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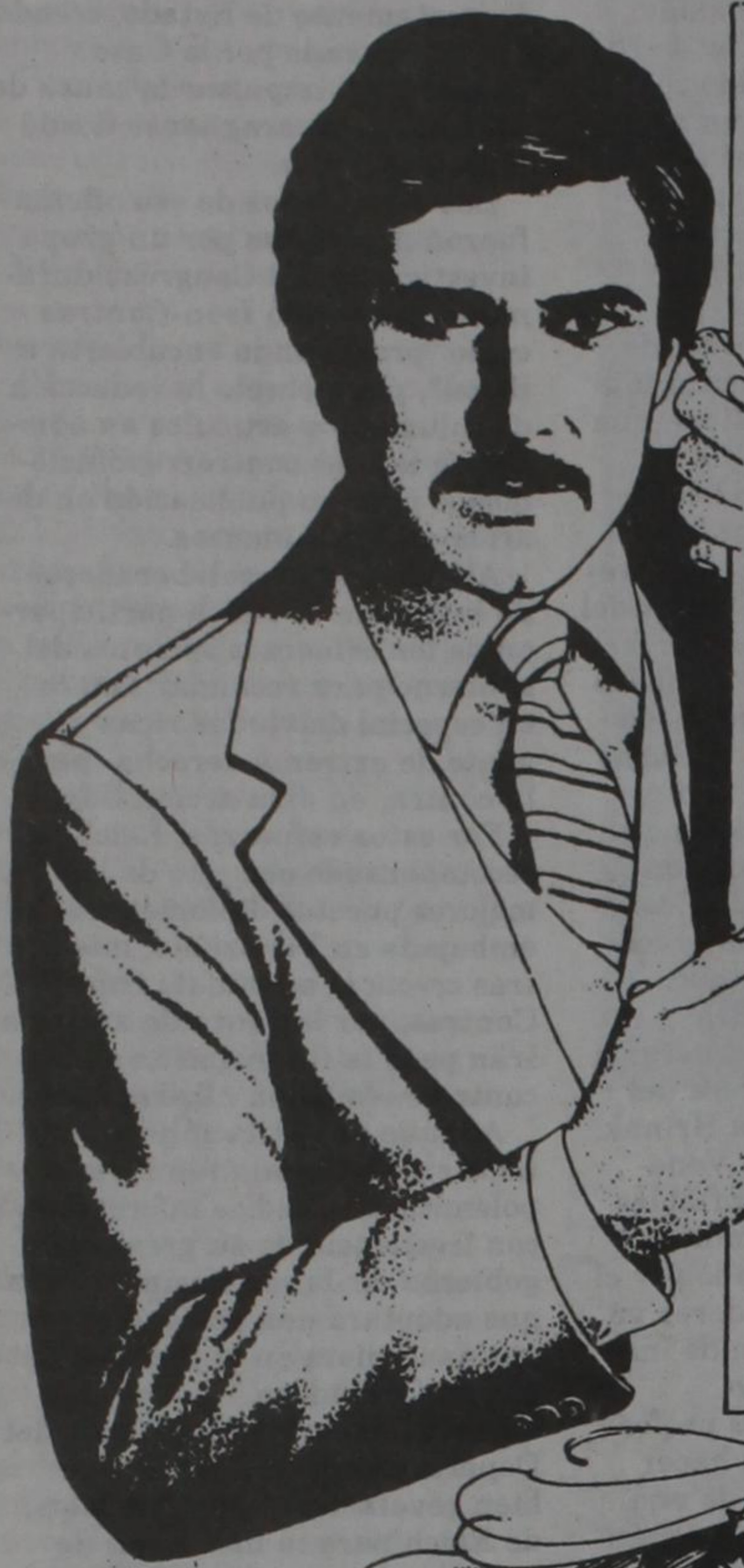
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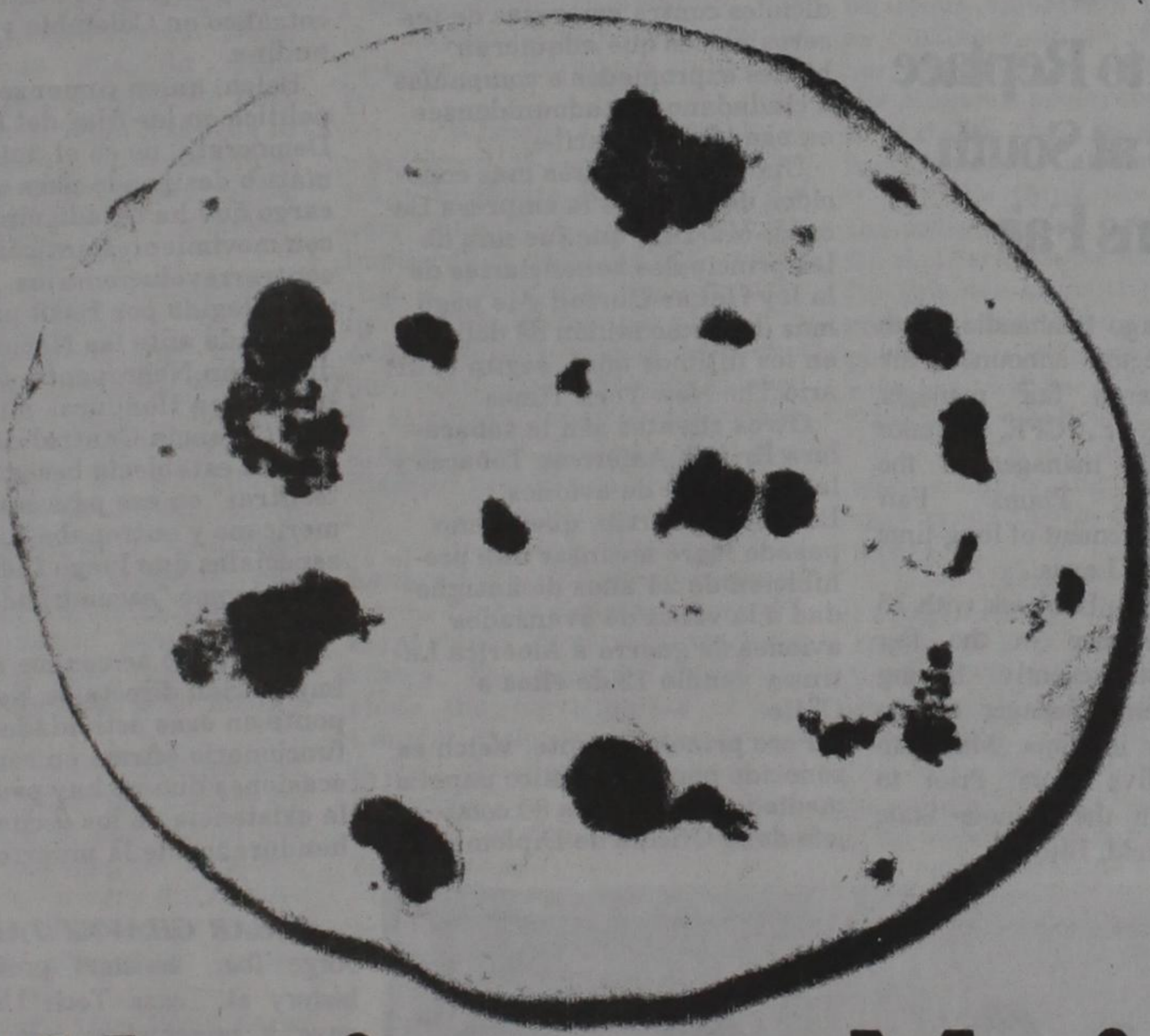
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¿Harina o Maiz?



