

El Editor

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech: University
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

Celebrating 29
Years of
Publishing

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

VOL. XXIX No. 5

Week of October 27 to November 2, 2005

Lubbock, TX USA

Bush's Guest Worker Plan Deny Citizenship to Undocumented People

Pro-immigrant groups expressed their disappointment by president George W. Bush's Guest Workers plan. This is because it will not grant the US citizenship to some 11 million undocumented people in the country.

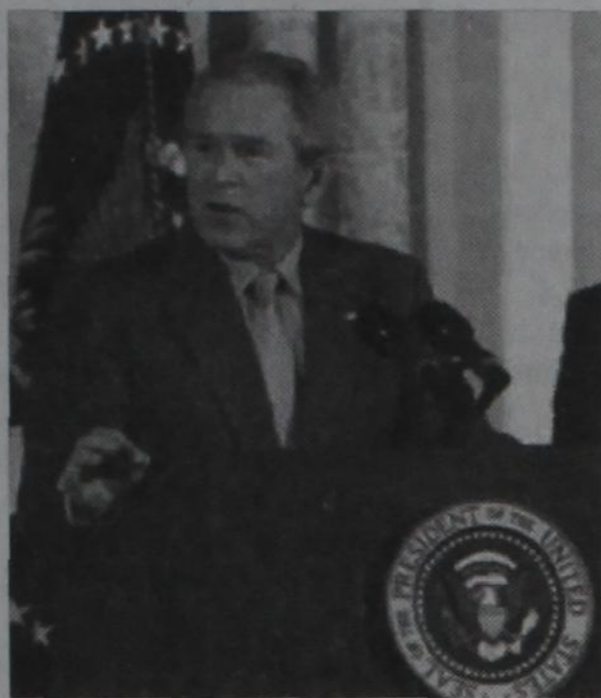
"We're disappointed because Bush's plan is not clear enough", stated Michelle Waslin, National Council La Raza immigration issues analyst.

"It's a start, but we want a way to citizenship for those undocumented immigrants living in the country and with children who are citizens now, and will not be included in this program."

Some of the details given for this plan were presented to the Senate's Judiciary Committee, by the Internal Security and Work secretariats Michael Chertoff and Elaine Chao.

The Guest Workers Program (GWP) would make workers to pay a high - cost fine to get in the program -as a sanction for those who enter the country without documents-

It will exclude immigrants going on deportation processes; it would replace the current federal programs for non-qualified



workers and would consider new law enforcement measures in the border, as well as in working centers.

By the end of the 3-year-program, which could be extended 3 more, immigrants must go back to their countries.

Waslin added that the two-party border control proposal, law application, and undocumented people legalization that senators John McCain and Edward Ken-

ney presented "is wider and it may work."

Deborah Notkin, president of the America's Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA), stated that Bush's plan "is not realistic" because "those living in the shadows" will stay that way.

She said that the visa approval process for those workers sponsored by their bosses is left years behind. In the meantime, labor force demand keeps growing in the US.

"I am confident that something will be passed by the Congress. The problem is to know what will that be."

Harry Reid, leader of the democrat minority in the House of Representatives, stated that "Bush's administration keeps talking about a guest workers program that doesn't lead to legalization, and that will create a permanent underclass."

As Bush is promoting his plan, he has also reinforced border control, as well as internal law application.

"Out goal is clear: send back, with no exceptions, each one of those who enter illegally", Bush said while signing the Internal Security Department budget law. It includes 7.5 billion dollars to combat undocumented immigration.

Manifestaciones protestas por muerte 2.000 soldados EEUU en Irak

Macarena Vidal

Los grupos contrarios a la guerra en Irak planean manifestaciones y vigiliadas en todo EEUU tras la muerte del soldado estadounidense número 2.000 en ese país árabe.

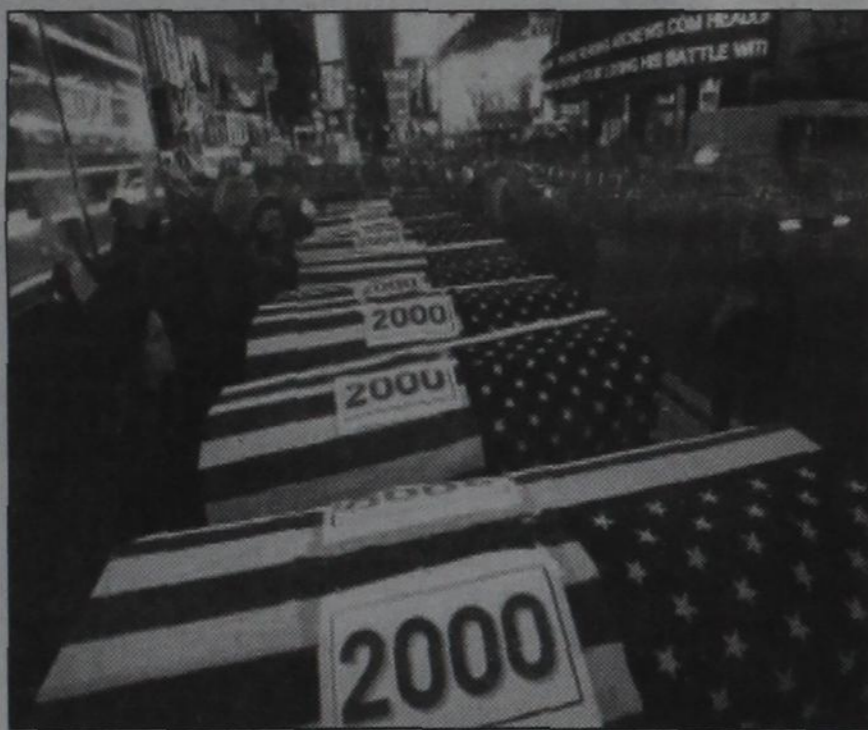
Bajo el lema "2.000 muertos de más", en torno a 400 actos de protesta por la guerra están previstos en todo el país, incluida la plaza Times Square en Nueva York.

Frente a la Casa Blanca, en Washington, habrá una vigilia en la que estará presente Cindy Sheehan, la madre de uno de los soldados muertos en Irak que se ha convertido en líder del movimiento contra el conflicto.

El Pentágono anunció ayer martes la muerte del soldado George Alexander, de 34 años, fallecido el fin de semana

en Texas tras resultar herido en Samarra, a un centenar de kilómetros de Bagdad, el pasado día 17.

Alexander es el soldado estadounidense número 2.000 que



muere en Irak, donde se encuentran destacados cerca de 150.000 militares de este país y donde han sido heridos 15.000 desde el comienzo de la guerra, el 20 de marzo de 2003.

Miers Withdraws as Nominee Amid Conservative Revolt

Harriet Miers, President George W. Bush's embattled choice for the U.S. Supreme Court, withdrew her nomination after a rebellion by conservatives and skepticism among Republican senators over her qualifications.

Bush said he will name a replacement for her "in a timely manner." The White House said Miers wasn't pressured to quit and spokesman Scott McClellan said Bush was "deeply disappointed in the process" that led to her withdrawal.

"I am concerned that the confirmation process presents a burden for the White House and our staff that is not in the best interest of the country," Miers said in a letter to Bush.

Miers, 60, the White House counsel, fellow Texan and long-time Bush confidant, was named by Bush on Oct. 3 to succeed retiring Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. Miers never overcame doubts among conservative opinion makers and within Bush's political base about her reliability on issues such as abortion, affirmative action, gay rights and school prayer, and her degree of expertise in constitutional law.

The president cited the Senate's demand for confidential White House documents in explaining her withdrawal. He said such disclosures "would undermine a president's ability to receive candid counsel."

Commentators had said in advance of today's developments that a confrontation over documents related to Miers would provide a face-saving reason to end her nomination.

Democratic Reaction

Democrats reacted swiftly to the announcement, decrying what they said is bullying by Republican conservatives.

"The radical right wing of the Republican Party killed the Harriet Miers nomination," said Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid, a Nevada Democrat who had words of praise for Miers when she was named by Bush. "Apparently, Ms. Miers did not satisfy those who want to pack the Supreme Court with rigid ideologues."



Southern Poverty Law) Center Team Crushes Border Vigilantes

Ranch Rescue, a vigilante "border-patrol" that terrorized Latinos trying to enter the U.S., was shattered and one of its leaders sent to prison after a prolonged legal battle by Center attorneys and law enforcement officials in Texas and Arizona.

The case sent a chill through an increasingly violent paramilitary movement on the Mexico-U.S. border. Center attorneys said decisive rulings from state courts demonstrated that American law protects even non-citizens from lawless homegrown gunmen claiming to be "defending" the United States.

Officials praised the Center's work as they struggled with the nearly impossible job of safeguarding the 2,000-mile open border, long known as a land bridge to jobs and opportunity for Latin Americans. Vigilantes, they said, made their jobs more difficult and actually endangered public safety.

The Center's success drew new venom from right-wing commentators who have fanned fears of post-9/11 terrorist infiltration from the south. When a 70-acre Ranch Rescue compound was deemed to two Salvadorans to satisfy a court judgment, some thought the law had been turned on its head.

In fact, the case proved that no one - least of all self-styled paramilitary groups with automatic weapons, attack dogs, night-vision goggles and a penchant for violence - is above the rule of law.

The case began on a chilly March night in 2003 when a man and woman from El Salvador, trying to join relatives in the U.S., paid for a ride from the border to Hebronville, Texas. Left by the road to walk cross-country around a Border Patrol checkpoint, the unarmed pair was spotted on a 5,000-acre game ranch owned by Joe Sutton.

Found in the brush, they were surrounded by men shooting bullets into the air, cursing in Spanish and shouting they would kill them. The couple was shoved around and blinded by flashlights and flashes from cameras.

The man, Edwin Mancia, 26, was attacked by a 120-pound rottweiler and struck on the head with a gun. A Texas Ranger later saw a knot half the size of his fist on Mancia's skull.

The woman, Fatima Leiva, 30, testified that she thought they would be killed. They were released after 1 1/2 hours and later found by the road.

The vigilantes were members of Ranch Rescue, the most militant of several groups - groups with names like American Border Patrol and Civil Homeland Defense - that have sprung up along the border to target undocumented workers.

Ranch Rescue's founder, Jack Foote, has described Latinos as "dog turds . . . ignorant, uneducated and desperate." His men bragged of brutalizing Mexicans and making them walk barefoot through the desert.

Ranch Rescue was authorized to "patrol" by rancher Sutton, who said he was fed up with *mojados*, the Spanish slang he used for Latinos who cross the Rio Grande. He said they stole chickens and water, damaged fences and left a mess. Yet, according to court testimony,

(Continued Page 6)

Dia de los Muertos Observance to Host Artists and Dance Group

Translated "El Día de los Muertos" could probably be a fitting title for a horror film but in Lubbock and the Southwest the day now celebrated by many gives an opportunity for the dominant cultures to dialogue and experience each other's culture.

The Lubbock observance of the Mexican holiday is organized by the Buddy Holly Center with the opening of *Celebración*, an annual invitational exhibition of artwork that explores the history and meaning behind the Mexican holiday.

The exhibit includes over 70 local, national and international pieces of art. Artists were challenged to create an expression of their interpretation of Día de los Muertos by honoring departed ancestors, friends and family. *Celebración* will be on display October 25 - November 26, 2005 to be enjoyed throughout the ancient Mexican holiday.

A vibrant cultural celebration, Day of the Dead blends the Catholic traditions of All Saints, Day and All Souls, Day (November 1st & 2nd)

with pre-Columbian concepts of death that have been a part of Mexican society since Aztec times. The celebration can be traced to the Aztecs who celebrated a ritual day dedicated to children and the dead. The ritual was presided over by the goddess Mictecacihuatl ("Lady of the Dead"). Modern traditional Día de los Muertos festivities take place on November 1st and 2nd, and are a time of remembrance, reunion and feasting.



The Buddy Holly Center annually participates in Lubbock's citywide observance of this holiday by hosting Procesión with the TTU International Cultural Center, TTU School of Art and the Underwood Center for the Arts. Procesión will be October 29, 2005, from 5:30 - 10:00 pm between the four locations, and is free to the public. Procesión will serve as the opening reception for *Celebración*, with the Buddy Holly Center providing refreshments and entertainment for the party. The Center has invited Ixcalli In Nanantzin, Aztec Dancers from Taos, New Mexico to perform in the Meadows Courtyard on October 29, 2005 from



8:30 - 10:00 pm in celebration of the ancient holiday. Festivities will continue at other citywide locations throughout the night.

