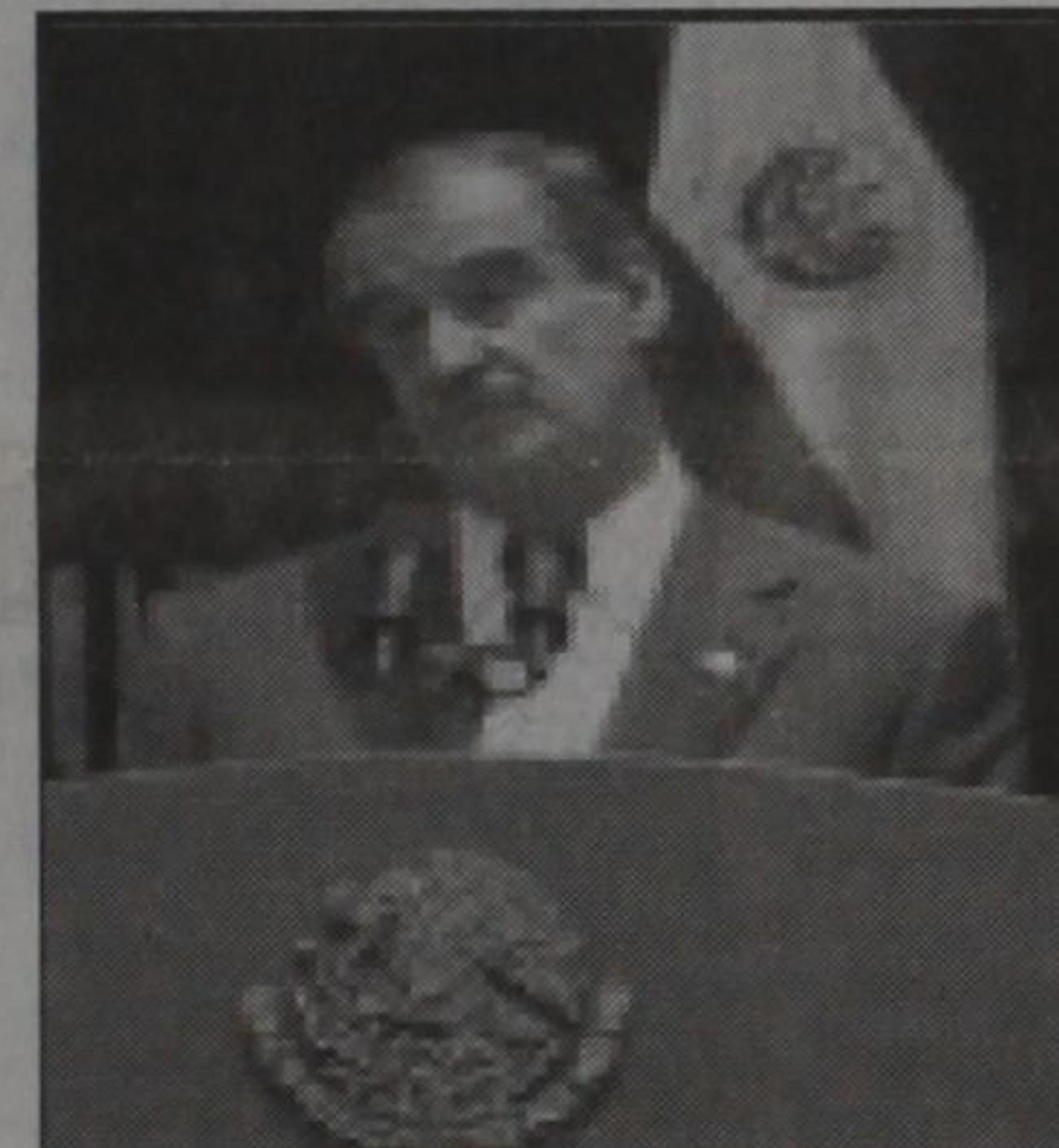
El senador John Cornyn, de Texas, dijo que Fox "reconoció qué poco afortunados fueron los comentarios que hizo", y "le tomaré la palabra". Cornyn es presidente del subcomité y tiene gran influencia para aprobar leyes que establezcan el programa de braceros en Estados Unidos.

Cornyn dijo también que México tiene que acrecentar su esfuerzo para detener el número de personas que cruzan territorio mexicano con la intención de ingresar ilegalmente a Estados Unidos. "Cuando se trata de nuestros esfuerzos para asegurar nuestra frontera, no parece interesarte prestar ayuda", agregó Cornyn.

Fox también fue excusado por el senador republicano John McCain, de Arizona, quien propuso un proyecto de ley junto con el senador demócrata Edward Kennedy, de Massachusetts, a fin de crear un programa de trabajo para inmigrantes legales e ilegales.

McCain indicó que no creía que las declaraciones de Fox iban a perjudicar el respaldo en el Congreso al programa de braceros. Pero él y Kennedy convergieron en que México no hacía lo suficiente. "Tenemos que esperar más", dijo Kennedy.

Asa Hutchinson, ex director de Fronteras y Transporte del Departamento de Seguridad Interna, dijo que el gobierno mexicano "necesita tener una mayor participación en desalentar los cruces" de la frontera.



and thanked her for being a leader in the fight against discrimination.

On Monday, U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher called Fox's remark "very insensitive and inappropriate."

The next day, White House press secretary Scott McClellan said Fox "made a public statement regretting his comments, and I think he's addressed the matter."

Jackson criticized U.S. President George W. Bush and Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice for not personally criticizing Fox's comments.

"I would expect some official expression from our government," he said. "So far, the president and our secretary of state have not done that."

The dispute was the latest row between Mexico and the United States, and reflected Mexicans' frustration with the failure of the U.S. government to approve a migration accord touted by U.S. President George W. Bush.

Los Angeles new prize in Hispanic empowerment

LOS ANGELES -- The election this week of Antonio Villaraigosa as mayor of Los Angeles is the latest exclamation point in a story of Hispanic political empowerment that has been unfolding nationwide for more than three decades.

Villaraigosa, 52, defeated Mayor James Hahn by an unexpectedly wide margin, 59 percent to 41 percent, in the nation's second-largest city.

"I've said to people, I'm an American of Mexican descent and I intend to be a mayor for all Los Angeles," he said Wednesday. "In this diverse city, that's the only way it can work."

The high-profile ascent of Villaraigosa, a high-school dropout who once had a "Born to Raise Hell" tattoo, builds on gains by Hispanics in municipal, county, state, and national governments over the last 25 years.

The new look

Political analysts mark those gains by comparing the political landscapes of Henry Cisneros, who was elected mayor of San Antonio in 1981, and that of two U.S. senators, Mel Martinez of Florida and Ken Salazar of Colorado, elected in 2004.

Between those political bookends, the number of elected Hispanics has grown 30 percent in the last eight years, from 3,743 in 1996 to 4,853 in 2004.

Latino political gains reflect the nation's changing ethnic makeup -- and Hispanics' growing ability to appeal to a range of ethnic groups. Many such groups of newer immigrants -- Koreans, Pacific Islanders, Armenians, Iranians, Russians, Filipinos -- embrace the new Hispanic politicians because they sense fresh openness to their own struggles, observers say.

"The new political face of America is looking South and West for its emerging identity rather than to Eastern Europe as it did in the country's first big wave of immigration," says Antonio Gonzales, president of the William C. Velasquez Institute, a Latino-based think tank.

National trend

"Many of the emerging immigrant populations see Hispanics as accessible and open to them in the way more traditional American politicians have not been," he said.

The Hispanic gains also reflect America's demographic evolution -- and not just in Los Angeles. While the number of Hispanic Americans has grown nationwide (to 35 million -- surpassing African Americans as the nation's largest minority) the number of Hispanic voters has doubled (from 5 million to 10 million) in the last 10 years.

That has brought emerging Latino populations -- and politicians -- to states outside the Southwest, including Illinois, which has seen a rise of 95 percent in the number of statewide elected Hispanic officials.



The King and a Bracero Sang a Duet

By Andy Porras

Hollywood missed a great opportunity to capture part of the lucrative Hispanic market when it recently aired a TV movie based on the life and times of Elvis Presley.

lished a story based on the unique encounter between Gómez and Presley.

According to Carlos Marentes, of the El Paso-based project Proyecto Bracero, Gómez was on his second contracted year as a contract farm laborer. About 21 years old, he worked alongside his father, Pedro Gómez Domínguez, on a ranch in Levelland, Texas.

At that time Pedro knew some English. His girlfriend, Manuela Rivera, was teaching him little by little, according to Marentes, and she had written down the English lyrics to Elvis' "Love Me Tender" for Pedro to memorize. By Marentes' account, Pedro learned and delivered the song just as good as The King himself.

Pedro accompanied his father and other braceros to Lubbock, where they would periodically buy food, visit a barber, and of course, send money back to Mexico. Some of them would attend a movie. The more temerarious would seek a tavern that allowed Mexicans and would drink a few beers before heading back to their labor camps.

"It turned out that the main movie house in Lubbock was showing the film 'Love Me Tender' and as a special attraction Elvis would be there live," said Marentes. "Pedro immediately sought his father's permission to go and see Elvis in person."