ECLAC Warns of Impacts From Potential US Recession

By Gustavo González

The economic slowdown in the United States has been greater than expected and paints a "very worrisome" picture for Latin America, said José Antonio Ocampo, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Thursday, calculating that the region's growth for this year will be "3.5 percent or less."

The virtual US recession, within an already complicated global economic context, prompted ECLAC to revise down its original 3.8-percent projection for the region's combined gross domestic product (GDP) for this year, a rate formulated in December 2000.

Alan Greenspan, president of the Federal Reserve, the US central bank, indicated that economic growth in his country is null, while some analysts are already talking about negative growth there, pointed out Ocampo as he presented ECLAC's annual report on the international economic insertion of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The coincidence of the US slowdown with new economic debilitation in Japan is reflected "in a very strong deceleration of the Asian economies," said the chief of the regional economic agency of the United Nations.

In confronting this complex international economic situation, Latin America possesses some mitigating factors, including "the vigor the Brazilian economy continues to demonstrate," Ocampo said.

The Colombian-born economist added that in the immediate future the determining factors will be the quickness of US decision-making in combating the threat of recession, as well as the measures European authorities adopt to maintain their countries' economic growth.

Ocampo said Latin America's central banks should follow the trend set by the United States in reducing interest rates, with greater cuts in those countries whose economies are showing signs of waning.

ECLAC's latest prediction for the Latin American economy this year - "3.5 percent or less" - is slightly more pessimistic than that of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which

concluded its annual meeting in Santiago on Wednesday with a provisional estimate of "at least" a 3.5-percent expansion.

Ocampo pointed out that the potential increases daily for a sharper deceleration of the Latin American economies, especially those that are most dependent on the United States.

The greatest threat hangs over Mexico and Central America, which in the last two years escaped the impact of the Asian financial crises, thanks largely to close ties with the United States, both geographically and commercially.

The ECLAC report presented Thursday underscores the fact that Latin American and Caribbean exports grew 20 percent in value and 11 percent in volume in 2000, compared to 1999, representing the highest export expansion rates of the decade.

The greatest portion of export growth was provided by the leading fossil fuel producers, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, and by Chile.

The regional economy saw a 4.0-percent expansion last year, in a context of a world economy that grew 4.7 percent.

The only regions that registered lower growth than Latin America were Africa and Europe, with 3.4 percent each. The United States, meanwhile, saw a GDP rise of 5.0 percent.

ECLAC states that truly global markets are still a long way off, and that only the financial markets can currently be described as such.

Meanwhile, the migration of the workforce faces all sorts of obstacles, and international trade, especially in areas of interest to Latin America, continues to be subject to protectionist measures.

Financial globalization had a positive impact on domestic economies by permitting access to the means of international financing and to direct foreign investment, says the UN regional agency's report.

But the text then immediately warns about the impact of the most recent international financial crises on the developing countries that are furthest integrated into the global economy.

This impact has been so intense that "financial instability

could become one of the least auspicious characteristics of the world economy."

Transnational corporations have shown a marked increase in their participation in the region's exports, growing from 18 percent in 1995 to more than 31 percent in 1999, surpassing 30 percent in Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

The report also highlights the expansion of intra-regional trade, which in 2000 recovered the dynamic it had lost in the two previous years. The Community of Andean Nations enjoyed a 35-percent upsurge in trade among the bloc's members, while Mercosur (Southern Com-

mon Market) recorded a 20-percent rise.

ECLAC reported that the region has maintained its commitment to trade opening, a process begun in the 1980s, despite the unfavorable external climate. Latin America and the Caribbean have the lowest tariffs among developing countries.

Nevertheless, asymmetries persist in multilateral trade that grant "greater negotiating power to industrialized countries, (which has) allowed them to defend their national interests with greater effectiveness than other countries," states the ECLAC annual report.

HISPANIC AGENDA Meets

The organization Hispanic Agenda will be meeting on Monday, April 2 at the Mahon Library at 5:30 pm. The library is located at 1306 9th Street and event will take place at the Community Room which is on the first floor.

Items on the agenda will consist Redistricting: How it's likely to affect you! The presenter for this item will be Lubbock City Councilman Victor Hernandez.

Members of the organization are urging the public to the Cesar Chavez Commemoration on Saturday, March 31. The march is to start at 1 pm at Aztilan park (1st & Buddy Holly Ave) with a march to St. Joseph's Church Activity building 1st & Ave P.

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Renovated Family Center Hosts Ribbon Cutting

Lubbock Interfaith Hospitality Network for Homeless Families, Inc. (LIHN) hosted a ribbon cutting ceremony on Tuesday. The ribbon-cutting commemorated the opening of the newly renovated Family Center located at the corner of Avenue M and 15th Street. City Council member T.J. Patterson was the keynote speaker for the ribbon cutting.

LIHN was able to acquire and renovate the facility with assistance from the City of Lubbock's Community Development Department. The acquisition was funded through the department's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) allocation. In turn, the renovations were funded through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG).

Homeless families with children benefit from the services provided by LIHN. The renovated Family Center provides a daytime home for parents and their children who need a hand up on their way to full independence. Through the use of this home, and a Network of congregations of faith, LIHN keeps children off the streets and families together until they can get a place of their own.

For more information contact Ione Hartsill, Executive Director, Lubbock Interfaith Hospitality Network, 744-5035 or Bill Homerton, Jr., Senior Program Specialist, City of Lubbock Community Development department, 775-3081.

Higgs to Replace Lewis at South Plains Fair

Just weeks ago Panhandle-South Plains Fair directors announced the hiring of veteran fair manager Herbert Higgs, Jr., CFE, to take over as general manager of the Panhandle-South Plains Fair following the retirement of long-time manager Steve L. Lewis.

Higgs comes to Lubbock with 25 years of experience in the fair industry, most recently having served as general manager of the Ionia Free Fair in Ionia, Michigan for the past five years. Prior to experience with the Illinois State Fair in Springfield, Illinois.

Anticastroista a Puesto Clave de Cancillería

La designación del anticastroista Otto Reich para el máximo cargo de política exterior de Estados Unidos relacionado con América Latina marcó una victoria para los opositores al presidente cubano Fidel Castro y otras fuerzas derechistas del nuevo gobierno de George W. Bush.

Reich es un exiliado cubano que respaldó el movimiento contrarrevolucionario de Nicaragua en la década de 1980.

Las fuerzas de derecha realizaron una fuerte campaña para su nombramiento como subsecretario de Estado para Asuntos del Hemisferio Occidental, como forma de retribución a los exiliados cubanos por el papel que desempeñaron en la victoria de Bush en el estado de Florida, definitiva de la elección presidencial.

En realidad, la designación partió directamente de la Casa Blanca, y la única crítica procedió del secretario de Estado (canciller), Colin Powell.

Powell prefería para el cargo a una funcionaria de carrera del servicio exterior, Donna Hrinak, actual embajadora ante Venezuela, según fuentes confiables.

Aunque todo parece indicar que Reich será confirmado por el Senado, algunos legisladores ya anunciaron su intención de impugnar el nombramiento.