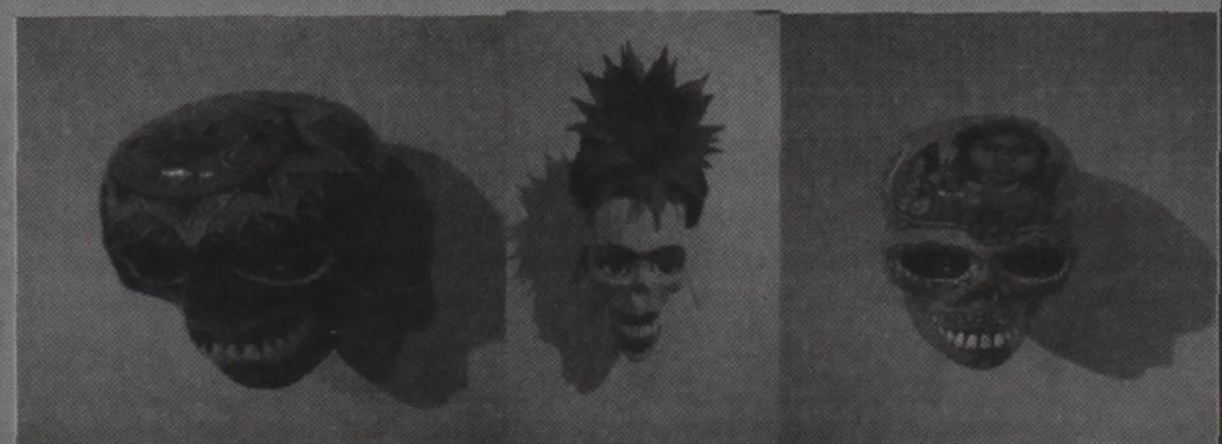
Celebración was funded in part by the generous support of the Helen Jones Foundation. For more information on *Celebración*, the citywide Procesión, or corresponding educational activities, please contact the Buddy Holly Center at 767-2686 or visit our website at www.buddyhollycenter.org. The Center is located at 1801 Avenue G in the Depot District of Lubbock, Texas.

In photos: Maria Rangel and Olivia Hernandez and Delia Mendoza add final touches to the *Our Lady of Guadalupe's Church* ofrendado as a part of the Día de los Muertos invitational exhibition they decided to showcase a great leader of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II. They included a globe because of his impact on the world; a rosary and a kneeler to exhibit his constant prayer; and the *Virgen de Guadalupe*, the patron saint of Mexico, to reaffirm the faith of Mexicans. Courtesy Christy Martinez Garcia

The Tradition

Día de los Muertos is on November 2nd, with celebrations beginning on November 1, Día de Muertos Chiquitos--The Day of the Little Dead also All Saints Day, and continuing on November 2, All Souls Day. It is a joyous occasion when the memory of ancestors and the continuity of life is celebrated. It is believed that at this time the souls of the departed return to visit the living. It is not a time of mourning since "the path back to the living world must not be made slippery by tears". Its roots are in ancient Mexico but it is celebrated in many North, Central, and South American countries. It is a mixture of indigenous and Catholic traditions and includes gathering at cemeteries for the cleaning and decoration of the grave sites and socializing. The manner of celebration varies regionally with folkloric traditions being particularly strong in Oaxaca where there is a substantial indigenous population.

El Día de Los Muertos originated in Mexico, before the Spanish conquest. The exact date is unknown but it has been speculated that the idea originated with the Olmecs, possibly as long as 3000 years ago. This concept was passed to other cultures such as the Toltecs, Maya, Zapotec, Mixtec and Aztecs. Zapotec and Mixtec influence are strong in Oaxaca, see Linguistic map. The Aztec celebration was held during the Aztec month of *Micailhuitonth*, presided over by the goddess Mictecacihuatl Lady of the Dead, and dedicated to children and the dead. Following the Spanish conquest of Mexico during the 16th century, there was a strong effort to convert the native population to Catholicism. There was a good deal of reluctance on the part of the indigenous people which resulted in a blending of old customs with the new religion. All Saints' Day and All Hallows Eve (Halloween) roughly coincided



with the preexisting Día de Los Muertos resulting in the present day event which draws from both. This "compromise" was necessary both to preserve church membership and to satisfy church authorities that progress was being made in converting the indigenous to Catholicism. Although the skeleton is a strong symbol for both Halloween and los Días de Los Muertos, the meaning is very different. For Días de Los Muertos the skeleton represents the dead playfully mimicking the living and is not a macabre symbol at all.

Preparation begins weeks in advance when statues, candies, breads and other items to please the departed are sold in markets. A sweet bread, *pan de muerto*, with decorations representing bones of the deceased is very popular as are sugar skulls. All sorts of art objects and toys which symbolically represent death in some way are created and marketed. This gives the economy a boost in much the sugar skull same way as our Christmas season does. Alters ofrecetas are set up in the home with offerings of sweets and the favorite foods and beverages of the deceased. These offerings may later be given away or consumed by the living after their essence has been enjoyed by the dead.

(Continued on Page 6)

The Debate on Immigration Has Begun in Earnest

By Janet Murguía
If there is a consensus on any thing in our nation's fractious immigration debate, it is that our system is broken and badly in need of reform.

It seems as though that's where the consensus ends. This difficult debate has perennially polarized between those who seek to make our harshest enforcement laws even more severe and those who believe that enforcement strategies alone will fail because they fail to acknowledge our deep reliance on the hard work of immigrants. Despite this division, the debate on immigration reform has shown signs that consensus is possible on a policy that could do a great deal to bring control, order and fairness to our unruly immigration system. A broad coalition has emerged of sectors that don't often work together. It includes the business community, key labor unions, religious organizations, ethnic

groups, and conservative thinkers.

These diverse voices are doing something that rarely happens in Washington - they're working together on comprehensive reforms, and they're largely in agreement on the details.

With the help of this coalition, bipartisan proposals have been introduced in Congress by such political opposites as senators John McCain and Ted Kennedy.

This week, the Bush Administration at long last joined the debate as Cabinet Secretaries Michael Chertoff and Elaine Chao appeared before the Senate committee to outline President's proposal. The good news is that they sided with those who are calling for comprehensive reform rather than the saber-rattling enforcement-only approaches popular among some congressional Republicans.

The White House correctly argues that enforcement alone - which has been the essence of our immigration strategy for decades - can't do the job. The trouble is that their alternative - enforcement combined with a guestworker program for the 11 million undocumented workers who have made their lives in the United

States - won't do the job either.

The White House proposes to offer temporary status to these workers, some of whom have been in the United States for many years, own homes or businesses, pay taxes and are raising families. They would be forced to return to their countries of origin. Perhaps some would participate in such a program but many will not come forward for a "report to deport" approach, and the result will be a failed policy.

Some believe that the White House was attempting to placate anti-immigration members of the Republican Party who would prefer to round up and deport all 11 million undocumented immigrant workers.

Indeed, this week the administration announced plans to increase vastly detentions and deportations as if this were somehow an attainable - or desirable - goal. But in the end, nobody really believes that it is either realistic, or that many areas of the country will abide, rounding up huge numbers of workers desperately needed by their employers and who have strong ties in their communities. It makes far more sense to create

an orderly path to citizenship for those who are working, paying taxes, learning English, and quietly becoming American. As proposed in the Kennedy-McCain bill, this, combined with sensible enforcement and reduction of long backlogs for families to reunite under our legal immigration system, is far more likely to be effective in resolving our immigration dilemma.

The most important development this week is that the debate on our country's future immigration policy has begun in earnest with both the House and Senate talking about bringing reforms to the floor in this Congress.

Congressional leaders face a choice. We can beef up failed enforcement strategies for the umpteenth time, or we can do the hard work of passing comprehensive reforms that stand a chance of making a difference. Surely a nation of laws which is also a nation of immigrants can strike the right balance.

(Janet Murguía is president and CEO of the National Council of La Raza. She may be contacted at jmurguia@nclr.org.)

Nuestras Voces

By Abel Cruz
 A Social Act of Conscience

For over 29 years, the owner and publisher of this newspaper, Bidal Aguero has carried out his original commitment to provide an alternative news and information publication that is relevant to the large Hispanic presence in the West Texas area.

Historically, Hispanic print media has had to operate with limited resources as opposed to mainstream media who traditionally has more human and financial resources to produce a daily publication. Nevertheless, Bidal and Olga Aguero have made personal and professional sacrifices to make sure that we at least have a forum where we can exchange information and write about issues through our own unique cultural lens. Why is that important? Because if we do not have people willing to publish our point of view or about issues relevant to our lives, then who do we expect will?

It certainly won't be mainstream media who may have the best intentions in the world but somehow miss the story when covering a large culturally diverse population.

If you need proof as to why, just take a look at English language mainstream media and count how many Hispanics have been recruited to top management positions; the positions that shape the news such as news directors or editors or even managing editors; you won't find many.

As someone who contributes commentary for this publication, I congratulate Bidal and Olga Aguero for their dedication and perseverance in what could easily be described as a social act of conscience. One that was undertaken years ago to make sure that "nuestras voces" would always be heard.

The Death of Modern Day Symbols

The death of civil rights icon Rosa Parks this past week is another indication that we are slowly losing the heroes of a great generation. Ms. Parks is credited with taking a stand against racism and discrimination and serving as the catalyst that motivated others to take up the fight against racial discrimination. More often than not, it is humble but proud people like Ms. Parks who endanger their own lives in order that future generations will not have to suffer the indignities of prejudice and racism. By refusing to give up her seat on a bus, which she had equally paid for, she is credited with being the impetus in a movement in dire need of role models willing to sacrifice their own personal freedom for the greater good.

Sadly another person who left a lasting imprint in our society has also passed.

"Among his most extraordinary qualities was his willingness and ability to stand up for what he believed in, even if it meant standing alone. He was unimpressed by "popularity," unafraid of criticism, unyielding to threats and unbowed by what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles. Had he not championed these causes, often at expense to his own career, the world would be a very different, and less hospitable, place for Hispanic Americans."

With those words, sent out in a press release by the National Council of La Raza, President Janet Murguía observed the passing of former California Congressman Edward Roybal. In 1960 Mr. Roybal became the first Mexican American from California to serve in congress since 1879. During his 30 years in Congress, Mr. Roybal was very instrumental in introducing and passing legislation in the areas of bilingual education, voting rights, providing bilingual assistance to those in the court system, and was instrumental in passing legislation authorizing Hispanic Heritage Month. The full impact that Mr. Roybal had in shaping legislation that affects our lives will never be known.

But one thing is for sure, we owe a debt of gratitude to people like Rosa Parks and Edward Roybal, who worked tirelessly to make sure that the indignities they must have suffered would not be visited upon future generations. We still have a way to go before we can honestly say that the evils of racism and prejudice have been conquered; and we may never get there. But thanks to people like Ms. Parks and Mr. Roybal, the road we travel has been made so much easier.

Intelligent Quote of the Week:

"Without vision, the people will perish, and without courage and inspiration, dreams will die - the dream of freedom and peace" - Rosa Parks

Unintelligent Quote of the Week:

"I'm for Tom DeLay. I don't get confused about what's going on here" - Texas Governor Rick Perry

Criminalizing Politics?

As of this writing, there is still no word on whether any Bush administration official has been indicted in the Valerie Plame Wilson case. But that all could have changed by the time you read this.

This is the case where special prosecutor Patrick J. Fitzgerald has been investigating who, if anybody, leaked the name of C.I.A. covert agent Valerie Plame in an effort to discredit her husband, former diplomat, Joseph Wilson IV. The short of it is that Wilson had written an opinion piece in the New York Times in 2003 disputing the fact that there was evidence that Sadaam Hussein had obtained uranium from Niger in order to further develop his WMD program. This was clearly in contradiction to the argument that the Bush administration had given for invading Iraq. This obviously did not sit well with the administration and some suggest that VP Dick Cheney was unleashed and orchestrated a series of leaks and disinformation to try and discredit Wilson. In the process, the name of Wilson's wife, Valerie Plame, was disclosed to reporters. Releasing the name of a federal covert agent is a federal offense and consequently the reason for the investigation.

Politics aside, this is a very serious story that deserves the coverage it has been getting in the national media. Of course Republicans are falling all over themselves going on the offensive, suggesting that Democrats are trying to "criminalize politics"; with Texas Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson suggesting that it might be a case of "perjury technicality" implying that committing perjury is a minor technicality.

Therein lies the problem with politics and the reason why so many people do not even invest the time to get informed about what goes on in Washington; most politicians seem to be afflicted with a disease that prevents them from telling the American people the truth. Its politics as usual and all done in the name of politics; with their best defense being that that's just the way politics is played.

They would be well advised to take a few moments and reflect upon what one of the greatest Presidents of this country once said:

"I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth, they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The great point is to bring them the real facts" - Abraham Lincoln

Email: acruztc@aol.com

El Debate Sobre la Inmigración Comienza en Serio

Janet Murguía

Si existe consenso alguno sobre nuestro debate nacional discolorado sobre la inmigración, es que nuestro sistema está quebrado y necesitado de reformas.

Parece que allí para el consenso. El difícil debate ha sido polarizante perennemente entre los que quieren hacer de nuestras leyes más severas hasta más severas y los que creen que las estrategias para imponer el orden por sí solas fracasarán por no reconocer nuestra profunda dependencia del arduo trabajo de los inmigrantes.

A pesar de esta división, el debate sobre la inmigración ha mostrado indicios de poder llegar a un consenso sobre una política que podría hacer mucho por traer control, orden y justicia a nuestro sistema de inmigración fragmentado. Ha surgido una amplia coalición de sectores que no siempre cooperan. La coalición incluye a la comunidad empresarial, sindicatos laborales claves, organizaciones religiosas, grupos étnicos y pensadores de tinte conservador.

