Vol. XXV No. 41

Week of July 11 thru July 17, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

Colorado Supreme Court Reverses Half a Century of Denial in Land Grant Controversy

By Adam Saytanides

The Colorado Supreme Court has issued a historic ruling that's sure to send shock waves throughout the Southwest.

In a 4-2 decision, the court ruled June 24 that residents of the mainly Hispanic community of San Luis are entitled to graze livestock and cut timber on a 77,000-acre ranch currently owned by Enron executive Lou Pai.

The land, perhaps the most controversial piece of real estate in Colorado, has come to be known as the Taylor Ranch. But locals refer to these mountains overlooking their homes as La Sierra.

Since the mid-1800s, the Mexican pioneers who settled this part of Colorado used the mountain tract for timber, firewood, water and summer pasture. They hunted and fished there, too.

The original Mexican land grant had set aside the entire area for common use. This was standard practice back then. Isolated, pastoral villages depended on the resources in the surrounding mountains for their very survival.

When the region became part of the United States in 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo promised to respect the integrity of the community land grants established under Mexican rule. "Property rights of every kind now belonging to Mexicans established there shall be inviolably respected," the treaty says.

This turned out to be an empty promise.

The mountains, rich in natural resources, were once an integral part of the Mexican-American identity, culture and economy. Today

they make up millions of acres of National Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service land.

Carved-up land grants have also become crown-jewel real estate holdings for the nation's most wealthy and powerful. The Forbes family owns vast swaths bordering Taylor Ranch to the north side, while Ted Turner's Vermejo Park Ranch lies caddy-corner to the south. The Rockefellers snatched up one of the most hotly contested land grants near Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico.

But in San Luis, the descendants of the 19thcentury Mexican pioneers were lucky. They continued to live in splendid isolation, roaming freely over the mountainsides that surrounded their rural hamlets, while their cows and sheep

grew fat and multiplied.

This idyllic life afforded the people of San Luis a rugged independence that other land-grant communities had long since lost. But their luck ran out 42 years ago, when La Sierra caught the eye of the late Jack T. Taylor, a millionaire lumberman from North Carolina, and a descendant of President Zachary Taylor.

In 1960, when Taylor bought the land and tried to fence it out, the Spanishspeaking community never accepted it. To them, La Sierra is the town's birthright -- theirs to use forever. A clause on Taylor's land title expressly stated that private ownership of the property was "subject to claims of the local people to rights of pasture, wood, and lumber, and socalled settlement rights in, to, and upon said land."

In a maneuver the Colorado Supreme Court has now struck down as illegal, Taylor found a way to erase this clause from his deed. But the proud people of San Luis continued to visit the ranch. More than once, Taylor's henchmen gave them horrific beatings.

The violence escalated into a range war, and one evening, while Taylor was reclining in his mountain cabin, a sniper shot him in the foot with a high-powered rifle. Soon after this incident, his cabin burned to the ground.

But even after Taylor was run out of town, locals were barred from the ranch. Without access to the mountains' resources, young people were unable to make a living. The population of San Luis dwindled.

In 1981, the local commu-

same court system that had extinguished their rights in the first place.

Initially, their case, Rael v. Taylor, went nowhere. (It has since been renamed Lobato v. Taylor, with the death of Mr. Rael.) Colorado judges consistently rejected the plaintiffs' arguments, sometimes with outright disdain. don't want to hear anything about old, Mexican law," scoffed the first state court judge to hear the case. For 22 years, the community watched helplessly as its lawsuit bounced around state and federal courts and the Taylor family sold the ranch to Pai.

Finally, the Colorado Supreme Court has vindicated the Mexican-Americans' claims to the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant. "It is an understatement to say this is an injustice," the Court said of nity turned, reluctantly, to the Taylor's decision to fence the

people out.

Unfortunately, the problems in San Luis do not end with this landmark decision. Complex and time-consuming negotiations will now begin to decide who gets to use the land and when.

Pai's ownership is especially problematic. The SEC has determined that he bought the land with \$23 million he acquired by liquidating now-worthless Enron stock

Pai reportedly cashed out more than \$350 million in stock options since 1999, nearly three times the amount the oft-maligned CEO Kenneth Lay absconded with.

So what happens when Enron's creditors come acalling? Will the little town of San Luis have to take on Citibank next?

El Editor - Léa Lo Mejor en Noticias

Comentarios 2002 or 1977

by Bidal Agüero

Twenty-five years ago when I first started publishing El Editor, we had to be really careful as to what we wrote. We had to be careful not to

ers. We con- . fronted a few occasions when we had to censor ourselves

offend advertis-

simply because writing about controversial subjects had to take a back seat to making money and keeping the newspaper going.

Through the years we have built an reputation that our newspaper has confronted issues head on and written what needs to be written. Advertisers have appreciated that knowing that in order for their advertising to be effective, newspapers must contain news, commentaries and information that will attract

Who would think that Lubbock's major University would be the present day lone advertiser that would hold back dollars because of a story written in El Editor.

readers.

Apparently, this is happening. with one department at Tech. In February of this year, El Editor wrote a series of stories concerning Tech's minority procurement program and their efforts to hire a director. The profiles of two candidates were exposed with Lorenzo "Bubba" Sedeño, a long time ex-chancellor John Montford employee, eventually being hired to the apparently politically appointed, \$50,000+

Sedeño's job entails procurement of business from Tech for minority business persons. We would assume that a minority business' opinions, political affiliation, or like thinking to that of the director would have no affect on performing the procurement office's goals.

This apparently doesn't apply to El Editor since we constantly see advertising being given to other newspapers and not to our newspaper. We are not complaining over being passed over

foradvertising, only wondering if other businesses are experiencing the same or if minority

> Write to Bidal at eleditor@llano.net

El Tribunal Supremo de Colorado Revoca Medio Siglo de Denegacion

Por Adam Saytanides

El Tribunal Supremo de Colorado ha emitido un fallo histórico que de seguro enviará ondas expansivas por todo el suroeste. En una decisión de 4-2 el 24 de junio, el tribunal decidióque los residentes de la comunidad de San Luis, en su mayoría hispana, tienen derecho a pastorear ganado y a cortar madera en unos 77,000 acres en un rancho propiedad del ejecutivo de Enron, Lou Pai.

Este terreno, quizás uno de los más polémicos en Colorado, se conoce como el rancho Taylor. Sin embargo, los locales se refieren a estas montañas con vista a sus casas como La

Sierra. Desde mediados del siglo XIX, los pioneros mexicanos que se asentaron en esta parte de Colorado utilizaron la extensión de la montaña para obtener madera, leña, agua y para pastorear en verano. Además, cazaban y pescaban alli.

La concesión original de las tierras mexicanas reservó toda el área para uso común, lo cual era una práctica usual en aquel entonces. Aisladas, las aldeas pastorales dependían de los recursos de las montañas de alrededor para su supervivencia.

Cuando la región formó parte de los Estados Unidos en 1848, el Tratado de Guadalupe-Hidalgo prometió respetar la integridad de las concesiones de la tierra establecidas bajo las reglas mexicanas. "Los derechos de propiedad de cualquier tipo, que en el presente pertenecen a los mexicanos que se establecieron alli, deben respetarse inviolablemente", dice el tratado.

El mismo resultó ser una promesa en vano.

Las montañas, ricas en recursos naturales, una vez fueron parte integra de la identidad cultural y económica mexicano-americana. Hoy día, constituyen millones de acres de tierra que pertenecen al Servicio Forestal Nacional, a la Oficina para el Manejo de Tierras, y al Servicio Nacional de Parques Forestales.

También las concesiones de la tierra repartida se han convertido en las joyas de la corona de las propiedades para el sector de la nación más rico y poderoso. La familia Forbes es propietaria de vastas franjas que colindan con el rancho Taylor por el norte, a su vez, el rancho de Ted Turner, Vermejo, le hace esquina por el sur. Los Rockefeller agarraron uno de los lotes de las concesiones de la tierra más polémicos cerca de Tierra Amarilla, Nuevo México.

No obstante, en San Luis, los descendientes de los pioneros mexicanos del siglo XIX tuvieron suerte. Continuaron viviendo en un aislamiento maravilloso, deambulando en libertad por las laderas de las montañas que rodean sus aldeas rurales, mientras sus vacas y ovejas engordaban y se multiplicaban.

Esta vida idílica le ofreció a los residentes de San Luis una independencia sólida que otras comunidades con concesiones de tierra hace mucho habían perdido. Sin embargo, hace 42 años que se les acabó la suerte, cuando La Sierra atrajo la atención del difunto Jack Taylor, un leñador millonario de Carolina de Norte, un descendiente del presidente

Zachary Taylor.

En 1960, cuando Taylor compró la tierra y trató de cercarlo, la comunidad hispanohablante nunca lo aceptó. Para ellos, La Sierra es un derecho de nacimiento del pueblo, para utilizarla por siempre. Unacláusula en el título de propiedad de Taylor estipulaba expresamente que la propiedad privada de esas tierras "estaba sujeta a las demandas de los locales: para tener el derecho de pastorear, obtenermadera, leña, y todos los derechos de estancia acordados en, para, y sobre la mencionada tierra".

En una maniobra que el Tribunal Supremo de Colorado ahora ha revocado por ser ilegal, Taylor encontró la manera de eliminar esta cláusula de las escrituras. Sin embargo, los orgullosos habitantes de San Luis continuaron visitando el rancho. En más de una ocasión, los secuaces de Taylor les propinaron unas golpizas horribles.

La violencia se intensificó convirtiéndose en un campo de batalla, y una tarde, mientras Taylor estaba recostado en su cabaña de la montaña, un franco tirador le disparó en el pie con una escopeta de largo alcance. Poco después de este incidente, la cabaña se quemó hasta quedar en ceni-

Aún después de que Taylor abandonara el pueblo, se les prohibía a los locales la entrada al rancho. Sin tener acceso a los recursos de las montañas, los jóvenes no podían ganarse la vida. La población de San Luis disminuyó.

continua en la pagina 6

Mexico Briefs: Immigration and labor

Mexican President Vicente Fox in June 2002 said: "The negotiations over immigration are moving forward and we hope they will progress much more quickly." Mexico has 48 consulates in the United States, and they expect to issue 850,000 matricula consular or consular registry cards in 2002, which include the bearer's photo, name, birth place and current address. Many US banks, transportation companies and local governments accept the Mexican ID cards as government-issued identification to open bank accounts, board planes, or provide identification to police.

In May 2002, eight Cuban "rafters" reached Mexico and applied for asylum. Tensions between Mexico and Cuba have been increasing. On March 1, 2002, some Cuban emigrants crashed a car through the gates of the Mexican embassy in Havana in an ultimately futile attempt to gain asylum. Also in March 2002, Cuban President Fidel Castro left a UN Development Summit in Mexico charging that the Mexico had succumbed to US pressure to ask him to leave. In April 2002, for the first time, Mexico voted for a UN Human Rights Commission resolution critical of Havana.

Labor. Wages are rising in Mexico, and maquiladoras are closing. Over 500 maquiladoras have closed since their number peaked at 3,700 in 2000, and 250,000 jobs have been lost, in part because Mexican wages doubled in the 1990s to \$1.50 to \$2 an hour in border area cities, compared with \$0.25 an hour in China. Maquiladoras, which import parts and assemble them into products that are usually exported, accounted for half of Mexico's \$143 billion exports of manufactured goods in 2001.

Higher wages mean better housing and living conditions for workers, but increased global competition also means that workers' skills must improve. Tijuana Mayor Jose de Jesus Gonzalez Reyes thinks that workers' skills, as well as proximity to the US, can attract higher-wage jobs, such as a Pratt & Whitney aircraft parts repair factory that is located in what had been a lowtech Styrofoam packing plant.

Silicon Valley South in Guadalajara lost 18,000 jobs since 2000, as contract manufacturers that assemble products for brand-name companies have downsized or eliminated operations in the area, and moved them to China, Malaysia, the Dominican Republic and Brazil. The Guadalajara area has eight million residents, and in 2000, labor was so scarce that companies sent buses up to 60 miles away to get workers, pushing electronics industry employment to 82,000.

Poll. A May 2002 Zogby International poll in Mexico reported that 58 percent of Mexicans agreed with the statement, "the territory of the United States' Southwest rightfully belongs to Mexico," and that 57 percent agree with the statement, "Mexicans should have the right to enter the US without US permission." A poll in the US by Zogby found that 58 percent of respondents agreed

that the USshould "admit fewer immigrants each year;" 30 percent agreed to "keep immigration at the current annual levels;" and six percent agreed with "more immigrants each year."

Guatemalan authorities reported they received 42,000 persons deported from Mexico in the first four months of 2002-44 percent Hondurans, 42 percent Guatemalans and 13 percent Salvadorans.

New LULAC Leader Has Energy, Enthusiasm'

As a child in the small South Texas town of Dilley, about halfway between San Antonio and Laredo, Hector Flores learned the importance of a good education.

But he learned, too, that not everyone has equal access to that.

Gus Garcia, the influential civil rights lawyer and League of United Latin American Citizens leader, had to visit Dilley before schools there were integrated, said Flores, who was one of the first Hispanic children to cross the tracks and enter Anglo schools.

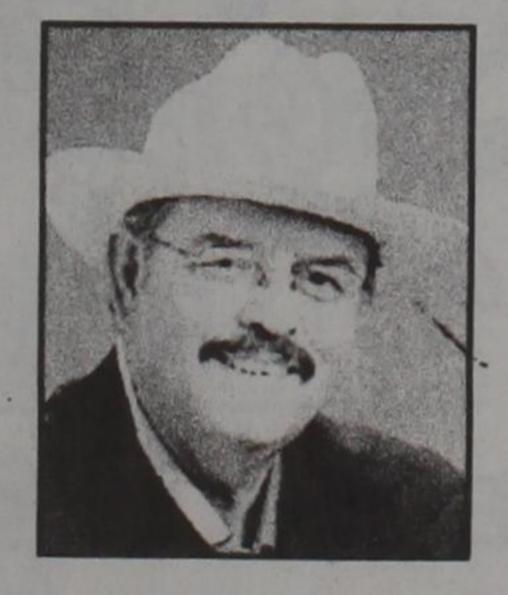
"Whether you're a farm worker or someone aspiring to be president of the company, this country has great promises for all of us," said Flores, the newly elected national LULAC president. "The key cornerstone of LULAC has

always been education," he said.

