

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 co-workers 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.

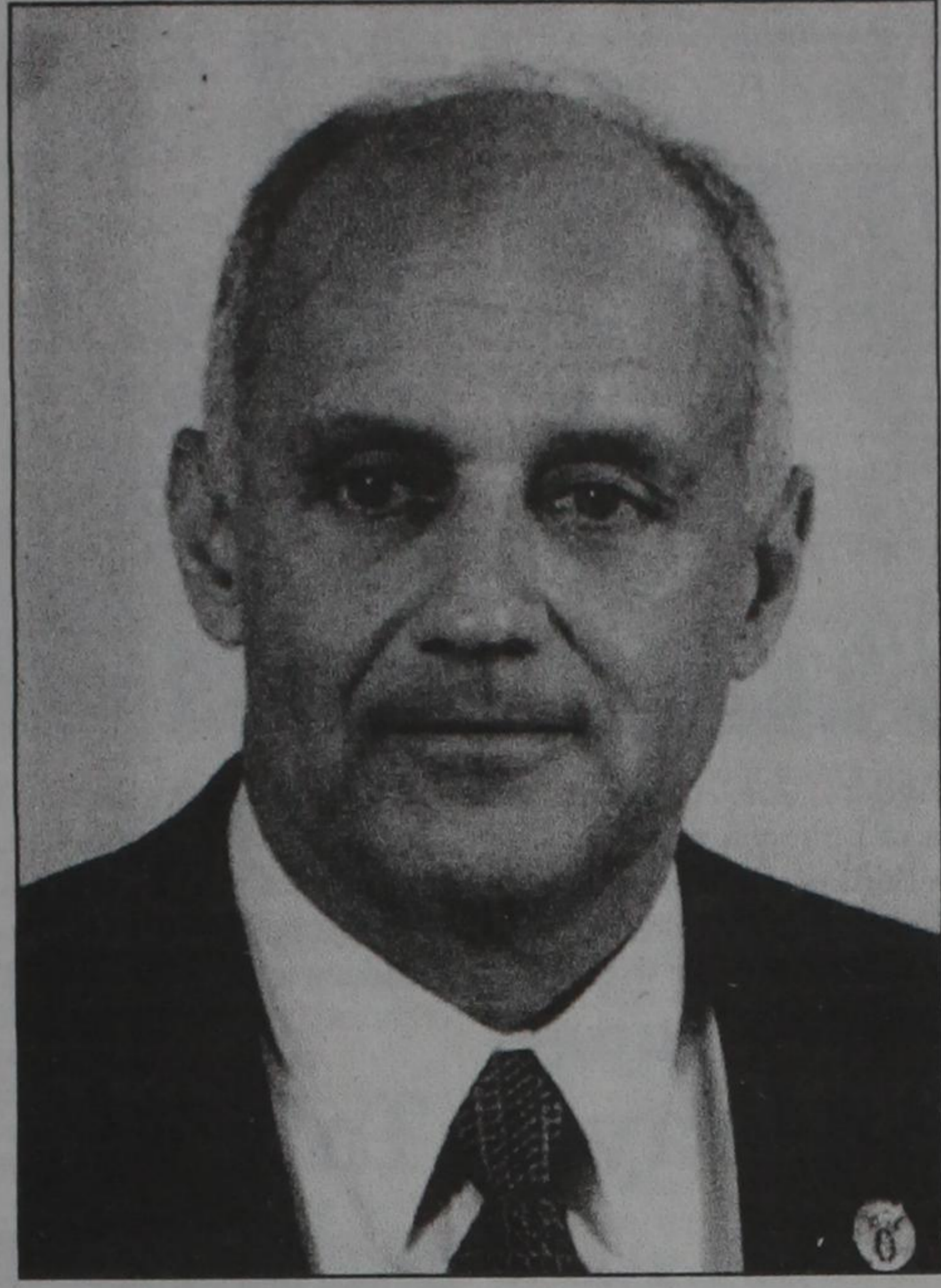
When nominated for surgeon general, Carmona was praised as a Green Beret turned trauma surgeon who once dangled from a helicopter in a mountainside rescue.