The senior Pedro did not think it was too good of an idea, but still gave his permission, counseling his son to "stay out of trouble" while visiting the West Texas town where Buddy Holly was born.

"The theater was packed and young ladies went hysterical every time they heard Elvis' name or his voice," recounted Marentes. "It's safe to assume that Pedro was probably the only Mexican in attendance, and certainly the

only bracero there." Festive and noisy, the ambiance betrayed the true feeling of a conservative town in the Texas panhandle.

"When Elvis came out from behind the curtain to perform at intermission, a collective roar shook the entire theater and when he greeted the crowd, everyone stood," Marentes

recounted. The applause and the shouting was deafening as the young ladies in the front row were screaming and extending their arms towards their hero, trying to touch him." Some cried. Several fainted.

(Continued on Page 5)

Then Elvis called for silence. He asked

El Rey y Un Bracero Cantaron Duo

Andy Porras

A Hollywood se le escapó tremenda oportunidad de capturar parte del apudente mercado hispano cuando emitió recientemente una película por televisión basada en la vida y era de Elvis Presley.

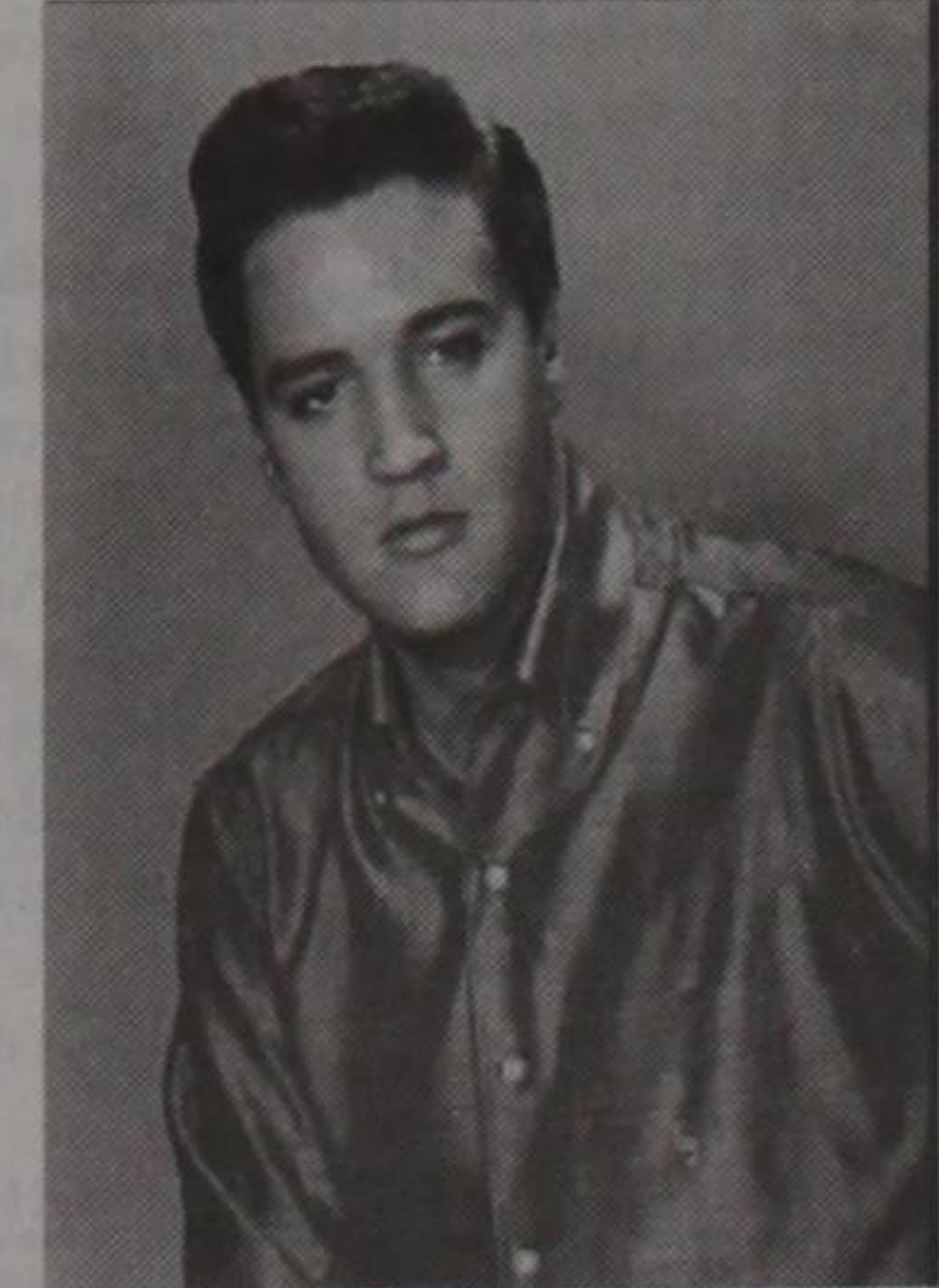
O quién sabe, no estarían enterados.

Como verá, érase una vez, en 1956 en Lubbock, Texas, el Rey y el joven bracero Pedro Gómez se reunieron para cantar "Love Me Tender". La reciente oleada de interés en el tema de Elvis sin duda le trajo recuerdos al anterior bracero, si ha llegado la publicidad a México central, donde ahora reside Gómez.

Algunos de los hijos de Gómez, que viven en Woodland, California, tuvieron la sorpresa en el otoño cuando un periódico bilingüe, CALIFAS, publicó una nota sobre el particular encuentro entre Gómez y Presley.

Según Carlos Marentes, del Proyecto Bracero, con base en El Paso, Gómez iba por su segundo año de contrato como trabajador agrícola contratado. De unos 21 años, trabajaba al lado de su padre, Pedro Gómez Domínguez, en una hacienda de Levelland, Texas.

Para entonces Pedro sabía algo de inglés. Su novia, Manuela



Rivera, le enseñaba de a poquitos, según Marentes, y había anotado la letra en inglés de la canción de Elvis, "Love Me Tender" para que Pedro la memorizara. Dice Marentes que Pedro la aprendió y la supo cantar tan bonito como el mismo Rey.

Pedro acompañó a su padre y a otros braceros a Lubbock, donde cada cierto tiempo iban a comprar víveres, ir al barbero, y por supuesto, enviar remesas a México. Algunos irían a una película. Los más temerarios buscarían una taverne que aceptaba clientela mexicana y beberían unas cervezas antes de emprender camino regreso al campamento de trabajo.

"Resultó que el cinema principal de Lubbock pasaba la película "Love Me Tender" y como atracción especial, Elvis se presentaría en vivo", narró Marentes. "Pedro de inmediato le pidió permiso a su padre para ir a ver a Elvis en persona".

Aunque al papá no le parecía muy buena idea, igual le dio permiso, aconsejando a su hijo que "no se metiera en problemas" al visitar el pueblo del oeste de Texas, el mismo en el que nació Buddy Holly.

(Continued on page 5)

Latino Education Success Starts at Home

Edward Barrios Acevedo

There is an education crisis among Latinos in the United States. But don't tell that to Samuel Perez, Sr.

You see, Samuel and his wife, Maria Elena, both Mexican immigrants who never got past the sixth grade themselves, just saw their youngest of eleven children graduate from college this past year.

That's an accomplishment that would make any parent's heart swell with pride.

But what makes Samuel and Maria Elena's story so compelling is that their ten other children have already gone on to graduate from a four-year university as well. That's eleven kids with eleven bachelors - six of those from USC. Five of their children have gone on to graduate school for a master's degree, while another has just begun her doctorate program.

This comes at a time, when a new Harvard University study recently reported that nearly half of Latino and African-American students who should have graduated from high school in 2002, did not. In my hometown of Los Angeles, the situation is far worse, with a measly 39% of Hispanics graduating from the Los Angeles Unified School District.

Even White and Asian students, who usually fare much better with

student achievement, aren't doing well themselves, with only 67% and 77% picking up their diplomas, respectively.

These anemic numbers in Los Angeles are so dismal that the folks over at Harvard called many of these high schools in Los Angeles "dropout factories" that seemingly produce more and more unskilled labor every year.

So how did a low-income family in one of Los Angeles' poorest and gang-infested neighborhoods achieve such an incredible level of success? To find out the secret, I recently spoke to Mr. Perez, as he sat at the kitchen table preparing nopales or cactus plants to eat.

Having been poked, prodded, observed and questioned for the secret of success by dozens of local and international journalists, educators, as well as parents, I still got the feeling that the Perez' didn't know what all the fuss was about.

"The secret?" asks a humble, soft-spoken Perez, who spent most of his life working three jobs as a machinist and gardener in L.A.'s San Fernando Valley. "Well, as parents, we just did our job. We just tried our best," he replied.

As a journalist, teacher, and now counselor, I knew there had to be a deeper answer. So, I decided to dig a little deeper. "But, what

kind of parents were you?" I asked.

Mr. Perez, who had come to this country a half century ago as a laborer through the bracero program, let out a soft and introspective sigh. "We were the kind of parents that were always there for them," he said, whose children's ages currently range from 22 to 36. "Whenever they needed us, we were always there."