Estas voces diversas hacen algo que rara vez ocurre en Washington - están colaborando sobre reformas comprensivas y en su mayor parte concuerdan en los detalles.

Con el apoyo de esta coalición, se han presentado al Congreso propuestas bipartidarias provenientes de opositores políticos como los senadores John McCain y Ted Kennedy.

Esta semana la administración de Bush por fin se unió al debate al comparecer ante el comité del Senado los secretarios de gabinete Michael Chertoff y Elaine Chao para esbozar la propuesta del presidente. Lo bueno es que han tomado la parte de los que quieren una reforma comprensiva y no la del enfoque amenazante de legislación severa solamente, popular entre algunos republicanos del Congreso.

La Casa Blanca tiene razón al argumentar que el solo hacer cumplir las leyes - lo cual ha sido la esencia de nuestra estrategia de inmigración hace décadas - no va a lograr nada. El problema es que la alternativa que presenta - el cumplimiento de las leyes en combinación con un programa bracero para los 11 millones de trabajadores indocumentados que se han hecho a la vida de los Estados Unidos - tampoco surtiría efecto.

La Casa Blanca propone ofrecer estado migratorio temporal a estos trabajadores, algunos de los cuales han vivido muchos años en los Estados Unidos, son propietarios de casas o negocios, pagan impuestos y crían a sus hijos. Se les obligaría volver a su país de origen. Tal vez algunos participarían en tal programa, pero muchos no se presentarán a un planteamiento "reportar para deportar", con lo cual el resultado será el fracaso de una política migratoria.

Algunos creen que la Casa Blanca intentaba aplacar a los miembros anti-inmigrante del partido republicano quienes preferirían reunir y deportar a los 11 millones de trabajadores inmigrantes indocumentados.

De hecho, esta semana la administración anunció planes de aumentar enormemente la cantidad de detenciones y deportaciones como si esta fuera una meta de alguna manera factible o deseable. Pero al final, nadie cree que es una propuesta realista, ni que acatarán a ella muchas partes del país, reuniendo a enormes cantidades de trabajadores a quienes los patrones necesitan desesperadamente y quienes tienen fuertes vínculos en su comunidad.

Tiene mucho más sentido crear un camino ordenado hacia el hacerse ciudadano para los que trabajan, pagan impuestos, aprenden inglés y calladamente se hacen estadounidenses. Como se ve en la propuesta de ley Kennedy-McCain, el camino hacia la ciudadanía, combinado con el hacer cumplir las leyes migratorias de manera sensata, y la reducción de largos atrasos para la reunión de familias bajo nuestro sistema legal de inmigración, tendrá mucha más posibilidad de ser eficaz en resolver nuestro dilema sobre la inmigración.

Lo más importante acontecido esta semana ha sido que ha comenzado en serio el debate sobre la futura política migratoria de nuestro país, al tener sendos Cámara y Senado en conversaciones sobre presentar reformas ante el presente Congreso.

Los dirigentes del Congreso están frente a tener que optar. O fortalecemos estrategias legislativas fracasadas una vez más, u obramos en serio por aprobar reformas comprensivas que tienen la posibilidad de hacer la diferencia. Sin duda una nación con base en las leyes que es también una nación con base en la inmigración puede lograr el equilibrio correcto.

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

THE POLITICS OF IMMIGRATION

Broken border, broken record

ON THE TOPIC OF IMMIGRATION, President Bush is finding it increasingly difficult to bridge the gap between two wings of his party: the business lobby and the social conservatives who want to close the border and clamp down on illegal immigration.

But Bush persists in wanting to simultaneously placate those who want to legalize the flow of labor across the Rio Grande and those who want to end it.

So the same week saw the administration promising tougher border enforcement and pitching its guest worker program. On Tuesday, Bush signed a \$30.8-billion domestic security bill that includes money to hire new Border Patrol agents, improve border technology and intelligence capabilities and

build more Border Patrol stations and better fencing. To please the business community and to appeal to moderate Republican legislators, the president reiterated his support for a guest worker program that would allow illegal immigrants, some already working here, to obtain a working permit for as long as six years before returning home.

The two approaches are not incompatible. What makes no sense, however, is the insistence by conservative House Republicans, expressed in a recent letter to Bush, that no action be taken on a guest worker program until border crossings and current laws are more effectively enforced. The logic here is flawed; current immigration laws are too divorced from economic reality to be enforceable. Washington now sets an unrealistically low cap on legal visas, forcing U.S. businesses to rely on a black market for labor.

It would be far better for the United States to legally seek the

workers it needs to import in a given year and to free resources to police the border against real threats, such as terrorism.

That was the message delivered by Labor Secretary Elaine L. Chao and Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff at a Senate Judiciary Committee the same day the president addressed immigration. They fleshed out some of the mechanics of a possible guest worker program. Foreign workers, here or abroad, could apply for a one-time, renewable three-year visa if matched with an employer. Illegal immigrants already working in the United States would be fined before entering the program. And a biometric identification card would allow Homeland Security to track his or her whereabouts.

Since 2001, immigration reform has been repeatedly bumped off the president's list of priorities, ostensibly because there is always something more urgent. But it is starting to seem like the delay may

also have to do with the political difficulty involved. Bush doesn't want to antagonize either wing of his party, so he keeps flirting with both on immigration.

That's unfortunate. There are enough Democrats, moderate Republicans and even conservative border state Republicans in Congress who understand what needs to be done - and the high cost of not doing it. Bush should lead them in bringing our nation's immigration laws closer in line with reality.

CARTAS Dear Editor

Hi Bidal;

Hi Abel;

I wanted to let you know that I enjoyed reading the article of the Barrio Reunion and the forgotten stories of the Brace-ros, the times of the 50's and 60's.

Understanding our past is critical to our future children and generations.

Congratulations on your 29 years of Publishing the El Editor! Best To ALL OF YOU!

Gary Boren

My Goal For 2005; Confronting Reality and Doing What Matters To Get Things Right For Lubbock!!

"Dime con quien andas, y te dire quien eres"

EL EDITOR

is a weekly bilingual newspaper published by Amigo Publications in Lubbock and Midland/Odessa Texas. Our physical address for overnight delivery is 1502 Ave. M in Lubbock, TX 79401. El Editor is available on the web at eleditor.com and is distributed throughout West Texas in retail outlets. Opinions expressed in El Editor are those of the individual writer and not necessarily those of the publisher or the advertisers. Advertising information available by emailing us at eleditor@sbcglobal.net or by calling us at 806-763-3841. Opinions and commentaries are welcome and can be sent to the same email address.



Luto por Edward Roybal

Edward Roybal, considerado como el pionero de los latinos en las lides políticas de Estados Unidos y un férreo defensor de los derechos civiles de los pobres y las minorías, falleció la noche del lunes a los 89 años de edad.

El legendario líder, que fue el primer mexicano en ocupar un puesto en el Concejo de Los Angeles y un escaño en el Congreso de este país, sucumbió en el hospital Huntington Memorial de Pasadena a una neumonía y a la diabetes que padecía desde hace años. Hasta ahora la familia no ha revelado los detalles sobre dónde y cuándo se llevará a cabo su funeral.

Roybal sirvió por 13 años en el Concejo de Los Angeles, donde dejó una honda huella por su dedicación a las causas de los latinos, así como en el Congreso, donde se desempeñó por 30 años.

La muerte del legendario representante de Los Angeles fue recibida con grandes muestras de pesar por toda una generación política a la que él ayudó a llegar al poder.

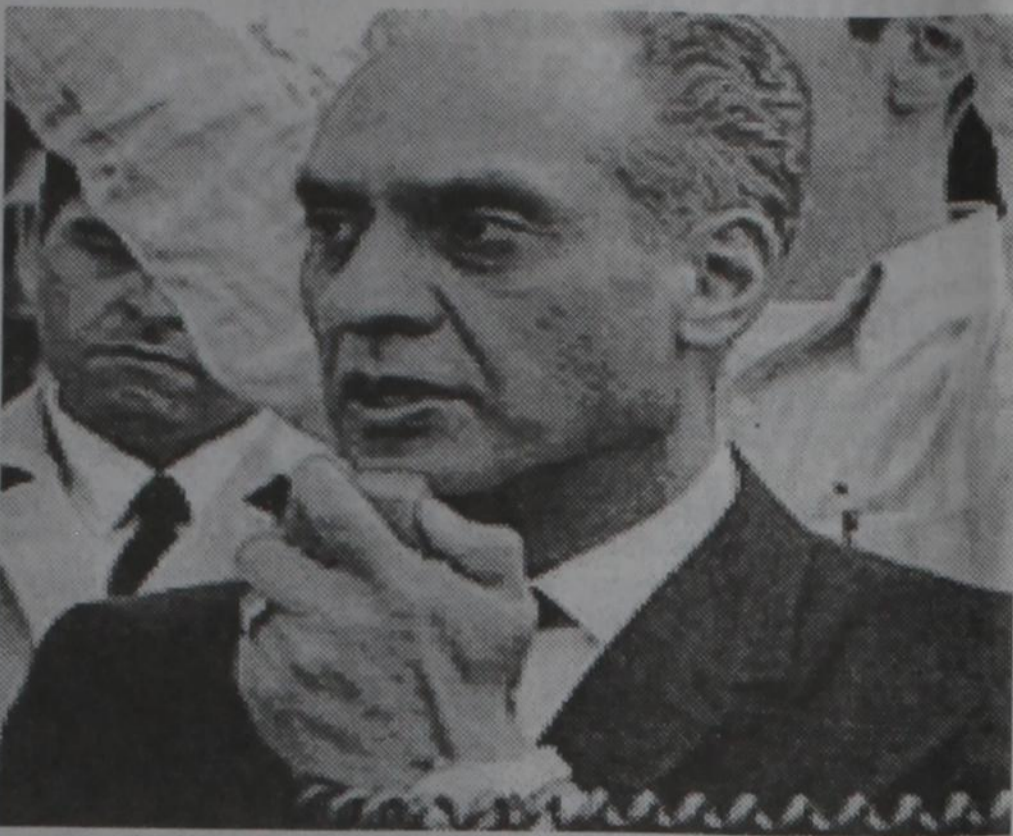
Gloria Molina, supervisora del condado de Los Angeles, recordó a Roybal como su mentor, alguien con quien miraba las noticias y a quien vio por última vez hace unos días.

"Lo vi el domingo", dijo Molina, quien juró su cargo de supervisora ante Roybal en 1991.

"Fue tan triste verlo en la cama. Siempre lo he visto como alguien fuerte... estaba en condición debilitada", dijo Molina. "Apenas podía hablar, pero nos entendíamos. Cuando ya me iba, me besó la mano, y eso me trajo lágrimas a los ojos. No sé por qué, pero sentí que era la última vez que lo iba a ver".

La enfermedad del ex congresista atrajo a otros líderes que siguieron los pasos de Roybal, como el congresista Xavier Becerra, quien llegó al cargo que hoy ocupa con su apoyo.

"De no haberlo visto, hubiera estado aún más triste. Honestamente, estaba alerta, conversamos, nos la pasamos bien.



Y ahora ya no está aquí", indicó.

Becerra, pupilo político de Roybal, también tuvo la oportunidad de visitarlo el domingo.

"Me dijeron, 'no te sorprendas de cómo lo veas, tal vez no responda'. Pero estaba en su cama mirando la televisión", dijo Becerra a La Opinión. "Estoy muy agradecido de haberlo visto, y verlo con esos ojos tan penetrantes. Esa es la imagen que me queda".

Para el alcalde Antonio Villaraigosa, Roybal fue un ejemplo de lo que se puede lograr creando alianzas de grupos con ideales comunes.

"Fue uno de los primeros creadores de coaliciones", dijo el alcalde. "Cuando ganó su puesto en el Concejo en 1949, lo hizo con el apoyo de latinos, judíos, asiáticos y afroamericanos, tal como luego lo harían los alcaldes Tom Bradley y Villaraigosa".

Como homenaje a su legado, la Junta de Supervisores del Condado votó unánimemente para izar las banderas del condado a media asta.

Villaraigosa también ordenó izar las banderas del municipio a media asta, y recordó al exconcejal y congresista como alguien que personificó la dignidad.

"A lo largo de los años, creo que lo que siempre he recordado es su

fuerza silente, la dignidad que siempre llevó", dijo Villaraigosa.

"El congresista fue un derribador de barreras y una leyenda política, particularmente en la comunidad mexicanoamericana", dijo Molina. "Me enseñó la importancia del servicio público y me motivó a trabajar duro cada día para mejorar nuestra comunidad", indicó.

El fallecimiento de Roybal no sólo tuvo un gran impacto entre los políticos latinos sino entre representantes de otros grupos étnicos que tuvieron el privilegio de conocerlo.

La líder demócrata en la Cámara de Representantes Nancy Pelosi, declaró: "El día de hoy, nuestra nación ha perdido un servidor público visionario y distinguido.

Edward R. Roybal abogó incansablemente por aquellos que no se podían hacer escuchar. Nunca dejó de luchar por conseguir servicios de salud accesibles para los pobres y para los ancianos. Por medio de su sensibilidad, previsión y activismo legislativo, Ed dio a los ancianos la esperanza de que el gobierno no ignoraría sus necesidades de cuidado de salud a largo plazo. El estuvo presente cuando otros en Washington dieron la espalda a los ancianos, los marginados y los pobres."