Flores, 60, is a Dallas resident who has investigated racially motivated disputes for the U.S. Department of Justice and served as the minority recruitment specialist for the Dallas Independent School District.

He is spending part of his first week as president in Corpus Christi to pay tribute to the history of the organization, which was founded in Corpus Christi in 1929, and to visit the local LULAC National Educational Service Center. He also plans to spend time

with family he has on Padre Island. "Mr. Flores has demonstrated experience on issues that are important in



Hector Flores, recien electo Director Nacional de LULAC dijo que ademas de un emphasis en educación la organizacion, la organizacion tamibien trabajara en conseguir mejores derechos civiles para inmigrantes

the fields of education and economic advancement, not only in Texas but across America," said Ruben Bonilla, the port chairman and former LULAC president

Flores, who as a migrant farm worker once went to the cherry orchards of Michigan and tomato fields of Indiana, graduated from St. Mary's University in San Antonio. He was a police officer with the San Antonio Police Department before joining the Department of Justice.

Flores was elected to a one-year term and is allowed to serve up to consecutive terms. He was elected unanimously over the weekend at a LULAC convention in Houston, proving that he has support of other LULAC leaders and the ability to achieve much, Bonilla said.

"Hector brings a lot of energy and enthusiasm to the office of the presidency. We're very excited that he will be leading us," said Margaret Moran, the Texas director of LULAC.

Flores said that, besides education, he would like to focus on such issues as securing the rights of immigrants and ensuring that the media portray Hispanics more fairly.

"Overt discrimination is now something of the past, but there are still serious issues of access to various forms of political and social power, and I think LULAC has a large task before it," said Jose Limon, director of the Center for Mexican American Studies at the University of Texas.

Lo Mejor en Noticias

Mexico says fewer dying at

MEXICO CITY - The number of would-be migrants dying along the U.S.-Mexico border is declining, apparently due to increased understanding of the dangers of the desert, the Mexican government says.

The foreign department said in a news release issued Thursday that 167 migrants died trying to cross the U.S. border in the first half of the year and 885 were rescued by Mexican border officials. Of the dead, 117 were Mexican citizens. For the same period in 2001, 167

Mexicans died trying to cross the border. In 2000 the figure was 283. The death tolls earlier had been increasing as a new border wall and

stepped-up patrolling in urban areas prompted would-be illegal immigrants to enter the United States in more remote deserts and mountains. The document did not give figures for non-Mexicans in earlier years.

The agency said the reduced death toll was due to official efforts "to alert migrants to the danger of crossing high-risk sites such as unpopulated areas, deserts, mountains or rivers and canals."

The document said the greatest death toll so far this year has been in the desert region of the Tohono O'dam Indian Reservation, where 55 people had

died due to dehydration. While Mexican officials say they are trying to stem dangerous border crossings, they also complain that the U.S.border policy increases the risks of death by criminalizing people who hold millions of jobs in the United

States. Speaking in Houston late last month, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said that while the United States "has the right and duty to regulate who enters its territory, there is something fundamentally wrong when this leads to hundreds of deaths each year as people attempt to cross the border into the United Statesto fill jobs that are available and plentiful."

"Let us recognize a self-evident truth," he added. "So far, U.S. immigration policies have failed to reduce undocumented migration from Mexico, and instead have fostered a dangerous and even deadly black market in human beings."

He said the two countries should "act decisively to end this intolerable situation" by legally regulating the migration through work visas and other measures.

Politics of Identity I:

Latino Think Tanks Define a New Latino Generation

First of Two Parts — Everyday in the United States, someone, somewhere is studying Latinos in an effort to define in academic terms and dollars and cents, the impact this group is having on American society. "Latino Think Tanks" are at the forefront of setting the agenda, and the debate about who Latinos really are and how non-Latino America will view them.

It seems everywhere you turn these days, it's "Latinos this, Latinos that."
"Who will Latinos vote for?" "Do Latinos back Valley secession?"
"Which do Latinos prefer more, Pepsi or Coke?"

As tediously fascinating as the answers to these questions may be for those of us already entrenched in the Latino intellectual world, they are, for better and for worse, also becoming increasingly relevant to a growing number of American non-Latino movers and shakers. And with good reason.

Now weighing in at 35 million plus people, the rapidly swelling and youthful American Latino population is a political, social and economic force standing at the cusp of irreversibly — perhaps dramatically — altering the vast and complex landscape of the most powerful country in the world.

On the surface, it is a simple issue of the brute strength of numbers: Latinos just recently surpassed African Americans as the largest ethnic minority population in the United States, a fact that is leading fewer and fewer Americans to take Latinos for granted, as they have in the past. But just below the surface, beneath the raw numbers, there still remains a wide and deep void of information.

Who are Latinos, exactly? Where do they live and what do they want and

First of Two Parts — Everyday in need? Will Latinos assimilate over time, or will they maintain their cultural traditions apart from maindefine in academic terms and dol-

Spearheading the effort to answer these and many other crucial questions — to bring Latinos out from behind the curtain and place them center-stage before the blinding lights of American public opinion — Latino public policy research institutes, known as "Latino think tanks,"

Latino public policy research institutes, known as "Latino think tanks," have over the last 20 years taken to the task of studying, analyzing, reanalyzing and ultimately promoting a myriad of aspects of the Latino population.

Born in the 1980s out of the ashes of the aftermath of the Chicano Movement, these non-profit think tanks have made great strides towards providing detailed and objective research on Latino life in America with the aim of influencing public policy and opinion and, along the way, defining what it means to be "Latino," one study at a time.

The Tomas Rivera Policy Institute,
The William C. Velasquez Institute,
and the Julian Samora Research Institute, to name but a few, regularly research issues like Latino voting habits, health patterns, immigration
trends, work habits, incarceration
rates, the growth of the middle class,
as well as the (lack of) educational

achievements by most Latino youth.

Every few weeks, another in a neverending stream of research findings is
released to the public, many of which
make their way to the pages of newspapers and magazines, and onto the
desks of many of the nation's policymakers.

While it is difficult to gauge the effectiveness that these studies (which range in cost anywhere from a few thousands to several hundreds of thousands of dollars) have on Latino life, it is clear that in many instances they are slowly but surely having a big impact on how non-Latinos view and treat the Latino community.

One of the leading think tanks, The Tomas Rivera Policy Institute, founded in 1985 and based in Claremont, has for years been on the cutting edge of Latino research. Led by Dr. Harry Pachon of Claremont Graduate University, TRPI has revolutionized the modern Latino movement by stressing the growth of the Latino middle class, as well as concentrating on Latino consumer habits to create research useable by marketing strategists who can "reach out" to the Latino community with commercials and products.

"Our research on television viewing habits, for example, shows that the Latino community is really a bilingual TV viewing audience," explained Pachon recently. "If it's bilingual, that means you can't reach Latinos using English only, you need to also use Spanish. And that means that mainstream advertisers need to start reaching out to this community also." Conversely, can you reach all Latinos by only reaching out to them in Spanish?

In the last few years Spanish language television has become inundated with commercials for American products in an effort to tap into the Latino wallet. General market advertising agencies have added "Hispanic divisions," English broadcast language media outlets are taking over—buying out—more and more Spanish language broadcast media outlets, all economic decisions based on profit projections developed as a result of the number of studies detailing the growth and strength of the Latino consumer. At the same time-

political activist decry the absence of Latinos on prime time, English language television. But not all changes are so obvious, or even happen at all.

While most Latinos in the academic field, including Pachon, repeatedly go out of their way to stress how "there is so much more that needs to be done" in respect to research on the Latino community, clearly sometimes the Latino community itself benefits little or nothing at all from good research alone. According to several experts, one of the most well researched topics in the Latino academic field continues to be in the realm of education.

In 1998, a Council of La Raza report, for example, said 30 percent of Latinos drop out of high school, compared to only 13 percent of blacks and 7 percent of whites. They also found that Latino dropouts have a 350 percent higher chance of being arrested than high school graduates, and are 600 percent more likely to become an unmarried parent.

And yet one merely has to look at the \$280 million cuts in LAUSD's school budget this year, which contains the largest Latino school population in the country, to see that it takes more than just studies to solve the educational problems facing Lati-

"Sure, it's frustrating" when research is ignored, said Pachon. "But you have to understand that Rome wasn't built in a day. "Is there progress for the Latino community? Yes," concluded Pachon. "Is it fast enough? No."

Coming in the next issue, Part Two explores the impact that "Latino Think Tanks" are having on setting the stage for a debate on Latino identity in the United States and the growing debate within the Latino community itself.

El Editor Newspapers

is a weekly bilingual publication that is published every Thursday by Amigo Publications in Lubbock, Texas, 1502 Ave. M, 79401. Tel. 806: 763-3841. Suscribing \$40 per year payable in advance. Opinions and commentaries expressed by guest columnists do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the publisher or of advertisers. Editor/Publisher: Bidal

Aguero
Business Manager: Olga
Riojas-Aguero
Articles: Amalia Aguero
Subscriptions:In House
Crew

& Joe Adam & Albert Riojas

Bush and Latinos: Narrowing the Gap En Español?

By Domenico Maceri

Although George W. Bush tried very hard to woo Latino voters in the last presidential election by speaking Spanish and relying on his moderate positions, he only managed to do a little better than his father in 1992 and Bob Dele in 1996. In the 2000 election, Latinos supported Al Gore by 2 to 1 margins. It was not for the lack of trying on Bush's part. His continued interest in issues dear to Latinos, particularly immigration, and the Democrats' lackadaisical attitude, may enable Bush to make inroads in the growing Latino electorate.

The most visible example of the Democratic Party's fumbling in Latino issues was evident in US Senator Robert Byrd's (D-West Virginia) rejection of an amnesty bill for undocumented workers. The measure in question was approved by the Republican-controlled House and would have allowed undocumented workers, married to an American citizen or a permanent resident in the US, to apply for green cards without having to leave the country. The current law states that they must leave the US to apply, which can mean delays as long as 16 years.

Byrd's protest was very strong and not typical of Democratic beliefs. The Senator called the bill "sheer lunacy," providing as evidence the 9-11 attacks and claiming that the measure would endanger American security.

Although Byrd's position is not shared by most Democrats, it was certainly a step backwards in their relations with Latinos.

Bush seems to be getting the upper hand with Latinos at least from the point of view of effort. To begin with there is the question of language. To be sure, language—English or Spanish— is not the President's forte. His English mistakes are infamous. Even in Spanish he managed to trip a number of times. For example, during the 2000 election he asked an audience for their "botas" (boots) instead of "votos" (votes). Yet, Bush tried to connect in Spanish, forcing Al Gore and Democrats to follow suit en español.

Bush's efforts go beyond the question of language, which has primarily symbolic value. A speech on immigration given by the President last year at Ellis Island points to a welcome mat for immigrants, which pleased the Latino population. His plan to split the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service) into two parts, one dealing with defending the border and the other which would provide faster services to those seeking naturalization, was welcome news for all immigrants.

The proposal would eliminate the contradictory role of the INS, which on the one hand tries to keep immigrants out of the country, and on the other welcomes them as they undertake the bureaucratic task of becoming US citi-

To ease the naturalization process, Bush's plan would spend 500 million dollars over five years to help the INS become "customer" friendly and speed up the citizenship process. Currently, becoming a citizen can be delayed up to three and even four years because of bureaucracy. The new funds would reduce the wait to six months or less.

To ease the movement of people across the border. Bush is working with his Mexican counterpart, Vicente Fox, to expand the guest worker program. The major hurdle will center on the possibility of guest workers eventually becoming US citizens instead of returning home once their labor contracts expire. The other controversial proposal deals with granting amnesty to the several million undocumented workers already in the US.

Bush stated in a speech last year "Immigration is not a problem to be solved. It is a sign of a confident and successful nation." These words reflect a total reversal from the 1996 Republican convention where bashing immigrants and languages other than English was de rigueur.

Democrats have accused Bush of pandering. They pointed out that his use of Spanish and his "conciliatory" policies toward Latinos represent a mask, for his real beliefs focus on favoring big business. The charges have some truth, but they don't capture the whole story. Bush's policies on immigration, if approved, would certainly benefit undocumented immigrants. These policies in all likelihood would reduce if not completely eliminate the hundreds of deaths of Mexicans as they attempt to cross the border illegally. They would also benefit Vicente Fox and Mexico as a whole.

Yet, the Democrats are right in that the policies would also benefit big business. Bringing in new immigrants and legalizing the status of undocumented workers already in the US is likely to be a boon for companies who need workers to keep wages down.

American consumers would also benefit since the increased presence of low-skilled workers would keep costs down in the service industry and in agriculture. At least part of these "savings" would eventually filter down to consumers.

The biggest winner in these "immigrant-friendly" policies will be the President himself. He can legitimately claim that progress would occur in the American and Mexican relationship and at the same time peel away Latino voters from the Democrats. The losers will be the Democrats who will have to offer the Hispanic electorate more if they hope to hold on to their votes.

Bush could rest on his laurels and try to maintain his stratospheric popularity by focusing on foreign policy and exploiting the climate of fear because of terrorism. Yet, assuming that the terrorist threat subsides, his popularity could easily go down significantly. The support of the Latino vote could in that case be his winning card to hang on to the White House for a second term.

Domenico Maceri (dmaceri@aol.com), PhD, UC Santa Barbara, teaches foreign languages at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria, CA. His articles have appeared in many newspapers and some have won awards from the National Association of Hispanic Publi-

El Voto Para La Separacion de Los Angeles Pone a Prueba El Poder De Los Latinos

Por Tony Castro

El voto para la separación de Los
Angeles podría convertirse en la
primera gran prueba del "Poder Latino" en Los Angeles este otoño. Algunos expertos creen que será la balanza de poder en la elección memora-

Irónicamente, el alcalde James Han, quien obtuvo sólo un 18 por ciento del voto latino cuando ganó las elecciones el año pasado, es el mismo que ahora está tratando de convencerlos para que se opongan a la separación; en una cantidad similar a la que votó en su contra en la contienda electoral final contra el ex portavoz de la Asamblea Legislativa, Antonio Villaraigosa.