Despite the modern day pressures of working and raising kids, the Perez's would make time to participate in every aspect of their children's lives - running from parent-teacher conferences, meetings and various parent-student associations, to volunteering in their children's classrooms, as well as attending a dizzying number of music and sporting events.

"I know that we were not always the smartest among the parents, but we always showed up, and that means something," Mr. Perez said with a tone of humility.

High expectations in this tight-knit family were reinforced by daily support, encouragement, and acceptance. "We were parents that led by example. When your kids see you do your job by going to work everyday, they will do theirs," he said.

The Perez's made every attempt to encourage their children's natural

curiosity through music, culture, and sports. Every one of their children knows how to play an instrument and several were vital members of the San Fernando High School band. "If they play an instrument, then they will do better in everything. We always pushed them to do something positive and music was one of those things," Mr. Perez said.

The volunteering didn't stop once their children moved on to their Universities. Volunteering on several parent panels at USC, Mr. Perez and his wife have spent a lot of time on several University campuses. "It makes me sad to see so few Latinos at the University level," Mr. Perez commented.

The Perez family confirms what I have seen in my time teaching - the more involved parents are with their children's education, the more successful they are in the classroom. "Education begins at home," said Maria Elena, who has volunteered in classrooms for over 21 years. "Parents are the very first teachers," she added.

"Any advice for struggling parents out there?" I asked. "Being a parent is like planting flowers. You just don't throw seeds everywhere, you have to water them, nurture them, and weed out the bad things around them," he added.

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

El Tratado de Libre Comercio: Una Mala Pasada Trasnacional

Javier Sierra

Seis presidentes de Centroamérica y el Caribe vinieron a Washington, D.C. este mes para poner en tela de juicio su soberanía.

Se supone que se organizó el viaje para presionar al cada vez más recalcitrante Congreso de los Estados Unidos a ratificar el Tratado de Libre Comercio Centroamericano (TLCC), un acuerdo que eliminaría las barreras comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y Costa Rica, la República Dominicana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua.

La administración de Bush y sus aliados en el Congreso han querido vendernos esta mala pasada bajo el rubro de la creación de empleos, la prosperidad y la democracia. El mismo presidente Bush - dando claras señas que el TLCC, a diferencia de las iniciativas previas de comercio, dista de ser automáticamente ratificado - lo ha vinculado con la seguridad nacional de los Estados Unidos.

En realidad, lo que haría el TLCC es sacrificar la soberanía de

estos países pobres en el altar de las empresas transnacionales estadounidenses, los más victoriosos de esta propuesta fallida.

Pero una oleada creciente de opositores, que incluye representación de la fuerza laboral, de derechos humanos y organizaciones ambientales, advierte que la iniciativa entregará puestos de trabajo en los Estados Unidos a las fábricas explotadoras del extranjero y que causará perjuicios devastadores al medio ambiente.

Simplemente hablan de su experiencia al seguir de cerca los abismales fracasos del predecesor del TLCC, el Tratado de Libre Comercio Norteamericano.

Millones de personas han atiborrado las calles en protesta por toda América Central, dejando a dos muertos en Guatemala.

Además de la falta de normas de trabajo y ambientales sólidas y posibles de hacer cumplir en el TLCC, hay un defecto fundamental que casi pasa desapercibido. El TLCC permitiría que cualquier

empresa que sienta que sus ganancias peligran con la reglamentación local podrá entablar un juicio contra tal país en tribunal secreto internacional, en busca de compensación monetaria sin límites.

La experiencia con el primer TLC nos ha demostrado sin ambages los peligros de este nuevo complot comercial. A mediados de la década de los noventa, Metalclad, una empresa estadounidense, compró un depósito de desechos tóxicos ubicado en la municipalidad de Guadalcázar, en México. Las instalaciones tenían 70,000 toneladas de sustancias altamente tóxicas, y Metalclad pensaba aumentar tal cifra a un ritmo de 30,000 toneladas por año.

Mientras tanto, las pobrissimas normas de manutención iban minando el depósito. Los desechos tóxicos que escapaban, llegaron a las provisones de agua subterránea, y los primeros casos de malformaciones genéticas - tales como la anencefalia, o fetos que nacen sin cerebro - se empezaron a

detectar. Las autoridades locales, temiendo más de lo mismo, al final le denegaron a Metalclad una licencia operatoria.

La empresa dijo que tal decisión le impedia su "búsqueda legítima de ganancias" e, invocando al TLC, sacudió al estado mexicano con un juicio de \$130 millones. El tribunal del TLC - reuniéndose en secreto en la sede del Banco Mundial en Washington, D.C. - falló a favor del demandante y obligó al estado mexicano a pagar \$15.6 millones por daños y perjuicios a Metalclad.

Este no es un ejemplo aislado. Actualmente hay más de mil millones de dólares en juicios ambientales pendientes del Capítulo 11 del TLC, incluyendo a Methanex versus California. El estado ha prohibido la utilización del aditivo al petróleo, MTBE, que es carcinógeno, y que se había rezumado en las aguas subterráneas de miles de comunidades californianas. A su vez Methanex, una manufacturera canadiense de uno de los componentes de MTBE, entabló un juicio por \$970 millones contra California, en busca de compensación por ganancias perdidas.

Es casi imposible considerar que los derechos del inversionista en el TLC van hasta más lejos que los del TLC, una amenaza que podría resultar en consecuencias devastadoras para países como Costa Rica.

Después de llevar a cabo un estudio ambiental, Costa Rica ha decidido que Harken Energy, la empresa de petróleo anteriormente del presidente Bush, no recibirá licencia para taladrar en su litoral marítimo por posibles perjuicios a ecosistemas marinos críticos.

Harken reclama que su acuerdo original con Costa Rica ha sido violado, y busca compensación de \$57 mil millones (si, mil millones) en un juicio. Por fortuna de Costa Rica, el juicio se resolverá en su propio sistema de justicia.

Pero si estuviera ratificado el TLCC, Harken habría podido llevar su caso directamente a un tribunal secreto, y pedido como

compensación una cantidad ilimitada. Así Costa Rica tendría que pagar miles de millones de dólares por sencillamente querer proteger su medio ambiente.

El Tratado de Libre Comercio Centroamericano de la administración de Bush dista mucho de lo que los estadounidenses quieren - comercio seguro, limpio y justo. De lo contrario, lo que busca,

fundamentalmente, es aumentar las ganancias de las empresas transnacionales sin reparar en el costo, incluyendo el sacrificio de la soberanía de países desesperadamente pobres.

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

NAFTA: Transnational Lemon

By Javier Sierra

This month six presidents of Central American and Caribbean countries came to Washington to put their sovereignties on the line.

Ostensibly, the trip was organized to lobby an ever more reluctant U.S. Congress to ratify the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), a pact that would eliminate trade barriers between the United States and Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Bush administration and its allies in Congress have been trying to sell us this lemon under the banner of job creation, prosperity and democracy. President Bush himself - in a clear sign that CAFTA, unlike his previous trade initiatives, is far from being a shoo-in - has also linked the ratification of the treaty to U.S. national security.

In reality, what CAFTA would do is lay those poor countries' sovereignties at the altar of U.S. transnational corporations, the true winners of this flawed proposal.

But an ever-growing wave of opposition, including labor, human rights and environmental organizations, is warning that the initiative will ship U.S. jobs to sweatshop operations overseas and cause devastating environmental damage.

They are just speaking from experience after closely following the resounding failures of NAFTA, CAFTA's predecessor.

Millions of people have taken to the streets throughout Central America to protest CAFTA, leaving two dead in Guatemala.

In addition to the lack of strong and enforceable labor and environmental standards in CAFTA, there is one fundamental flaw that is going almost universally unnoticed. CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited cash compensation.

The NAFTA experience truly shows us the dangers of this new trade scheme. In the mid-1990s, Metalclad, a U.S. corporation, bought a toxic waste repository located in the Mexican municipality of Guadalcázar. The facility contained 70,000 tons of extremely toxic substances, and Metalclad had plans to increase that amount by a rate of 30,000 tons a year.

In the meantime, the facility's dismal maintenance standards were taking their toll. The leaking toxic wastes were reaching groundwater supplies, and the first cases of genetic malformations - such as anencephaly, or fetuses born without a brain - were being detected. The local authorities, naturally fearing more of the same, finally denied Metalclad the operating permit.

The corporation claimed the decision impeded its "legitimate search for profits" and, invoking NAFTA, hit the Mexican state with a \$130-million suit.

The NAFTA tribunal - meeting secretly at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C. - ruled for the plaintiff and forced the Mexican state to pay \$15.6 million in damages to Metalclad.

This is not an isolated example. There are currently more than \$1 billion worth of NAFTA's Chapter 11 environmental suits pending, including Methanex v. California. That state has banned the gasoline additive MTBE, a carcinogen, which has seeped into groundwater supplies of thousands of Califor-

nian communities. In response, Methanex, a Canadian manufacturer of one of the MTBE components, filed a \$970 million suit against California seeking compensation for lost profits.