Los antecedentes y las preferencias de Reich podrían hacer muy difícil la formación de una política bipartidaria hacia América Latina, advirtió el senador Christopher Dodd, portavoz no oficial del opositor Partido Demócrata sobre asuntos latinoamericanos desde el gobierno de Ronald Reagan (1981-1989).

Algunos líderes industriales interesados en la formación del Área de Libre Comercio de las Américas también expresaron temor a que la posición radical de Reich hacia Cuba y su propensión a la beligerancia y las tácticas de presión lo convirtieran en blanco de los opositores de ese acuerdo.

Reich, quien emigró de Cuba a Estados Unidos en 1960, a los 15 años, se desempeñó en los últimos tiempos como cabildero de gran éxito.

A mediados de los años 90 ayudó a redactar la ley Helms-Burton, que endureció el embargo comercial de 41 años contra Cuba al permitir acciones judiciales contra empresas de terceros países que adquieran bienes expropiados a compañías o ciudadanos estadounidenses en esa isla del Caribe.

Uno de los clientes más conocidos de Reich es la empresa Baccardi-Martini, que fue una de las principales beneficiarias de la ley Helms-Burton y le pagó más de medio millón de dólares en los últimos años, según el diario The New York Times.

Otros clientes son la tabacalera British American Tobacco y la fabricante de aviones Lockheed-Martin, que el año pasado logró levantar una prohibición de 24 años de antigüedad a la venta de avanzados aviones de guerra a América Latina y vendió 12 de ellos a Chile.

Pero principalmente, Reich es conocido por su polémico papel a mediados de los años 80 como jefe de la Oficina de Diplomacia

Pública de América Latina del Departamento de Estado, creada y administrada por la Casa Blanca para impulsar la causa de la "contra" nicaragüense desde Estados Unidos.

Las actividades de esa oficina fueron descriptas por un grupo investigador del Congreso durante el escándalo Irán-Contras como "propaganda encubierta e ilegal", por ejemplo la redacción de columnas y artículos en nombre de líderes contrarrevolucionarios para su publicación en diarios estadounidenses.

Algunos de los colaboradores de la oficina de Reich participaron de los esfuerzos secretos del gobierno para recaudar dinero en especial de viudas ricas y gente de extrema derecha para la contra, en otra acción ilegal.

Por estos esfuerzos, Reich fue recompensado con uno de los mejores puestos diplomáticos, la embajada en Venezuela, mientras crecía el escándalo Irán-Contras, por la venta de armas a Irán para la financiación de la contrarrevolución nicaragüense.

Aunque su actuación de tres años en Venezuela fue menos polémica, los medios informaban con frecuencia de su presión al gobierno de Jaime Lusinchi para que adoptara una posición más antisandinista en el proceso de paz de Contadora.

Documentos desclasificados del Departamento de Estado también revelaron la intervención de Reich para la liberación de una cárcel venezolana del cubano-estadounidense Orlando Bosch, preso por la autoría intelectual del atentado contra un avión cubano sobre Barbados, que mató a las 73 personas a bordo.

Tras la liberación y deportación de Bosch a Estados Unidos en 1990, el entonces presidente George Bush (padre del actual mandatario) lo perdonó por los actos de terrorismo de que había sido hallado culpable por un tribunal estadounidense a fines de los años 60.

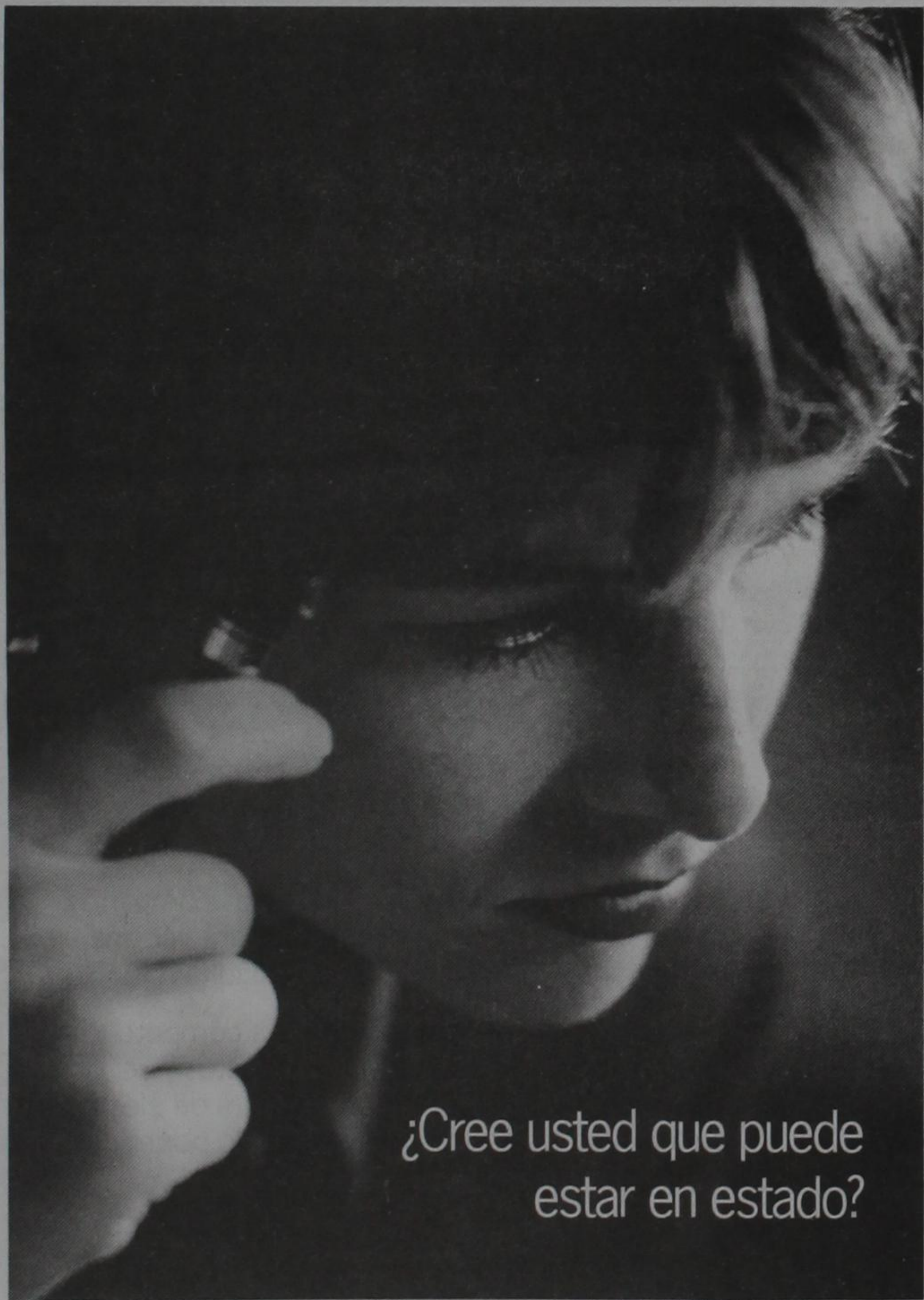
Los defensores de Reich, encabezados por los legisladores más anticastroistas, insisten en que es un diplomático hábil que no permitirá a su fuerte anticomunismo desviarlos de otros intereses de Estados Unidos en el resto de América, en especial la expansión del comercio y las inversiones y la guerra contra el narcotráfico en Colombia y la región andina.