Por su parte, el líder demócrata del Senado, Harry Reid, dijo:

"Tuve el honor y el privilegio de

ser amigo de Ed Roybal. Lo recuerdo como un hombre callado, con un compromiso inquebrantable con los principios de justicia y compasión. Trabajó incansablemente por más de 30 años en nombre de los pobres, los ancianos y los marginados. Nunca olvidaré el apoyo que me brindó varios años atrás, cuando mi esposa estuvo enferma y en un hospital en California. Él siempre estuvo conmigo en esos momentos. Pero aun más importante, él siempre estuvo con los californianos e hispanos a lo largo del país, luchando por aumentar las oportunidades

económicas, de educación y de participación política.

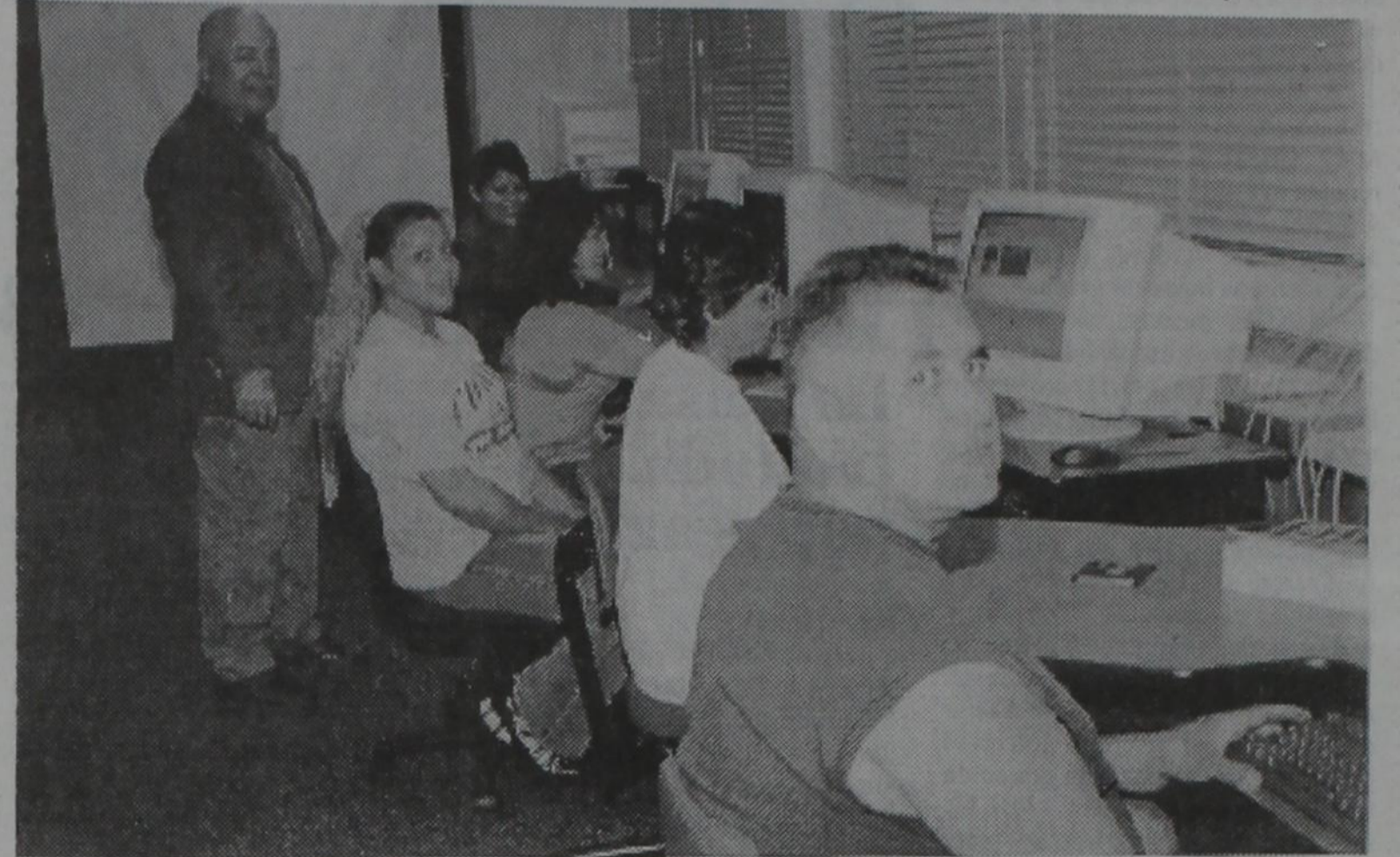
A su vez, el Presidente del Comité Nacional Demócrata Howard Dean manifestó que "el legado del Congresista Roybal alcanza a llegar mucho más allá de las cámaras del Congreso. Por encima de todo, el congresista Roybal era alguien que creía en el concepto de la comunidad estadounidense, y que entendía que todos tenemos un interés en el éxito de cada cual.

El Congresista Roybal fue un símbolo del poder creciente de la comunidad hispana en Estados Unidos y una inspiración para la

comunidad latina. En el trabajo que desempeñó en el congreso y en sus esfuerzos sin cansancio por su propia comunidad en Los Angeles, él estaba comprometido en hacer que el Sueño Americano fuera accesible para todo estadounidense.

La huella que dejó el congresista sobrevive en el edificio federal Roybal del centro de Los Angeles y la clínica de salud en el Este de Los Angeles.

Le sobrevive su viuda, Lucille Becerra-Roybal y sus hijos, la congresista Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward Jr. y Lillian Roybal-Rose, así como varios nietos y bisnietos.



Sueños Hechos Realidad

Este Centro comunitario de Aprendizaje ofrece enseñanza computacional para adultos que no tienen conocimiento alguno de computadoras. Ahí aprenden como se enciende la computadora, como se utiliza el ratón, y a escribir con el teclado (keyboarding). Actualmente se ofrecen más de 33 diferentes cursos en distintas áreas como educación, salud, comunicación, inglés, GED, pequeños negocios, y administración pública. La mayor parte de los cursos que se ofrecen son en el idioma Español. Sin embargo dado que existe un gran grupo de latinos que no hablan y leen español, el centro cuenta con programas en Inglés para enseñar computación. Además, hay cursos para mejorar el español para aquellos que no dominan el idioma Español.

El centro ofrece programas de educación a distancia del Tecnológico de Monterrey los cuales abarcan desde preparatoria (high school) a carreras universitarias, maestrías y doctorados a través de la Internet. el Tec de Monterrey es una de las universidades más famosas de México y cuenta con más de 30 campos en México y algunos en Centro y Sur-América. el centro es el resultado de la colaboración de South Plains CORE una organización no lucrativa (non-profit) y Texas Tech University Community and Workforce Academy. El centro cuenta con más de 30 computadoras que han sido facilitadas por el programa de administración de hoteles y restaurantes en Texas Tech University gracias a la colaboración de la Dra. Lynn Huffman y el Dr. Ben K. Goh.

Muere Rosa Parks, símbolo del movimiento de derechos civiles



Políticos y líderes de los derechos civiles rindieron ayer homenaje a Rosa Parks, fallecida el lunes, cuyo desafío hace medio siglo al segregacionismo fue la chispa que encendió un movimiento que cambió la faz de Estados Unidos.

Parks murió el lunes a los 92 años por causas naturales en su casa en Detroit, Michigan, informó su abogado, Gregory Reed.

El presidente, George W. Bush, dijo ayer que "el valor de esta humilde costurera conmovió a millones y le ganó para siempre un lugar en el corazón de los estadounidenses".

"Nos apena el fallecimiento de Rosa Parks, pero nos regocijamos de su legado que jamás morirá", señaló en un comunicado Jesse Jackson, dirigente por los derechos civiles que se encuentra de visita en Sudáfrica. "En muchos sentidos, la historia se divide en antes y después de Rosa Parks", agregó. "Ella se quedó sentada para que nosotros pudiéramos ponernos de pie, y los muros de la segregación se derrumbaron".

El 5 de diciembre de 1955, en un autobús del transporte público en Montgomery, Alabama, Parks, entonces una costurera de 42 años, desafió las leyes de segregación que limitaban los sitios y servicios que podían usar los negros.

Cuando un hombre blanco le dijo a Parks que le dejara su asiento en el autobús, la mujer se negó a moverse, y por ello fue arrestada, enviada a la cárcel y multada con \$14. Parks era miembro de la Asociación Nacional para el Progreso de la Gente de Color (NAACP).

"El suyo fue un tremendo acto de valor", dijo a EFE el profesor Edward Smith, de la American University. "Y la forma en que lo hizo, un acto de desobediencia pero de una manera serena, marcó al movimiento durante una década, un movimiento de protesta pacífica".

En su autobiografía, Parks escribió que "algunas personas han dicho que no dejé el asiento porque estaba cansada. De lo que sí estaba cansada era de ceder siempre", añadió. "Cuando me

arrestaron, yo no tenía idea de que eso iba a causar todo un movimiento".

El arresto de Parks causó un boicot de 381 días contra el sistema de transporte público organizado por un pastor bautista entonces poco conocido, Martin Luther King, quien ganaría el premio Nobel de la Paz en 1964 por su labor en favor de los derechos civiles.

Do You Love Your Pet??

WELL...

take it to

KEY ANIMAL CLINIC

5006 50th - Lubbock

792-6226

EL EDITOR Have A Nice

Montelongo's Restaurant

3021 Clovis Road

Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana

Llame **762-3068** Lubbock, TX

Thank You for Reading

El Editor

Newspapers

Celebrating 29 Years of Publishing

Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper

¡Gracias!

Recetas para un Halloween Saludable

¿Quién dice que la fiesta del Día de las Brujas o Halloween tiene que estar llena de golosinas y bocadillos altos en grasa y calorías?

La Fundación Produce for Better Health (PBH) creó un simpático y educativo recetario, que además de proporcionar a los padres ideas saludables y nutritivas para las fiestas de Halloween, enseña a los niños la importancia de comer frutas y verduras frescas; además, cómo los colores de éstas ayudan al funcionamiento y crecimiento de sus cuerpitos.

La nutricionista Linda Brugler trabajó con el chef de la fundación, Mark Goodwin, para elaborar las recetas que incluyen desde batidos y malteados de fruta y yogur, hasta brochetas de verduras y ensaladas con aderezos bajos en grasa.

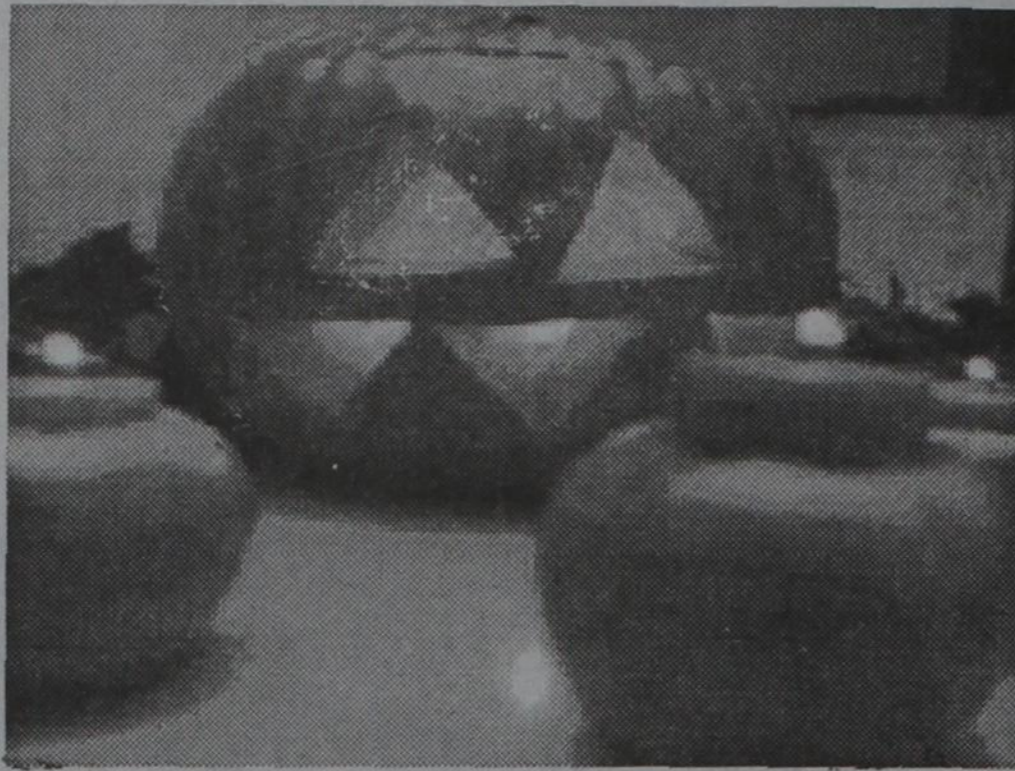
Todas las recetas, en total 14, tienen nombres escalofriantes que se ajustan a las celebraciones de Halloween y señalan su valor nutritivo por ración y las vitaminas y minerales que aportan.