It boggles the mind to consider that CAFTA's investor rights go even further than NAFTA's, a threat that could have devastating consequences for countries such as Costa Rica.

After conducting an environmental study, Costa Rica has decided that Harken Energy, President Bush's former oil company, would not be granted a permit to drill off that country's coasts because of potential damage to critical marine ecosystems. Claiming its initial drilling agreement with Costa Rica was breached, Harken hit back with a \$57-billion (yes, billion) suit to compensate for lost profits. Fortunately for Costa Rica, the case will be solved in its local justice system.

But had CAFTA been in place, Harken could have taken its case straight to a secret tribunal suing for unlimited compensation. Costa Rica could be faced with paying billions of dollars in penalties simply for trying to protect its environment.

The Bush administration's proposed CAFTA is a far cry from what the people in these United States want - trade that is safe, clean and fair. Instead, it basically seeks increasing corporate profits at any cost, including the sovereignty of desperately poor countries.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

CAFTA would allow any corporation that feels its profits are threatened by local regulations to sue that country in a secret interna-

tional tribunal for unlimited compensation.

Villaraigosa!

Antonio Villaraigosa se alzó anoche con una abrumadora victoria en la contienda por la alcaldía, desbancando al alcalde James K. Hahn y convirtiéndose en el primer alcalde latino desde 1872.

Al cierre de esta edición, con el 56 % de las casillas contabilizadas, Villaraigosa sumaba 175,941 votos (59.1 %) mientras que Hahn alcanzaba 121,662 votos (40.9 %).

Poco antes de las 12 de la noche, Villaraigosa subió al escenario, rodeado de su familia y sus partidarios más cercanos y recordó al ex-alcalde Tom Bradley, maestro que creyó en él y a su madre, Natalia.

Agradeció a todos su apoyo y ofreció su discurso de la victoria. "Todos ustedes saben que yo amo a Los Angeles Los resultados de esta elección hablan más eloquientemente de lo que yo puedo. Todos somos angelinos esta noche. No importa de donde provienes. Si vienes del este o del oeste, del sur o de Sylmar. Si vas a trabajar en un carro lujoso o un autobús.

O si vas a una catedral o una sinagoga, o una mezquita. Somos todos angelinos y todos tenemos que hacer una diferencia", dijo.

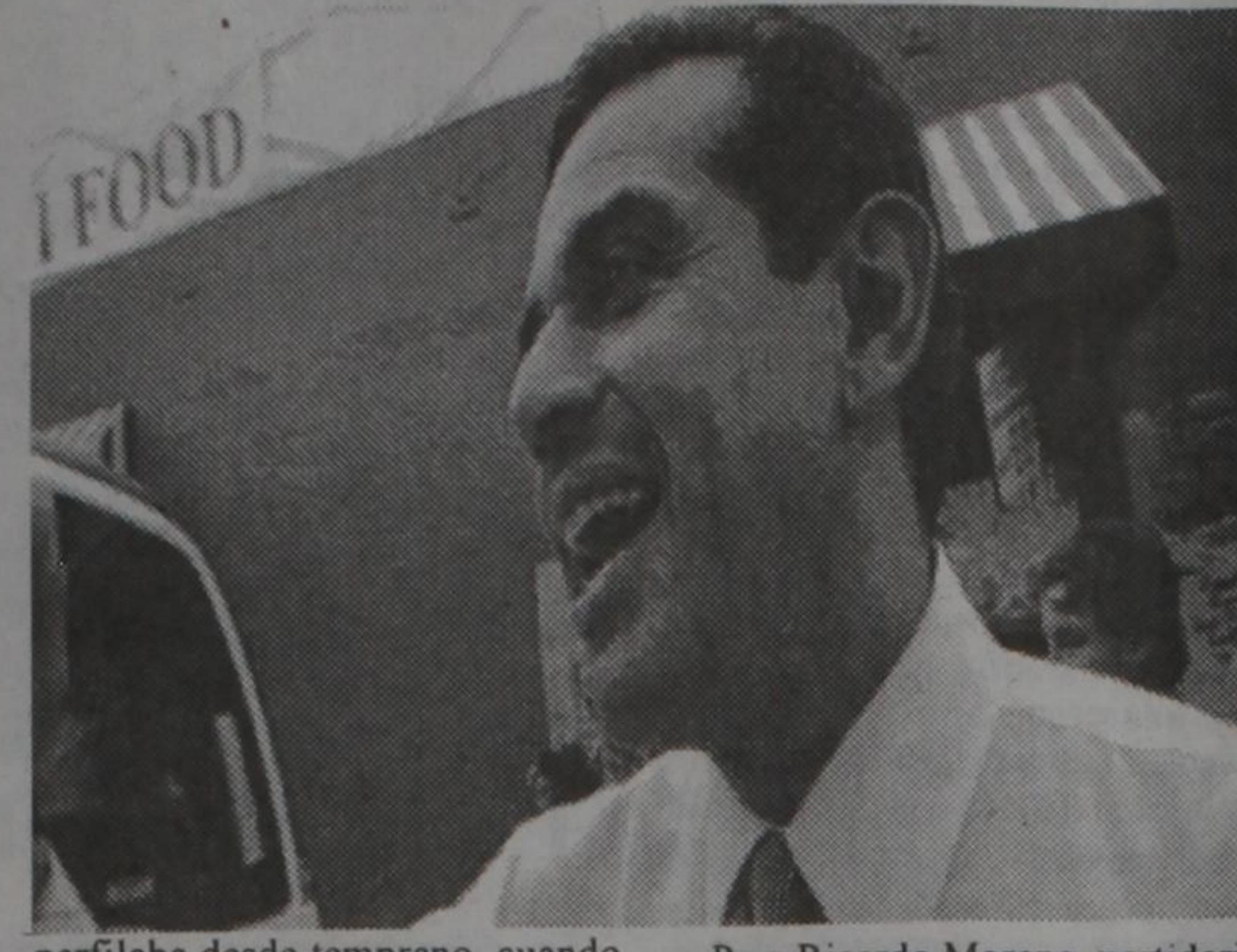
"Estoy aquí hoy, porque hubo gente que creyó en mí y quiero que sepan que yo también creo en ustedes", agregó. "Nunca olvidaré de donde provengo y siempre creeré en la gente de Los Angeles" Pasadas las 11:00 de la noche, Hahn habló ante sus seguidores, pero no concedió la derrota.

Dijo que se hizo lo que se tenía que hacer y agradeció los apoyos recibidos y de nueva cuenta, como en los últimos dos meses de campaña presumió las cifras de reducción de la criminalidad, creación de empleos y construcción de viviendas.

"Hace cuatro años dijimos que íbamos a cambiar la ciudad. Miren donde estamos hoy. Esta ciudad es mucho mejor hoy, que hace cuatro años", dijo Hahn, quien a pesar de ir casi 20 puntos rezagado, no reconoció la derrota en su discurso.

No obstante, la concejala Janice Hahn, hermana del alcalde, comentó en tono derrotista que "Jim no tiene nada de que avergonzarse, va a pasar a la historia como uno de los mejores alcaldes".

El triunfo de Villaraigosa se



perfilaba desde temprano, cuando una encuesta a boca de urna realizada por la Universidad Loyola Marymount en conjunto con el Instituto William Velázquez y el African American Voter Registration and Education Project, colocaba a Villaraigosa al frente con 61 % de los votos y Hahn, con el 39%.

Al filo de las 9:00 de la noche, los partidarios de ambos candidatos empezaron a festejar. Los de Villaraigosa se reunieron en el L.A. Center Studios, en el centro de la ciudad, una calle donde suelen filmarse películas, donde muchas de las fantasías "hollywoodenses" se hacen realidad. Allí, desde temprano, empezaba a festejarse el sueño más acariciado de Villaraigosa, de convertirse en alcalde.

Algunos amigos políticos, como el ex alcalde Richard Riordan, los concejales Alex Padilla, Bernard Parks y Martin Ludlow, el ex candidato Bob Hertzberg, la supervisora Ivonne Burke, el senador Richard Alarcón, el asambleísta Fabián Núñez, y muchos de los seguidores de Villaraigosa, empezaron a disfrutar de la comilonía, música y baile.

Por su parte, los partidarios del alcalde James Hahn hacían lo propio en el Club Element de Hollywood, donde algunos de sus seguidores pronosticaban una cerrada votación a favor de Hahn.

Nativo López, presidente de Hermandad Mexicana Nacional, opinó que como latinos "estamos en una posición enviable, porque ambos apoyan a los inmigrantes, las licencias de conducir y tienen el apoyo sindical, no hay pierde", no importa quien gane.

Para Ricardo Moreno, partidario de Hahn y presidente de la Fundación Simón Bolívar, el voto latino no ha madurado lo suficiente para votar en bloque y en altos números. No obstante, las encuestas de salida indicaban que más del 80% del voto latino había permanecido con Villaraigosa, igual que hace 4 años.

En su centro de campaña, Hahn dijo que su administración debió haber hecho mayores esfuerzos por destacar sus logros, en lo que se consideró una declaración derrotista muy temprana.