Reich, quien comenzó su vida política en las filas del Partido Demócrata, no es el único diplomático designado para un alto cargo que ha estado vinculado con movimientos anticomunistas contrarrevolucionarios.

El elegido por Bush para la embajada ante las Naciones Unidas, John Negroponte, fue embajador en Honduras mientras la CIA (Agencia Central de Inteligencia) establecía bases de "contras" en ese país centroamericano y entrenaba fuerzas especiales que luego fueron conocidas como "escuadrones de la muerte".

Aunque no se conoce ninguna implicación directa de Negroponte en esas actividades, el funcionario afirmó en reiteradas ocasiones que no hay pruebas de la existencia de los escuadrones hondureños de la muerte.

CESAR CHAVEZ TALK - Dr. Jorge Iber, assistant professor of history at Texas Tech University, gave a presentation last week at South Plains College as part of a multicultural celebration of the life of Cesar Chavez, champion of the rights of migrant farm workers. From left are Dr. Iber and SPC representatives who helped with the event -- Ernest De Los Reyes, 19-year old electronic service technology major from Spur, Gracie Quinonez, diversity counselor and coordinator of multicultural services at SPC, Mindy Perez, 20-year-old office technology major from Levelland, and Erica Arias, 19 year-old social services major from Crosbyton. Reyes and Arias are members of Los Tejanos, a student service organization which assisted in the event.



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Fox Propone Reunión a Marcos y Anuncia Nuevas Acciones

por Diego Cevallos
Inter Press Service

MEXICO, El presidente de México, Vicente Fox, envió hoy una carta al jefe de la guerrilla zapatista, el subcomandante Marcos, para invitarlo a una reunión personal, y anunció nuevas acciones para atender las demandas de ese grupo.

Fox ordenó la transformación de tres destacamentos militares, cuya retirada del estado de Chiapas pide la guerrilla, en centros de desarrollo indígena, y pidió a Marcos precisar quiénes son los zapatistas presos para liberarlos lo más pronto posible.

El pronunciamiento del mandatario se produjo luego de que los 24 jefes del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN) anunciaron que regresarán a las selvas de Chiapas, pues, según afirmaron, recibieron en la capital un trato indigno por parte de diputados, y del presidente sólo palabras y no hechos.

Los líderes de EZLN habían llegado a la capital hace dos semanas luego de recorrer 3.000 kilómetros desde Chiapas para impulsar ante el Congreso una ley de derechos indígenas.

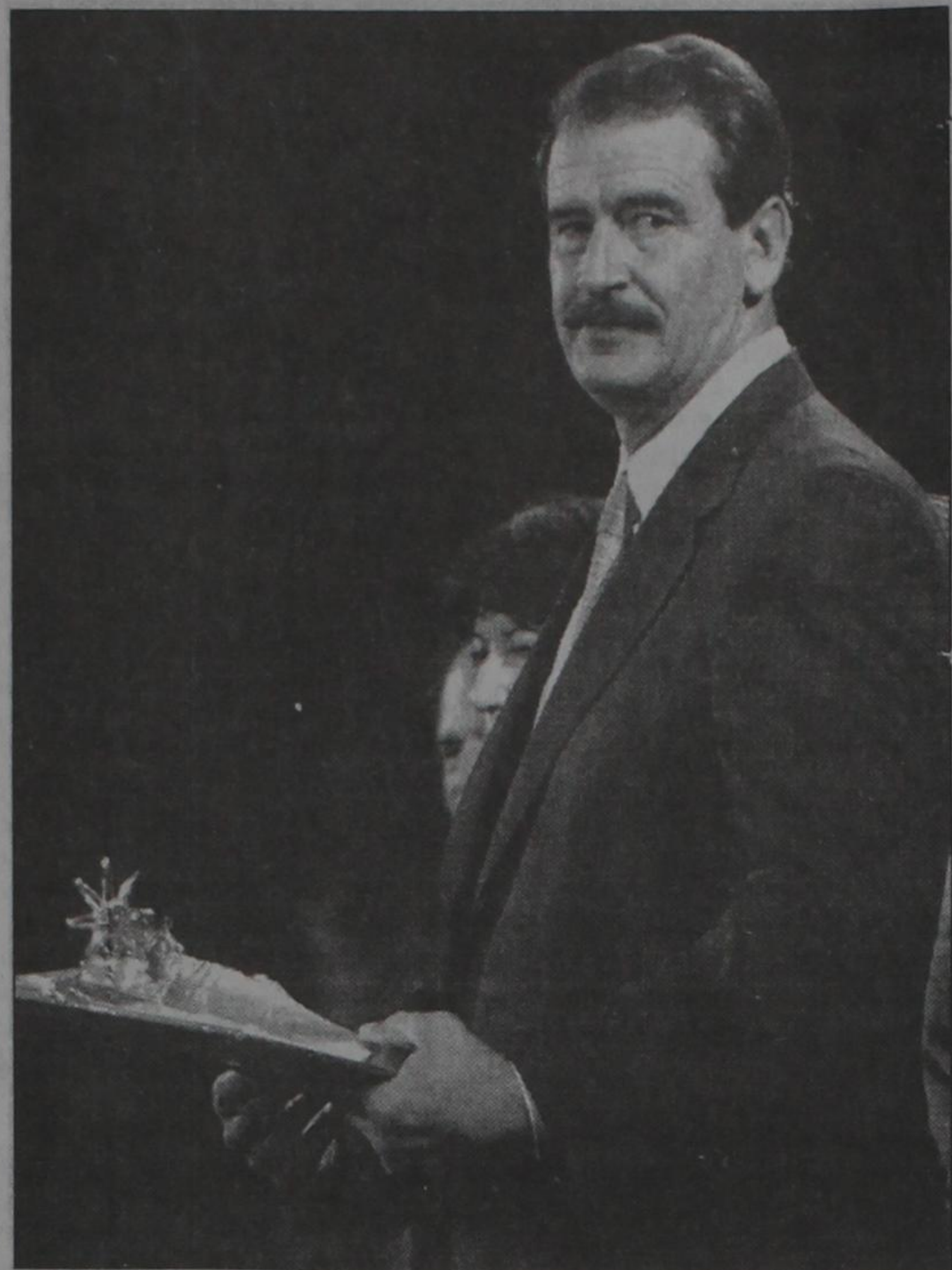
La decisión zapatista demostró que los rebeldes y los políticos que apelan a los carriles institucionales hablan lenguajes distintos, según los observadores.

"Todos queremos la paz y queremos que sea una realidad", expresó Fox, luego de informar que había pedido a los diputados que recibieran al EZLN en el Congreso legislativo para impulsar la aprobación de la ley indígena y que había enviado una carta al subcomandante Marcos.

El presidente explicó que desea mantener una reunión el jefe rebelde antes de que deje la capital, con el objetivo de concertar medios para el desarrollo de los pueblos nativos, impulsar la ley indígena y avanzar hacia la paz.

La decisión del mando del EZLN de abandonar la ciudad "es un paso hacia atrás en el proceso de pacificación", expresó Demetrio Sodi, miembro de la Comisión de Concordia y Pacificación del Congreso.

Varios diputados pidieron a los zapatistas la reconsideración



de su medida.

En cuatro meses de gestión, Fox retiró de Chiapas cuatro de los siete destacamentos militares que exige el EZLN, presentó al Congreso el proyecto de ley indígena que respalda el grupo armado y propició la liberación de más de 86 presos zapatistas.