Esta promoción forma parte de los eventos anuales que realiza la fundación, sin fines de lucro, para promover el consumo de frutas y verduras, en la campaña 5 al Día.

A principios de octubre se dieron a conocer las recetas en varias ciudades de la nación, donde el público se reunió en una conocida tienda de departamentos. Allí los niños recibieron libros para colorear y calcomanías con los personajes de Charlie Brown y su pandilla. Actualmente, las recetas se pueden encontrar en la internet en www.5aday.org.

Así es que deje de lado los dulces y golosinas la noche de Halloween y dé a sus pequeños espeluznantes bocadillos, pero llenos de vitaminas y elementos nutritivos.

¡Buena provecho!



Halloween Recetas

La Casa espantada con papas azules

Ingredientes

8 papas medianas
2 tazas de florecitas de brócoli
8 tiritas de tocino de pavo
2 cucharaditas de sustituto de manteca, en polvo y sin grasa
2 cucharadas de aderezo de ensalada, tipo queso azul
1/3 de taza de aderezo para ensalada, tipo rancho
8 tomates cherry, partidos en cuartos

Preparación

Precaliente el horno a 400°F.
Lave las papas y con cuidado pinchelas con un tenedor. Hornee las papas de 45 a 55 minutos, dependiente de su grosor.

Aparte, ponga a hervir un poco de agua y sumerja las florecitas de

brócoli por aproximadamente dos minutos; escurra y deje de lado. Cocine el tocino hasta que esté dorado por ambos lados, luego córtelo en pedazos pequeños.

Combine los aderezos.

Cuando las papas estén asadas y tibias. Pártalas a la mitad, pero dejándolas unidas de un lado.

Embarre una ligera capa de la mezcla de aderezos sobre las papas y luego espolvoree cada una con el sustituto de manteca en polvo. Coloque las papas en platos individuales.

Recaliente el tocino y el brócoli de 20 a 30 segundos en el horno de microondas, luego coloque sobre las papas, rocíe con el aderezo restante y encima acomode los tomates cherry. Sirva inmediatamente.

Da para ocho porciones de 265 calorías cada una, equivalente a 1.5 tazas de verduras.

Esta receta proporciona vitamina C, potasio, vitamina A y fibra.

Momias de ensalada de pollo

Ingredientes

1 1/2 taza de pechuga de pollo cocinada y desmenuzada
1 taza de zanahoria rallada
2 tazas de espinacas frescas, finamente picadas
1 taza de tomate finamente picado
1 taza de granos de maíz
2 cucharadas de sazónador que contenga tomate, orégano y ajo
1/2 taza de mayonesa, baja en grasa
8 hojas de lechuga, separadas y bien lavadas

Preparación

Combine todos los ingredientes, excepto las hojas de lechuga. Luego extienda la lechuga y coloque en cada hoja una cucharada o dos de la ensalada.

Enrolle hacia el centro, forme un rollito y asegure con un palillo de dientes. Sirva en un plato grande.

Da para ocho porciones de 103 calorías cada una; lo equivalente a 1/2 taza de verduras.

Esta receta aporta vitaminas A y

Espeluznante batido de 'berries'

Ingredientes

2 tazas de jugo blanco de uva
4 tazas de berries mixtas (fresas, frambuesas, etc.), congeladas
2 tazas de yogur de vainilla bajo en grasa.

Preparación

Combine todos los ingredientes en la licuadora hasta obtener un batido cremoso.

Da para ocho porciones de 85 calorías cada una.

Esta receta provee vitamina C y antioxidantes.

Judge sets December to Execute Nobel Peace Prize Nominee



A US judge Monday signed a death warrant for the founder of a notorious street gang who was convicted of murder but was later nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in tackling youth violence.

Los Angeles Superior Court Judge William Pounders set a December 13 date for the execution of Stanley "Tookie" Williams, noting that his appeal against his death sentence had been rejected by the US Supreme Court on October 11.

"I am signing the warrant of execution," the judge said as several dozen opponents of the death penalty looked on in the crowded courtroom.

Williams, who co-founded the deadly Crips gang in Los Angeles, was convicted in 1981 for the murders of four people two years earlier and has been incarcerated in a small cell on the death row of San Francisco's San Quentin prison since then.

But after receiving his death sentence, Williams, 51, has renounced his gang past, penned children's books, been the subject of a television movie starring Jamie Foxx and been nominated for the world's top peace prize.

"The Stanley Williams case is about a man who has done what I think is the most important thing a man can do in this country, and that is reach out to the youth of this country with books, with tapes ...," Williams lawyer Peter Fleming said outside the courtroom.

Williams' legal team will appeal to movie star California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger on

November 8 for clemency and to reduce the prisoner's sentence from death to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

The Supreme Court's decision earlier this month cleared the way for Williams' execution by lethal injection -- unless Schwarzenegger intervenes. But no condemned murderer has been granted clemency in California since 1967.

Outside the courthouse, demonstrators held up signs proclaiming "Executions Teach Vengeance and Violence", "Abolish the Death Penalty" and "Stop the Execution of Stanley Tookie Williams -- Keeping Him Alive Saves Lives."

A number of Williams' supporters chanted, "Let Tookie live!"

Williams was 16 when he and a high school friend, Raymond Washington, began the Crips street gang in South Los Angeles in 1971.

Known as "Big T" to fellow Crips, Williams helped build the gang into a nationwide criminal enterprise that continues to spawn street violence more than 30 years later.

In 1981, he was sentenced to death for the 1979 murders -- which he denies committing and which occurred the same year that Washington was killed during a gang confrontation.

The first victim in the killings, which took place during two separate robberies two weeks apart, was a 23-year-old convenience store worker. Williams was also found guilty of the shotgun murders of a family of three people in a Los Angeles motel.

Día de los Muertos Celebration

Marigolds are the traditional decorative flower and copal is the traditional incense made from the resin of the copal tree.

The particulars of the celebration vary widely by region in Mexico. On November 1, Día de Muertos Chiquitos, the departed children are remembered. The evening is sometimes called the Noche de Duelo, The Night of Mourning, marked by a candlelight procession to the cemetery. On November 2, Día de los Muertos, the spirits of the dead return. Entire families visit the graves of their ancestors, bringing favorite foods and alcoholic beverages as offerings to the deceased as well as a picnic lunch for themselves.

They spend the day cleaning and decorating the grave sites and visiting with each other and other families. Traditionally there is a feast in the early morning hours of November 2nd although many now celebrate with an evening meal. There are sugar skulls and toys for the children, emphasizing early on that death is a positive part of the life cycle. It is a happy occasion for remembering pleasant times with departed family members.



"The Pope would describe Mexico as 'siempre fiel' (always faithful)," said Sister Lupe Villareal, OSF. That faith made it clear that they must evoke a more traditional approach including fruit in place of offerings of pan de los muertos (a special bread offering for the dead), bright flowers, papel picado (colorful tissue paper with intricate designs), and symbolic offerings like Mexican pottery. (Photo Courtesy Christy Maartinez-Garcia)

THANK YOU FOR READING EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS Celebrating 29 Years of Publishing Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper

Ozzie Guillen Breaks a Baseball Barrier

By Robert Heuer

Before the first game of the 101st World Series, Hall of Famer Luis Aparicio emerged from the dugout and embraced Venezuelan countryman Ozzie Guillén. The White Sox manager vanished into the media crowd as a swarm of reporters converged on Aparicio.

The initial question dealt with Guillén being the first Latino manager to lead his team to the World Series. Would this achievement open the door for others?

"I believe so," Aparicio replied. Actually, his exact reply was: "Creo que sí."

A stream of questions followed. Aparicio said he felt honored to throw out of the first pitch on behalf of fellow members from the White Sox team of 1959 - the last time the franchise reached the Series. With the Houston Astros' pitching experience, Aparicio said he felt the White Sox wouldn't have an easy time winning their first championship since 1917.

None of these comments were of any use to a Chicago television reporter who shouted: "Preguntas en inglés por favor."

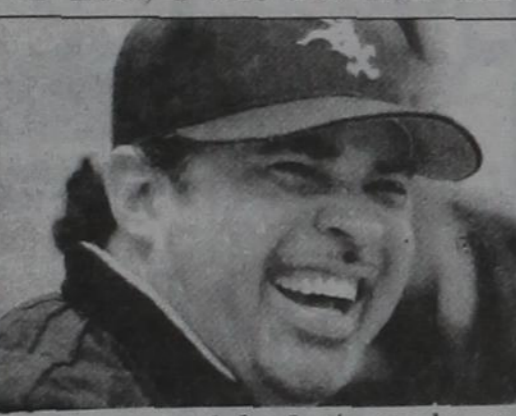
Yes, of course. The 71-year-old Venezuelan was glad to answer questions in English, too.

How things have changed since "Little Looie" was the 1956 American League rookie of the year. Latinos were then few and far between, with a defined role as humble outsiders, mere props on a national pastime stage headlined by native sons.

Aparicio's generation led Spanish-speaking ballplayers to

an increased personal respect. Hall of Famers Roberto Clemente, Orlando Cepeda and Juan Marichal were role models for the next wave, including a high school dropout named Oswaldo Guillén.

The slick-fielding, fast-talking, shortstop won AL Rookie of the Year honors in 1985. Guillén never let his heavily accented English stop him from speaking his mind, a trait that made him



ly unusual for Latinos who at the time represented about 10% of the major league ranks.

Cubans had managed before. Cardinal third base coach Mike González filled in briefly in 1938 and 1940. Preston Gómez had a six-year run that began with expansion team Padres in 1969. Yet, as Guillén began a 16-year major league career, the conventional wisdom was that Latinos lacked qualifications to manage.

Consider Felipe Alou who parlayed an excellent major league career into many years managing in the minor leagues and the Dominican winter league. He finally got the call and now manages the Giants.

Guillén benefited from helpful managers. Jeff Torborg, Jin-

Fregosi and Bobby Cox all taught him the ropes: communicate with your players, understand and execute strategy, and be adept in the daily give-and-take with the media.

After retiring in 2000, Guillén landed a job under Torborg coaching third base for the Expos. In 2003, he joined the Florida Marlins.

Marlin manager Jack McKeon liked the kid's competitive streak and keen knowledge, but worried about his constant joking with players and fans. McKeon advised him to rein in some of that spontaneity because it fed the perception that he wasn't serious enough to manage in the majors.

After the Marlins won the 2003 Series, Guillén landed the big job on his old team. He'd never managed, but was a fan favorite on Chicago's South Side.

"I've known Ozzie for 20 years," White Sox managing partner Jerry Reinsdorf recalls. "And he'd been acting like a manager ever since he was a rookie."

Over the last two years, Guillén has proven to be a smart manager who communicates well with all his players. Indeed, aspiring Latinos will benefit from their multi-cultural experience. Guillén has helped unify a White Sox team that includes a diverse mix of whites, blacks and Latinos, as well as a rookie second baseman from Japan.

And he's a delight for baseball writers who like to ask ballplayers softball questions like what was going through their mind on the field. To management's occasional

chagrin, Guillén often says exactly what he's thinking.

He can be funny, impetuous, controversial and off the wall. But he's always a good quote.

After Aparicio threw out the first pitch at the Series, Guillén was asked how he felt being the catcher. "I hoped he'd get the ball over the plate," Guillén recalled, *confiding that he wasn't wearing a cup and worried that the ball would bounce and hit him in the crotch.*

Guillén figures that his performance on baseball's big stage will open management's eyes to the abilities for other Latinos. As he told a Spanish-language media contingent, "Other Latinos have to develop themselves."

Latinos are now one-quarter of the major league ranks, including the game's most dominant players. It's only a matter of time before other Latino major league coaches get the opportunity.

Candidates include Luis Sojo, José Cruz, Joey Cora, Juan Samuel, Manny Acta and Jose Oquendo. Look for Tony Peña, who managed the Royals, to get another chance. Many more Latino coaches are paying their dues in the minor leagues where Spanish-speaking players now account for 40 percent of the rosters.

Ozzie Guillén puts a face on the evolution of major league baseball, according to John Reyes, a Chicago-based, Colombian-American sportswriter who has covered baseball since the 1950s. Says Reyes: "Latinos are becoming baseball's good old boy network."

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

Ozzie Guillen Rompe una Barrera en el Beisbol

Robert Heuer

Antes del primer partido de la Serie Mundial 101, Luis Aparicio, del Salón de la Fama, salió y abrazó a su compatriota venezolano, Ozzie Guillén. El gerente de los White Sox desapareció entre la muchedumbre de los medios de comunicación al cerrarse alrededor de Aparicio un enjambre de periodistas.

La pregunta inicial se centraba en ser Guillén el primer gerente latino en llevar a su equipo a la Serie Mundial. ¿Abriría la puerta a otros este logro?

"Creo que sí", respondió Aparicio.

Prosiguió una catarata de preguntas. Aparicio dijo que se sentía honrado de haber lanzado la primera pelota de parte de su equipo de los White Sox de 1959 - el último año que llegara a la Serie. Con la experiencia en lanzar de los Houston Astros, Aparicio indicó que le parecía que los White Sox no se les haría fácil ganar su primer campeonato desde 1917.