"Debería haber dedicado más tiempo para jactarme acerca de lo que hacía", dijo Hahn. "Pienso que es importante conectar con la gente y así ellos participen también de ese éxito y entiendan bien lo que intentamos hacer. En algún sentido, puede que yo sea una víctima de mi propio éxito aquí. Hemos sido muy exitosos en disminuir la criminalidad y no es más el asunto predominante que era".

El alcalde, al igual que su rival, se acercó a su casilla electoral a las 7:00 de la mañana, en su sitio de costumbre, la primaria Taper Avenue de San Pedro. Momentos antes había cumplido con su tradición de salir a pasear a su perro acompañado de su hijo menor, Jackson, de 11 años.

"La gente quiere substancia más que estilo", dijo temprano Hahn a reporteros tras emitir su voto. Luego desayunó con vecinos de San Pedro y el resto de la mañana lo dedicó a agradecer la participación de voluntarios haciendo llamadas a su favor, en centros sindicales en el centro de Los Angeles y en Sylmar.

Por su parte, Villaraigosa,

acompañado por sus hijos y por el ex alcalde Richard Riordan y su esposa Nancy, llegó muy temprano al restaurante The Original Pantry Café, en el centro de la ciudad, para saludar a los comensales y desayunar unos hot cakes.

Poco antes de las siete Villaraigosa se dirigió a su casilla electoral en Mount Washington para emitir su voto.

Se hace historia

De mantenerse las tendencias, Antonio Villaraigosa se convertía anoche en el tercer alcalde latino en la historia de Los Angeles desde que pasó a ser territorio de los Estados Unidos en 1848.

El primero fue Antonio Franco Coronel, presidente municipal de 1853 a 1854, quien fuera propietario del rancho Los Feliz. Era un maestro y cultivador de naranjas. En su carrera política también fue concejal y tesorero estatal.

El segundo fue Ramón Cristóbal Aguilar, quien fue alcalde en dos períodos, de 1866 a 1868 y de 1871 a 1872, época en la que Los Angeles tenía menos de 6 mil habitantes. Aguilar es reconocido por haber vetado una propuesta que pretendía quitar a la ciudad sus derechos sobre el agua. En aquellos años el padrón electoral estaba compuesto por 22 % de latinos, sin embargo perdió la reelección ante James Toberman, y uno de los puntos en contra de Aguilar fue su pobre conocimiento del inglés.

La elección de ayer concluyó con dos meses de una campaña política intensa que en los últimos días se inclinó más a los ataques que a la discusión de las propuestas.

En las últimas semanas la contienda electoral se vio empañada de ataques mutuos a través de comerciales televisados, mientras Hahn reclamaba a su contrincante la oposición a una ley anticrimen, Villaraigosa le recriminaba una administración sumida en investigaciones por supuestos actos de corrupción.

Durante su campaña, Hahn presumió una reducción en la criminalidad gracias al trabajo realizado por el jefe del LAPD, William Bratton, a quien contrató luego de despedir al anterior, el actual concejal Bernard Parks. Hahn prometió continuar reduciendo el crimen y estableció la seguridad pública como su prioridad.

Por su parte, Villaraigosa recaló la necesidad de un cambio en la administración pública, ya que bajo Hahn ha sido blanco de investigaciones por supuestos actos de corrupción. Prometió mejorar el transporte y enfocar su trabajo en la educación.

Frank Martínez, el secretario del Ayuntamiento, estimó que una tercera parte de los registrados para votar fueran a las urnas. El padrón de electores es de 1.46 millones de votantes, la tercera parte de los habitantes de Los Angeles.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

The LATINA Style National Latina Symposium set for September 8-9 in Washington, DC, brings together Latinas to discuss and evaluate the status of Latina

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

Launched in 1994 by the late Anna Maria Arias, LATINA Style is the first organization with its flagship national magazine dedicated to the needs and concerns of the contemporary Latina professional workingwoman and the Latina business owner in the United States. Aria's legacy continues through LATINA Style magazine and its events empowering women.

working women in the United States. Through roundtable and panel discussions, and in-depth surveys, a national report is produced and presented to national leaders, including the political establishment, the business and education community, colleges and universities, community groups and career centers in an effort to improve the status of Latinas.

La

Shakira to promote Madrid for the Olympics



Ruiz-Gallardon, thanked "the generosity of Latin American people" in their support to the city's candidacy during the presentation of some details of the mega spectacle, according to reports by Spanish newspaper El Mundo.

"Shakira will represent all Latin America, she will be the biggest act in a never ending day that will wrap up with fireworks, prelude of an Olympic wish", stated.

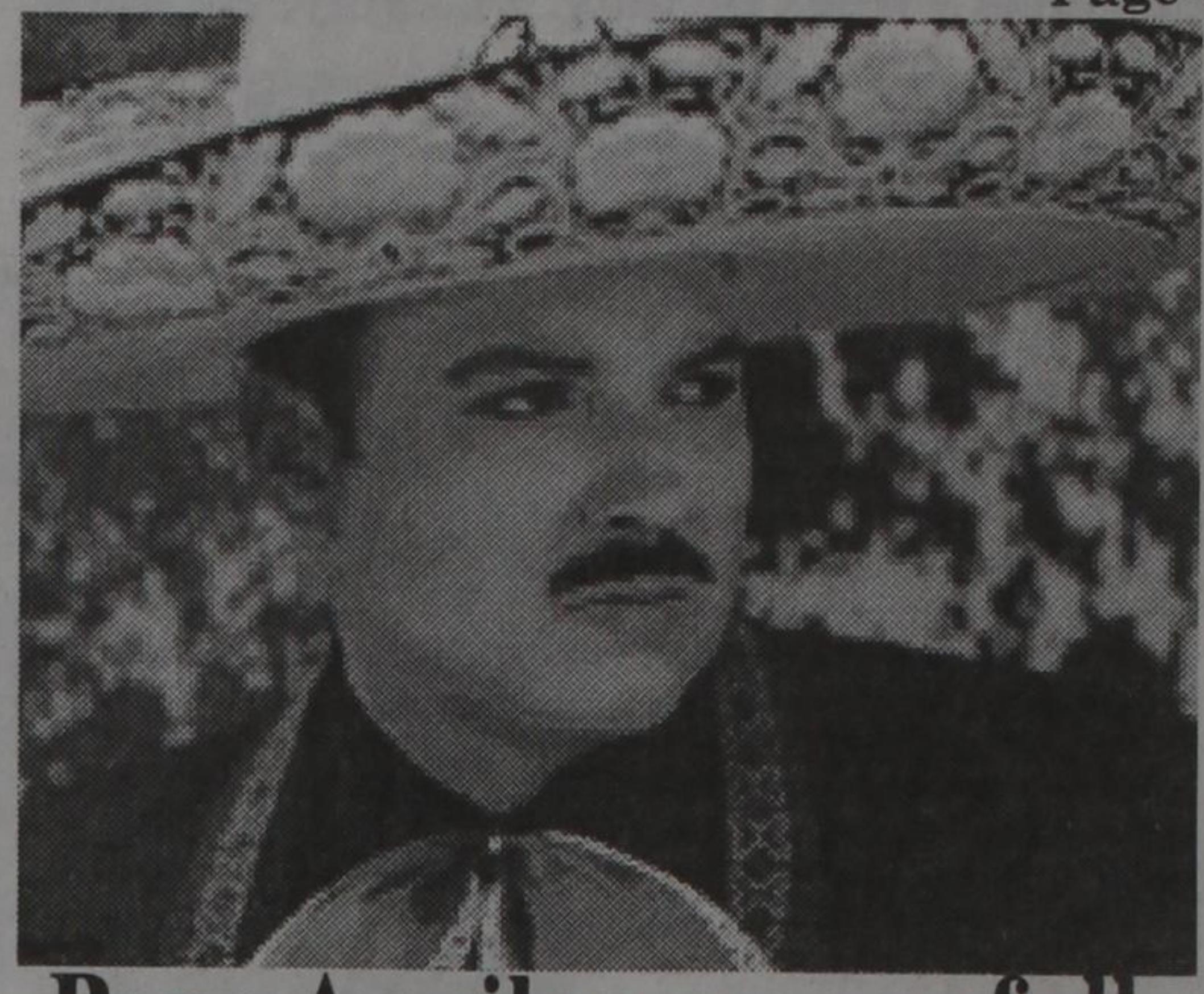
Shakira's performance in the heart of Madrid will take place in the occasion of her new album release, "Fijacion Oral", which was originally scheduled to be premiered in France.

In the race for the Olympic seat,

Madrid competes with Paris, London, New York and Moscow, all of them waiting for the International Olympic Committee's decision, to be announced in Singapore next July 6.

In addition of the singer's performance, one of the city's most emblematic avenues, La Castellana, will be decorated with a 2.5 km. flag displaying a Madrid 2012 logo.

Although Paris is considered the favorite candidate, people in charge of Madrid 2012 stand out the advantage of counting with general support, which, in their opinion, isn't the case of the rest aspiring cities.



Pepe Aguilar successfully continues touring the US

ranged by the singer, according to a press release.

The song was a huge success in Mexico as "Big Brother" theme song and topped the country's music charts for more than 10 consecutive weeks, while taking the number six spot in Billboard magazine.