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

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 Kennedy.

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 matter. "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, Putnam 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.

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 law.

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.

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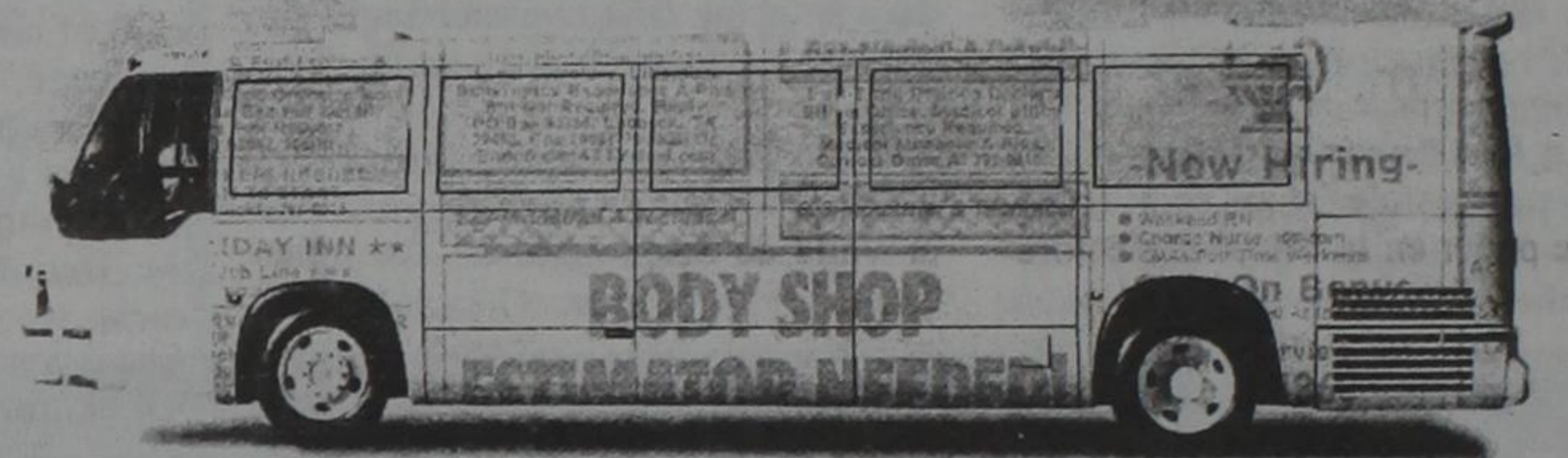
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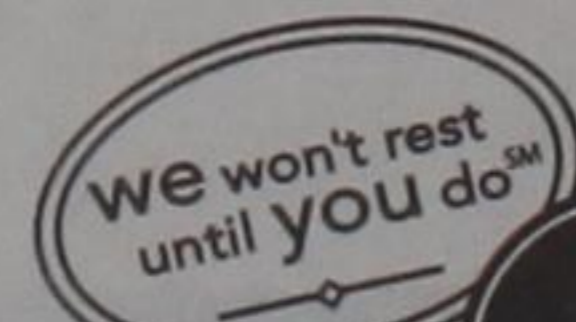
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Ruiz Camp Lobbying For Shot at Lewis

John Ruiz would like a little respect.

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-year-old 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

was stripped of the belt, and the WBA ordered Evander Holyfield to meet Ruiz.

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 it.

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 Barrera.

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

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 /

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.