Ninguno de estos comentarios le sirvió a un periodista de televisión

de Chicago quien gritó en español: "Preguntas en inglés por favor."

Yes, of course. El venezolano de 71 años se alegraba de responder a preguntas en inglés, también.

Cómo han cambiado las cosas desde que "Little Looie" fue novato de la Liga Americana en 1956. Eran pocos los latinos del juego entonces, relegados a ser humildes forasteros, simples accesorios en un pasatiempo nacional con hijos nativos de titulares.

La generación de Aparicio llevó a mayor respeto personal a los jugadores de habla hispana. Miembros del Salón de la Fama Roberto Clemente, Orlando Cepeda y Juan Marichal eran modelos para la oleada que los seguía, incluyendo a Oswaldo Guillén.

Guillén se ganó el honor de novato del año de la Liga Americana en 1985. Nunca dejó que su fuerte acento en inglés le limitara expresar su opinión, rasgo muy poco usual entre los latinos de la época, que llegaban a ser un 10% de los jugadores de las Grandes Ligas.

Había cubanos que habían sido gerentes. Entrenador de los Cardinals, Mike González, fue interino durante un periodo breve en 1938 y 1940. Preston Gómez duró seis años comenzando con el equipo de expansión, los Padres, en 1969. No obstante, al comenzar Guillén su carrera de 16 años con las Grandes Ligas, se pensaba generalmente que los latinos carecían de las calificaciones para ser gerentes.

Tomemos en cuenta a Felipe Alou, quien convirtió a una excelente carrera en las Grandes Ligas en muchos años de gerente de las Pequeñas Ligas y la Liga de Invierno Dominicana. Al fin recibió la llamada y ahora es gerente de los Giants.

Guillén tuvo el beneficio de gerentes que lo ayudaron. Jeff Torborg, Jim Fregosi y Bobby Cox le enseñaron cómo eran las cosas: comunicate con tus jugadores, entiende y ejecuta una estrategia, y sé ágil en el vaivén diario con la prensa.

Después de jubilarse en el 2000, Guillén consiguió un puesto

supervisado por Torborg como entrenador para la tercera base de los Expos. En el 2003, se unió a los Florida Marlins. Al gerente de los Marlins, Jack McKeon, le gustaba la vertiente competitiva y el agudo conocimiento del joven, pero le preocupaba su constante bromeo con los jugadores y los aficionados. McKeon le aconsejó limitar un poco la espontaneidad por lo que nutría la percepción que no tenía la seriedad para ser gerente en las Grandes Ligas.

Después que los Marlins ganaron la Serie del 2003, Guillén consiguió el puesto de gerente con su antiguo equipo. Nunca había sido gerente, pero era favorito de los aficionados de la sección sur de Chicago.

"Conozco a Ozzie desde hace veinte años", recuerda socio gerente de los White Sox, Jerry Reinsdorf. "Y se ha portado como gerente desde que fue novato."

En los últimos dos años, Guillén ha probado ser un gerente inteligente quien se comunica bien con sus jugadores. De hecho, los latinos que aspiran a gerente se

beneficiarán de su experiencia multi-cultural. Guillén ha ayudado a unir al equipo de los White Sox que incluye a personas blancas, negras y latinas, además de un novato de la segunda base japonesa.

Y a los periodistas que cubren beisbol les encanta Guillén porque les cuenta frecuentemente exactamente lo que estaba pensando en el campo cuando se lo preguntan después, mortificando a la gerencia.

Puede ser chistoso, impetuoso, controvertido y loco, pero siempre les da una buena cita.

Después que Aparicio lanzó la primera pelota de la Serie, a Guillén le preguntaron cómo se sentía ser el catcher. "Esperaba que la pelota pasara la base", recordó Guillén, confesando que no estaba protegido y temía que rebotara la pelota y le diera en la entrepierna.

A Guillén le parece que su empeño en el escenario de las Grandes Ligas le abrirá la perspectiva a la gerencia sobre las habilidades de otros latinos. Como le explicó a una contingente de periodistas de habla hispana, "Los

otros latinos tendrán que desarrollarse ellos mismos".

Los latinos son ahora un cuarto de todos los jugadores de las Grandes Ligas, incluyendo a los jugadores más dominantes del juego. Es sólo cuestión de tiempo que otros entrenadores latinos de las Grandes Ligas tengan la oportunidad.

Candidatos a gerente incluyen a Luis Sojo, José Cruz, Joey Cora, Juan Samuel, Manny Acta y José Oquendo. Hay que fijarse en Tony Peña, una vez gerente de los Royals, porque tendrá otra oportunidad. Muchos más latinos están haciendo méritos en las Pequeñas Ligas en las que los jugadores de habla hispana son ahora el 40 por ciento de las listas.

Ozzie Guillén es el rostro de la evolución del beisbol de las Grandes Ligas, según John Reyes, redactor de deportes colombiano-americano con base en Chicago, quien ha cubierto el beisbol desde la década de los cincuenta. Opina: "Los latinos se están volviendo la argolla dominante".

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News

Swoopes Says She's Gay: 'I'm tired of having to pretend'

Houston Comets forward Sheryl Swoopes is opening up about being a homosexual, telling a magazine that she's "tired of having to hide my feelings about the person I care about."

Swoopes, honored last month as the WNBA's Most Valuable Player, told ESPN The Magazine for a story on newsstands Wednesday that she didn't always know she was gay and fears that coming out could jeopardize her status as a role model.

"Do I think I was born this way? No," Swoopes said. "And that's probably confusing to some, because I know a lot of people believe that you are."

Swoopes, who was married and has an 8-year-old son, said that being with a man was what she wanted at the time. But her 1999 divorce "wasn't because I'm gay," she said.

Sheryl Swoopes is a four-time WNBA champion, three-time MVP and three-time Olympic gold medalist. She said her reason for coming out now is merely because she wants to be honest.



"It's not something that I want to throw in people's faces. I'm just at a point in my life where I'm tired of having to pretend to be somebody I'm not," Swoopes said. "I'm tired of having to hide my feelings about the person I care about. About the person I love."

A release from ESPN The

Magazine about the story did not disclose the identity of Swoopes' partner.

A five-time All-Star and three-time Olympic gold medalist, Swoopes is the WNBA's only three-time MVP. She played for the

Actor/Writer Rick Najera Makes Nation's Most Influential List

Hispanic Business Magazine, the Hispanic market leader syndicated by the New York Times Company, has named Rick Najera as one of the most influential Latinos in America. Each year, the magazine carefully selects the nation's highest achieving, most prestigious and powerful leaders; those who possess the ability to change public agenda. Najera, most widely acknowledged for his award winning comedic writing (Latinologues, MAD TV, In Living Color), received this honor, along with such others as Andy Garcia, Eva Longoria, Frankie Muniz and Hollywood producer, David Valdes.

Najera is currently making history on Broadway with his nationally acclaimed comedy, LATINOLOGUES, in which he wrote, created and is co-producing. This is Broadway's first ever all Latino play: written, created, produced, directed and starring all Latinos. Najera stars with famed Mexican comedian Eugenio Derbez, Rene Lavan and Shirley Rumierk in LATINOLOGUES on Broadway in which Cheech Marin directs.

Most sought after for his sketch comedy writing, acting and expertise in the Urban and Latino markets, CBS has tapped Najera to direct their First Annual Multicultural Sketch Comedy Showcase in early 2006. Najera also co-stars with Paris Hilton in National Lampoon's slapstick comedy, 'Pledge This' due out this January.

In addition to being named '100 Most Influential', other past awards received by Najera include two consecutive Writers Guild Award nominations in 2005 and 2004 for Outstanding Achievement and Best Writing in a Comedy / Sketch Series for his writing on 'MAD TV'. He also received a 2004 Imagen Award for Latinologues(TM) for Best Live Theatrical Performance, an ALMA Award nomination for Best Writing in a television drama and a Golden Eagle Award for his writing on the Latino Laugh Festival for Showtime. Najera was also named Variety's 'Fifty Creatives to Watch.'

Comets during their run of four championships from 1997-2000, but missed the 2001 season with a knee injury.

She said her biggest worry about her revelation is that people will be afraid to look up to her.

"I don't want that to happen," she said. "Being gay has nothing to do with the three gold medals or the three MVPs or the four championships I've won. I'm still the same person. I'm Sheryl."

Swoopes led the WNBA in scoring last year, averaging 18.6 points. She also averaged 4.3 assists and 2.65 steals while making 85 percent of her free throws and playing a league-high 37.1 minutes a game.

She said it "irritates" her that no one talks about gays playing in men's sports, but that it's become an issue in the WNBA.

"Sexuality and gender don't change anyone's performance on the court," she said. "Women play just as hard as guys do. We're just as competitive."



EL EDITOR

Manifestiones

(Viene de la Primera)

A jury convicted Nethercott of a weapons violation in connection with the assault, and he was sentenced to five years in prison. Before turning himself in, Nethercott got into a fracas with the Border Patrol and a shootout with the FBI.

He earlier established a new group, the Arizona Guard, on his 70-acre "ranch" near Douglas, Ariz. There, he set up bunkers, watch towers, and a shooting range, and advertised his training ground as Camp Thunderbird. He vowed that he and his men would "close the border with machine guns."

Among the people drawn to the camp was Kalen "Tiny" Riddle, a neo-Nazi whose Yahoo profile described his pastimes as, "ethnic cleansing and weapon making." He was critically wounded by FBI agents when they tried to serve a warrant on Nethercott.

Three months after the assault on the Texas ranch, the Center, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and Laredo lawyer Ricardo de Anda sued Sutton, Ranch Rescue and the men involved in the assault. Similar cases by the Center over the last 20 years have bankrupted Ku Klux Klan groups, the Aryan Nations and other white supremacist outfits.

Rancher Sutton settled out of court for \$100,000. Nethercott and Foote did not defend themselves, and the Texas judge issued \$850,000 and \$500,000 judgments against them.

After Nethercott secretly transferred the deed to his \$120,000 compound to his sister to hide his assets from the Center, Center attorneys asked an Arizona court to declare the conveyance fraudulent and void the transfer. But before the court took action, Nethercott's sister agreed to deed the property to the Center's clients.

The Salvadorans, now living in other cities and seeking visas, will likely sell the compound, said Center attorney Kelley Bruner, who headed the legal team with Center chief trial counsel Morris Dees.

Ranch Rescue collapsed during the trials and its members scattered. The case, said Mark Potok, director of the Center's Intelligence Project, "has the potential of ending vigilantism on the border."

One measure of the Center's success was this warning, posted by a hate-website columnist: "The misadventures of Foote and Nethercott illustrate what NOT to do in running a private border watch... Don't let yahoos on your land. Don't touch the aliens... tell previously convicted felons to take a hike. It's just not worth the risk."

'Latinologues' delivers ethnic humor, Latin Style

The gringos in the audience might not be entirely receptive, but its target audience will surely go for "Latinologues," a revue of comic monologues delivered by a quartet of talented performers. Arriving in New York after numerous successful engagements in various cities, the show will be an interesting test of whether Hispanic theatergoers can be enticed to Broadway in sufficient numbers.

Created and written by Rick Najera, whose credits include "In Living Color" and "Mad TV," the show features him and three other performers in a loosely connected series of character sketches and monologues revolving around the American Latino experience. Although performed primarily in English, more than a few of the punchlines are delivered in Spanish, a slight hindrance to those not conversant in the language.

Directed by Cheech Marin, the production is more than a little ragged and contains few polished technical elements. The sketches, too, vary wildly in quality, with some of them substituting broadness for wit.

Nonetheless, there is plenty of fun to be had thanks to some genuinely funny moments and

the engaging cast members. Najera scores big laughs with his impersonations of, among others, a border patrol guard who provides a lecture on Hispanic ethnic differences, a blustery drug lord and a rebellious Elian Gonzalez.

Eugenio Derbez, the most gifted comic performer in the bunch, does a hilarious bit as a Mexican dishwasher begging to be deported so he can score a free flight to Puerto Vallarta and another about a woman who suspects that her son is a vampire. Rene Lavan, the resident heart-throb, utilizes his good looks to humorous effect as a Lothario busboy. And newcomer Shirley A. Rumierk displays comic flair as both a Puerto Rican Parade beauty queen who refuses to give up her tiara and a pregnant teen who insists that her unborn baby was miraculously conceived.

Cast: Rick Najera, Eugenio Derbez, Rene Lavan, Shirley A. Rumierk.

Creator-playwright: Rick Najera; Director: Cheech Marin; Lighting designer: Kevin Adams; Sound designer: T. Richard Fitzgerald; Video designer: Dennis Diamond; Costume designer: Santiago.

Prinze, Lopez: It's Not 'must-sí TV'

Let's get one thing straight: Just because George Lopez and Freddie Prinze Jr. are Hispanic men with their own sitcoms on ABC, and their shows just happen to be scheduled consecutively on Wednesday nights, doesn't mean there's a new "Latin hour" on prime-time television. So, "por favor," don't call it that.

"Shows should just be able to be shows without hyphenating their lead characters," Lopez said. "(With us, they feel like they need to somehow label it to say, 'All right, this is what you're going to be watching, so are you sure you want to watch?' ... Just watch because you think the shows are funny. Don't watch because we're a couple of Latino guys."