"El Autobus", the album's second single, is one of the most requested tunes in Hispanic radio.

Pepe already sold three shows in a row at Universal City Walk's Gibson Amphitheater for Friday 20, Saturday 21 and Sunday 22, a similar number of that obtained by Juanes and Vicente Fernandez.

With this collection of rancheras and pop songs, Aguilar will visit places as Temecula (May 18), Universal Studios Los Angeles (20-21), Palm Springs (20) and Las Vegas (26-27), after having performed in Albuquerque, Tucson, San Diego and Northern.

The artist will offer the best of his musical catalog including songs from his most recent album, as well as previous hits of his recognized career as singer-songwriter and producer.

Taken from "No soy de nadie", Aguilar promotes the first single "Miedo", a romantic love tribute written by Fato, produced and ar-



Mavericks y Pacers, clasificados para semifinales

Dallas Mavericks e Indiana Pacers se clasificaron para las semifinales de las conferencias Oeste y Este de la NBA, con el base Jason Terry y el alero Steven Jackson como principales artífices de la victoria en sus respectivos partidos.

Dallas se impuso a Houston Rockets por paliza de 116-76 e Indiana derrotó a Boston Celtics por 97-70 en los séptimos partidos de sus series de la primera ronda eliminatoria.

Los Mavericks, apoyados en el acierto encestador de Terry, que sumó 31 puntos, se convierten en el tercer equipo en la historia de la NBA que, después de haber perdido los dos primeros partidos, logra ganar la eliminatoria al mejor de siete.

Los anteriores fueron Los Angeles Lakers en 1969 y los propios Rockets en 1994. Su rival en las semifinales de la Conferencia Oeste será Phoenix Suns.

"No hay mucho que decir del partido, simplemente los Mavericks fueron mejor que nosotros porque jugaron a la perfección", comentó Jeff Van Gundy, entrenador de los Rockets.

Trinidad set to retire after punishing loss to Wright

Wright, landing just 58 punches to Wright's 262.

He had come out of a 29-month retirement in October to win his first fight by knockout over Ricardo Mayorga.

Wright exposed the power-punching Trinidad as a one-dimensional fighter who couldn't adapt to what was happening, confused by Wright's jabs that landed in his face 185 times.

Trinidad had retired previously after the only other loss in his 43-match career, in a middle-weight title fight four years ago against Bernard Hopkins.

That removed the aura of invincibility that had surrounded Trinidad, who was considered one of the greatest boxers of the last decade and held world titles in three weight classes through fearsome power and impressive maneuverability. His victory over Oscar De La Hoya in 1999 brought him acclaim in the United States.

Former middleweight champion Felix "Tito" Trinidad says he's retiring, after suffering a punishing loss to Winky Wright in Las Vegas that was only the second in his career.

Trinidad made the announcement after he arrived home in San Juan, Puerto Rico, late Sunday night to a news conference where his father and trainer said that he was retiring, and the boxer said he wouldn't go into the ring without his dad.

"It you aren't here, I'm not continuing in boxing," Trinidad said, immediately embracing his father, also named Felix, and beginning to cry.

Trinidad senior said "I don't feel that I am giving my 100 percent in the corner, as I used to ... Because of this, I feel I don't want to carry on working in the ring."

Tito Trinidad could have said the same thing. He had not shown up for the post-fight news conference Sunday after he did not come close to even hurting



El Presidente de Televisa Salde de Univision

El presidente del Grupo Televisa, Emilio Azcárraga, se retiró el lunes como vicepresidente del consejo de administración de la empresa estadounidense Univision, informó ayer un portavoz del consorcio mexicano.

Junto con Azcárraga, dimitió también su sustituto en el consejo, Alfonso de Angoitia, que en Televisa fungió como vicepresidente de Finanzas.

Aunque el portavoz no precisó las causas de esta acción, durante las últimas semanas se habían producido desavenencias entre

Azcárraga y el presidente de Univision, Ray Rodríguez, con cuyo nombramiento aquél estuvo en desacuerdo.

Televisa, el principal consorcio televisivo mexicano, tiene un 11% de las acciones de Univision, empresa con la que además tiene un convenio para que esta cadena de habla hispana emita los contenidos del grupo mexicano.

A pesar de la renuncia, Televisa no tiene intención de retirarse de la empresa estadounidense ni de incumplir los compromisos ad-

quiridos respecto a la cesión de contenidos.

Por otro lado, también se supo el lunes que Televisa había establecido una querella contra Univision a la que exige más de cinco millones de dólares en concepto de regalías.

Televisa aporta alrededor de 70% de la programación del horario de más audiencia de Univisión.

Según El Universal, los analistas financieros consultados destacaron que este proceso no significa la salida de Televisa de Univisión, ni la cancelación del contrato que vence en 2017. Agregaron que la noticia genera incertidumbre sobre los ingresos que provienen de Univisión para Televisa, aunque no se observa en el corto plazo un cambio sustancial al acuerdo comercial.

Por otro lado, El Universal cita a la agencia EFE según la cual Televisa acusa también a Univisión, la cadena más vista por los hispanos de Estados Unidos, de editar de forma no autorizada material audiovisual producido por ella y de otras violaciones de los derechos de autor.

Hispanics, the best customers for US markets

Hispanics are considered the best customers for the US supermarket chains as they visit them more often and spend more money in food than the rest of the ethnic groups, a new study revealed.

The research remarks the importance of getting in touch with the consumption habits of Hispanics since it is the fastest growing community in the United States. Hispanics are predicted to become the 20% of the whole country's population by 2020.

The report stated that "just like the rest of consumers, Hispanics visit supermarkets more often to buy food."

Even so they like to shop better at independent stores like bakeries, butcher's and discount outlets.

The report also shows how Hispanics, above all those who just arrived in the US prefer to shop their food in different places so they are fresher and can cook traditional recipes.

Hispanic customers, actually, don't usually shop at supermarkets, they rather visit them to share that time with their families.

Weekends are evidently the best time to visit supermarkets with a 58% of shopping made on Saturdays or Sundays.

The report also states Hispanics who have lived longer in the US tend to add more "American values" to their shopping behavior and start purchasing in more convenient and efficient stores.



Algunos niños tienen amigos imaginarios, otros papás imaginarios.

Como Ricardo, que lo que más desea con todo su corazón es tener un papá y una mamá verdaderos. En los Estados Unidos hay más de 118,000 niños que esperan ser adoptados y tener una familia para siempre. Tú puedes cambiarlo todo, adopta un niño del Foster Care. Calificar es más fácil de lo que piensas, puedes recibir apoyo y hasta ayuda financiera antes, durante y después del proceso y en español. Todo niño merece una familia verdadera. Llama al 1-877-ADOPE1, te asistiremos en español, o visita www.adopte1.org.



Do You Love Your Pet??

WELL ...
take it to

KEY
ANIMAL
CLINIC

5006 50th - Lubbock

792-6226

Montelongo's Restaurant



3021 Clovis Road
Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana
Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

Kids Philosophy Slam determines what is more important, Truth or Reality?



Jesse Eugenio Rincones, a third grader at Roscoe Wilson Elementary, came in 4th place for the coveted title of "The Most Philosophical 3rd Grader in America". The announcement came at the Kids Philosophy Slam National Championship in Lanesboro, Minnesota on May 7th.

The 5th annual National Kids Philosophy Slam asked kids from around the country to answer the question: "What is more important in your life, truth or beauty?" The response was overwhelming, with thousands of entries submitted from kids in kindergarten through high school. It was through Ms. Gail Tatino, the director of the Gifted and Talented program at Roscoe Wilson Elementary, that Rincones entry was submitted.

Rincones' entry considered truth to be more important. He described beauty and its importance through a combination of words and artwork. His entry was entitled "The Pillow."

Rincones' drawing depicted him lying on a pillow.

The entry read, "In my life beauty is a pillow that my grandma let me have. The pillow was my grandpa's that he used when he was going to die. The pillow was just plain white and now it has a cover that is maroon and has squares that are outlined with yellow. It is very soft. When I lie on it I think of my grandpa." Rincones' deceased grandfather was the Rev. Eugenio Valenzuela of Levelland, who died before Rincones was born.

Entries in this age category were judged on creativity, originality and overall strength of the message the student was conveying.

The Kids Philosophy Slam is a philosophy program designed to make philosophy accessible for kids of all ages and abilities. It is based on the premise that

philosophical thinking is for everybody, and that kids need a forum for their thoughts and ideas. The Kids Philosophy Slam literally gives kids an opportunity to grapple with life's big questions in a simple, accessible format - with prizes totaling over \$5,000.

Jesse Eugenio Rincones, is the son of Pastor Jesse Rincones of Alliance Church and Brenda Rincones, radio personality at KAMY 90.1FM.

The Kids Philosophy Slam has attracted nationwide media coverage, including the NBC Today Show, National Public Radio, The New York Times, TIME Magazine for Kids, The National Education Association and the Christian Science Monitor.

Crece la lucha contra el cáncer de seno

Aunque parece simple, la idea que sirve de base a la fundación que acaba de establecer Mayte Prida seguramente tendrá alcances muy grandes y trascendentales en la lucha contra el cáncer de seno.