Pero para reanudar el diálogo de paz, suspendido en 1996, la guerrilla demanda la aprobación de la ley, el retiro de los tres destacamentos militares restantes y la liberación de unos 10 presos más. Sobre los dos últimos puntos Fox respondió este martes.

El anuncio de los zapatistas de regresar a Chiapas no debería sorprender, sostuvo el historiador Andrés Aubry.

El grupo, que se levantó en armas en enero de 1994 pero sólo combatió 12 días, demostró que sus conceptos sobre paz, justicia y dignidad son diferentes a los del gobierno y a los del Congreso legislativo, precisó el historiador.

Antes de que los guerrilleros llegaran a la capital, el presidente Fox hizo múltiples declaraciones de bienvenida al EZLN, afirmó que su visita abriría las puertas de la paz e incluso invitó al subcomandante Marcos a dialogar en la casa presidencial, pero el líder rebelde no aceptó.

Lo que el gobierno quiere es firmar la paz y arreglar el conflicto lo más pronto, reconoció el mandatario en esa ocasión, mientras el jefe rebelde declaró que Fox no demuestra interés real en la paz y que sólo quiere una reunión para "la foto".

"El gobierno ha extendido su mano y ha dado la bienvenida a la marcha del EZLN, y en todo momento hemos cumplido la palabra, pero sobre todo hablamos con hechos", dijo el presidente este martes.

"Podemos alcanzar la paz, estamos a tiempo (...) El presidente hará todo lo que esté de su parte, todo que sea necesario para que esta paz sea realidad",

añadió, luego de explicar que insistirá en reunirse con Marcos.

"Fox ve la paz como pacificación, como el silencio de las armas. Cree que se va a firmar la paz, comenzará el desarrollo y viviremos otro periodo político. Pero del lado zapatista dicen no: la paz es algo que se construye", opinó Aubry.

Los zapatistas pedían en la capital ser recibidos en pleno en la tribuna del Congreso y ante todos los legisladores explicar su apoyo al proyecto de ley indígena, pero los diputados y senadores acordaron que sea un grupo el que los reciba y fuera de la sala de sesiones.

"En el (Poder) Ejecutivo y en el Legislativo se pretende hacer política como si nada hubiera cambiado en el país, como si los pueblos indios (indígenas) pudiéramos ser tratados como de por sí nos han tratado durante los casi 200 años que México tiene como nación", expresó el subcomandante Marcos.

"Los pueblos indios ya no andamos ni andaremos tocando puertas para suplicar que nos escuchen y nos atiendan (...) No haremos cola para recibir sellos de recibido en nuestras demandas históricas", señaló.

La decisión de regresar, luego de que habían afirmado el 9 de este mes que se quedarían en la capital hasta que la ley fuera aprobada, fue calificada de sorpresiva por diputados, mientras algunos empresarios la consideraron errónea.

La posición zapatista es "inmadura e irresponsable", pues no aprovecha las facilidades ofrecidas por el gobierno y el Congreso, pero además no entiende que hoy existe pluralidad política y que no es el momento de amenazas, opinó Alejandro Martínez, presidente de la Confederación de Cámaras Industriales.

Cuando el EZLN decidió marchar a la capital para hablar con diputados, los observadores destacaron que los rebeldes ingresaban al juego de la política institucional, donde existe pluralidad, vicios y tiempos diferentes a los de los indígenas.

Pero las reglas de esa política fueron al parecer insoportables para los guerrilleros, sostuvo la analista Beatriz Cerisola.

Bravo Del Toro

He seems to resist the celebrity that goes with acting in the movies. He is a working man's actor. But after winning the Best Supporting Actor Oscar Sunday for his role in Traffic, he is officially a movie star.

Del Toro was perceived as a favorite before Sunday's ceremony, but expected stiff competition from veteran actors like Willem Defoe and Jeff Bridges. After his name was announced, the Puerto Rican-born actor gave a treat to Mexican border-town residents everywhere.

"This is dedicated to the people of Nogales, Arizona and Nogales, Mexico," said the 31-year-old actor, who shot his award-winning role on location in these two bordertowns. The movie Traffic received four awards Sunday.

After his public speech, Del Toro gave thanks to his people back home in Puerto Rico.

"I offer this [award] with pride to my Puerto Rican people, including the beloved and suffering people of Vieques," said Del Toro to El Nuevo Dia.

With his victory for the role of Javier Rodriguez in Traffic, Del Toro became the fifth actor of Latino descent to win the



movie industry's most prestigious award. Fellow countryman Jose Ferrer won an Oscar in 1950 for his leading role in Cyrano De Bergerac. New York City's Rita Moreno, Mexican-born Anthony Quinn and Cuba Gooding, Jr. whose father was born in Cuba, are the other past winners.

Also on Sunday, Mexico's fifth Best Foreign Film nominee, Amores Perros, failed to capture the Oscar from box office hit Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon. Filmmaker Florian Gallenberger did score an Oscar victory for his live action short Quiero Ser (I want to be...) about two orphan brothers trying to survive the unforgiving streets of Mexico City.

Education Program to Address Signs of Potential Suicide

LUBBOCK - Cancer, heart disease and diabetes are all leading causes of death; however, there is another health problem in the United States that is often overlooked.

Suicide was the eighth leading cause of death in the United States in 1998, according to the latest statistics from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. It is the third leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

To raise suicide awareness, Covenant Health System and the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal are teaming up to host "How to Recognize the Warning Signs of Suicide and What to Do About It" at 7 p.m., Monday, Feb. 26, at Covenant's Knipping Education/Conference Center, located on the sixth floor of the West Parking Garage at 21st Street and Louisville Avenue. Anyone who has access to observe potentially suicidal behavior, including parents, high school and college counselors and teachers, and church leaders, is encouraged to attend the suicide education program.

Speaker for the event will be Chuck Giles, Ph.D., licensed psychologist. Giles, the regional director for psychological services for correctional men-

tal health at the John T. Montford Psychiatric Medical Unit, leads inpatient group therapy for Behavioral Health Services.

He also developed and implemented the suicide prevention and treatment program for the entire Texas prison system.

Suicide is not just a nationwide problem; it is also a problem in West Texas. According to the "Community Health Assessment of Lubbock" recently issued by St. Joseph Health System, of which Covenant is a member, Lubbock's suicide rate per 100,000 population was significantly higher than the state average in 1998. The data is based on information from the Texas Department of Health. The suicide rate for Lubbock was 16.7 per 100,000 population in 1998, while the state average was 10.4.

"It is a tragic and potentially preventable public health problem. One of the ways we can hopefully curtail this is by educating the public on signs that can indicate possible self-harm," said Ron Rains, director of Behavioral Health Services for Covenant. "This education program is a wonderful way to get this type of information."

For more information about the program, call (806) 725-6395 or (800) 972-7575.

Economic Region: Canada-Mexico-United States

The approval and subsequent signing of NAFTA (TLC as is known in Mexico), by the three North American trade partners, has signaled what could be the continent's first economic front, what happens in the future could be very well determined by the way the region prospers and develops economically.

Here is what Ambassador Berruga had to say:

"It's of paramount importance to develop a clear vision of the economic region we are building in North America. Based on what we accomplish we'll be able to do a better job in the immigration field, legal matters, the borders situation and the environment. So far our Canadian partners have shown great interest in this concept, as well as how to deal with energy problems.

"If we, Canada, Mexico and the United States fail to develop a joint vision in our region our immediate and long term future, it is going to be very difficult to deal wisely with the most urgent matters and stir them in the right direction.

"In a very important paragraph of the document 'La Propuesta de Guanajuato' President Fox stated, 'We'll strive for the consolidation of an economic front in North America.

"This is the first time that in an official document signed by two of the three countries signatories to NAFTA there is mention of an economic community in North America. We must remember that something

similar happened before when the creation of the European economic community was the beginning of the consolidation for the European community.

"Without a clear vision of what kind of economic zone we want to create it's going to be very difficult to implement an immigration package. Of course that is a very important matter by itself but, is just part of a wider and more complex aspect of our relations and closely related to business, investment, telecommunication, environment and disaster prevention matters."

Panama zone
President Fox has announced his intention to create a zone for the economic development of Mexico's southern states. The program could include the participation of the Central American countries and extend the developing zone to Panama.

What is the status of Plan Zona Panama?

"This project is one of several matters under evaluation,

in this case we have to answer one of these questions: Do we focus exclusively on NAFTA as outlined? or do we dedicate our attention to what we call the Mexican preference, that is, to extend the Treaty's space from Alaska to Panama?

"We think the second of the options could be more beneficial, there are several reasons for this, we know that as far as energy conduction and transportation is concerned the connections between Alaska and Panama are deficient."

"Let's use as an example what's happening with the energy crisis in the State of California.

Mexico sells them enough energy every day to supply 50,000 homes with electricity. We could easily increase the volume to fulfill the needs of 400,000, but California does not have the capability to conduct our production capacity. The existing high tension lines can carry a volume of energy for 150,000 homes.

"When it comes to deliv-

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. Busscribing \$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.

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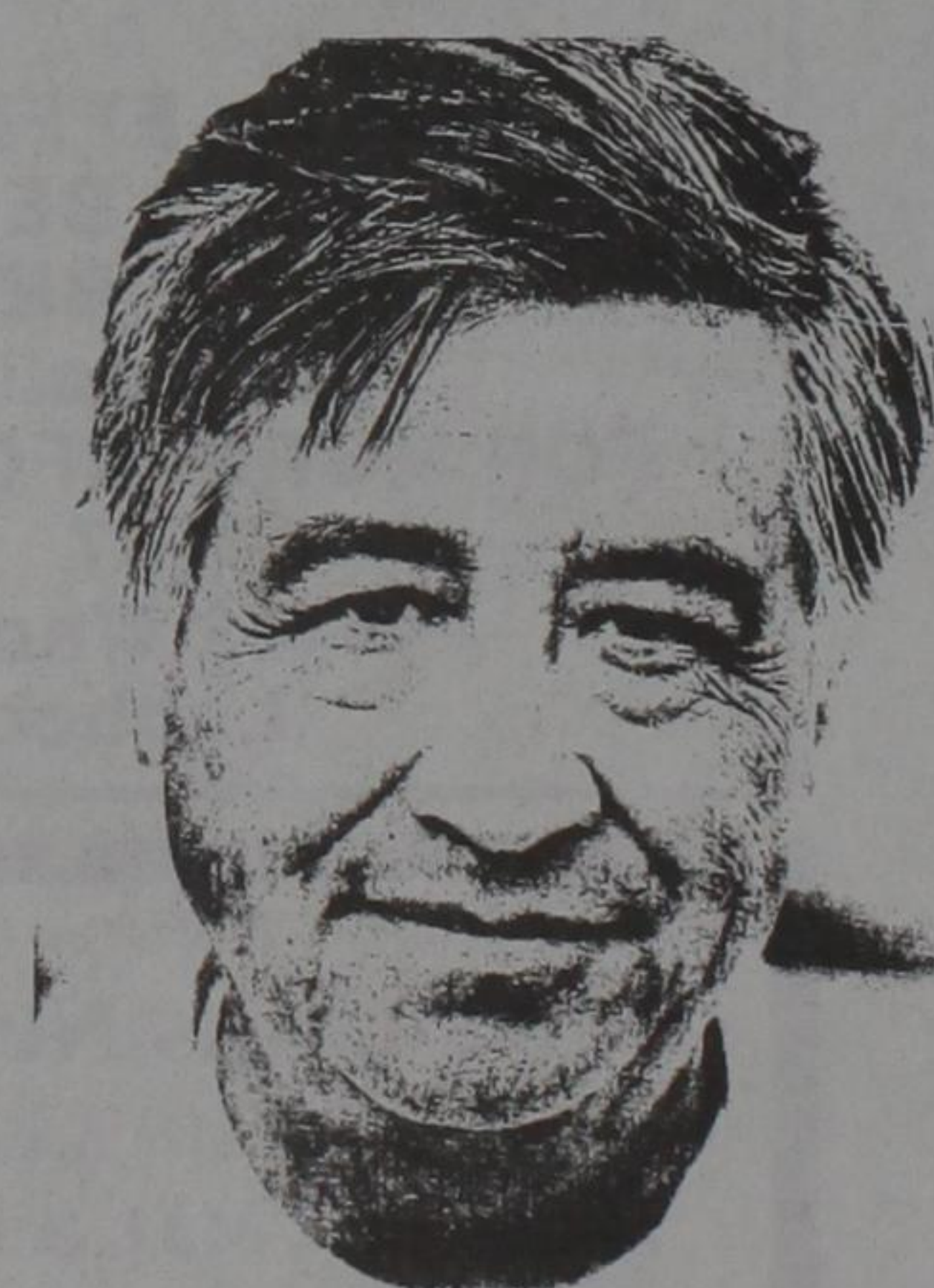
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De La Hoya will concentrate on being a puncher, not a crooner

LAS VEGAS -- Oscar De La Hoya is nothing but a boxer -- for the time being.

"I decided I want to box and give it my all," De La Hoya said after stopping Arturo Gatti in the fifth round in his first fight in nine months. "I can do my singing and acting after boxing... it'll only be a couple of years."

During his layoff, De La Hoya made a CD that was nominated for a Grammy as best Latin pop album of 2000.

"I want no distractions," he said. "I don't want to think about anything but boxing."

De La Hoya and new trainer Floyd Mayweather were pleased with the performance Saturday night, but both thought there is room for improvement.

"I gave myself a 'C,'" De La Hoya said.

"You only seen 10 percent of Oscar De La Hoya," Mayweather said. "In the next fight he's going to step up to the next level."

De La Hoya, who has won titles in four weight classes, will challenge Javier Castillejo of



Oscar De La Hoya bloodied Arturo Gatti's face in his return to the ring.(AP)

Spain for the WBC super welterweight (154 pounds) title June 9. Castillejo was supposed to attend the fight but was delayed and didn't arrive at the MGM Grand until the post-fight news conference.

De La Hoya, who lost the WBC welterweight title to Shane Mosley last June 17, weighed in officially at the welterweight limit of 147 pounds for Saturday's fight.

Rematches against Felix Trinidad and Mosley are among De La Hoya's goals, but, he said, "Castillejo is next and right now he's the only one on my mind."

Although De La Hoya talks about learning more from May-

weather than from previous trainers, he won 34 of 36 fights before Saturday night. The two losses were on close decisions to Trinidad and Mosley, two of the best fighters in the world.

"I felt kind of bad, I felt confused after my last loss (to Mosley)," De La Hoya said. "I'm anxious to get back to the top. I'm still looking for the perfect fight and I know I can do it with Mayweather."

Against Gatti, who stayed in front of him and tried to trade blows, De La Hoya threw more right hands and blows to the body that he usually does.

Gatti, who had no answer for De La Hoya's hand speed, was knocked down by three-punch combination with about 20 seconds left in the first round. He also was cut over both eyes and under the right eye.

When De La Hoya had Gatti reeling from a barrage of punches, Gatti's corner threw a towel into the ring and trainer Hector Roca began to climb through the ropes. Referee Jay Nady then stopped fight at 1:16 of the fifth round.

Gatti went to Valley Hospital for stitches and did not attend the post-fight news conference.

Gary Shaw of Main Events said Gatti might fight in September in Canada. The former IBF junior lightweight champion lives in Jersey City, N.J., but he is native of Montreal.

Diaz Infante y Angel Rubio. Infante mide 6'2" 296 libras un centro quien nacio en Parker, Colorado y educado y jugoen la universidad de San Jose. Rubio juega la defensiva, como Infante, mide 6'2", pesa 14 libras más que Infante. En California, los LA Xtreme tienen otro Latino "kicker", que mide 5'11", 205 libras Jose Cortez viene a los Xtreme jugo para el colegio Oregon State. El es de Corvallis, Oregon.

Ultimo, los Xtreme tambien tienen al centro Latino de 6'6", 315 lbs., Jose Portilla es el unico Latino nacido en un país Latino. Portilla nacio en Zaragoza, Mexico, y jugo para la University de Arizona.

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born in a Latino country. Portilla was born in Zaragoza, Mexico, playing his college ball at The University of Arizona.

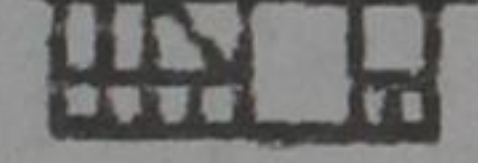
Latinos en la XFL Hay ochos equipos en la nueva liga de football americano XFL. De estos equipos cuatro tienen por lo meno un Latino. Los Chicago Enforcers tienen a Chris Perez, 6'6" 290 libras jugando la linea ofensiva nacido en Shawnee Mission, Kansas de la Universidad de Kansas. Los Enforcers tambien cuentan con Tony Ramirez's, con un cuerpo de 6'5" 305 libras juega la ofensiva nacio en Englewood, Colorado, de la Universidad de Northern Colorado.

Los Hitmen de New York/New Jersey tienen a Leo Aragus, quien mide 5'11" con 190 libras y es un "kicker", de Harlington, Texas de el colegio, Steven F. Austin en Texas. Otro de Nueva York que viene de Torrence, California es David Camacho, 6'7" y 310 libras un jugador ofensivo de la universidad de Oklahoma State.

Los Las Vegas Outlaws dos Latinos en su equipo, David

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If you have any questions regarding these relocations and your medical records, please call 762-3597.



Dishes I Have Washed

By Olivia Muñoz
You can tell by the way I wash dishes. You can tell I've worked in a Mexican restaurant. You can tell I've done it before, urgently and for money. Not much money, mind you, but a job. There is nothing I hate more in this world than washing dishes.

The summer after my freshman year of college, I needed a job desperately. I applied everywhere, but no one was hiring a bilingual, college-educated, well-traveled 19-year-old published author in the summer of 1999. Not even Rite Aid.

A Mexican restaurant by our house in Saginaw, Mich., was owned by some friends of the family I had known my whole life. My aunt, my mom, my brother and I all had worked there off and on. My first time I was about 15 and I had just come back from Mexico. I worked to save enough money to go again that same summer.

I don't remember hating it as much then. Maybe it was because I had a specific goal to save for.

But during my summer vacation from college, I wanted nothing to do with the food industry. I wanted an office job. When I couldn't find one of those, I told myself something in retail would have to do. Well, Target never called back.

I needed money and I told myself to stop being a snob, call up María and Chole, the two sisters who ran the restaurant. What made me too good to wash those dishes again?

So I began immediately, coming in at 8 a.m. to vacuum, sweep and mop the floors, clean the bathrooms and start washing the pots and pans the cooks had piled up for me.

I woke up every workday only 15 minutes before I was due to start. It didn't take me long to pull my hair back in the braid that went down to my waist. I had no need for jewelry or make-up, and my nails, my pride and joy, were cut, their intricate enamel designs removed. I pulled on my old brown Dickies pants (a staple of my high school days) and a black T-shirt, and I was set to go.

I checked in verbally. I had no time card or any other paperwork that said I actually worked there. I was employed by word only. This gave me the liberty of not being bound by my signature to work specific days or hours other than the ones I requested

every day to go to work. But she didn't know English.

My dad came to this country very young. He learned English perfectly, earned a college degree and Vietnam war ribbons. Now he works at a chemical plant, but for much of my childhood he worked at Kmart. He seemed to enjoy it. He'd ride his bike to work on nice days and come home with stories of chasing down shoplifters. Every year he got a 25-cent raise.

My mom was just happy to be making extra money for the family, I guess. I admired her for not being at all bourgeois, even though, secretly, I felt she had the right to be.

My parents never complained about their jobs, as I do about that summer when I wasn't "honor-roll Oli" or "fun-loving Oli." I was just "dishwashing Oli." On the bright side, I guess I can call it a humbling experience.

(Olivia Muñoz, of Saginaw, Mich., spent a work-study semester as a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. She is currently on break from school and dishwashing to explore the possibilities of Southern California.) (c) 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate, a division of Tribune Media Services

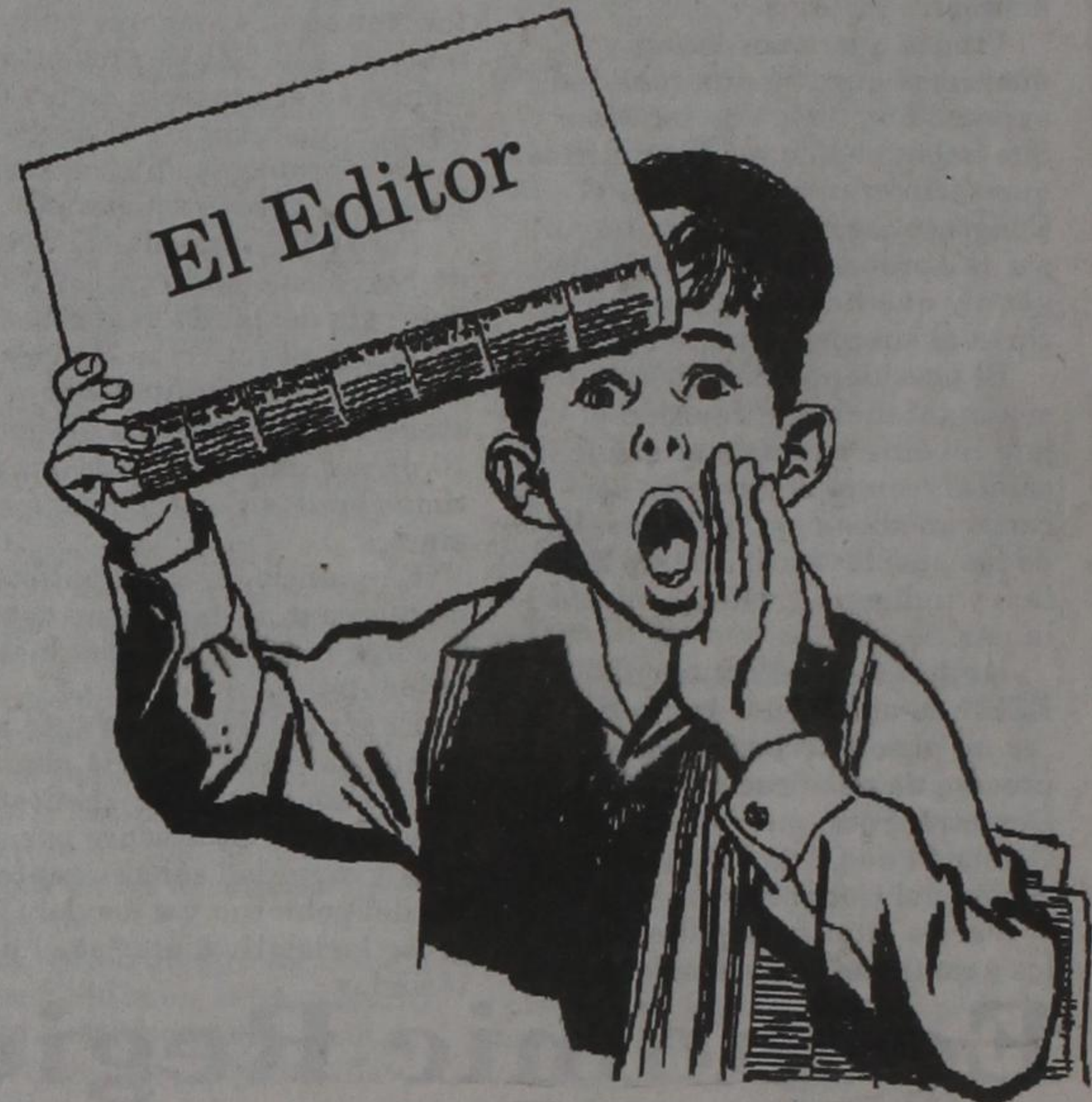
of Chole the night before. It also gave her the freedom to pay me whatever. She decided \$5 an hour was fitting for someone with my experience, exactly what she had paid me four years earlier.

I hated every minute in that restaurant, though the work itself wasn't as demeaning as my status. I envied the cooks who got to chatter with each other and left earlier than I did. I resented the waitresses who got paid better and collected tips, and who never pronounced any of the dishes correctly. None of them talked to me much.

The work was nothing and although there was plenty of it all day long, it was mindless. "I'm in college," I thought. "What am I doing here? I know English!"

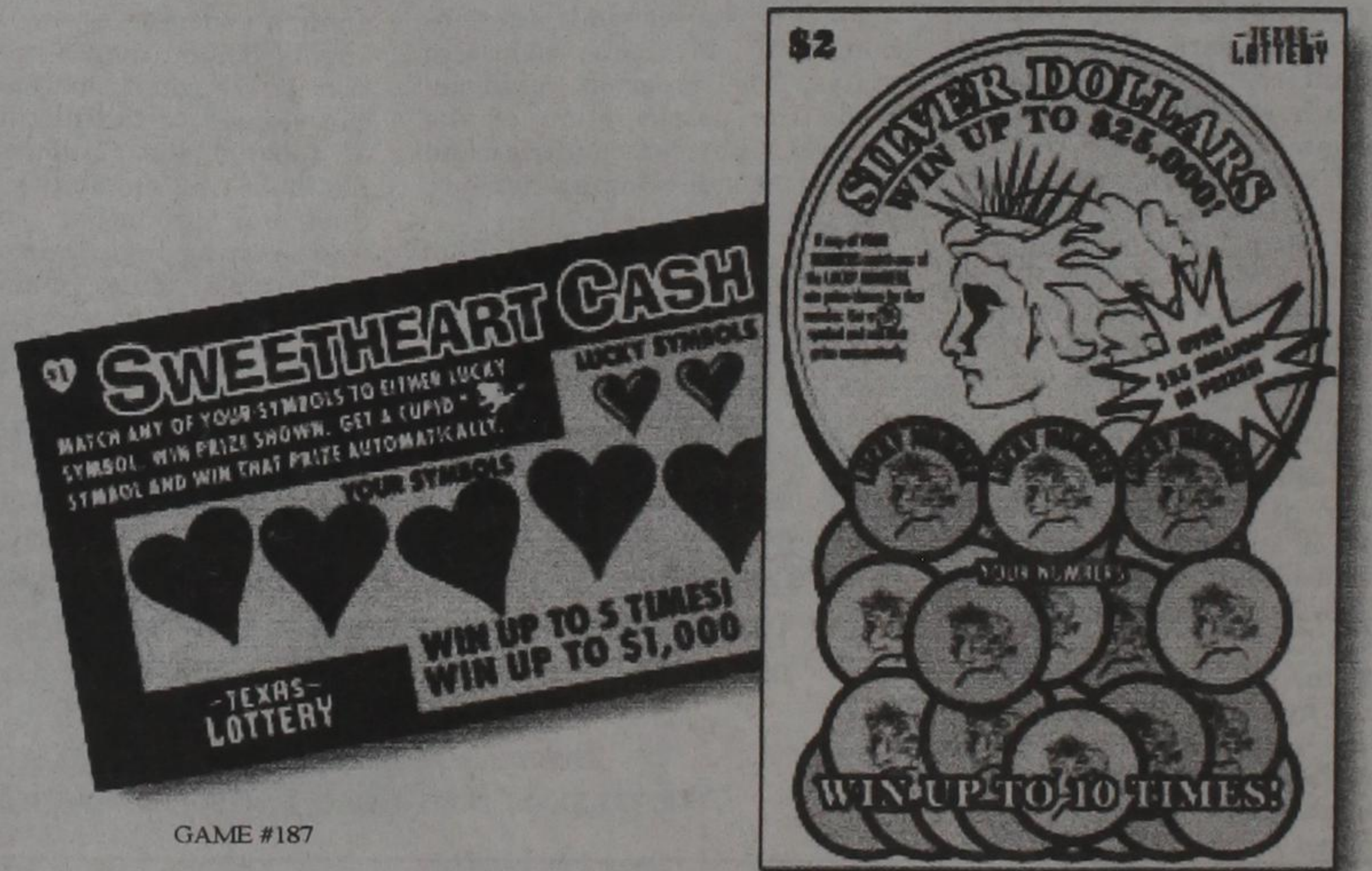
My bosses knew Spanish. That's the language I used to speak to them. I wondered how many people thought I was an immigrant or illiterate, dirt poor or illegal. I felt sorry for the Guatemalan guy who washed dishes when I wasn't there because he was all those things.

I thought about my parents. My mom had worked in the fields and cleaned houses -- still does -- no matter what lawyers she had worked for in Mexico. She used to dress up impeccably



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LA Softball Team Wins Lubbock's 1st of Spring Tournament

Going undefeated in a bracket of 26 teams, Petersburg's LA (Latin Assassins) managed to win El Editor's First of Spring Tournament held this past week at MacKenzie Parks.

Playing in sometime freezing weather, all Lubbock teams played closes games that enabled players to keep warm despite the weather.

Lubbock Bud Boyz managed to come back from the loser's bracket after being beat by O'Toole early in the tournament. The surprizing O'Toole teams came in a close 3rd behind Bud Boyz and Mix-Ups came in 4th.

The tournament marked the first major tournament held in Lubbock since softball started this year with teams playing Saturday and Sunday to the enjoyment of all. The tournament was sponsored by El Editor Newspaper and hosted by Los Yaquis Softball team.