En Los Angeles, la campaña contra la separación necesita de un por ciento abrumador de votantes latinos para derrotar los intentos del Valle de San Fernando y de Hollywood para separarse y establecer sus respectivas ciudades.

"Los electores latinos pueden marcar el margen de la victoria", afirma Kam Kuwata, un asesor político que está ayudando a dirigir la campaña anti separatista.

Sin embargo, los intentos para unificar la fuerza laboral latina pueden verse frustrados debido a tres sucesos.

Primero, a pesar de que ha prometido hacer campaña contra la separación, Villaraigosa rechazó una invitación para hacerla a través de la campaña dirigida por Hahn y el ex alcalde Richard Riordan, sosteniendo que esa campaña tiene un tono demasiado negativo y estridente.

Segundo, afirman los expertos, que los votantes latinos todavía no se han entusiasmado con Hahn y no lo han perdonado por la campaña negativa que realizó contra Villaraigosa en las últimas semanas de la contienda por la alcaldía, lo que para muchos probó ser el momento decisivo de la elección.

Por último, está la creciente independencia del voto latino vista en las recientes contiendas de los candidatos, respaldadas por la clase política. dirigente y el sindicato obrero.

"Lo que significa, al menos en el sur de California, que hemos alcanzado a esa masa crucial donde los latinos ya no son un grupo con intereses aislados que protegen una manera de ver sus intereses", expresa Harry Pachón, profesor de la Universidad Graduada de Claremont y presidente del Instituto Político de Tomas Rivera, un instituto de investigación en la universidad.

El presidente del Consejo de la Ciudad, Alex Padilla, que representa al Valle de San Fernando pero quien es un comprometido oponente de la separación, está de acuerdo con esta afirmación. "Esto ya no es un asunto étnico", sostiene. "Es un problema que le concierne a todos. El mismo trata sobre la agenda de Los Angeles, y no sobre la agenda latina".

La campaña anti separatista intenta captar la atención de los latinos, en parte, señalando la histórica resistencia del Valle a transportar minorías a escuelas en donde predomina la población blanca, y argumentando a los latinos que residen en el Valle que la nueva ciudad independiente aún se mantendría hostil con ellos.

Los oponentes de la separación esperan crear una fuerza laboral latina parecida a cuando los votantes latinos se unieron a la campaña de Villaraigosa en oposición a la propuesta 187 el año pasado y en 1994, la cual denegaba la mayoría de los servicios de salud y sociales, y de educación pública a inmigrantes indocumenta-

dos.

Sin embargo, la campaña separatista ha reconocido el valor del voto latino, y ha tratado de llegar a ellos aduciendo los asuntos socioeconómicos que según ellos son más importantes para los latinos que sólo los asuntos étnicos.

"La separación no es tanto un asunto étnico, sino lo que podría llamarse una manifestación en contra de los impuestos", expresa el senador del estado Richard Alarcón, ex concejal de la ciudad de Los Angeles, que representa a los residentes del Valle de San Fernando y un fuerte partidario de la separación.

"Esto viene de gente ordinaria, no de unos cuantos, que están en contra de la transportación de las minorías, y que tienen otras razones para apoyarlo. Los trabajadores latinos y los pobres que trabajan sienten que los servicios de la ciudad están escasos, pero que no se diferencian de cualquier otra comunidad", plantea.

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

Los Angeles Secession Vote To Test Latino Power

By Tony Castro

The Los Angeles secession vote this fall may become the first real test for "Latino Power" in Los Angeles. Some experts believe it will be the balance of power in the historic election.

Ironically, it is Mayor James Hahn, who captured only 18 percent of the Latino vote when he won election last year, who is now trying to galvanize Latinos against secession in numbers similar to those who voted against him in his runoff with former Assembly Speaker Antonio Villaraigosa.

In Los Angeles, the campaign

In Los Angeles, the campaign against secession needs an over-whelming percentage of Latino votes in order to defeat the attempts by the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood to secede and establish their own cities.

"Latino voters could be the margin of victory," says Kam Kuwata, a political consultant who is helping lead the anti-secession campaign.

But the attempts to get a unified

Latino voting bloc may wind up hampered by three developments.

First, although he has pledged to

campaign against secession, Villaraigosa has declined an invitation to do it through the campaign operation headed by Hahn and former Mayor Richard Riordan, contending that their campaign is too negative and strident in tone.

Second, say the experts, Latino voters have not yet warmed up to Hahn and forgiven him for the negative campaign he waged against Villaraigosa in the final weeks of the mayoral runoff, which many believe proved to be the turning point in the election.

Then, there is the growing inde

Then there is the growing independence of the Latino vote seen in the recent defeats of candidates backed by the Latino political establishment and organized labor.

"What this means is that, at least in Southern California, we have reached that critical mass where Latinos are

continued on page 5



Mi Visita a La Familia Ramirez

Por Carol Zapata Whelan

Una llamada telefónica me detuvo cuando salía de mi casa acompañada de cuatro niños. Normalmente dejaría que la máquina contestara la llamada, pero tenía el teléfono en la mano cuando sonó.

Una voz extraña con cierto acento pidió hablar conmigo, por lo que me identifiqué, con un poco de impaciencia.

"Soy Prisco Ramírez", dijo el extraño. "Nos acabamos de mudar a Fresno, y la encontré por su artículo. Mi hija padece de FOP".

Hace unos años escribí sobre el desorden genético para las publicaciones Hispanic Link y la sección "My Turn" de Newsweek. Solté mi cartera y le dije a mi hija de cinco años que cerrara la puerta.

FOP, Fibrodysplasia Ossificans
Progressiva, es un desorden genético
poco común que hace que el músculo
se convierta en hueso, así creando un

"segundo esqueleto" que inmobiliza el cuerpo. Resulta en hinchazones tipo tumor que se alzan y decaen, dejando atrás materia ósea. El primer síntoma de FOP es un dedo del pie malformado, obviado muchas veces antes de ser diagnosticado el desorden.

Conozco más sobre los aspectos importantes de esta enfermedad que muchos doctores. Sé, porque mi hijo de quince años Vincent padece de

Las probabilidades de que el FOP ataque el código genético de un individuo son más de dos millones a una. Las probabilidades de que dos personas con FOP se encuentren en el mismo pueblo pequeño tienen que ser aún más gigantescas.

De repente Prisco Ramírez no era un extraño. Los detalles de la vida de su familia pueden ser distintos a los mios, pero podría recitar sus penas de mamoria. Un niño saludable al nacer.

que lleva una vida perfectamente normal hasta que un día aparece un dolor persistente o una protuberancia misteriosa que cambia. Una búsqueda de un diagnóstico. Una búsqueda de una cura. Y entre tanto, las incontables horas de impotencia, el sufrimiento de ver a tu hijo, perder la habilidad de calzarse o de montar bicicleta.

Prisco me dijo que su familia acababa de llegar de las Filipinas, que su hija de dieciocho años Charis asistiría pronto a la universidad. La familia no tenía doctor, seguro médico, ni ninguno de los medicamentos que hemos utilizado para detener el paso de la invasión de FOP en Vincent.

Prisco me dijo que ahora Charis debe sentarse a causa del dolor después de dar más de unos cuantos pasos. Había sufrido una caída. Supe lo que eso significaba. El progreso implacable del FOP se acelera con un trauma.

Visité a la familia Ramírez. Prisco y su esposa Babette, de profesión enfermera que recibió residencia en los Estados Unidos para poder trabajar en California viven con sus cuatro hijos en un apartamento cerca de la autopista.

No estaba preparada para la emoción que me estremeció cuando entré al pequeño apartamento y vi a Charis. Vi en aquella niña adorable a mi hijo. La parte superior de su cuerpo rígido, los hombros delicados y el cuello entumecido me indicaron que compartía la misma historia de pérdida y de dolor de mi hijo. Al igual que Vincent, tenía la misma claridad encantadora en los ojos, el mismo porte digno en su caminar dificultoso. Y cuando conocí a Babette, me vi a mí misma.

Después de abrazarnos, Babette me ofreció una caja de Kleenex. Apretamos las hojas blancas en nuestras manos mientras nos sentamos en las

"Charis tiene tu fotografia", me dijo

Babette. Sobre una mesita buscó en un montón de papeles y sacó del semanario Newsweek la fotografía de Vincent y yo sonriendo en el Hospital Pediátrico. "Un amigo nos lo envió cuando viviamos en el medio oriente", dijo Babette. "Cuando llegamos a California Charis dijo, "quizás podemos conocerlos!"

Alcancé otra hoja. "Encontramos tu nombre en la guía telefónica", añadió. En seguida Babette trazó una larga cicatriz lívida en la pierna de su hija. "De las operaciones", me dijo. Como muchos niños con FOP diagnosticados erróneamente con tumores cancerosos, Charis había sufrido tratamientos que no hicieron más que acelerar la formación furiosa de huesos resultante de FOP

Le di a la familia Ramírez los nombres de doctores y medicamentos. Les

expliqué sobre los tratamientos experimentales con el medicamento
thalidemide. Les hablé sobre los
baños calientes, las hierbas, el medicamento prednisone y la oración.
Le conté a Babette sobre el Dr. Fred
Kaplan y sus colegas, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, líderes en la investigación sobre el FOP.

Entonces mi reloi me recordó que

Entonces mi reloj me recordó que estaba tarde para recoger a mis hijos en diferentes partes de la ciudad, por lo que tuve que ponerme de pie y abrazar a la familia de forma abrupta. Pensé que si mi artículo hace tres años sobre FOP ayudó a iluminar una vida necesitada y dio inicio a esta nueva amistad, era el momento de escribir otro.

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

Surgeon General Nominee's 'Cowboy' Image of Concern to Some Before Senate Confirmation Hearing

President Bush's nominee for surgeon general defended his medical record and ability to work with others under questioning Tuesday from a Senate committee considering his nomination.

Despite the questions, the committee's chairman, Sen. Edward Kennedy (news, bio, voting record), predicted Dr. Richard Carmona would be confirmed by the Senate.

Carmona, a trauma surgeon and part-time sheriff's deputy, did not dispute reports that it took him eight years to win board certification in his field, general surgery, and that he failed the exam twice.

"I don't think anyone has ever questioned my ability," he told Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. He said he passed the test within the window allowed by the board.

Carmona dismissed reports that he brings a confrontational style to his work. He said he has been "an agent of change" in leadership positions, improving systems that he led.

"At times that's upsetting to people who live in the status quo," he said.
"Those who do step out may be characterized as confrontational. I always treated my patients, staff and coworkers with respect."

On issues of public health, he vowed to discourage smoking and agreed with Kennedy that tobacco companies market cigarettes to children. Where most public health experts argue guns are a threat to the public, Carmona suggested he would not take sides in the debate, but try to bring the parties together.

He also said he would focus on preparing the nation against threats of bioterrorism. "Most physicians have not had significant training needed," he said.

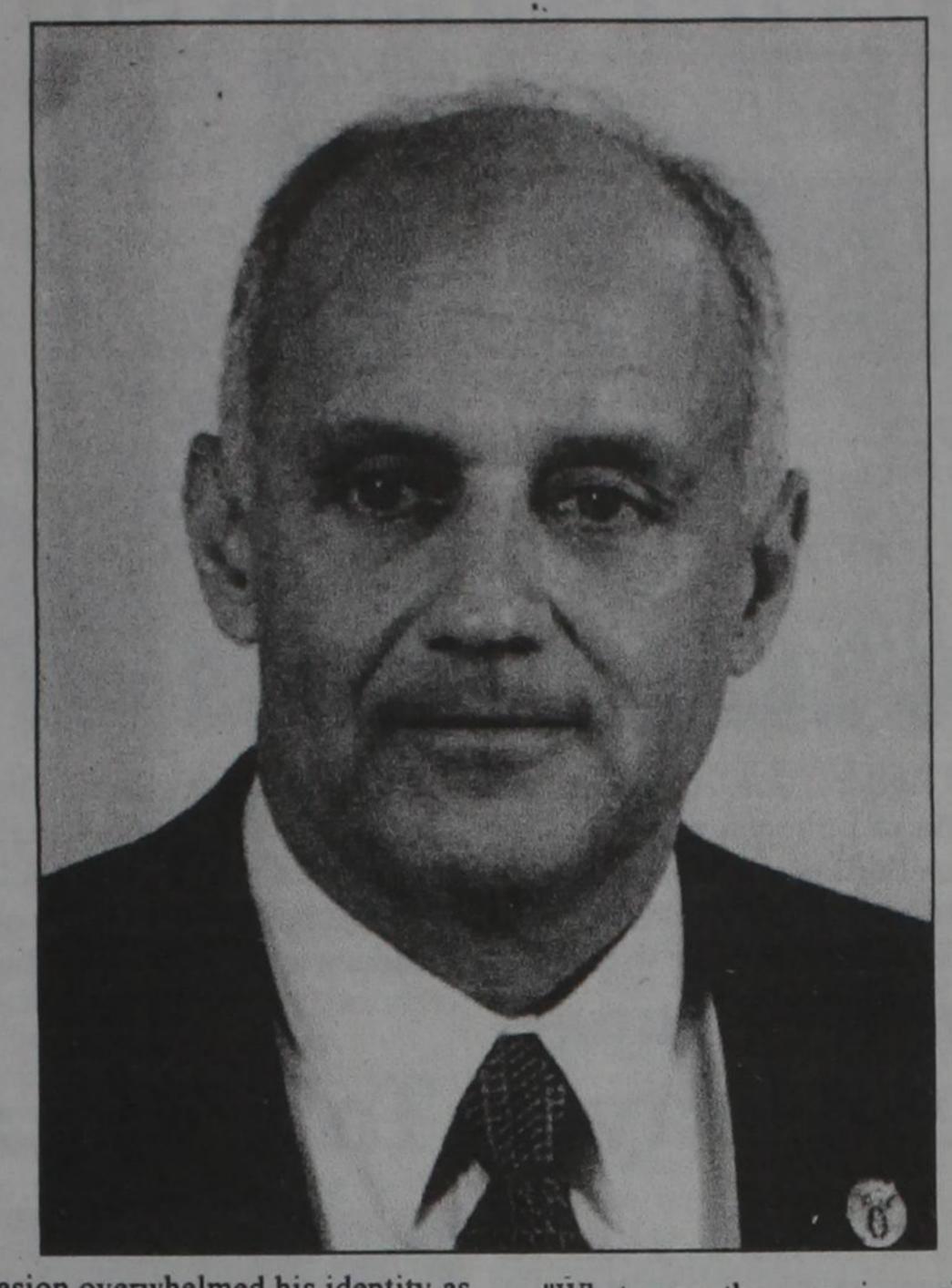
When nominated for surgeon general, Carmona was praised as a Green Beret turned trauma surgeon who once dangled from a helicopter in a mountainside rescue.