To which Prinze added: "I have no patience for that. Because Latino is cool, all of a sudden, they're like, we'll say this and we'll be cool. Shut your face, man. It's TV."

Actually, there's a lot more to it than TV. Both Lopez and Prinze, whose lives and careers are connected by the tragic death of a young age of Prinze's father, Freddie Prinze Sr., feel they have a lot to prove to the TV industry and to themselves.

For the first time, there are two shows centered on Hispanic families hailing from different cultures ("The George Lopez Show" is Mexican, "Freddie" is Puerto Rican) and socioeconomic perspectives (Lopez is working class, Prinze is upscale) but who have no qualms about expressing their Hispanic pride.

Additionally, "The George Lopez Show" will air its 100th episode this season. It's the first time a show about a Hispanic family has reached that milestone, which potentially means big-time syndication dollars. And for its creator and star, it means a place in history next to the only other Hispanics who had hit shows: Desi Arnaz and Freddie Prinze Sr.

"It means a lot in that I always felt invisible and I was louder in my own head than I was verbally," Lopez said. "So to have something that's named after me make it, and

that has history tied to Desi and Freddie and now Freddie Jr., it's unbelievable to me."

In recent years, TV has introduced characters who are able to remain true to their Hispanic roots without hitting viewers over the head with their ethnicity: Rico (Freddy Rodriguez) and Vanessa (Justina Machado) on "Six Feet Under," nurse Carla (Judy Reyes) on "Scrubs" and Gabrielle (Eva Longoria) and Carlos (Ricardo Antonio Chavira) on "Desperate Housewives."

But even now as Lopez approaches a career landmark, months after his wife donated one of her kidneys to save his life, Lopez resents that he hasn't gained the level of respect of other comics with their own sitcoms, such as Ray Romano or Chris Rock.

"I think it's easier for African-American and white comics to be praised than it is Latinos because they think our culture or our humor is substandard," Lopez said. "I just don't think that they see us as important enough to be at their level. ... I'm the longest-produced (comedy) at Warner Bros. and I don't feel special."

Inspired by the lives of their stars, "The George Lopez Show" and "Freddie" demonstrate what should already be obvious as the Hispanic population has swelled and the culture blended more into the mainstream.

"If you leak anything out, it's that we are very different," wisecracked Lopez, 44. He finds it perplexing that such a fact needs to be pointed out at a time when Hispanics, the largest minority group in the country, represent \$700 billion a year in buying power and 11.2 million homes with TV sets.

Lopez's 4-year-old sitcom depicts a Mexican-American family in Los Angeles; Freddie's family is Puerto Rican and lives in Chicago. George is a working-class airplane manufacturing plant manager; Freddie is a chef and owner of an upscale restaurant.

George's show revolves around a nuclear family of four and George's mother. On "Freddie," the

lead character is a successful bachelor who takes in three generations of women to live with him while trying to balance his love life and relationship with his best friend, played by Brian Austin Green. (In a groundbreaking role, Jenny Gago plays the grandmother, speaking only in Spanish; her dialogue will be subtitled.)

What Prinze did not know as he was growing up was that in the San Fernando Valley there was Lopez, a Mexican-American teenager who lived for "Chico and the Man" and was crushed when its funny and sexy star died suddenly.

"The first time I saw him, I wanted to be like him," Lopez said. "He was so young and cool and Latino and everybody loved him. And then when he passed, it was devastating to me."

In 2002, Lopez finally got his own show, and later wound up living four houses away from Prinze Jr.'s mother. They became friends, and she gave him his idol's key chain and his old American Express card. Then two years ago, Lopez met her son.

"I don't know what the word is, but there's a stronger spirit out there and a stronger being and a stronger essence that made all these things happen," says Ron De Blasio, who used to manage Prinze Sr.

It was Lopez who campaigned for Prinze Sr.'s star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, which was unveiled in December. When Prinze Jr. signed a deal with ABC, Lopez, who says he still feels like a "mother hen to a fragile egg" on his own show, was there to provide guidance.

"George Lopez says without Freddie Prinze there's no George Lopez," Prinze Jr. said. "But without George Lopez, my father never gets his star."

Bruce Helford, the producer of both shows, says: "It's really interesting what Freddie said at press tour (this summer)," Helford said. "Desi (Arnaz) unlocked the door, his dad opened it and George kicked it down. Now, I guess, we just have to widen the doorway."

JOB OPPORTUNITY
Provider/Attendants - Part-time
 Caring persons needed to provide housekeeping and personal care services in the homes of elderly and adults/children with disabilities in Lubbock, Garza, Hale, and Hockley Counties. For an application call Community Action Home Health Provider Services 763-4994 or 1-800-657-8944.
 See full details, other job listings, and application instructions at www.spcap.org. South Plains Community Action Association (SPCAA) is an Equal Opportunity Employer and reserves the right to not offer position.
Providora/Atendiente - Parte Tiempo
 Se necesitan personas amistosas para proveer cuidado de hogares y cuidado personal en hogares de ancianos y adultos niños con discapacidades en Condados de Lubbock, Garza, Hale, y Hockley.
 Para aplicacion llame a Community Action Home Health Provider Services 763-4994 o al 1-800-657-8944. Vea detalles completos y otros trabajos y instrucciones para como aplicar en www.spcap.org, South Plains Community Action Association es un Patron de Oportunidad Igual y retiene el derecho de no ofrecer posiciones.

Flu "Shot" For The Other 50 Million

(NAPS)—With the flu vaccine in short supply, many Americans are helping their health with a "shot" of a different kind—a shot of vitamins.

Guadalupe Economics Services

1502 Erskine St.

ATTENTION Migrants & Seasonal Farmworkers GESC Provides Assistance with:

- * Food • Fuel •
- Minor car repairs
- Partial utilities
- Clothing •
- Referrals

For appointment please call: 744-4416

North Lubbock Boxing Club

"Discipline and Dedication Result in Excellence"

Fall Invitational Boxing Tournament
 Saturday- November 12, 2005
 Doors Open at 6 p.m. and Boxers start at 7 p.m.

FEATURING
 National and State Champions

Teams From

Hobbs, N.M.	Midland/Odessa	Liberal, Ks.
Slaton	Plainview	Clovis, N.M.
San Angelo	Garden City, Ks.	Fampa
Dumas	Pecos	Hereford
		Lubbock

Tickets Available at the Door or
 RC Automotive (806)747-1823
 \$5.00 General Admission
 Children 6 and under and Senior Citizens Free

Fair Park Coliseum

4th and Avenue A
 Lubbock, Texas

La Fuerza Laboral de EU Sí Está Calificada

Los trabajadores estadounidenses no carecen de calificaciones para afrontar los empleos que se generan hoy en día. Esa es la conclusión principal de un estudio llevado a cabo por el Instituto de Política Económica (EPI) de Washington, cuyo objetivo es contrastar si lo que se ha convertido en una afirmación generalizada tiene fundamento.

"A pesar de las repetidas afirmaciones tanto en entornos populares como políticos, hay muy pocas pruebas de que se estén reduciendo las cualidades cognitivas en Estados Unidos, ni de que se registren peores resultados que en otros países industrializados" afirma Michael Handel, profesor de sociología de la Universidad Northeastern, en Boston.

El académico indica que las empresas estadounidenses se

benefician de esta creencia: "Es una forma de reducir la capacidad de negociación de nuestros empleados, a los que se les trata de convencer de que no están bien preparados y tienen que competir con profesionales de otros países, o con outsourcing" dice Handel enfatizando que, a su vez, los trabajadores extranjeros, incluso los de alta calificación, son más susceptibles de recibir peores salarios y condiciones de trabajo.

Handel sugiere que en muchos casos se están comparando "peras con manzanas", esto es, incluyendo en el capítulo de falta de capacitación, otros hábitos y resultados que no necesariamente tienen que ver con las aptitudes del trabajador.

Por ejemplo, el profesor indica que cuando muchas compañías se quejan de sus empleados más

jóvenes lo hacen en base aspectos como menor puntualidad, diferente actitud para respetar autoridad y las jerarquías, o espíritu de sacrificio para el trabajo. Handel señala que esos rasgos no tienen tanto que ver con las habilidades de estos empleados, sino con su edad y el hecho de pertenecer a una generación con valores diferentes.

Mientras que en décadas pasadas la actitud hacia el trabajo puede que fuera más estricta, los datos según Handel, muestran que la masa de trabajadores estadounidenses estaba peor calificada.

Así, por ejemplo, mientras que en 1964, 47% del total de la población y un 31% de los jóvenes (en la franja entre 24 y 29 años) no habían completado la escuela secundaria, el porcentaje ha descendido a un 13% para ambos

grupos en tiempos recientes. Igualmente el experto indica que la puntuación en las pruebas NAEP (Medición Nacional del Progreso Educativo) en lectura y matemáticas, muestra niveles más altos entre los estudiantes de 17 años en 1999 que a principios de los 70, cuando empezó a registrarse.

Handel desafía afirmaciones como la del propio líder de la Reserva Federal, Alan Greenspan, que ha manifestado su preocupación por lo que considera un insuficiente número de graduados en ciencias e ingenierías. Sin embargo, Handel sostiene que la ruptura de la "burbuja tecnológica" ocurrida hace unos años, pone en duda que haya una desmesurada demanda de este tipo de profesionales.

"Esto no significa que la educación no importe, y que

cuanto más elevada sea más progreso traerá a las personas y a la economía en general" comenta Handel.

El experto indica que el papel de la inmigración "se ha ignorado convenientemente" en medio de esta situación:

"Es difícil creer que realmente tenemos demasiados empleados con baja calificación, cuando por otro lado no paran de 'importarse' trabajadores para puestos que requieren baja capacitación y ofrecen también bajos salarios".

Handel señala que entre 1970 y

2000 la cuota de empleos gerenciales y de alta capacitación ha aumentado, mientras que los empleos no calificados en el sector minorista, agrícola, o de servicios han disminuido o experimentado un crecimiento relativamente menor.

"En definitiva el mantra constantemente repetido de que carecemos de empleados calificados, para lo que sirve es para pagar menos y ofrecer peores condiciones a los trabajadores estadounidenses" concluye diciendo Handel.

For Effective Advertising Call 806-763-3841

EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS

All kinds of Public Notices

LEGAL-BIDDING-TNRCC

General Advertising & lot more!

From Poultry to Health Care More Firms Seek Out Spanish Speakers

Estrella Mendoza founded Arkansas Spanish Interpreters and Translators Inc. in Little Rock 10 years ago, offering — as the company name suggests — only Spanish. Today, the company provides translation and interpretation of some 20 languages with a staff located throughout the state.

The big growth in her foreign-language business — still largely based on Spanish — reflects the influx of immigrants in the past decade.

Arkansas ranks third in the percentage of non-Englishspeaking residents, 16.2 percent, after two states with a much longer history with Hispanics — Texas, 18.4 percent; and Arizona, 18.1 percent, according to the Washington, D.C.-based Population Reference Bureau.

The state's poultry industry has attracted a large number of Hispanics to work in plants.

Vicki Watts of the human resources department at Peterson Farms Inc., a poultry processing company in Decatur that employs approximately 870, goes so far as to say that not knowing a second language in Arkansas "will be a hindrance" some day.

For her company, that is already the case.

"Three years ago, all of my advertising in the classifieds was in English," recalls Watts. "Now, all of our ads for production-line jobs are in both English and Spanish," said Watts.

"For management positions, we always advertise in English, but also usually say: Spanish language required." Watts says Peterson farms wants 75 percent of its production-line managers to speak Spanish.

Some businesses in Arkansas now cater specifically to Spanish speakers.

In October 2000, Maura Lozano-Yancy established Hola Arkansas, a Spanish/English language weekly newspaper — the first of its kind in Arkansas. Today, this bilingual newspaper that covers issues on Arkansas' Hispanic community has a circulation of 15,000 and is distributed to more than 50 cities in the state. <http://www.ardemgaz.com/ShowStoryTemplate.asp?Path=ArDemocrat/2005/10/05&ID=Ar02702&Section=Business>

Realty Firm Finds Niche Seth Mims established Vision Real Estate in Springdale in 1998, specializing in homes under \$200,000, and in 2000 Mims changed the company's name to Mi Casa Real Estate Inc., because he thought it sounded "more inviting." Mi casa is Spanish for "my house."

He said his business is booming, adding that he knows of at least three other real estate businesses that focus on Spanishspeaking residents.

Coleman Taylor, regional personnel manager for Wal-Mart Stores Inc. in Arkansas and southern Missouri, said the company is sensitive to the needs of local markets, recognizing, for instance, the need to have in Northwest Arkansas employees who speak Spanish. Anywhere in the state where there is substantial Hispanic presence, Wal-Mart has store signs posted in Spanish.

Gary Mickelson, spokesman for Tyson Foods, Inc., the world's largest meat producer, said, "The ability to speak more than one language is generally a plus when seeking employment with our company." He added, "Because of the diversity of our work force, there are many different languages spoken in our operations. In order to foster effective communications, this means providing bilingual interpreters and translators."