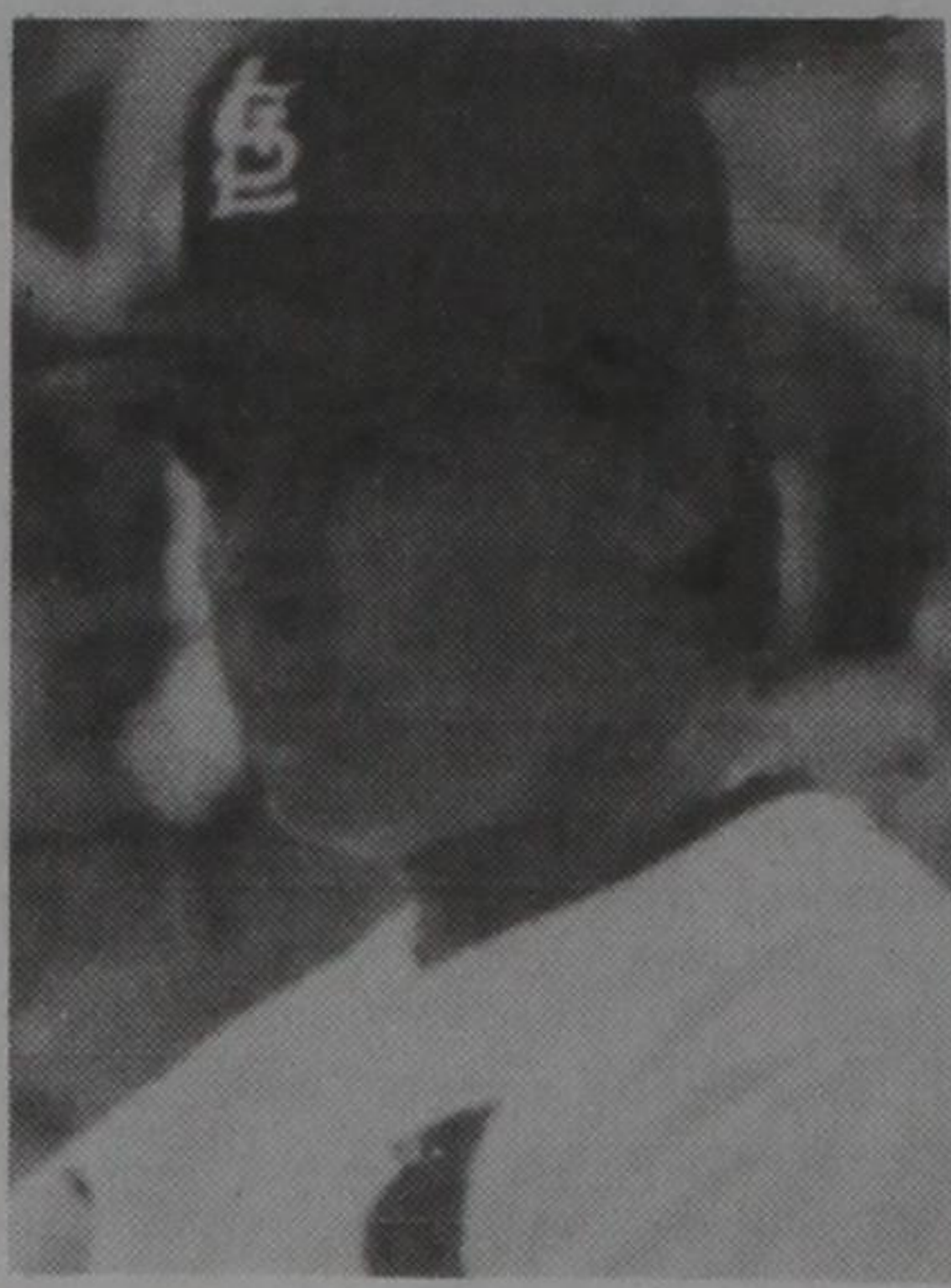
Depending on their aptitude and the number of years they spend in the minors, some Latin players reach the majors with a functional command of English while many can barely speak it at all. For every Pedro Martinez, who became fluent in English before making it to the big leagues, there are any number 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



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



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."

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 recalled.

"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 minor-league 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 Valentin, 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.

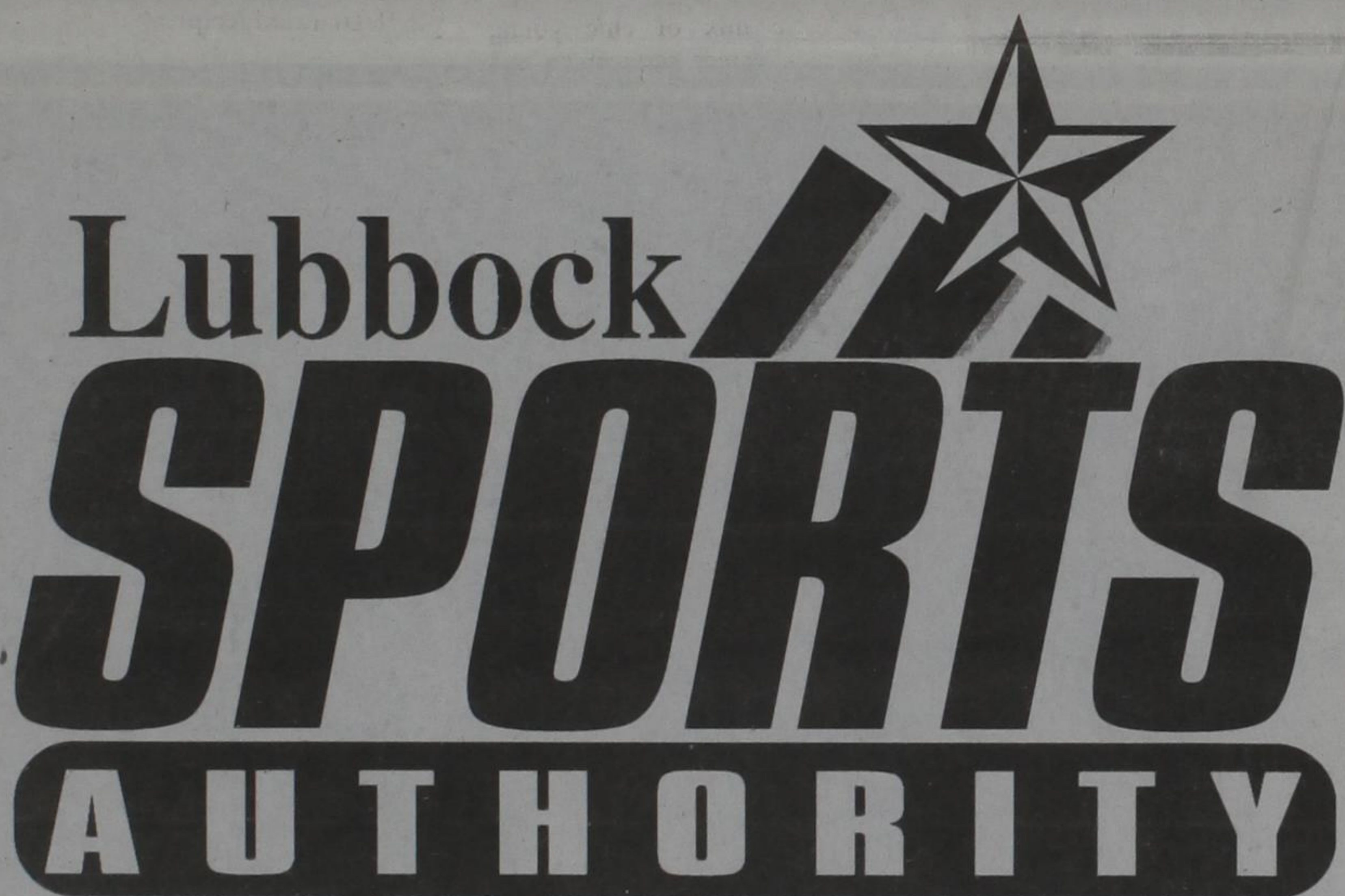
Still, the Red Sox's ace sees the value of having a manager who speaks Spanish.

"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 manager.

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.

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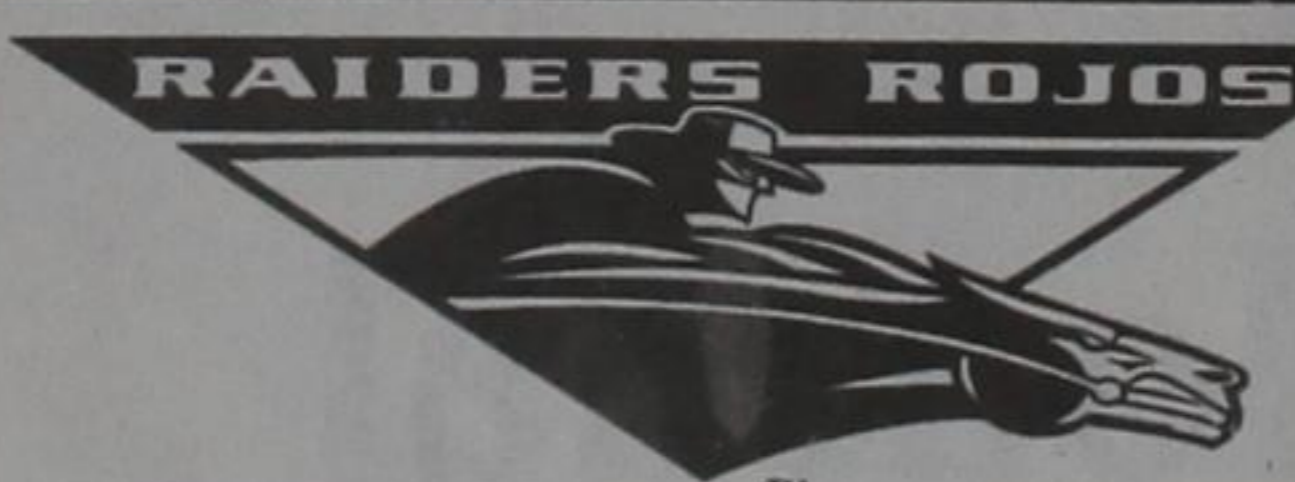
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SAG Report:

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 reshuffling 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 2000.

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

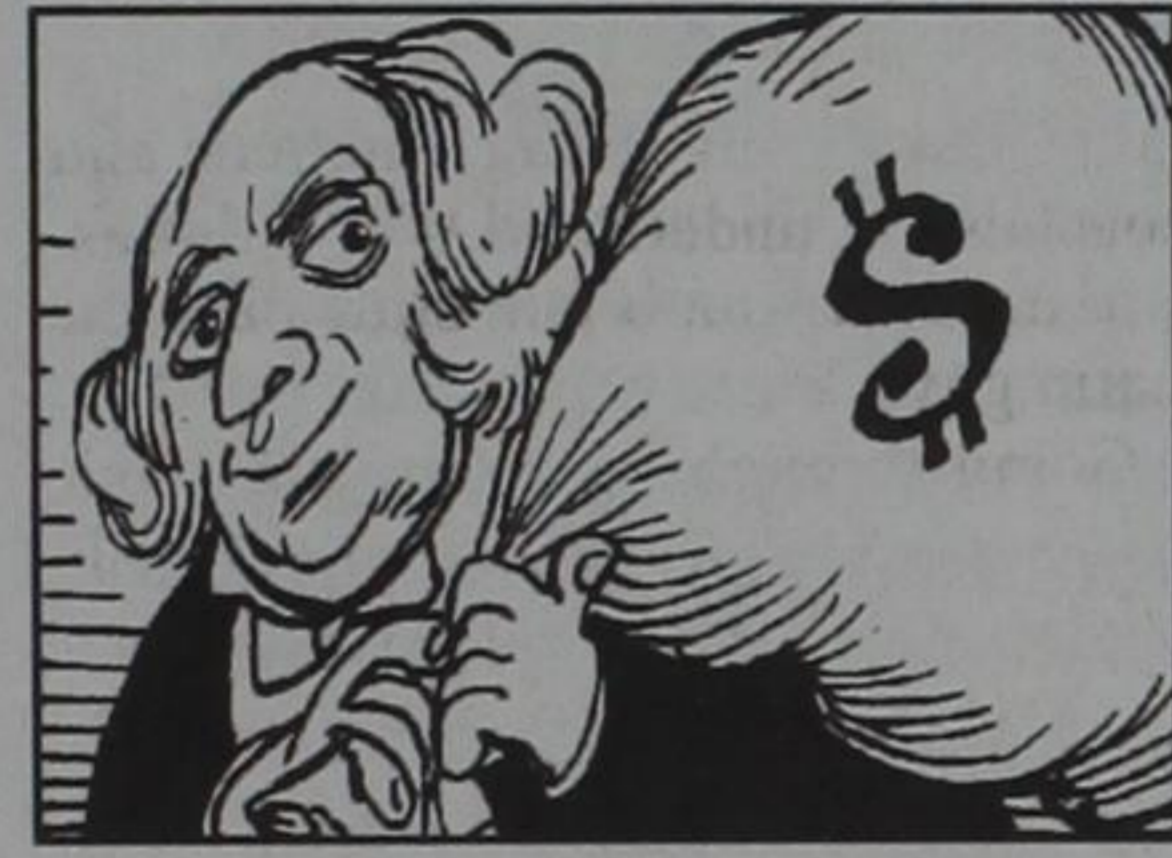
But representatives from all the major networks emphasized that their respective diversity initiatives were, in fact, working.

"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 than 40.



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 celebró sus 15 años de vida y La Señorita Minerva Torres Fierro celebró 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 apolaron 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-and-butter 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-

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 states.

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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 strippers during her fishing trip with her family.

Drama Honors Latino Medal of Honor Recipients

A little more than 1,800 miles from 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 Theater. The premier performance was Friday.

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

servicemen, veterans from every war since World War II and the occasional politician mingled in the lobby before the show, viewing war-inspired 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 recipient who served in World War II and Korea, said producers for stage and film are becoming more interested in the stories of Latino veterans.

"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 recipients.

"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.

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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 78.

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 States for 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 official.

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.

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prueba

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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 involucren 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 boletín de escándalos... Reclamamos 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 asunto.

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 índices de popularidad, aunque las encuestas revelan que el apoyo a su manejo de la economía ha disminuido.

Indirectamente, Bush recordó que muchos de estos problemas vienen

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 corporativo.

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

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.

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 consideran.

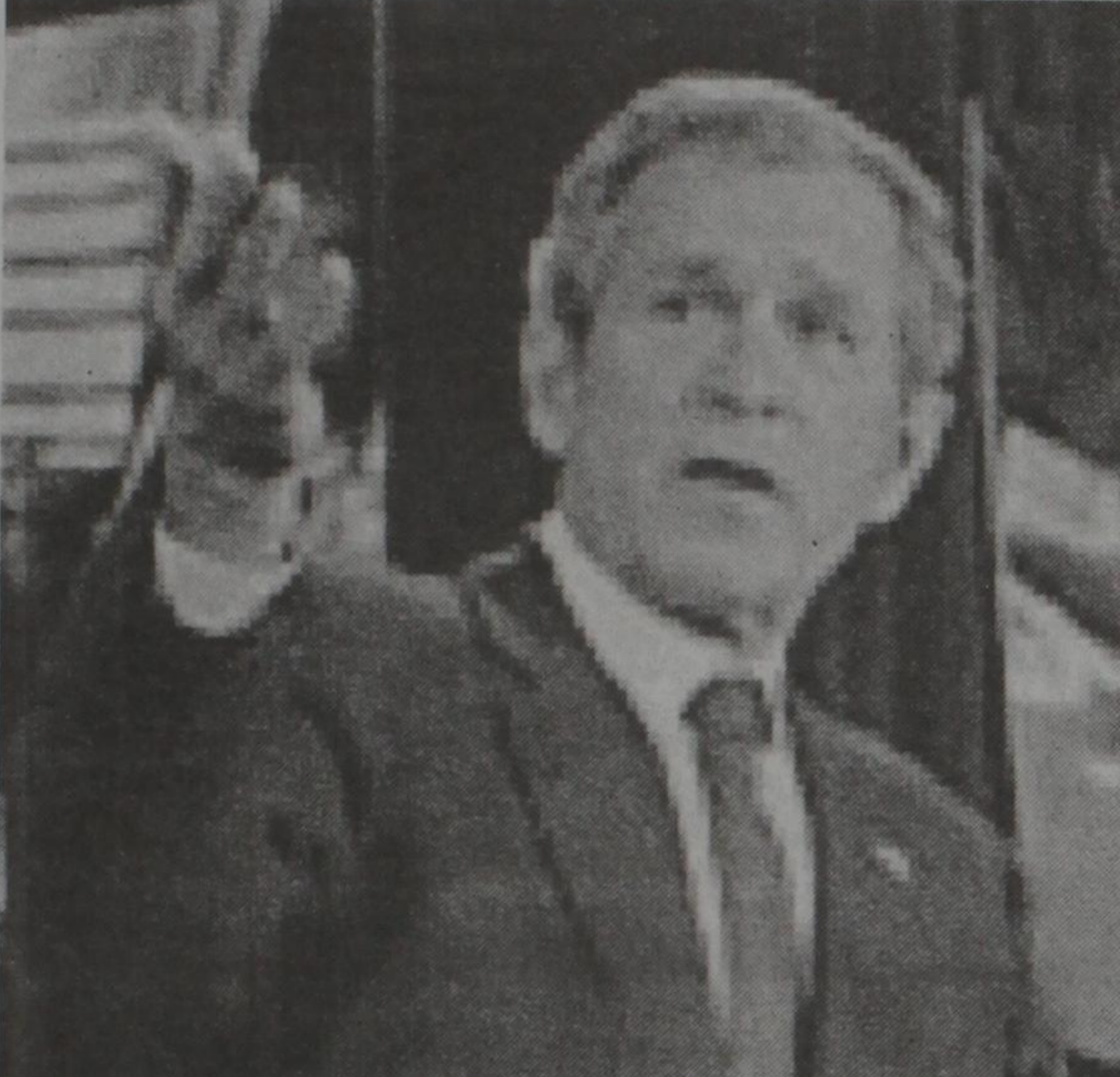
"El sistema empresarial estadounidense no ha fallado. Algunos individuos deshonestos le han fallado a

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.



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 justicia.

Algunos expertos indicaron que si,

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 acreedores de Enron? ¿Entonces tendrá que enfrentarse el pequeño pueblo de San Luis con el Citibank?

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AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER UN PERMISO PARA REDUCCION DE EMISIONES 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 Reducción de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48647, el cual autorizará cambios a la operación 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 partículas, incluyendo (pero no limitándose a) agregada, cemento y polvo del camino. Este permiso no autorizará construcciones nuevas o omentos a emisiones.

Este 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 controversia.

Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos subsecuentes a cualquier junta pública, o audiencia 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.

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

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA EN CONTROVERSIA Cualquier persona que pueda ser afectada por los contaminantes atmosféricos de esta facilidad puede

licitud a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.. El TNRCC considerará todos los comentarios públicos en el desarrollo de una decisión final sobre esta solicitud. El plazo límite para presentar comentarios públicos es 30 días después de la publicación de este aviso en el periódico. Después 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.

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peticionar una audiencia de aviso y comentarios.

Es posible que el TNRCC conceda una audiencia de aviso y comentarios si una petición es sometida dentro de 30 días después de la publicación de este el periódico. El propósito de una audiencia de aviso y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios sobre el permiso preliminar. Si una audiencia de aviso y comentarios es concedida, todas las personas que sometieron comentarios por escrito o que hayan petitionado la audiencia recibirán un aviso acerca de la audiencia. El aviso tendrá la fecha, hora y localidad de la audiencia. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de tráfico, y zonas municipales están fuera de lo que la Comisión tiene la jurisdicción de considerar en este proceso.

LISTA DE CORREO Además de poder someter comentarios públicos, 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 información también puede obtenerse de Hanson Aggregates Central, Inc. en la dirección escrita anteriormente o llamando al señor Rick Mathews, en el (972) 488-2001.

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AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER UN PERMISO PARA REDUCCION DE EMISIONES 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 Reducción de Emisiones Voluntario, Permiso Núm. 48649, el cual autorizará cambios a la operación 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 partículas, incluyendo (pero no limitándose a) agregada, cemento y polvo del camino. Este permiso no autorizará construcciones nuevas o omentos a emisiones.

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

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