Since then, questions have been raised about his employment record and his dedication to the service of medicine in the face of crime-fight-

One of Carmona's colleagues at the University of Arizona, Dr. Charles W. Putnam, charged in a letter to the committee's chairman that Carmona was unfit for the job due to his lack of experience in health policy and "concerns about character issues," including an inability to work "in an effective or even a civil manner" with others.

Putnam also argued that Carmona's work on a sheriff's SWAT team was in direct conflict with his duty as a physician to "do no harm."

"I am concerned that this panache in the face of objective danger has on



occasion overwhelmed his identity as a physician," Putnam wrote to Ken-

Carmona must be confirmed by the Senate. Kennedy planned a committee vote for later this month, though all nominations before the full Senate are on hold due to an unrelated manner. "I'm confident you'll be confirmed," Kennedy told Carmona.

In his letter, Putnam singled out an incident that Bush and other supporters have cited as a shining moment

In 1999, Carmona spotted one driver assaulting another after a car accident and intervened. Shot at, Carmona fired back and — as the administration tells it — tried to stanch the man's ultimately fatal wound. The man, who was mentally ill, turned out to have been a murder suspect who had stabbed his father to death that day.

The Los Angeles Times quoted a police interview with Carmona at the scene indicating that, in fact, Carmona did not try to save the man after shooting him but went to his car to reload his revolver.

In his letter, Putman questioned whether his action was fitting for a surgeon general.

"Whatever the precise circumstances of that encounter ... it is patently clear that Sheriff Carmona ... not Dr. Carmona was at center stage in that emergency. Could not a physician have recognized the behavior of a mentally ill individual and responded in kind?" he wrote.

Others in public health have the same concern.

"Am I proud that our surgeon general (nominee) shoots people? ... I don't find that inspiring," Dr. James Curran, dean of the Emory School of Public Health, said in an interview. He predicted that the administration would regret the nomination. "This guy is a cowboy."

Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of Public Citizen, also cited Carmona's reputation as a "charismatic cowboy" but said concerns about his record make him unqualified for the job.

"Knowing what is already known about Dr. Carmona raises so many questions about his integrity that when more people become aware of this, as they inevitably will, it will be difficult if not impossible for many people to believe the pronouncements he makes as surgeon general," Wolfe wrote Monday to Kennedy.

El Editor Lo Mejor En Noticias!

Need Your Help!
Looking for maintenance workers, employees and contractors who worked at the
Avalanche-Journal from 1955-1974.
Please call
Scott Franklin, legal assistant,
Baron & Budd P.C.
1-800-222-2766

NCLR Applauds Passage of the Work Act of 2002

Last week, the Senate Finance Committee approved the Work, Opportunity, and Responsibility for Kids (WORK) Act of 2002. Drafted by Senator Max Baucus (D-MT), Finance Committee Chair, the WORK Act reauthorizes the nation's primary cash assistance and work support program, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, and includes many improvements to current

The highlight of the WORK Act is its correction of the most punitive elements of the original welfare reform bill that have disproportionately harmed many Latino families and children. The WORK Act lifts current law's unfair restriction that prevents legal immigrants from accessing cash assistance programs, thereby restoring fairness to parents who work hard and pay taxes but may need TANF's work supports when they face financial difficulties. The Finance Committee also passed two amendments that improve access to health care services for many Latinos. Senator Bob Graham (D-FL) offered an amendment that received bipartisan support providing legal immigrant children and pregnant women with access to the federal health care programs Medicaid and SCHIP. Furthermore, an amendment by Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) allows states to provide health services to all people in need, regardless of status.

The final version of the WORK Act is a vast improvement over the bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, which completely ignores the needs and concerns of low-income Latino families. However, the Senate bill does not incorporate all of

the recommendations made by the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) in conjunction with its sister organizations in the Latino Coalition for Families and other antipoverty advocates. In particular, the WORK Act does not go far enough to reduce funding disparities between the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico despite making some important first steps in alleviating the funding shortfall facing Puerto Rico's TANF program. Also, more must be done to improve language services and access to English lan-

guage instruction for parents with limited proficiency in English to equip them with the skills needed to move into a higher-paying, English-speaking workforce. NCLR will continue to work with Senators of both parties to strengthen the WORK Act and include these concerns of many Latino families struggling to make ends meet.

Nonetheless, the WORK Act includes huge advances for the TANF program and its ability to effectively serve Latino families. These important provisions must be safeguarded as the bill moves from the Finance Committee to the full Senate.

APPLY NOW BASIC FIREFIGHTER ACADEMY

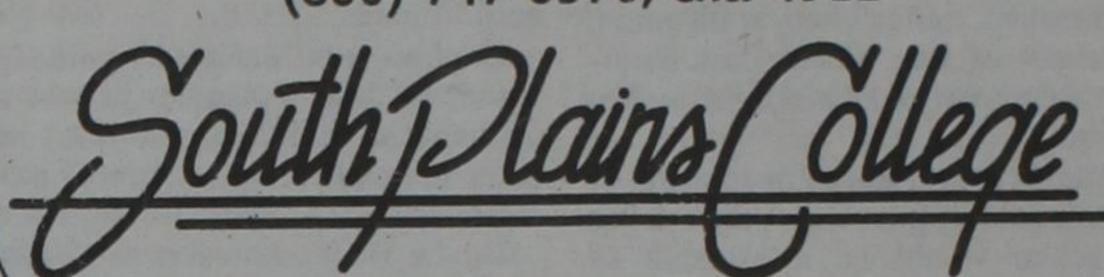
Academy begins Aug. 26 and ends May 15

Admissions Requirements:

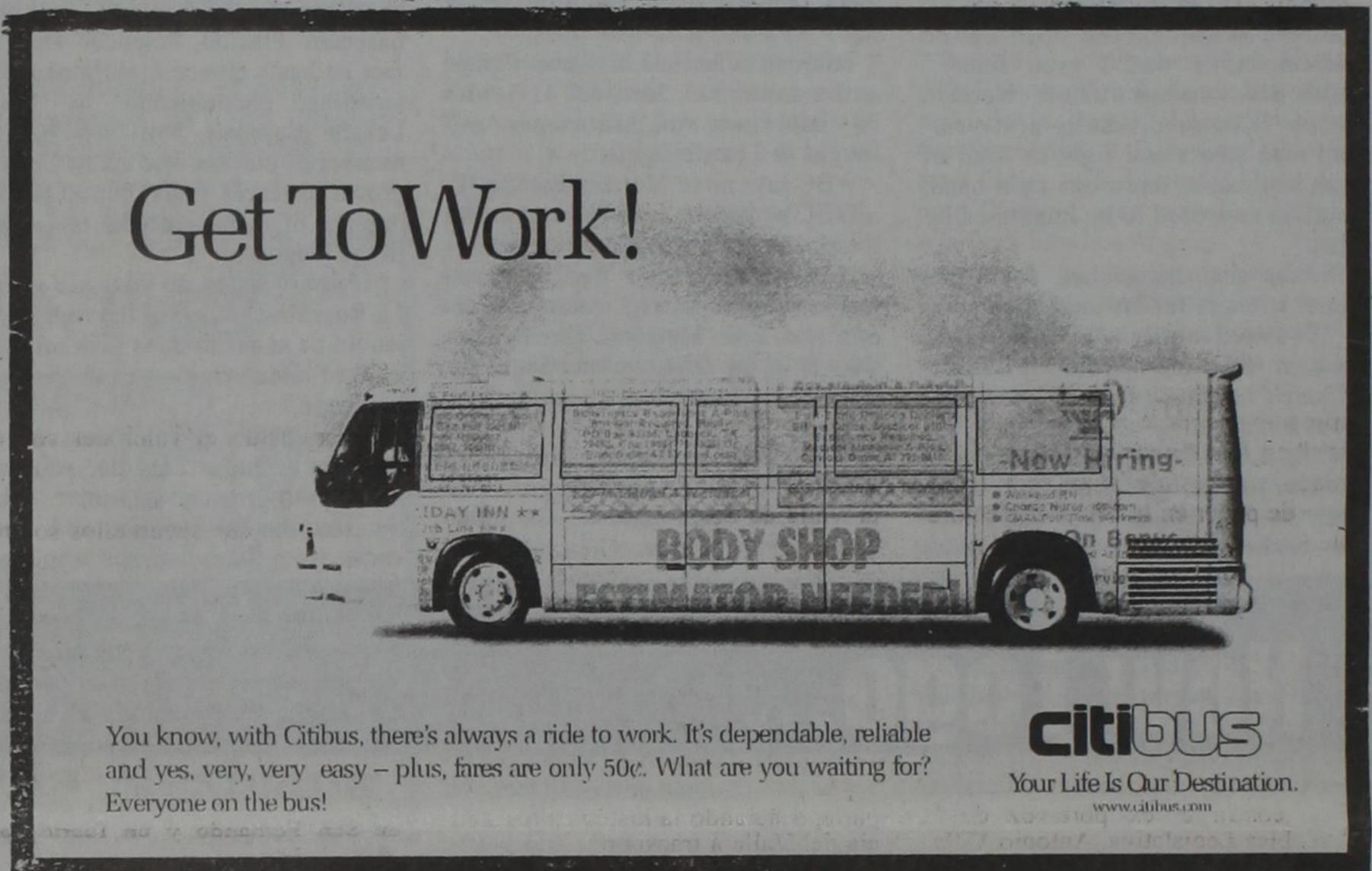
- Must be at least 18 years old
 Must have a high school diploma or GED
- Must not have any felony convictions
 Must apply for the program and complete the assessment process

Skills Assessment Tests will be given July 15 and July 27

For more information, contact Chris Angerer (806) 747-0576, ext. 4912



Equal Opportunity Educational Institution





Nosotros nos encargaremos del resto.

Hospédese Con Nosotros Tres Veces. Reciba Una Noche De Estancia Gratuita.

De parte de La Quinta®, le presentamos una oferta

tan fácil, que puede lograrla hasta durmiendo.

Del 17 de junio al 15 de septiembre,

hospédese tres veces en cualquiera de nuestros hoteles

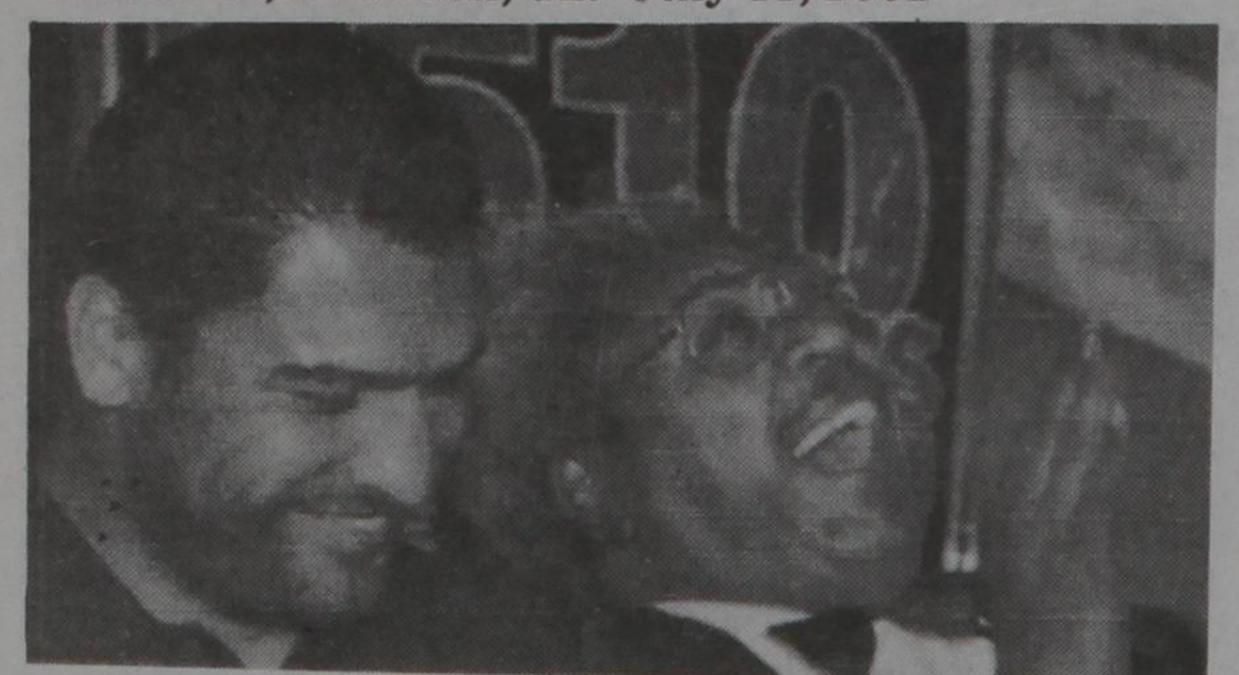
y reciba una noche de estancia gratuita.



Para participar, inscribase en www.LQ.com o llame al 1-800-531-5900. También puede inscribirse cuando llegue al hotel.

Para que una estancia califique debe ocurrir entre el 17 de junio y el 15 de septiembre del 2002. Registrese para esta oferta antes de su primera noche de estancia. Una estancia se define como una o más noches consecutivas en el mismo hotel, independientemente del número de veces que se registra/sale del hotel. Para obtenuna estancia se define como una o más noches consecutivas en el mismo hotel, independientemente del número de veces que se registra/sale del hotel. Para obtenuna estancia se define como una o más noches consecutivas en el mismo hotel, independientemente del número de veces que se registra/sale del hotel. Para obtener información completa sobre los términos y condiciones, visitenos en www.LQ.com. Debe cambiar sus noches de estancia gratuita, en base a la disponibilidad, entre
el 16 de agosto del 2002 y el 30 de diciembre del 2003. Podrían excluirse algunos hoteles o fechas. Se puede ganar un máximo de dos noches de estancia gratuita.

Esta oferta no puede combinarse con ninguna otra oferta.