A la ex conductora de televisión la impulsa el propósito de ofrecer amplia información y respaldo psicológico a las mujeres a las que se les ha diagnosticado dicho padecimiento.

Víctima de tan grave enfermedad, a la que sobrevivió luego de pasar por un difícil y doloroso proceso terapéutico, Prida descubrió durante su batalla por la vida que es cada vez más grande el número de mujeres que deciden combatir con valor y decisión este tipo de cáncer.

"Durante los últimos años, se ha estado produciendo un cambio de mentalidad muy significativo entre las mujeres a las que se les detecta este cáncer, y queremos ayudar por medio de la fundación a que esa tendencia siga creciendo", explicó Prida durante la reciente visita que hizo a Los Ángeles para participar en la Feria del Libro que se llevó a cabo en la Universidad de California en Los Ángeles (UCLA).

"Son muchos los problemas emocionales a los que tienen que enfrentarse quienes son afectadas por el cáncer en el seno. La mayor parte de ellos está relacionada directamente con la palabra 'cáncer', ya que el solo hecho de pronunciarlo trae a la mente imágenes tan terribles y caóticas como las de la muerte, el dolor físico y los problemas financieros. Combatir toda esa información confusa, que no ayuda a nadie que atraviesa por tan difícil situación, es una de las iniciativas más importantes que nos hemos propuesto llevar a cabo".

Establecida como una entidad sin ánimos de lucro, con las ventajas y limitaciones que eso implica, la Fundación Mayte Prida va a practicar, según lo dicho por su presidenta y fundadora, "una política de puertas abiertas y de ayuda para todas las mujeres que padezcan de cáncer de seno [principalmente]".

"Entre algunos de nuestros planes está ayudar a promover la creación de centros médicos especializados en este tipo de enfermedad, en los que se pueda obtener información práctica, educación y servicios médicos de apoyo relacionados con el cáncer en el seno, a quienes los soliciten", dijo Prida.

"Gran parte del proyecto tiene como propósito fundamental ayudar a desarrollar programas preventivos. Esto lo haremos porque, igual que ocurre con otros padecimientos que sufriremos nosotros las mujeres, cuando el cáncer es detectado en sus etapas primarias se le puede tratar con excelentes resultados".

"Además de lo anterior, también estamos preparando una se-

ría de conferencias que daremos en iglesias, escuelas, bibliotecas y clínicas", aseguró Prida, quien tuvo una larga y exitosa trayectoria como reportera, presentadora y productora de la cadena Univisión.

"Todo esto pensamos hacerlo con la participación de distintos grupos de voluntarios, quienes tendrán la responsabilidad de dirigir, con nuestra supervisión, cada una de las actividades que pensamos llevar a cabo todos los años. También los voluntarios van a ayudarnos con el grupo de patrocinadores que requiere tener la fundación. Por medio de los voluntarios, en coordinación con varios miembros de la fundación, organizaremos eventos artísticos (festivales de música, cenas de gala, etc.) cuyos ingresos económicos serán invertidos totalmente en nuestra infraestructura técnica y humana".

"Aunque a primera vista da la impresión de ser un proyecto demasiado grande y complejo, en realidad la Fundación Mayte Prida no tendrá ningún problema para poder empezar a funcionar a toda su capacidad dentro de algunos meses. En estos momentos nuestro portal en la internet ya va muy avanzado en su proceso de construcción y creo que al principio la fundación va a establecer contacto con la gente por medio de esa vía cibernética global. Hasta el día de hoy hemos recibido más de tres mil correos elec-

tónicos de gente interesada en compartir con nosotros sus historias de lucha contra el cáncer. Eso nos indica que estamos haciendo lo correcto", añadió la autora del libro Una etapa difícil, publicado a nivel internacional por la Editorial Planeta.

Movida por un admirable entusiasmo, al que sirve de complemento perfecto la gran pasión que siente por vivir, Prida considera que el exitoso proceso de rehabilitación que le permitió recuperar la salud le devolvió la palabra "esperanza" con todo el poder que ella encierra. Es por tal razón que no tiene ninguna duda en señalar, con una gran sonrisa, que el futuro de la fundación que lleva su nombre será "grande y promisorio".

"Quiero compartir con las mujeres latinas afectadas por el cáncer de seno todas las oscuras y luminosas experiencias que tuve en los últimos años. Creo que así como yo aprendí a vivir si miedo a partir del momento en que supe que no estaba sola y que contaba con el amor incondicional de mi familia y mis amigos, otras mujeres podrán hacer lo mismo. Gracias a esta fundación, la mayor parte de ellas no volverá a sentirse aislada de otras personas porque van a encontrar muchos corazones generosos en los que van a poder confiar", concluyó la entrevistada.



Have Fun With Your Kids

It's a fact.

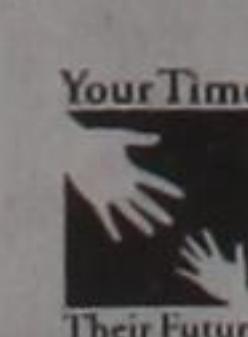
The more you get involved in the lives of children, the less likely they are to use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Positive, healthy activities help kids build skills, self-discipline, and confidence.

Get into the act. Call 1.800.729.6686. Se habla español.

Your Time. Their Future. Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free.

TDD 1.800.487.4889. <http://www.health.org>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Una barbacoa sabrosa y divertida

Ahora que se acerca el verano, use la parrilla al aire libre para preparar platillos exquisitos

La llegada de un clima más cálido es siempre una invitación a pasar más tiempo con amigos y familiares compartiendo una carne asada al aire libre.

El chef Aarón Sánchez, propietario del restaurante Paladar, en Manhattan, ofrece consejos para convertir la preparación de la carne en una experiencia divertida.

"Con imaginación como su guía, usted puede transformar su barbacoa en un evento social donde comer, conversar, jugar y todo ocurre en un solo lugar. Es muy simple transformar su barbacoa en una experiencia divertida para usted y sus invitados", dice el chef Sánchez.

Un ambiente adecuado

Sánchez ofrece los siguientes consejos para agregar diversión a su barbacoa:

* Prepare la mesa de forma original para su familia y amigos. Utilice vasos y vajillas de diseños y tonos variados. Encienda velas para decorar su patio y crear un ambiente relajado.

* Haga que los niños se sientan en casa. Si los jóvenes participan en las celebraciones, busque formas creativas de mantenerlos entretenidos. Cubra la mesa de los niños con papel blanco y tenga lápices de color a mano para que dibujen lo que se les antoje. Acuérdese, siempre asegúrese que los pequeños se mantengan lejos de la parrilla.

* Elija platillos adecuados para comer al aire libre. Coloque el bufé en un área con sombra, ya que la luz del sol de verano puede estropear hasta la ensalada más verde y dejar rancios los platos preparados con productos lácteos, como el arroz con leche y el flan. Considere la posibilidad de servir platos que queden bien a temperatura ambiental, como las ensaladas de tomate, los plátanos y el arroz con frijoles.

* Ilumine la noche. Si su celebración se extiende más allá del atardecer, añada un poco de ambiente con la iluminación apropiada. Las hileras de luces pequeñas se ven encantadoras cuando se les enreda alrededor de los árboles, arbustos o verjas; y están disponibles en numerosos y diferentes estilos y formas.

Platillos con carne de res

* Recetas proporcionadas por el chef Aarón Sánchez

Tacos de carne asada

2 libras de carne de res, limpia del exceso de grasa

1 taza de jalapeños encurtidos, incluyendo las zanahorias y cebollas que vienen incluidas

Aceite de oliva extravirgen para untar sobre la parrilla

1 cucharada de sal

1 cucharada de pimienta recién molida

16 tortillas pequeñas de maíz

1 cebolla blanca mediana, picada

1/2 taza de cilantro picado

1/4 taza de salsa de árbol (se incluye la receta debajo)

2 limas cortadas en gajos, para servir

Coloque la carne de res sobre una superficie plana, úntela con la mezcla de jalapeño y luego envuélvala bien en celofán y refrigerar desde una hasta ocho horas para que los sabores puedan penetrar bien en la carne.

Precaliente una parrilla de gas o carbón a fuego mediano. Utilizando un pequeño cepillo, unte un poco de aceite a la superficie de la parrilla para evitar que la carne se pegue. Desmrole la carne y quitele la mezcla de jalapeño. Sazónela con sal y pimienta por ambos lados. Dándole vuelta una vez, cocine en la parrilla de siete a 10 minutos por cada lado hasta que esté medio cocida.

Retire y coloque sobre una superficie de cortar, dejándola descansar por cinco minutos para que los jugos se asienten. Luego corte en la dirección de la fibra en piezas de 1/4 pulgadas de ancho.

Caliente una sartén grande a fuego mediano. Caliente las tortillas 30 segundos por cada lado hasta que estén tostadas y plegables.

Para hacer los tacos, combine dos tortillas calientes, ponga unas cuatro onzas de carne en el centro y rocie con un poco de cebolla y cilantro. Salpique con 1/2 cucharadita de la salsa de árbol sobre cada taco y complete los pedacitos de lima.