Health, Safety Needs Finding enough bilingual employees is a pressing issue for the state's health and safety services.

Two years ago, health-care workers discovered a severe shortage of Spanish-speaking nurses in Northwest Arkansas. In 2003, the Community Care Foundation, a Springdale-based nonprofit organization that

conducts an annual needs-assessment study, decided to examine this shortage.

The idea came about after people from Community Care heard "horror stories about 12-year-old children interpreting for their parents and hospital cleaning staff being called in to interpret," said Walt Eilers president of the Fayetteville-based Terrapin consulting, LLC, who gathered data for the study.

The 30-page survey, covering Washington, Madison, Benton and Carroll counties, was completed in September 2004. The study projected that in 2005 there would be an 8.4 percent shortage of Hispanic or bilingual nurses. If there is no intervention, that shortage is expected to reach 12.2 percent by 2025.

Community Care awarded \$60,000 to five Northwest Arkansas nursing schools for scholarships and to inform bilingual students about nursing opportunities.

Community Care has created a transition institute for learning medical vocabulary in English. In addition, says Eilers, people who are already nurses are taking medical-Spanish classes.

Health and safety workers in central Arkansas are also getting ready for a continued influx of Hispanics.

Robert Mauldin, assistant fire chief in North Little Rock, said, "We have to get a lot of front-line firefighters familiar with Spanish."

He says the department is exploring the idea of using Spanish teachers to train his staff as well as recruiting people who are bilingual. For now, he says, the department will probably start using laminated cards with basic phrases in Spanish, such as, "Where does it hurt?" and "Where

did the fire start?" to deal with the immediate communication barriers.

Peterson Farms' Watts says more of their seasonal workers every year speak languages other than Spanish or English — such as Samoan, Laotian, Chinese and Marshallese. "The hardest part is training [non-English-speaking] workers, because we need someone who can do intricate translating," said Watts.

Mendoza of Spanish Interpreters says that while her company gets the most requests for its Spanish language services, the fastest-growing demand is for Asian languages. Her second business, Little Rock-based Arkansas Language Institute, began holding Chinese classes for the first time this term.

According to the Population Reference Bureau, Arkansas' Asian population increased by 23 percent between 2000 and 2004, from 21,073 to 25,907. During the same period, the state's Hispanic population increased by 38 percent, from 87,756 to 120,820.

Seeing foreign languages as a marketable job skill seems to be relatively new to many university students. Kay Pritchett, chairman of the department of foreign languages at the University of Arkansas, which offers 10 languages, said, "When I first got here in 1982, a foreign language was usually something a student took to fulfill a requirement. Now I get the sense that people are studying foreign languages because they see the applicability for their career goals."

"The value to Arkansas businesses of people with foreign language abilities is on the rise," said Jeff Collins, director for the Center of Business and Economic Research at the University of

Arkansas at Fayetteville. He added, "It is becoming as valuable as computer skills."

Hispanics in the United States, the fastest-growing minority group, are increasingly the major driving force behind revenue growth in many consumer product and service markets, according to The U.S. Hispanic Market, a new report from market research publisher Packaged Facts, a division of MarketResearch.com.

Hispanics were responsible for 15.6% of the growth in aggregate consumer expenditures that occurred between 1998 and 2003, the report noted. Total spending by Hispanic households increased by \$140 billion during this period. Looking at specific markets, the report found that, between 1998-2003, Hispanics were responsible for nearly half

(48.3%) of the growth in spending on cereals and cereal products and more than one-third (34.6%) of the growth in expenditures for furniture.

Between 1998 and 2003, total expenditures for men's and boys' apparel grew by only \$141 million, but Hispanic expenditures increased by \$2.2 billion.

Packaged Facts estimates that the buying power of the Hispanic market is currently \$766 billion, and will approach \$1.1 trillion by 2010.

"Although much has been written about the exploding Hispanic population in the U.S., we're only now starting to appreciate the true impact this growth is having in the marketplace," said Don Montuori, publisher of Packaged Facts. "Hispanics will account for one-

sixth of the U.S. population by 2010, and no company can afford to overlook these consumers."

Compared to non-Hispanic consumer units, Hispanics spend a higher percentage of their budgets (1.2% and 1.0%) and slightly more in absolute terms (\$403 vs. \$401) for furniture. They also spend more on major appliances. Given Hispanics also outspend non-Hispanics significantly in the category of laundry and cleaning supplies (\$165 vs. \$128).

Simmons data confirm that Latino families are significant players in the major appliance sector in spite of their generally lower average incomes. The percentage of Hispanic and non-Hispanic fathers who say they bought a major appliance within the last 12 months is practically the same (24.2% vs. 25.7%).

EXTRAVAGANZA MEXICANA

Thank you for your support!

It was a great, successful event with your help! GRACIAS por Su Apoyo!



PRESENTED BY
BALLET FOLKLORICO AZTLAN - CELEBRATING 10 YEARS

El Editor



T-SHIRTS

CAPS

FAMILY REUNIONS

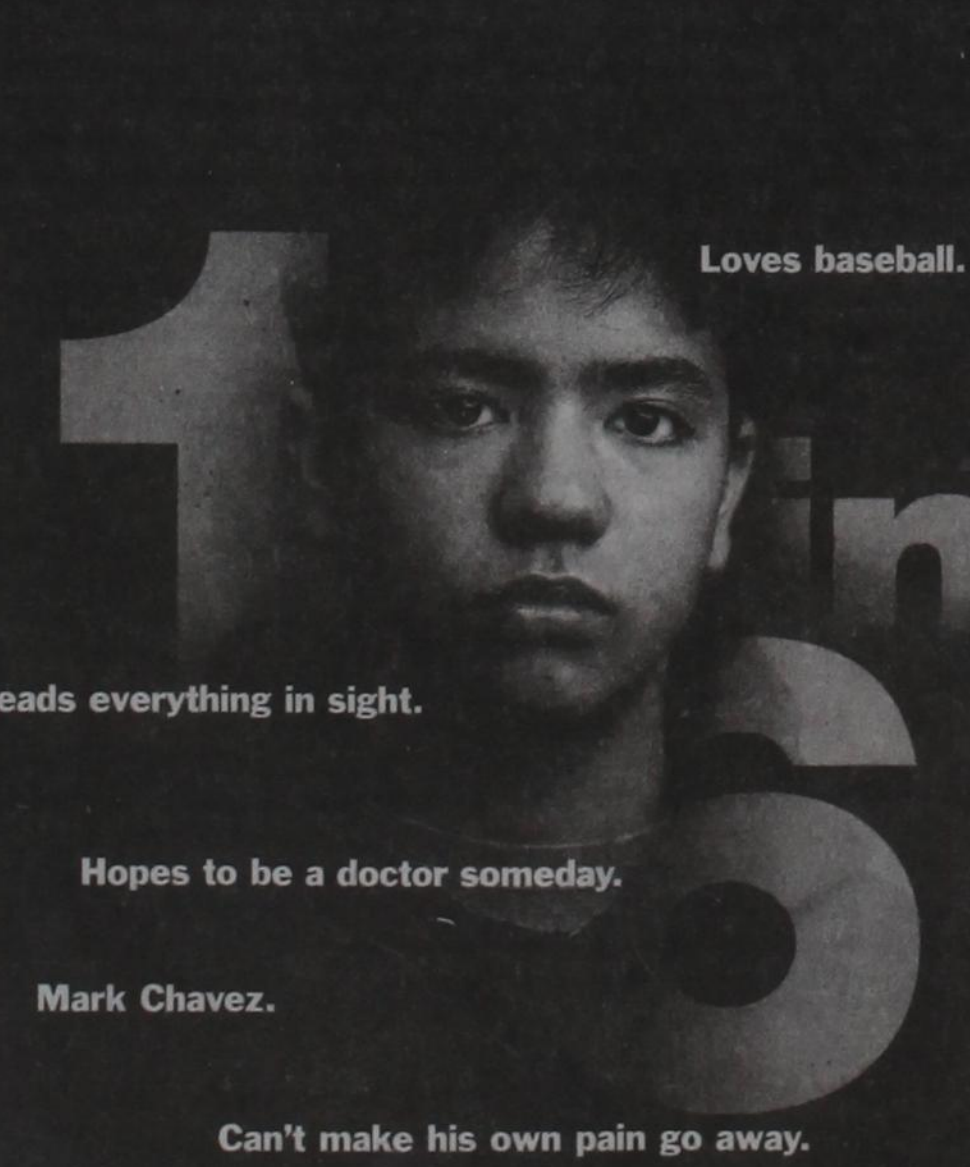
FOR AS LITTLE AS \$5.00!

For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

CALL 763-3841

EL EDITOR

1502 Avenue M - Lubbock, Tx



Loves baseball.

Reads everything in sight.

Hopes to be a doctor someday.

Mark Chavez.

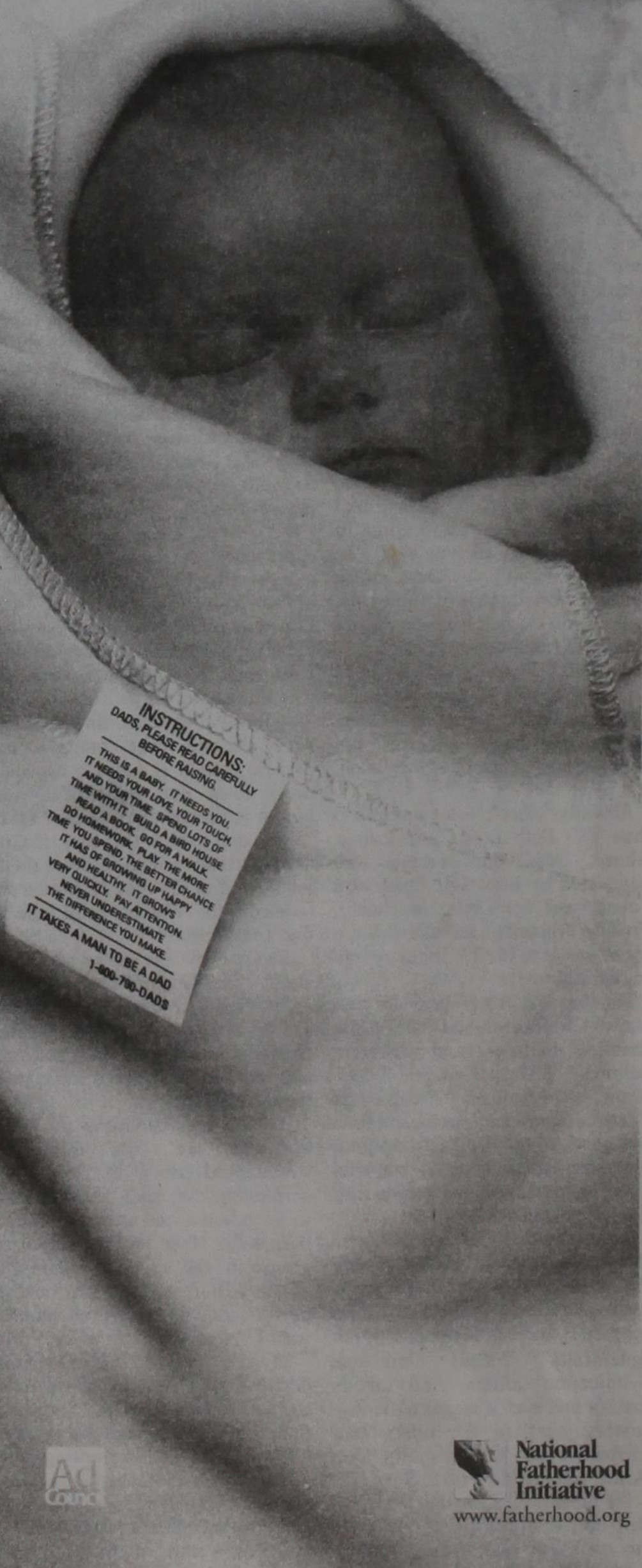
Can't make his own pain go away.

One out of every six children in America is living in a state of poverty — ill-fed, ill-housed and with little or no access to health care. But who hears the cries of the nearly 12,000,000 children suffering under the weight of hunger and misery? Who feels the anguish of mothers mourning an infant mortality rate 50 percent higher than children on the other side of the poverty line? Who gives more than a passing glance to the 31,000,000 Americans struggling to rise above that cruel line? Who cares to notice?

POVERTY.

America's forgotten state.

Catholic Campaign for Human Development
1.800.946.4243
www.povertyusa.org



INSTRUCTIONS:
DADS PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE RAISING.

THIS IS A BABY. IT NEEDS YOU. IT NEEDS YOUR LOVE, YOUR TENDRER CARE, YOUR TIME. SPEND LOTS OF TIME WITH IT. BUILD A BOND. DO NOT MESS UP. DO FOR A WHILE. DO NOT MESS UP. DO FOR A WHILE. AND HEALTHY. IT GROWS UP VERY QUICKLY. PAY ATTENTION. NEVER UNDERESTIMATE THE DIFFERENCE YOU MAKE.

IT TAKES A MAN TO BE A DAD
1-800-789-DADS

Ad Council

National Fatherhood Initiative
www.fatherhood.org