Ruiz Camp Lobbying For Shot at Lewis

Ruiz, the WBA heavyweight champion, will defend the title against Arlington, Texas, resident Kirk Johnson on July 27 in Las Vegas. However, it appears that Johnson will come out ahead.

Lennox Lewis, the WBC and IBF champion, is the big prize in the heavyweight sweepstakes. Top contenders can make more money fighting Lewis than Ruiz.

Lewis trainer Emanuel Steward said his fighter would probably meet Johnson. Steward also said that Wladimir Klitschko, the WBO champion, is another possible opponent.

Klitschko, after his sixth-round knockout of Ray Mercer last Saturday, called for a Lewis bout in November.

A unification fight with Johnson or a potential fight with the rising Klitschko would be marketable to HBO and fight fans.

"By now, I should be used to Johnny getting slighted, but what I saw and heard the other night was so ridiculous, it wasn't even funny," said Ruiz manager/trainer Norman Stone. "Klitschko beat up a 41-yearold man who stood right in front of him and maybe threw one right hand, and I'm supposed to be impressed by that'

Stone also questioned Johnson's inner strength for his upcoming bout.

"You need to check his EKG," Stone said in reference to Johnson's heart. "There's not much there. I know, I've seen him fight."

Ruiz is the champion because Lewis refused to face him. Lewis said at the time he didn't think Ruiz was a worthy challenger for the title. So Lewis

John Ruiz would like a little re- was stripped of the belt, and the WBA ordered Evander Holyfield to meet

> Holyfield won the first fight, but Ruiz won the second to become the first Latino fighter to win a heavyweight title. The third fight was a draw last December.

"No way Lewis should fight anyone before us," Stone said. "Just like there is no way he should be calling himself undisputed champion. Hey, we dispute him."

Trinidad's retirement forces change in plans

Middleweight Felix Trinidad's retirement this week put a dent in the plans of Oscar De La Hoya and Bernard Hopkins.

Hopkins, who defeated Trinidad by knockout last September to win the undisputed middleweight title, may have been planning to give Trinidad a rematch.

De La Hoya, who lost a 12-round decision in 1999, said one of his goals before his retirement was to meet Trinidad again. But now, forget

Trinidad is a Hall of Fame fighter without question. He went 41-1 with 34 knockouts in his career and fought in 21 title fights.

WBC says no to Morales-Barrera III WBC president Jose Sulaiman said the governing body would not recognize a possible third fight between featherweights Marco Antonio Barrera and Erik Morales. The fighters have split the first two meetings, the last one on June 22 and won by Bar-

"We believe it could be detrimental to the image and integrity of boxing," Sulaiman said.

Page 4 Lubbockites Travel to Lake Texoma and Catch 74 Bass Stripers



The crew consisted of Bidal & Marisol Aguero, Joe, Albert Sr., Irene, Marcus Riojas and Gilbert Acuña of Lubbock who traveled to Lake Texoma to do some serious fishing. They were very successful with the geko if Bob Faulkner, owner of Lake Texoma Striper Guide Service. The crew threw anchor with /

bug Bob at 6:00 am and returned back to camp at 9:00 am. The biggest stripper was caught by Marcus which weighed approximately 14 lbs. Marisol pulled in the second larges with stripper weighing 10 lbs. "It almost pulled me out of the boat." Plans are underway to go back to Lake Texoma in the near future.

Baseball as a Second Language: Skippers Need Way to Talk to Latino Players

As he gathers his infielders on the mound during a game, Cardinals manager Tony La Russa has to decide more than whether to replace his pitcher or how to play the bunt. He also has to choose which language to

use in addressing his players. The Spanish-speaking La Russa is clearly more likely to rely on English when he huddles with catcher Eli Marrero, first baseman Tino Martinez, second baseman Fernando Vina. shortstop Edgar Renteria and third baseman Placido Polanco. But the fact he has a choice highlights an interesting phenomenon in Major League Baseball. Not only has the number of players who speak Spanish grown in recent years, but so has the number of managers who are versed in the language.

"If you want to do your job right," La Russa said, "one of the things you would be smart to do is pick up some kind of understanding of the Spanish language."

Twenty years ago La Russa and the Dodgers' Tommy Lasorda, who was schooled by managing winter ball in the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, were the only ones who could

make that claim.

Now no less than six skippers can communicate well in Spanish. Besides La Russa, the Mariners' Lou Piniella and the Giants' Dusty Baker speak the language, while the A's Art Howe understands a good amount.

In addition, three of the six in-season managerial vacancies this year have been filled by Spanish-speakers -- Luis Pujols in Detroit, Tony Pena in Kansas City and Carlos Tosca in Toronto. Piniella believes that trend is no coincidence.

"That's because so many of these rosters are part Latin American players," said Piniella, who like La Russa grew up speaking Spanish in Tampa. "It started with Felipe Alou and it proliferated.

"You know a fourth or a third of your roster are Spanish-speaking kids from the different Latin American countries, so it helps to communicate, and at the same time I think they feel more comfortable. I think you get to know them a little better that way -- they feel more at ease and open up a little more."

When the Royals hired Pena to succeed Tony Muser, they cited the Dominican native's rapport with Latin players as one of his most significant

qualifications.

According to Major League Baseball, 23 percent of players on Opening Day rosters were born in Latin American countries, including the U.S. commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In the minors that figure swells to more than 40 percent.

Depending on their aptitude and the number of years they spend in the minors, some Latin players reach the majors with a functional command of English while many can barely speak it at all. For every Pedro Martinez, who became fluent in English before making it to the big leagues, there are any number of players like Miguel Tejada, who struggled with the language for a couple of years after being called up by the A's in 1997.

As opposed to Tejada, some Hispanic players never become adept at English.

Cuban-born right-hander Rolando Arrojo of the Red Sox, who has been

Mexican American

Raiders Rojos National Alumni

Janie Landín Ramirez

Texas Tech Plaza

Live in the Lubbock area and

If you are:

How do Mexican-American Families

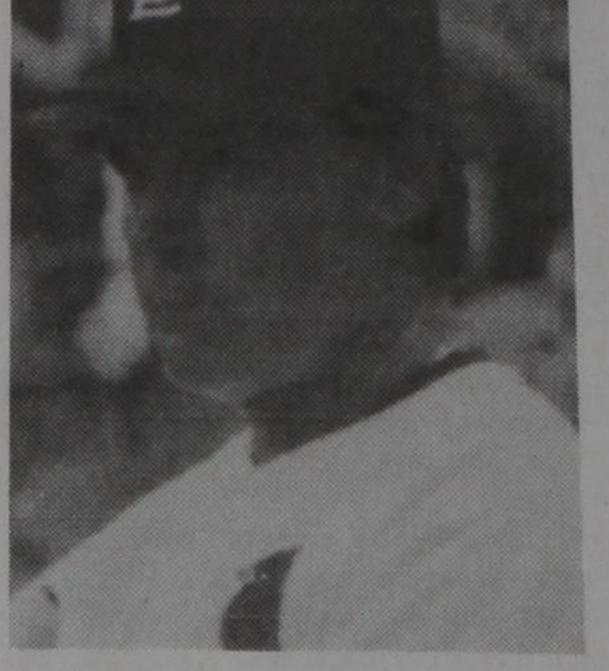
Raise their Children?

This is what a new study is trying to find out.

Interested in contributing your expertise to this

very important study—call, email or write to:

Have a child 0-2 months or 18-24 months



in the majors since 1998, acknowledges his English is still poor.

"If it's slow I can understand, but fast I can't," he said, adding that he often loses track of what's being said in meetings involving pitchers and coaches. "I understand some things, and the other important stuff I ask the Latin guys."

Going through an interpreter -- almost always a veteran Hispanic player or coach -- has been the usual means of communication between Anglo managers and young Latin players with poor English skills.

That was the case initially with Tejada and Howe, who relied on Rafael Bournigal and later Gil Heredia to make sure his shortstop understood what he was saying. His extensive experience in the Caribbean had taught Howe that some Hispanic players will pretend to understand English to avoid embarrassment.

Howe spent eight winters in Puerto Rico -- four playing and four managing -- before taking over the Houston Astros in 1989. He had another managerial stint in the Dominican in 1994, then became the A's skipper in 1996.

More than the language, he picked up clues about the players' temperament and culture.

"That's been a huge advantage for me over a lot of people who are in this game," Howe said, "because I got to know what makes Latin players tick and how to treat them."

www.raidersrojos.org

Expos skipper Frank Robinson learned similar lessons during 10 years of managing in the winter

leagues, nine of them in Puerto Rico. For one, he found out players may try to get away with more liberties in their native land, especially if they hail from a country with a looser definition of work ethic than is common stateside.

Robinson told the story of a player who repeatedly used an uncle's illness or death as an excuse for his absences.

"One day I just asked him, 'How many uncles do you have?" " Robinson related.

" 'Just one.' So I say, 'This guy's had a lot of lives, because I know he's passed away at least four times."

Robinson regrets not making the effort to learn Spanish during his winters in the Caribbean. That ability would come in handy now that he manages a superstar, Dominican outfielder Vladimir Guerrero, who had to drop out of school after fifth grade and doesn't speak English.

Because of his experience, Robinson has a keen appreciation of the language and cultural barriers Latin players encounter upon coming to the United States.

Robinson, who worked for the commissioner's office before taking over the Expos this season, wishes teams would do more to ease the youngsters' transition into American life.

He praised the efforts by clubs such as the Dodgers, Blue Jays, Pirates, Mets and his own Expos, who were influenced by Alou's presence as their manager for 10 years. But he'd like to see more.

"It should be every organization, period," Robinson said. "What I've seen is more organizations get involved where they have more interpreters, they have people in minorleague cities where youngsters go and get them set up with condos and rental cars, where to go for food, checking accounts, phones, that type of thing.

"But I think every organization should have a program to help out these kids, because for one, you're going to have a better ballplayer, and number two, you're going to have a better person." White Sox third baseman Jose Val-

entin, who hails from Puerto Rico, recalls signing a pro contract with the Padres in December 1986 and being sent to Spokane, Wash., the next spring. He felt like a fish pulled out of the Caribbean Sea and plunked down in the middle of the woods.

"Those were difficult years because I was just a 17-year-old kid having to make adult decisions -- manage my money, do everything on my own -and not speaking English made it even harder," he said.

Former Dodgers standout Ramon Martinez had endured similar difficulties with the language, so he advised younger brother Pedro to finish school in the Dominican after signing with the Dodgers.

Once he got the basics down, Pedro Martinez worked on improving his dialogue, watching TV and listening to music to familiarize himself with different accents. He also looked up and spelled words he didn't know to increase his vocabulary.

By the time he stuck with the Dodgers in 1993 at age 21, Martinez was comfortable enough that he and Lasorda spoke to each other in English, not Spanish. Today, Martinez is an engaging interview subject in either language.

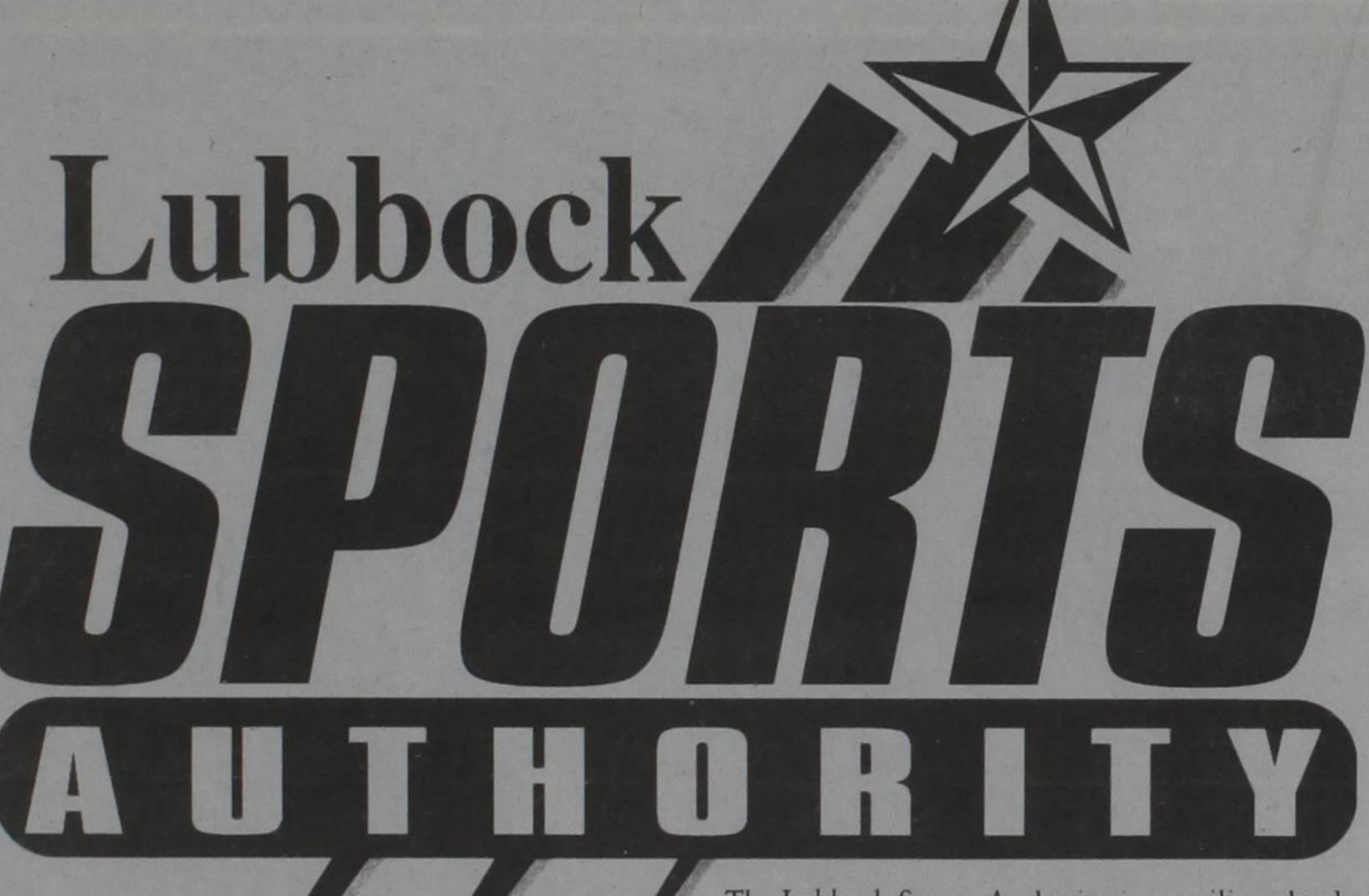
Still, the Red Sox's ace sees the value of having a manager who speaks Spanish.

"I think it's a great benefit," Martinez said, "especially because oftentimes the young players are timid, and because they can't understand or communicate, they have a harder time dealing with situations than an experienced player does."

A common language eases even casual contact. The Mariners like to joke about Piniella's Spanish expressions, and they point out he sounds as if he were a native Cuban, even though he hasn't spent a day on the island.

Rookie right-hander Rafael Soriano, a shy 22-year-old from the Dominican Republic, finds comfort in not having to depend on his broken English to communicate with his

New Logo...



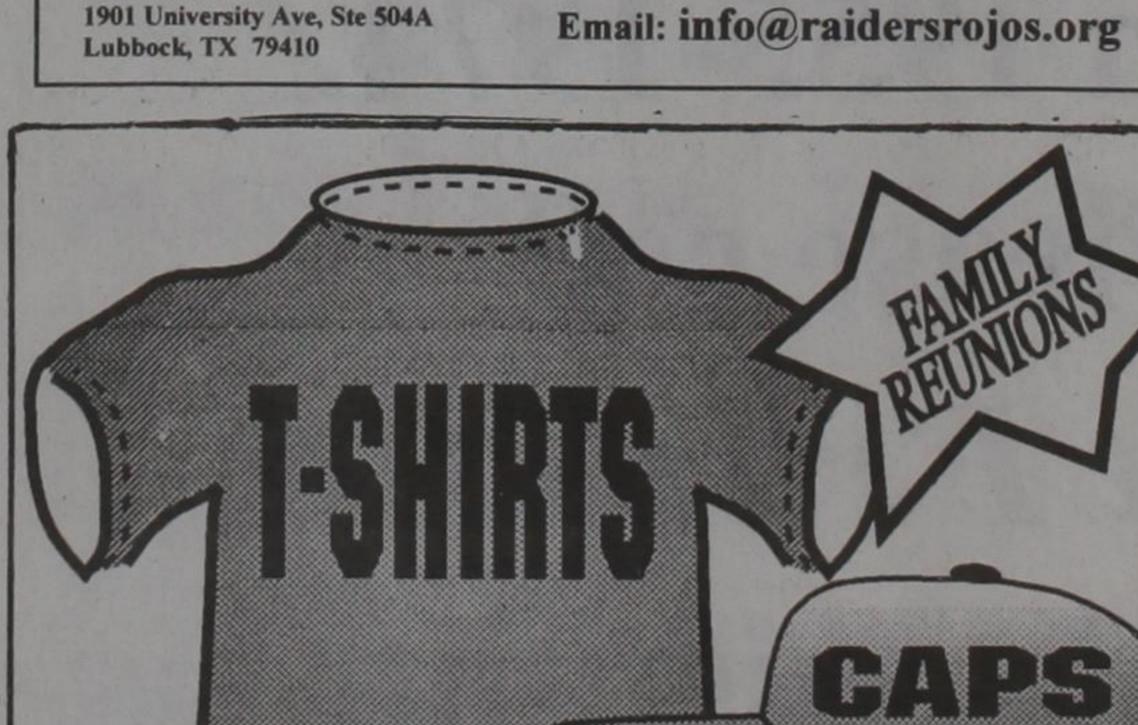
The Lubbock Sports Authority is unveiling the design of its logo. The new logo gives the Sports Authority a defined identity and creates visual recognition and awareness of the community events the organization sponsors. The new logo encompasses all aspects of a sporting event - bold, exciting and strong.

Even though the organization has a new logo, the goal of the Lubbock Sports Authority is the same as it was in 1996 when the group was created.

The Sports Authority mission is to use sporting events and sports related meetings as an economic development tool by promoting and marketing Lubbock as a premier destination to host first-class events of a sports related nature. Since 1999, the Lubbock Sports Authority has been instrumental in bringing over 175 sports events to Lubbock and over \$462,000,000 in visitor spending.

... Same Mission

For an electronic file of the logo or for more information about the organization, please contact the Lubbock Sports Authority at 806.747.7572.





For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

Call - 763-3841 EL EDITOR • 1502 Ave M • Lubbock, TX 79401

Hollywood Roles Decrease in 2001

Film and television roles for members of the Screen Actors Guild plummeted 9.3% last year from the previous year, with minority actors making negative gains, according to SAG's 2001 "Employment Statistics Report."

A total of 48,167 roles were registered under guild contracts last year, down from the 53,134 roles cast in 2000. Statistics in the report are based on all television and theatrical productions reported to SAG via the "Casting Data Report."

SAG spokeswoman Ilyanne Kichaven cited several factors that contributed to the decline in roles. First was SAG's TV/theatrical negotiations and the feared work stoppage that caused a reshifting of production schedules and the shelving of certain projects. Kichaven also noted the drop-off in production in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and the general trend of producers taking their productions outside the United States, which she said can result in more nonunion work. She also noted the increased popularity of reality shows, over which SAG has no jurisdiction.

The report also revealed that nearly every minority group, with the exception of Native American Indians, took a slight hit in the amount of employment they received in front of the camera last year compared with 2000. SAG's data indicates that 22.1% of all roles in 2001 went to performers of color, representing a 0.8% drop from 2000.

"I am just hoping that this is not an indication of where we are heading and that it is temporary and cyclical," SAG president Melissa Gilbert said. "I think it is an across-the-board problem, and it is hitting everyone right now."

Blacks fared the best among minorities, receiving 14.4% of the roles cast, slightly higher than their national representation of 12% of the U.S. population. However, the number of roles blacks received last year dipped 0.4% from 2000.

Meanwhile, Latino/Hispanics, which represent 12% of the U.S. population, received only 4.8% of roles, down 0.1% from 2000.

Asian/Pacific Islanders, which represent 4% of the U.S. population, received only 2.5% of the roles cast, representing a drop of 2.6% from

Native American Indians received a slight boost from increased feature work last year, climbing 0.37%, compared with the 0.2% of roles they re-

ceived in 2000. "Any decrease should raise the level of concern," said Sandra Evers-

Manly, president of Black Hollywood Education and Resource Center and a former president of the Beverly Hills/Hollywood NAACP. "The fact that it is not going in the right direction says that somehow the promises that have been made by the networks have not materialized yet."

Evers-Manly added that it is not just the quantity of the roles but the quality.

Said Alex Nogales, president and CEO of the National Hispanic Media Coalition: "The progress is so incremental as to be almost imperceptible. I am happy that we didn't go further down, but it is barely a reason to jump up and down."

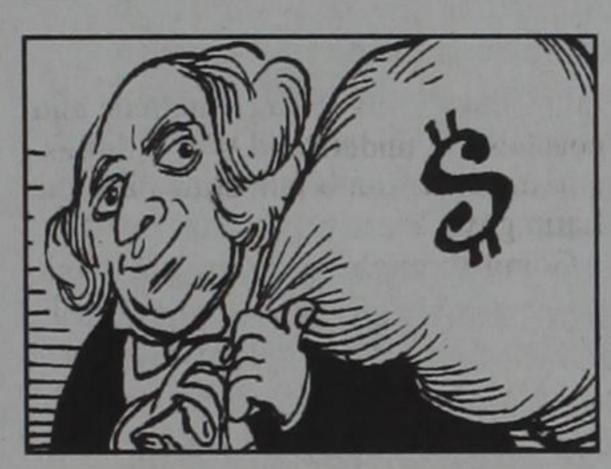
But representatives from all the major networks emphasized that their respective diversity initiatives were, in fact, working.

"If you asked me overall, have we as a network provided people of color an opportunity, then the answer would be yes," Fox senior vp diversity development Mitsy Wilson said.

Ageism and sexism also remain prevalent within the industry, according to the report. Men received 62% of the roles cast last year and worked nearly twice as many days as women in roles cast for TV/theatrical projects in 2001.

People under the age of 40 are still highly favored in the entertainment industry, with nearly twice as many roles going to actors younger than 40 than those older than 40. Americans who are 40 and older comprise 42% of the American population.

Not surprisingly, older women are affected by ageism to a greater degree than their male counterparts. Women older than 40 were cast in only 24% of the roles, compared with women younger than 40, who captured 71% of all female roles cast. It was especially difficult for actresses older than 40 to gain roles within feature films, with 78% of theatrical female lead roles going to women younger



Van Buren took his salary as president over four years, in a lump sum at the end of his term. It came to \$100,000.



Felicidades, a la familia Torres Fierro que el 20 de Abril del 2002 celebraron su misa de 15 y 16 años en la Iglesia San Jose a las 2 de la tarde aqui en Lubbock.

La Señorita Yolanda Torres Fierro celebro sus 15 años de vida y La Señorita Minerva Torres Fierro celebro sus 16 años de vida.

La mama Yolanda Fierro y familia se encuentran muy feliz porque sus dos hijas llegaron a esta edad que es la mas bonita y le da las gracias a Dios.

Tambien muchas gracias a todos sus amistades que nos apollaron para tener esta gran fiesta.

From Page 2

no longer an isolated interest group protecting one way of seeing their interest," says Harry Pachón, a professor at the Claremont Graduate University and president of the Tomás Rivera Policy Institute, a Latino think tank at the school.

City Council President Alex Padilla, who represents the San Fernando Valley but who is a staunch opponent of secession, agrees. "This is not quite an ethnic issue any longer," he says. "It's a bread-andbutter issue. This is about the L.A. agenda, not a Latino agenda."

The anti-secession campaign is targeting Latinos in part by pointing to the Valley's historic resistance to school busing, arguing to Latinos in the Valley that an independent new city would still be hostile to them.

Opponents to secession hope they can build a Latino voting bloc similar to times when Latino voters have united as in the Villaraigosa cam-

MUNICIPAL

3021 Clovis Rd. - 762-3068

RESTAURANT

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

paign last year and in 1994 in opposition to Proposition 187, which denied most health and social services and public education to undocumented immigrants.

But the secession campaign has recognized the value of the Latino vote and has been catering to it by playing to socioeconomic issues, which they say are more important to Latinos than ethnic issues alone.

"Secession is not an ethnic issue as much as it's a tax revolt of sorts," says State Sen. Richard Alarcón, a strong supporter of secession who formerly represented residents of San Fernando Valley as a Los Angeles city councilman.

"This is coming from the grass roots, not some anti-busing folks who had other reasons for backing this. The Latino working people and the working poor feel this city's services are stressed, but that's not different from any other community," he

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International.



Marisol Aguero, daughter of Bidal and Olga Aguero had lots of fun fishing at Lake Texoma and looking forward to going back in the near future. Marisol attends Ramirez Elementary and she caught a total of 5 stripers during her fishing trip with her family.

Drama Honors Latino Medal of Honor Recipients

Broadway, "Veteranos: A Legacy of Valor," a musical play honoring four Latino Medal of Honor recipients, made its Texas debut Friday at the Lila Cockrell Theater.

Cast members perform a scene from 'Veteranos' at the Lila Cockrell Theatre. The premier performance was Fri-

Edward A. Ornelas/Express-News Executive Producer Danny Haro said he chose San Antonio for the show's first performance outside of Los Angeles because of the strong veteran representation here. And without support from San Antonio, its residents and its businesses, the show may never have made it out of California, he added.

"The local influence and local support has made this a national effort," he said. "The more I think about it, the more I realize how much San Antonio is a really big part of the national effort."

Richard Rocca, a Medal of Honor Award recipient from San Antonio, saw the play's first run in Los Angeles two years ago, and has worked since then to bring the show here. He said the Military Order of the Purple Heart Service Foundation's sponsorship made it possible.

"When you see the play, you'll see why I'm so excited about it," he said. "With all the Hispanic veterans in San Antonio, I wanted to share what I saw with them."

Enrique Castillo, director and author of the play, is from Los Angeles, but three of the four servicemen featured in the play were from Texas.

"There's an element of destiny involved for us to be here," Haro said. "We feel like we're home."

An eclectic mix of chic young theater-goers. career servicemen and

A little more than 1,800 miles from servicewomen, veterans from every war since World War II and the occasional politician mingled in the lobby before the show, viewing warinspired art and memorabilia.

> "I've never seen anything like ('Veteranos')," said Jesse Gonzalez, a Vietnam veteran and Purple Heart recipient. "I'm glad they're showing it to the public, what these people go through. I'm glad I'm here to see it." Andrew E. Reyna, a Purple Heart re-

> cipient who served in World War II and Korea, said producers for stage and film are becoming more interested in the stories of Latino veter-

> "I think it's about time something came along that had to do with people like myself," he said.

> The play focuses on four Latino servicemen — one each from World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. David Barkley Cantu, Macario Garcia and Roy P. Benavidez all were from Texas. The fourth, Eugene Arnold Obregon, who served in Korea, was from East Los Angeles.

> Democratic gubernatorial candidate Tony Sanchez addressed the crowd prior to show time, and was joined by four Medal of Honor Award recipi-

> "It's important to learn the true stories of our veterans. And we must ask why (David) Barkley was not known as (David) Cantu in his military records until long after his service was completed," Sanchez said of the World War I Medal of Honor recipient who is buried in San Antonio.

> "Veteranos: A Legacy of Honor" will have performances at 2 and 7:30 p.m. today and at 2 p.m. Sunday. Tickets are \$15, \$10 with military or student ID. Admission is free for Purple Heart award recipients.

Actress Katy Jurado Dies at 78

Katy Jurado, the Mexican actress who played a sultry wildcat in some of the top American films of the 1950s and gained an Academy Award nomination, died Friday at the age of

Jurado died at her home in Cuernavaca, 35 miles south of the capital, according to Francisco Corona, spokesman for the National Actors Association. She had suffered from lung and heart ailments.

Most famous in the United Statesfor her role as Gary Cooper's former mistress in 1952's "High Noon," she was nominated for a supporting-actress Oscar for her role opposite Spencer Tracy in the 1954 western "Broken Lance."

She was divorced from actor Ernest Borgnine, who once called her "beautiful, but a tiger." While that phrase defined her most famous film roles, she played a variety of characters in movies such as "Under the Volcano," "The Children of Sanchez" and "Barabbas."

She acted alongside some of the most famous male stars: John Wayne, Marlon Brando, Clark Gable, Burt Lancaster and Elvis Presley.

She was born Maria Cristina Jurado Garcia on Jan. 16, 1924, in the western city of Guadalajara.

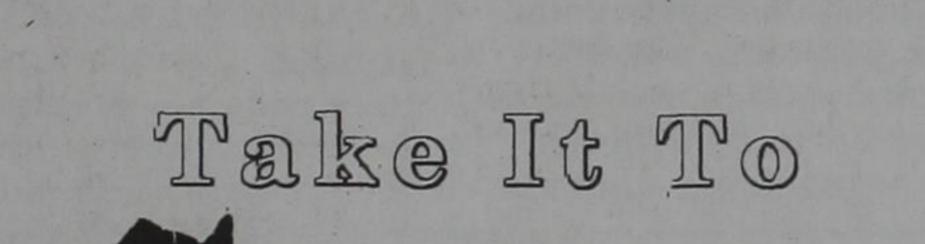
In Mexico, where she continued acting in movies until 1998, she was remembered for her role in the 1957 Mexican melodrama "Nosotros Los Pobres," or "We the Poor," featuring the country's most famous male heartthrob, Pedro Infante.

She won an Ariel, Mexico's highest acting award, for her role in Spanish director Luis Bunuel's 1952 film "El Bruto."

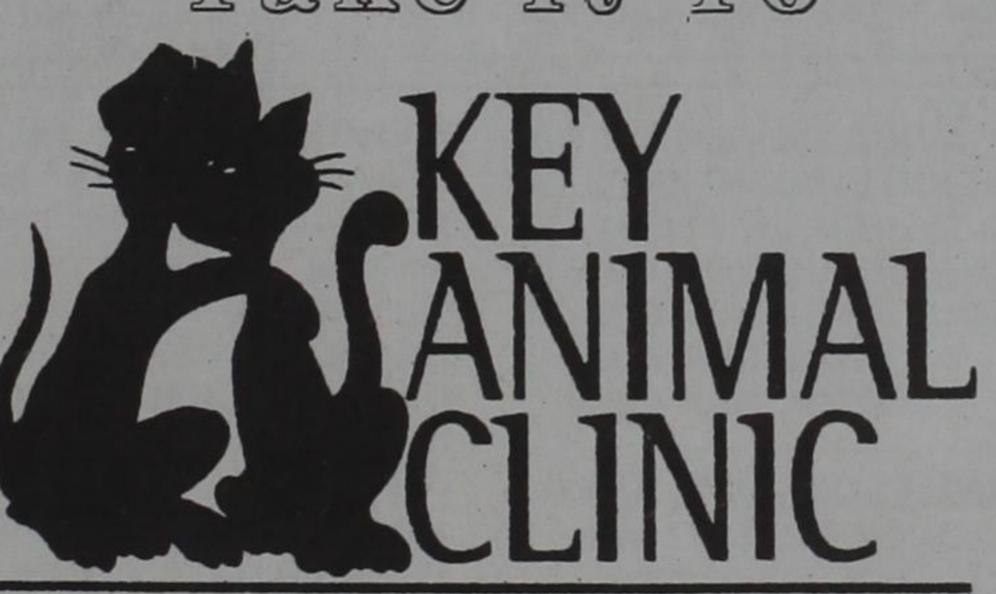
"She planted the Mexican flag in the U.S. film industry, and made her country proud," said Mauricio Hernandez, an actors' association offi-

cial. Jurado is survived by a daughter, Sandra, of Chicago; and several grandchildren, and a brother, Oscar.

Her remains were transferred to a funeral home in Mexico City, where the actors' association plans a memorial service. The body will be returned for another memorial service in Cuernavaca. As traditional Mexican folk music played, Jurado's coffin was buried at Cuernavaca's Panteon de la Paz cemetery, the government news agency Notimex reported.



Love Your Pet?



5006 50th Street Lubbock, TX 79414

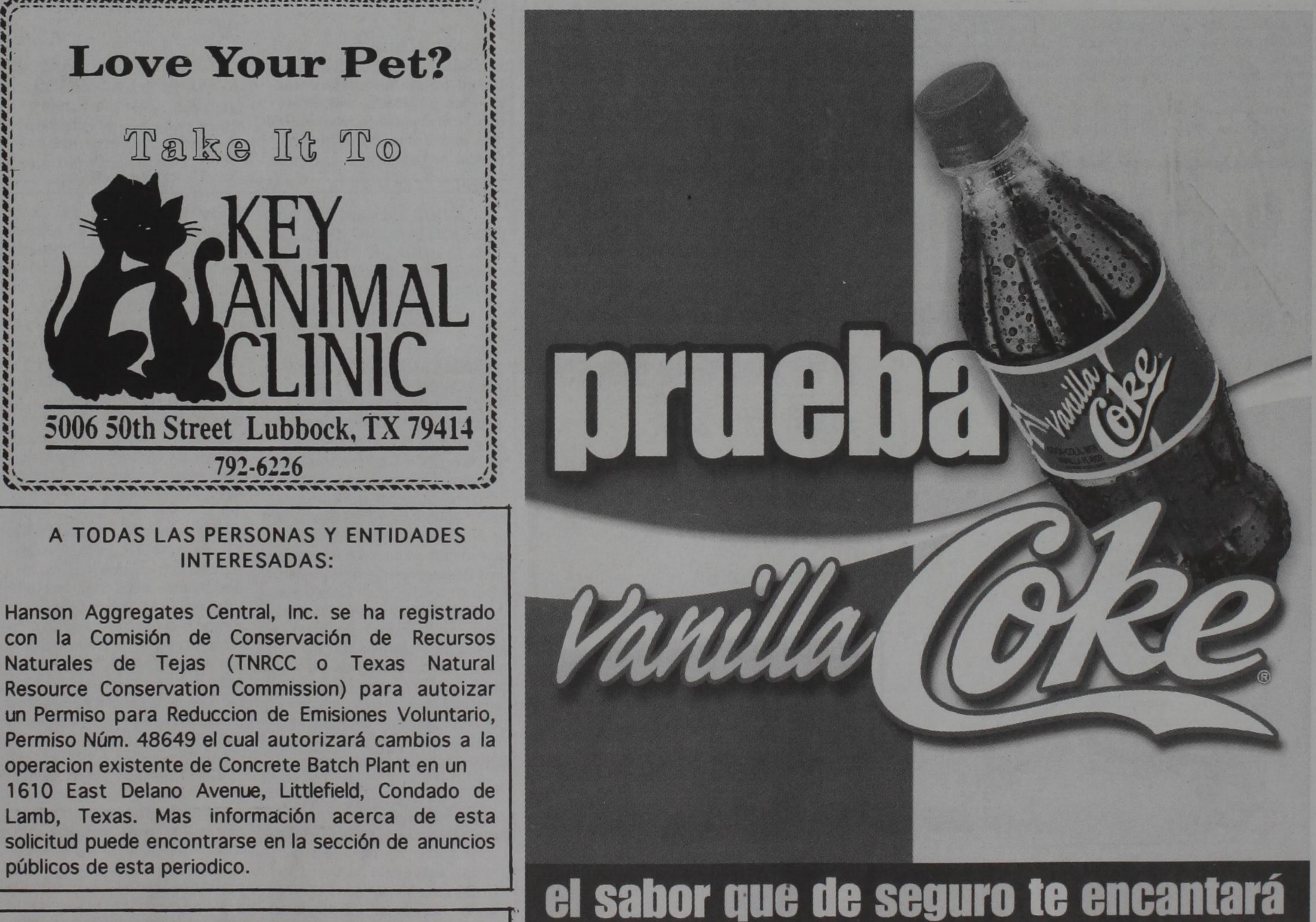
792-6226

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

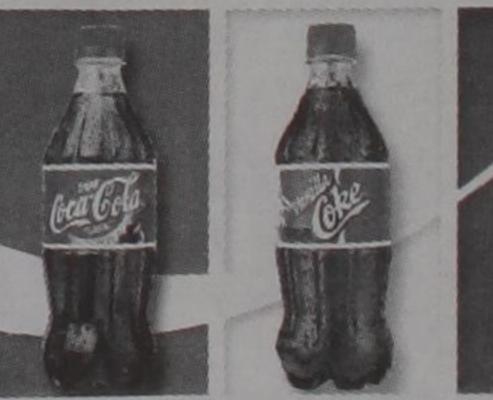
Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para autoizar un Permiso para Reduccion de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48649 el cual autorizará cambios a la operacion existente de Concrete Batch Plant en un 1610 East Delano Avenue, Littlefield, Condado de Lamb, Texas. Mas información acerca de esta solicitud puede encontrarse en la sección de anuncios públicos de esta periodico.

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc. se ha registrado con la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para autoizar un Permiso para Reduccion de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48647 el cual autorizará cambios a la operacion existente de Concrete Batch Plant en un 2901 West American Boulevard, Muleshoe, Condado de Bailey, Texas. Mas información acerca de esta solicitud puede encontrarse en la sección de anuncios públicos de esta periodico.



© 2002 The Coca-Cola Company, "Coca-Cola," "Coke," "vanilla Coke," el diseño de la cinta dinámica y "Cherry Coke" son marcas registradas de The Coca-Cola Company.





Bush Promete Una Nueva Era De Integridad

WASHINGTON, D.C.- El presidente George W. Bush prometió ayer una nueva era de integridad corporativa que se logrará, según él, duplicando las penas carcelarias en algunos casos de fraude y estableciendo un comité especial que proveerá dirección en las investigaciones y casos que involucran actividad criminal.

En un discurso pronunciado en un hotel de Wall Street, en el corazón financiero de la ciudad de Nueva York, el gobernante prometió mano dura contra la corrupción corporativa y aseguró que "mi Administración hará todo lo que está en nuestro poder para poner fin a los días de la manipulación de los libros de contabilidad, el ocultamiento de la verdad y la transgresión de las leyes".

"Las páginas financieras de los diarios no deberían verse como un boletin de escándalos... Reclamo una nueva ética de responsabilidad a la comunidad empresarial: una ética que aumente la confianza de los inversionistas, que enorgullezca a los trabajadores de sus empresas y que recupere la confianza del pueblo".

El discurso, empero, tuvo sólo una tibia recepción en el Congreso y entre algunos sectores empresariales y expertos que se quejaron de que el mandatario expuso objetivos generales sin especificar cómo piensa lograrlos.

trategia muy conocida: utilizando una fuerte retórica para condenar a los culpables mientras retrasa y debilita cualquier reforma que pueda surgir del Congreso", agregó Gephardt.

La defensa El senador republicano de Texas, Phil Gramm, enfatizó, empero, que no importa lo que Bush diga o haga, los demócratas siempre politizarán el

Las posturas de la Administración se asemejan a las del principal proyecto de ley demócrata de reforma corporativa del senador de Maryland, Paul Sarbanes, que tiene apoyo de un sector republicano. Bush no nombró a Sarbanes en su discurso, pero el lunes dijo que ambos comparten los mismos objetivos y que espera que las diferencias puedan resolverse durante el debate en el Congreso.

En realidad, en año electoral ambas partes tratan de demostrar que están tomando cartas en el asunto, pero el asunto es políticamente volátil para el Presidente, porque si la economía sigue en deterioro, es él quien podría pagar las consecuencias en las urnas. Hasta ahora, Bush mantiene altos indices de popularidad, aunque las encuestas revelan que el apoyo a su manejo de la economía ha disminuido.

Indirectamente, Bush recordó que

de hecho, algunas de estas personas terminasen en prisión, quizá tomarían en serio las reformas propuestas. Pero recordaron que estas iniciativas toman tiempo en implementarse, que algunas requieren de la aprobación del Congreso (como el incremento de las penas de cárcel) y que muchas de las medidas requieren autovigilancia de las mismas corporaciones y que eso, bajo el clima actual, no parece recomendable.

Entre otras cosas, el Presidente propuso que la Comisión de Sentencias adopte un nuevo "factor agravante" para que los castigos por fraude sean más severos si el delito es cometido por un director o un ejecutivo corpo-

Anunció, además, la firma de una orden ejecutiva creando un grupo especial de combate al fraude corpora-

De la pagina una

En 1981, la comunidad local acudió, a regañadientes, al mismo sistema judicial que había eliminado

sus derechos en primer lugar. Al principio, el caso, Rael vs. Taylor no llegó a ninguna parte. (Desde entonces se le dio el nuevo nombre de Lobato vs. Taylor, con la muerte del señor Rael). Los jueces de Colorado, de manera consistente, rechazaron los argumentos de los demandantes, en ocasiones con evidente desdén. "No quiero escuchar nada sobre viejas leyes mexicanas", expresó con burla el primer juez del tribunal estatal que vio el caso. Durante 22 años, la comunidad observó, en vano, como su ley dio tumbos por los tribunales estatales y federales, y la familia Taylor vendió el rancho a Pai.

Al final, el Tribunal Supremo de Colorado ha reivindicado las demandas de los mexicano-americanos sobre la concesión de tierra Sangre de Cristo. "Es un eufemismo decir que esto es una injusticia", expresó el tribunal sobre la decisión de prohibirles la entrada a los habitantes.

Por desgracia, los problemas de San Luis no terminan con este fallo de envergadura. Negaciones complicadas y que toman tiempo comenzarán ahora para decidir quién utilizará la tierra y cuándo.

La propiedad de Pai es en particular problemática. La Comisión de Valores y Mercado de Estados Unidos (SEC por sus siglas en inglés) determinó que Pai compró los terrenos con los \$23 millones que obtuvo al liquidar las acciones de Enron, que ahora no valen nada.

Según alegaciones, Pai se hizo efectivo más de \$350 millones en acciones desde 1997, casi tres veces la cantidad con la que se fugó el a menudo difamado ex presidente ejecutivo de la Corporación Enron, Kenneth Lay.

¿Y qué pasará cuando aparezcan los acreditadores de Enron? ¿Entonces tendrá que enfrentarse el pequeño pueblo de San Luis con el Citibank?

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

tivo, encabezado por un subsecretario de Justicia. El grupo especial, entre otras cosas, proveerá información y asistencia para incrementar la cooperación entre las autoridades locales, estatales y federales encargadas de procesar casos de fraude corporativo.

Asimismo, el Presidente solicitó un alza de 100 millones de dólares al presupuesto de la Comisión de Valores y Cambio (SEC) para contratar más investigadores y equipo. La cifra se suma al alza de 20 millones de dólares que Bush ya había propuesto a principios de este año, pero se queda corta del incremento de 338 millones de dólares que promueven legisladores de ambos partidos.

AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE **OBTENER UN PERMISO** PARA REDUCCION DE EMI-SIONES VOLUNTARIO DE

CALIDAD DE AIRE PERMISO NUM. 48647

SOLICITUD. Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc., 8505 Freeport Parkway, Irving, Texas 75063 se ha registrado con la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para autorizar un Permiso para Reduccion de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48647, el cual autorizará cambios a la operacion existente de Concrete Batch Plant en un 2901 West American Boulevard, Muleshoe, condado de Bailey, Texas. La instalación existente va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materia en particulas, incluyendo (pero no limitandose a) agregada, cemento y polvo del caminmo.. Este permiso no autorizara construcciones nuevas o oumentos a emisiones.

Esta solicitud fue sometida al TNRCC el August 8, 2001. La solicitud está disponible para revisarse y copiarse en la Oficina Central del TNRCC, en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock, y en Bailey County Courthouse, 300 South 1st Street, Muleshoe, Bailey County, Texas. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la instalación, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

El director ejecutivo del TNRCC ha determinado que la solicitud se halla administrativamente completa y conducirá un análisis técnico de la solicitud.

COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA. Usted puede someter comentarios públicos, solicitar una junta pública, o solicitar una audiencia de aviso y

Bush también hizo peticiones especiales a las corporaciones: que los comités de compensación pública eviten que los oficiales corporativos obtengan préstamos de sus compañías; que expliquen por qué los paquetes de compensación ejecutiva favorecen los intereses de la empresa y que los expliquen detalladamente y en inglés sencillo en sus reportes anuales.

Solicitó además que se permita que los accionistas voten sobre los diversos planes de opciones que se consideren.

"El sistema empresarial estadounidense no ha fallado. Algunos individuos deshonestos le han fallado a

licitud a la Oficina del Chief

Clerk en la dirección a con-

tinuación.. El TNRCC consider-

ará todos los comentarios públicos

en el desarollo de una decisión final

límite para presentar come-

ntarios publicos es 30 días

este aviso en el periodico.

comentarios públicos, el director

ejecutivo preparará una respuesta

a todos los comentarios públicos

relevantes y materiales o de otro

es para proveer la oportunidad de

someter comentarios, o para pre-

guntar sobre la solicitud. Una junta

pública sobre la solicitud se llevará

a cabo si el director ejecutivo deter

mina que existe un grado significa-

tivo de interés público en la solici-

tud o si la solicita un legislador lo-

cal. Una junta pública no es consid-

erada una audiencia en controver-

Después del plazo final

para someter comentarios

públicos subsecuentes a

cualquier junta publica, o

audencia de aviso y come-

ntarios, el director ejecutivo

considerará los comentarios

y preparará una respuesta a

todos los comentarios públi-

cos relevantes y material, o

significativos. Si se reciben

comentarios, la respuesta a

los comentarios, junto con la

acción del director ejecutivo

sobre la solicitud, serán en-

tonces enviadas por correo

a todos aquellos que hallan

sometido comentarios públi-

cos o que estén en la lista

AUDIENCIA EN CONTRO-

VERSIA Cualquier persona

que pueda ser afectada por

los contaminantes atmosfer-

icos de esta facilidad puede

tud.

de correo sobre esta solici-

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA

El propósito de una junta pública

modo significativos.

Despues del plazo límite para

después de la publicación de

sobre esta solicitud. El plazo

nuestro sistema", explicó Bush. El mandatario, empero, no propuso la creación de una junta federal que supervise a la industria auditora.

Por eso el líder de la mayoría demócrata del Senado, Tom Daschle, de Dakota del Sur, insistió en que las reformas propuestas por la Administración no son reales.

"Pensamos que para realmente combatir el fraude corporativo se necesitan dos cosas: una junta supervisora fuerte e independiente que audite a los auditores, y restricciones reales a los conflictos de interés de los auditores. Si no hay apoyo a esas dos cosas, entonces no hay apoyo a una reforma real", declaró Daschle.

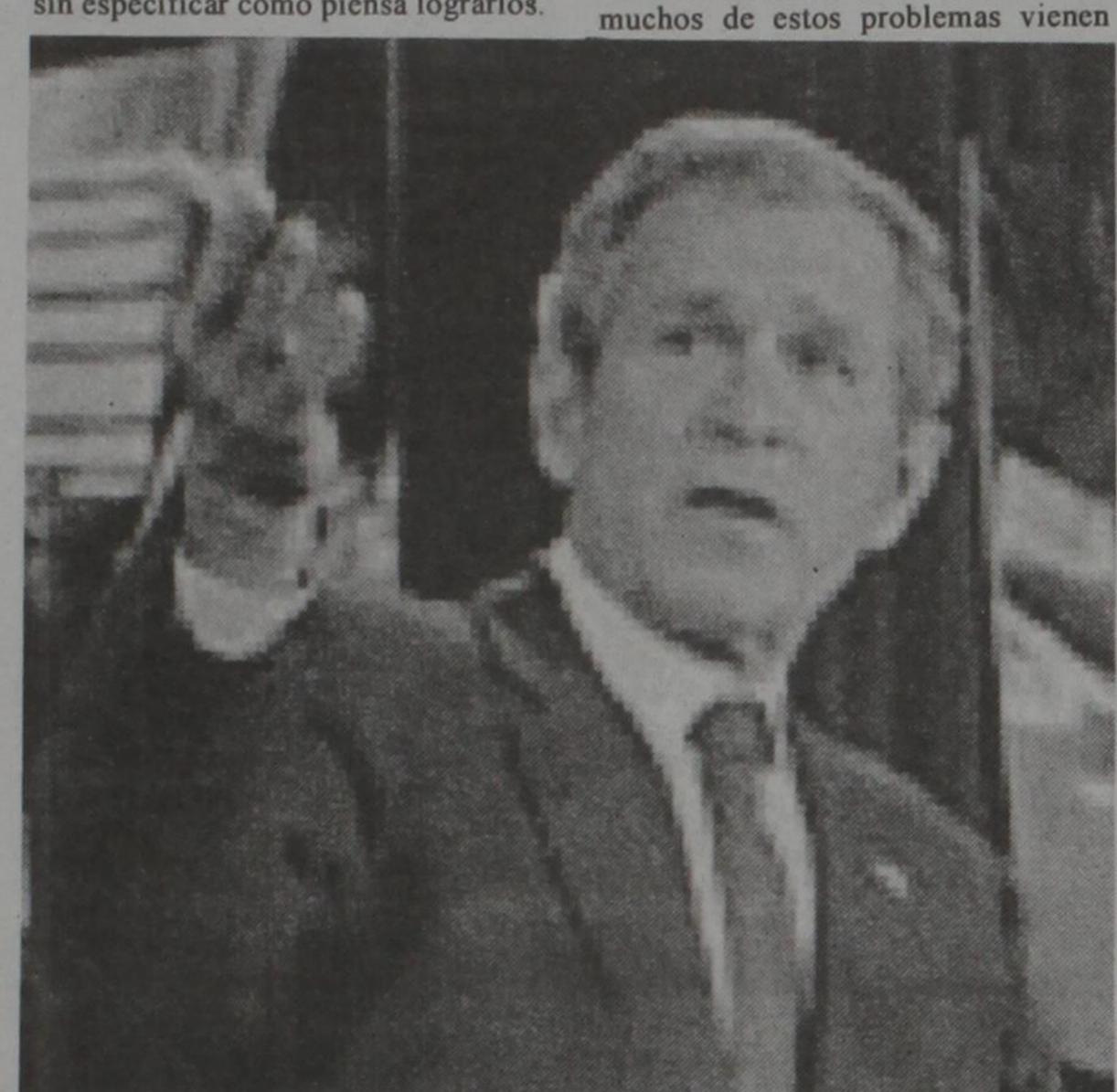
peticionar una audencia de aviso y comentarios.

Es posible que el TNRCC conceda una audencia de aviso y comentarios si una peticion es sometida dentro de 30 dias despues de la publicacion de este el periodico. El proposito de una audencia de aviso y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios sobre el permiso preliminar. Si una audecia de aviso y comentarios es concedida, todas las personas que sometieron comentarios por escrito o que hayan peticionado la audencia recibiran un aviso acerca de la audencia. El aviso tendra la fecha, hora y localidad de la audencia. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de trafico, y zonas municipales estan fuera de lo que la Comisión tiege la juridiccion de considerar en este proceso.

LISTA DE CORREO Ademas de poder someter comentarios publicos, usted puede solicitar que se le ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional de esta solicitud solicitando a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.

INFORMACION Comentarios públicos por escrito, peticiones para una junta pública o peticiones para una audiencia en controversia deberán someterse a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Tejas 78711-3087. Para más información sobre esta solicitud o el proceso de permisos, por favor llame a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Información general sobre el TNRCC se puede encontrar en el www.tnrcc.state.tx.us.

Más informacion también puede obtenerse de Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc. en la dirección escrita anteriomente o llamando al señor Rick Mathews, en el (972) 488-



Además, argumentaron, sus propuestas le quitan peso a las reformas que los demócratas están tratando de avanzar en el Congreso.

"La oportunidad para una reforma bipartidista está enfrentando oposición por parte de los grupos de intereses especiales, los republicanos en el Congreso y una Administración que habla mucho sin respaldar sus palabras con acciones legislativas significativas", declaró el líder de la minoría demócrata de la Cámara Baja, Richard Gephardt.

"Hasta ahora, la manera en que la Administración Bush ha enfrentado este problema ha sido con una es-

fraguándose desde los años 90, aunque no mencionó a su predecesor, Bill Clinton, por su nombre.

"Otros escándalos acechan en el mundo empresarial estadounidense... Debemos descubrirlos ahora para empezar a reconstruir la confianza de nuestro pueblo y el impulso de nuestros mercados", dijo Bush.

Para esto, el mandatario propuso duplicar la pena máxima de prisión por fraude postal y telegráfico a 10 años y hacer más severas las penas por la destrucción de documentos y otras formas de obstrucción de justi-

Algunos expertos indicaron que si,

July 19-21: Softball Teams Must Register by Monday July 15



to Be Placed on Bracket - Late Fee - \$15

Men's Class B/C & D/E, Women's and Co-Ed Recreational **USSSA Sanctioned** \$5000 in Prizes to 9th Place

July 21 - Menudazo Music and Fun Festival

Horseshoes, Volleyball

July 27 - First Annual Golf Tournament

Benefiting Bidal Aguero Texas Tech Scholarship Endowment Fund for more information

Visit the Web at www.texassupercup.com or call 806-763-3841

AU Falt Al Paly.

AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER UN PERMISO PARA REDUCCION DE EMI-SIONES VOLUNTARIO DE CALIDAD DE AIRE PERMISO NUM. 48649

SOLICITUD. Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc., 8505 Freeport Parkway, Irving, Texas 75063 se ha registrado con la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) para autorizar un Permiso para Reduccion de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48649, el cual autorizará cambios a la operacion existente de Concrete Batch Plant en un 1610 East Delano Avenue, Littlefield, Condado de Lamb, Texas. La instalación existente va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: materia en particulas, incluyendo (pero no limitandose a) agregada, cemento y polvo del caminmo.. Este permiso no autorizara construcciones nuevas o oumentos a emisiones.

Esta solicitud fue sometida al TNRCC el August 8, 2001. La solicitud está disponible para revisarse y copiarse en la Oficina Central del TNRCC, en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock, y en Lamb County Courthouse, 100 6th Street, Littlefield, Lamb County, Texas. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la instalación, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del TNRCC en Lubbock.

El director ejecutivo del TNRCC ha determinado que la solicitud se halla administrativamente completa y conducirá un análisis técnico de la solicitud.

COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA. Usted puede someter comentarios públicos, solicitar una junta pública, o solicitar una audiencia de aviso y comentarios sobre esta so-

licitud a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.. El TNRCC considerará todos los comentarios públicos en el desarollo de una decisión final sobre esta solicitud. El plazo límite para presentar comentarios publicos es 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso en el periodico. Despues del plazo límite para comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales o de otro modo significativos.

El propósito de una junta pública es para proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios, o para preguntar sobre la solicitud. Una junta pública sobre la solicitud se llevará a cabo si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud o si la solicita un legislador local. Una junta pública no es considerada una audiencia en controver-

Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos subsecuentes a cualquier junta publica, o audencia de aviso y comentarios, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y material, o significativos. Si se reciben comentarios, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la acción del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, serán entonces enviadas por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios públicos o que estén en la lista de correo sobre esta solicitud.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA EN CONTRO-VERSIA Cualquier persona que pueda ser afectada por los contaminantes atmosfericos de esta facilidad puede

peticionar una audencia de aviso y comentarios.

Es posible que el TNRCC conceda una audencia de aviso y comentarios si una peticion es sometida dentro de 30 dias despues de la publicacion de este el periodico. El proposito de una audencia de aviso y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios sobre el permiso preliminar. Si una audecia de aviso y comentarios es concedida, todas las personas que sometieron comentarios por escrito o que hayan peticionado la audencia recibiran un aviso acerca de la audencia. El aviso tendra la fecha, hora y localidad de la audencia. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de trafico, y zonas municipales estan fuera de lo que la Comision tiene la juridiccion de considerar en este proceso.

LISTA DE CORREO Ademas de poder someter comentarios publicos, usted puede solicitar que se le ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional de esta solicitud solicitando a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.

INFORMACION Comentarios públicos por escrito, peticiones para una junta pública o peticiones para una audiencia en controversia deberán someterse a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Tejas 78711-3087. Para más información sobre esta solicitud o el proceso de permisos, por favor llame a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Información general sobre el TNRCC se puede encontrar en el www.tnrcc.state.tx.us.

Más informacion también puede obtenerse de Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc. en la dirección escrita anteriomente o llamando al señor Rick Mathews, en el (972) 488-2001.