Rinde para cuatro porciones.

Salsa de árbol

1 chile de árbol, sin tallo ni semillas (ver nota)

1 lata de 15 onzas de tomates, picados en cubitos

1/2 cebolla blanca de tamaño mediano, picada

1 diente de ajo bien picado

1 cucharadita de orégano mexicano seco

1 cucharadita de sal

Una pizca de azúcar

Jugo de 1/2 lima

En una sartén de hierro, caliente 1/2 taza de agua hasta que hierva.

Tueste el chile a fuego medio por

Hispanic Retirees Raising their Grandchildren Face Unique Challenges

Carmona to Address Growing Issue May 11 as National Hispanic Council on Aging (NHCOA), Community Leaders, Policymakers Identify Critical Issues Facing Elderly Latinos

Washington, DC--(HISPANIC PR WIRE)--May 10, 2005--U.S. Surgeon General Richard Carmona will be the keynote speaker at the first ever "Hispanic Elderly Policy Symposium" May 11, which will examine the growing national crisis of grandparents forgoing their retirement to raise their grandchildren.

"Latinos have the blessing of strong family ties throughout the generations. My abuelita was the heart and soul of our family while I was growing up and I still hear her words of wisdom in my mind all the time. A healthy family is a happy family so we want to give good health information to grandparents, parents, and children to ensure longer, healthier, happier lives," said U.S. Surgeon General Richard H. Carmona, M.D., M.P.H., FACS.

The event, sponsored by the National Hispanic Council on Aging (NHCOA), will be held from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. May 11 at the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation Public Affairs Center, 1330 G St. NW, Washington, DC

2005. Sign-up for the event at nhcoa.org.

The symposium is designed to provide input to the policy committee of the 2005 White House Conference on Aging and will be submitted to Congressional policymakers and leaders nationwide. It will bring together today's top thinkers to raise awareness among national leaders, policymakers and community leaders to identify strategies and solutions on the critical issues affecting the Latino elderly and their families – and create an informational exchange for professionals, policymakers, researchers and educators to establish a national Hispanic elderly policy agenda. A report on the event will be presented to policymakers at the White House Conference on Aging in October, which takes place every 10 years.

More than 2.4 million grandparents, many of them Hispanics, have to sidestep their retirements to raise their grandchildren – a national crisis that has grown 30 percent in the last decade. Hispanics are the fastest growing group of children living in homes headed by grandparents. NHCOA, a Washington-based nonprofit group that seeks to improve the quality of life for La-

tino elderly, families and communities, will examine three issues: the rise of grandparents raising grandchildren, income security and health.

"We should teach these self-sacrificing grandparents about protective factors that will keep them healthy and encourage them to be physically active," said Yania Cruz, president and CEO of NHCOA.

Of children being raised by their grandparents, 13.2% are African Americans and 7.8% are Hispanic, according to AARP, a symposium sponsor. In doing the right thing for their families, those grandparents face unexpected costs and barriers they are ill-prepared for in their supposed golden years.

"Grandparents are overwhelmed trying to deal with the legal, financial and support issues involved in raising a second family they hadn't planned for," Cruz said. "We want to establish effective programs to support the growing Hispanic population and other grandparents in the U.S."

NHCOA is an umbrella organization representing 20 community-based organizations and chapters in the U.S., reaching 2 million Hispanic elderly. NHCOA also operates two elderly

housing facilities.

"Our society needs to educate Latino elderly on financial matters so they can have the tools they need to raise a second family and not jeopardize their own economic well-being," Cruz said. "NHCOA's community-based programs already help some older Americans become computer literate. With more private and public funding, NHCOA could help many more elderly Hispanics become tech savvy so they could go online to find the support programs and services they need to raise their grandchildren."

A focus of the symposium will be that to raise healthy grandchildren, the elderly need to be healthy themselves.

The event is co-sponsored in part by AARP, DHHS Office of Minority Health, Verizon, Merck, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Kaiser Family Foundation and The George Washington University, Department of Global Health.

Other speakers include Dorcas Hardy, White House Conference on Aging; Anna Escobedo Cabral, U.S. treasurer; James B. Lockhart, III, deputy commissioner, Social Security Administration; Rep. Hilda L. Solis (D-CA); and Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR).

El Exito Educativo Latinos Empieza en

Edward Barrios Acevedo

Hay una crisis educativa entre los latinos en los Estados Unidos. Pero ni se lo cuente al señor Samuel Pérez.

Lo que ocurre es que Samuel y su esposa, María Elena, ambos inmigrantes mexicanos quienes no pasaron del sexto grado en la escuela, acaban de ver al menor de sus 11 hijos graduarse de la universidad este año.

Tal logro dejaría hinchido de orgullo a cualquier padre de familia.

Lo que hace tan conmovedora la historia de Samuel y María Elena es que todos los demás diez de sus hijos se han recibido ya de universidades de cuatro años. Son 11 hijos con 11 títulos universitarios - de los cuales seis provienen de la Universidad del Sur de California (USC por sus siglas en inglés). Cinco de sus hijos han continuado sus estudios en programas de maestría, mientras que otra acaba de empezar un programa de doctorado.

Esta noticia nos llega en una época en la que, como recientemente informó un estudio de Harvard, casi 50 por ciento de los estudiantes latinos y afro-americanos que debían haberse graduado de la secundaria en el 2002, no lo han hecho. En mi ciudad de Los Angeles, la situación es mucho peor, un promedio bajísimo, el 39 por ciento, de hispanos se gradúan del Distrito

spuesta más de fondo. "Pero, digame, ¿qué tipo de padres eran?"

El sr. Pérez, quien vino a este país de México hace medio siglo mediante el programa bracero, soltó un suspiro suave, introspectivo. Las edades de sus hijos actualmente van de 22 a 36 años. "Eramos la clase de padres que siempre estaban allí," dijo finalmente. "Siempre estábamos presentes cuando nos necesitaban".

A pesar de las presiones temporáneas de trabajar y criar a los hijos, los Pérez hacían el tiempo para participar en cada aspecto de la vida de sus hijos - corriendo entre conferencias con los maestros, reuniones de grupos de estudiantes, y un número que atolondra de actividades musicales y deportivas, hasta hacer de voluntarios en los salones de clase de sus hijos. "Yo sé que no siempre éramos los más listos de los padres, pero siempre nos presentábamos, y eso algo vale".

Las expectativas elevadas de los padres se reforzaban con aliento diario, y aceptación. "Eramos padres que guiábamos con el ejemplo. Cuando tus hijos te ven cumplir con tu deber al ir a trabajar todos los días, así harán ellos a su vez", me explicó.

Los Pérez hicieron todo intento por alentar la curiosidad natural de sus hijos mediante la música, la cultura y los deportes. Cada uno de sus hijos sabe tocar un instrumento musical y varios eran miembros centrales de la orquesta de la escuela secundaria San Fernando. "Si tocan un instrumento, todo lo harán mejor. Siempre los empujamos a hacer algo positivo, y la música era una cosa positiva", dijo el sr. Pérez.

El servicio como voluntarios no cesó al pasar sus hijos a las universidades. Como voluntarios en varios paneles de padres en la USC, el sr. Pérez y su esposa sirvieron en varios paneles de padres en USC y en otras universidades. "Me da pena ver a tan pocas latinas a nivel universitario", comentó.

La familia Pérez confirma lo que ha visto como maestro. Lo más que participan los padres en la educación de sus hijos, lo más exitosos se vuelven los hijos en la escuela. "La educación empieza en casa", contribuyó María Elena, quien ha servido como voluntaria en las aulas durante más de 21 años. "Los padres son los primeros maestros".

Les hace una pregunta más: "¿Tienen algún consejo final para los padres?"

Lo ofreció el sr. Pérez: "El ser padre es como cultivar flores. No se tiran las semillas por cualquier parte. Hay que regalar, alimentarlas, y podar lo malo a su alrededor".

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

ATTENTION GRADUATES

El Editor - Together with

Magic 93.7 Will Once

Again Publish Pictures of

2005 Graduates from

Lubbock and the Area

To Get Your Picture in this

Edition you must

SEND or BRING YOU

PICTURE TO EL EDITOR

at 1502 Ave. M, Lubbock,

79401 or send by e-mail to

editor@sbcglobal.net

NEWSCHANNEL 11

Coverage You Can Count On!

Marketing/Creative Services Position

Creative, organized and self starter. Editing

experience a plus.

Pre-employment drug test required. Apply at
5600 Avenue A, Lubbock, Tx 79404.
E.O.E.

LUBBOCK HOUSING AUTHORITY

The Board of Commissioners of the Housing

Authority of the City of Lubbock as approved the

opening of the Public Housing waiting list. Applications for two, three and four bedrooms will be

accepted starting Thursday, May 19, 2005 from

7:30 AM to 11:30 AM and 1:00 PM until 3:30

PM. Applications will be taken on Tuesdays and

Thursdays of each week. Application forms can

be picked up at The Housing Authority's Central

Management Office located at 1708 Ave G, Lubbock, Texas. They must be filled out completely.

Your application must be returned by you in person on either of the above listed days and times.

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY