

# El Editor

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"El respeto al derecho  
ajeno es la paz"  
Lic. Benito Juárez  
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## Morales Entry Into Governor's Race Excites Democrats

By Jaime Castillo

Dan Morales' unexpected entrance into the Democratic primary race for governor left party faithful with strained allegiances Thursday and sent them scrambling to determine the best course of action for a party struggling to regain political ground lost to Republicans.

The one constant emerging in the aftermath of the news was the potential for a huge turnout of the coveted Hispanic electorate, which is expected to be energized by the prospect of catapulting the first Latino into the governor's office.

The key Democratic contenders in the March 12 primary are Morales and Tony Sanchez, a Laredo millionaire and political newcomer who until Wednesday was headed for a cakewalk in his bid to take on Republican Gov. Rick Perry in November.

"This is a big shift," said Antonio González, president of the William C. Velásquez Institute, a bipartisan group that tracks Hispanic voting. "All of a sudden, Texas has become the most interesting state in the country in the early primary period."

Morales, a former Texas attorney general and former San Antonio state legislator, had been expected to enter the race for U.S. Senate against a crowded field that includes former Dallas Mayor Ron Kirk, U.S. Rep. Ken Bentsen, D-Houston, and truck-driving schoolteacher Victor Morales.

His about-face Wednesday left political tongues wagging about his motives.

"I just think he picked an easier race to win and he'll bring more resources to it," said Bill Miller, an Austin-based political consultant.

In a U.S. Senate race, Morales would have been forced to return past contributions he accepted as attorney

general because federal guidelines are stiffer. But in a race for governor, Morales will be able to tap all of the war chest, which is estimated at between \$1.5 million and \$3 million.

Morales said Thursday he has no obligation to divulge the amount of money he has to his opponents, adding he has "ample funds to run an adequate campaign" that includes TV ads.

Campaign finance rules had no bearing on his decision, Morales said. He said he made up his mind during the holiday season after visiting with his former county coordinators and county chairmen across Texas.

During that time, he said, he also came to the realization that his "great expertise" was not in federal, but state issues such as funding public education, writing a budget and taxes that he dealt with as attorney general.

Morales said he expects a "wholly positive, wholly high-ground"

gubernatorial primary.

Money was one of the primary reasons why many Democratic leaders, including former San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros and numerous state legislators and border mayors, picked Sanchez for the governor's race.

Sanchez can finance his own campaign, a

big help for the cash-strapped Texas Democratic Party.

But the sudden presence of Morales in the race already was provoking signs of strain Thursday among the growing number of people who have been disappointed by Sanchez's unusually quiet campaign.

"Tony is a friend of mine and I still

intend to vote for him, but unfortunately it's true," said Juan Maldonado, state chairman of the Tejano Democrats, referring to the perception that the Sanchez campaign has not taken off.

"I think they've made a tremendous mistake. You've got to run like you're running against someone all of the time," Miller said. Sanchez wasted precious time over the summer being an "all-but-invisible candidate" when he should have been building his image across the state.

The Sanchez camp,

meanwhile, remained resolute.

"I know a lot of people are playing the speculating game, but this really doesn't change our strategy," said Michelle Kucera, a Sanchez spokeswoman. "Tony was planning an issue-based, goal-oriented campaign, and nothing is really going to change."

Analysts, however, contend Sanchez must engage in some negative campaigning if he is going to close a wide gap between his relatively low profile and Morales' statewide name recognition.

"I think the campaign budget for Sanchez has just gone up by 50 percent," said González of the Velásquez Institute.

Among the most likely angles of attack are Morales' handling of the Hopwood court decision and the state's record \$17.3 billion tobacco settlement.

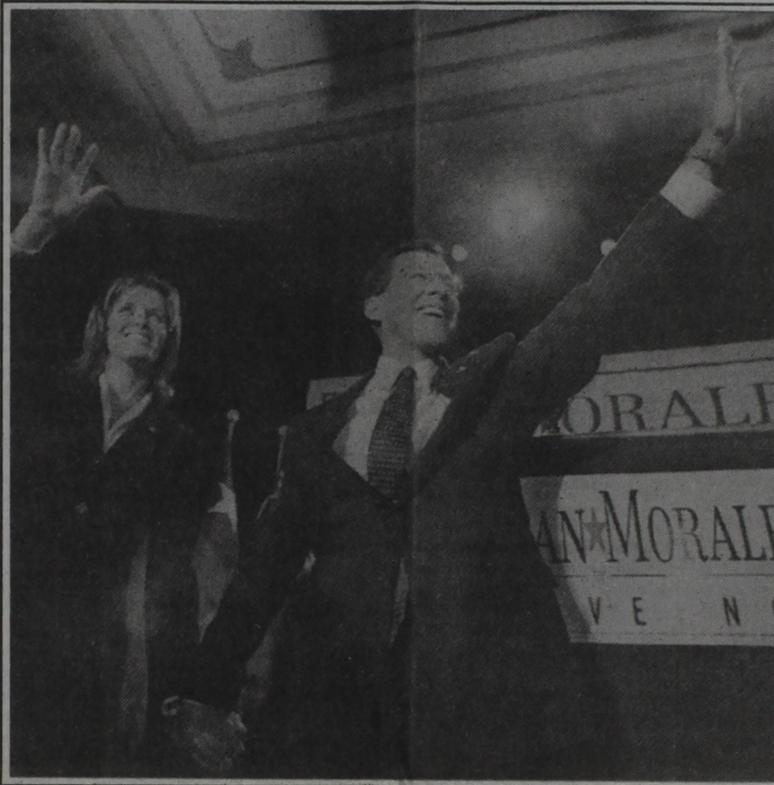
Morales' interpretation of Hopwood effectively ended race-based admissions policies at Texas universities, and his ties to lawyers who received more than \$3 billion in fees for the tobacco case have come under intense scrutiny.

But Morales' approval ratings remain high. A poll last summer of 1,031 past Democratic primary voters showed Morales running a close second to Cisneros in an imaginary race for the U.S. Senate.

Morales' favorable rating among Democratic voters was 62.8 percent, compared with an unfavorable rating of 8.4 percent, according to the Montgomery & Associates poll.

While the potential for a bruising primary appears imminent, political analysts downplayed the notion that Democrats risk not being able to heal.

"Winning cures everything," Miller said.



## Avión de EU Con Siete 'Marines' Se Estrella En Pakistán

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Un avión militar estadounidense en el que viajaban siete "marines" se estrelló ayer contra una montaña al suroeste de Pakistán, sin que el Pentágono conozca de momento las causas de un siniestro, del que, al parecer, no hay sobrevivientes.

La pérdida de ese avión, un Hércules KC-130, ha sido calificada como un "duro golpe" por el Pentágono, dedicado en estos momentos a la preparación de la base naval de Guantánamo, en Cuba, como centro de reclusión de prisioneros afganos.

El secretario de Defensa, Donald Rumsfeld, informó que una investigación determinará las razones del siniestro, ocurrido cuando el aparato, que se utiliza para reabastecimiento en vuelo, se

disponía a aterrizar en una base en Shamski.

En el avión viajaban seis "marines" como tripulantes y otro como pasajero, y testigos presenciales han señalado que el aparato estaba en llamas antes de chocar contra la montaña.

Otras fuentes del Pentágono han indicado que no hay pruebas de que el avión hubiese sido derribado y que tampoco existe ningún tipo de señal de que haya supervivientes, aunque esa posibilidad no ha sido excluida del todo.

El aparato había salido de Jacobabad (Pakistán) en una misión con varias paradas antes de su previsto destino final de Shamski.

El KC-130 es un avión que la Infantería de Marina estadounidense utiliza para abastecer de



combustible a helicópteros en vuelo, además de transportar a tropas y equipamiento en misiones de evacuación y como soporte de operaciones especiales.

Mientras tanto, Estados Unidos anunció ayer que se opone a la liberación de tres ministros talibanes.

Los ex ministros de Defensa y Justicia y varios líderes del derrocado régimen talibán se rindieron ayer al nuevo gobierno afgano, pero se les dejó en libertad y no serán entregados a Estados Unidos, afirmó ayer el comandante Jalal Khan de Kandahar, estrecho allegado al gobernador de Kandahar,

Gul Agha.

Khan dijo que se les amnistió después de reconocer al nuevo gobierno interino en Kabul. Y agregó que se les permitió regresar a sus hogares y reunirse con sus familias.

El gobierno interino de Afganistán dio a conocer que investiga el motivo que llevó a poner en libertad a los talibanes.

El portavoz del Departamento de Estado, Richard Boucher, señaló que "esta gente debe quedar bajo custodia sobre la base de su apoyo a Al Qaida y a los terroristas que han operado en Afganistán".

## Mexico's Fox To Name New Press Chief

By Barnard R. Thompson

On Tuesday morning, at a 10:00 a.m. news conference at the Los Pinos presidential compound, Vicente Fox Quesada will name Rodolfo Elizondo Torres to be his new press secretary and communications director. Elizondo will become the third person to hold the often embattled post since Fox took office in December of 2000, and while he may not be technically experienced in many aspects of media affairs it is the opinion of this observer that the president would have been hard pressed to find a better spokesperson and coordinator. In other words, Elizondo is an excellent choice considering Mexico today.

For the past year Rodolfo Elizondo (who is known by close friends as "El Negro" and who has been active in politics for nearly 20-years) has held the position of "presidential coordinator of citizens' alliance," a post created by Fox. The goal in this regard has been to provide the opportunity for greater public involvement and participation in national affairs, and Elizondo was given "the task of being the channel between society and the government ... to reach the goals that we have proposed as a society." This was one of those offices that, at times, have been referred to as "super-coordination's" by the media. Too, this posting has kept the longtime friend and "kitchen cabinet" advisor of Fox close to the president.

Elizondo [55] was born in Durango, where he later would manage several lumber and family-owned businesses. He received his licentiate in business administration from the prestigious Monterrey Institute of Technology, plus he studied English at the University of Kansas. While his father was one of the founders of the National Action Party (PAN) in Durango, it was not until 1983 when Elizondo himself joined the party. That same year he ran for

the municipal presidency — mayor — of the city of Durango and won [1983-86]. Subsequently he served two terms as a federal deputy [1988-91; and 1994-97], and he was elected to the Senate [1997-2000]. Following the so-called insurgency in Chiapas in 1994, he was named to be a member of the congressional Pacification and Concordance Commission — where in point of fact he became a contributing participant, as among other things he was one of those involved in the San Andrés talks, and a participant in a number of private meetings with the self-styled (and possibly less-than-sincere) "Subcomandante Marcos." In early 2000, after the now president had gained the PAN nomination in 1999, candidate Fox made Elizondo one of his political affairs coordinators. And this position was to take on special significance, with Fox ultimately running on a coalition ticket with the Mexico Ecologist Green Party (PVEM), and considering the lead role and influence that was given to the purportedly unaffiliated "Friends of Fox" (Amigos de Fox) campaign apparatus.

This observer first became friends with Elizondo in the 1980s. In this connection, I ask indulgence of a couple of personal comments that just might offer others some added insight.

In 1989, while following the gubernatorial elections in Michoacán — and working on what turned out to be an unpublished book, I ran into Elizondo in the city of Morelia the day before the elections. Elizondo was one of several congressional members of the PAN in Michoacán as election observers, a state where that year's vote led the Democratic Revolution Party (PRD) to cry foul against the Institutional Revolutionary Party's (PRI) machine and winners. On the day noted, following an impromptu

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## Suprema Corte Limita Alcance De Protección Para Discapacitados

La Suprema Corte de Justicia limitó la interpretación de la ley federal que protege a los discapacitados al determinar que una trabajadora de una fábrica ensambladora con el síndrome de túnel metacarpiano no tenía derecho a un trato especial en su empleo.

La decisión unánime determinó que la discapacidad parcial de Ella Williams no obligaba a su empleador, el fabricante de autos Toyota, a crear un trabajo a medida para adecuarse a sus problemas de muñeca, brazo y hombro.

La Ley de Discapacidad de 1999 (ADA) garantiza un trato igual en el trabajo y en cualquier lado para la gente cuyas discapacidades "limitan sustancialmente" su posibilidad de accionar en lo que la ley define como "principales actividades de la vida" como el cuidado de uno mismo.

La discapacidad de Williams no le impide hacer muchas actividades en la casa y en el trabajo. Pero un tribunal federal de apelaciones halló que ella estaba discapacitada según los parámetros establecidos por la ley ADA porque su problema físico limitaba sustancialmente su

capacidad de realizar labores manuales.

"Eso fue un error", escribió la juez Sandra Day O'Connor.

En los casos como el de Williams "la pregunta central debe ser si el solicitante no puede realizar una variedad de cosas centrales en la vida diaria de la mayoría de la gente y no, si el solicitante no puede hacer labores relacionadas a su trabajo específico", escribió el Alto Tribunal.

La discapacidad no puede ser medida sólo observando si es adecuada o no para su trabajo, dijo el tribunal.

La Suprema Corte revirtió la opinión del Sexto Tribunal Federal de Apelaciones y envió el caso de Williams de vuelta para ser reconsiderado.

Este fallo no significa que cualquier persona con el síndrome de túnel metacarpiano o con una discapacidad similar será excluida automáticamente de la protección de ADA. Pero probablemente dificultará al solicitante probar su punto, ya que el tribunal deja en claro que la discapacidad debe afectar a una serie de funciones manuales.

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Immigrants:

"THEM" IS "US"

By Domenico Maceri

"Pretty soon there will be more of them than us," my neighbor told me, with serious concern

Her comment confused me. I wasn't born in the United States, and although a lot of hard work over the years has made my English pretty good, I think my accent still makes my origins unmistakable. I'll never get rid of the accent completely.

I'm not sure I want to.

"Them?" I asked, certain I'd misunderstood. Surely I was one of "them."

Immigrants, my neighbor explained, invading our country.

Apparently my accent is not as obvious as I think, allowing me to pass, if I want to, as one of "us." I've lived in the United States for 30 years -- two-thirds of my life -- and I consider myself more "American" than Italian. But the honor of being considered a native, which would have thrilled me when I was 15 and could barely wrap my mouth around English words, is starting to feel less than honorable.

In order to become a real "American," must I also become a

bigot?

A few years ago, an acquaintance told my wife that she had given up trying to talk to a friend of ours who was born in Asia. It wasn't worth the effort, the acquaintance said. Our friend speaks English with a heavy Chinese accent and her voice is barely above a whisper.

It's true, she's difficult to understand. But she is also one of the most intelligent, most charming and kindest people I have ever met. The reward for taking time is not only a friendship with a wonderful person, but also the chance to learn more about a culture I will never experience firsthand.

The woman who won't make the effort to open up to another culture has lost more than she will ever know. And I believe, we as a culture are becoming more and more like that impatient woman.

Deep down, we all know that we need immigrants. Because they are paid less than they should be, companies profit and eventually pass on some of those savings to every consumer. We all benefit from the lower prices made possible by cheap labor, whether in

agriculture, restaurants, child care or construction -- in any work too tedious or unpleasant for the rest of us to do day in, day out.

If at any given moment there aren't plenty of immigrants available to do their work, farmers scream that crops will rot. Then the government steps in with a program designed to bring in "guest workers" on a temporary basis. But still farmers aren't happy. Too bureaucratic. Too costly.

Translation: Those programs require granting decent wages and benefits.

Could it be that if decent wages were paid, more "real Americans" might be willing to do those jobs and there would not be labor shortages?

Obviously, we need immigrants. We just don't want them. They look and speak differently. "They don't want to learn English." And we don't want to educate their children, because, after all, they're here "illegally." We're quite willing, however, to accept the work their parents, here legally or illegally, do for us so cheaply, as

long as they don't ask anything of us.

We want the immigrants' labor without the responsibility of dealing with them as fellow human beings. We need them, but we don't want to pay for them, either in money or in the time and effort it takes to understand and know them.

We wish they would disappear once they do our dirty work, stop bothering us with their strange customs and confusing accents.

But they won't. Ever. They keep coming, attempting to fulfill dreams, as generations before them have done. Just as the parents or grandparents or great-grandparents of all the bigots did.

It would be nice if we recognized our own heritage in the immigrants' struggles. For me, an immigrant, it's easy, but I don't think it should be much of a burden for all who call themselves "Americans."

When you add it up, "them" is really "us."

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La Influencia Puertorriqueña Por Todo EEUU No Concuerda Con Su Tamao

Por Arlene Martinez

Es una isla similar en tamaño al estado de Connecticut, pero Puerto Rico juega un rol creciente en términos políticos, económicos y culturales por todo Estados Unidos. Antes asentados casi por completo en el noreste del país, los isleños crecen en número y en influencia por todas partes.

"Una clase importante de profesionales puertorriqueños se dispersa por todo el país", observa Juan González, autor de "Harvest of Empire: History of Latinos in America". Manifiesta que la oposición al continuo bombardeo de la pequeñísima isla de Vieques por parte de la fuerza naval estadounidense ha creado una voz pública y política mediante las redes nacionales, a pesar de que Puerto Rico no tiene voto en el congreso.

Con datos emitidos el 31 de diciembre por la Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos, la población puertorriqueña es de 3,839,810 personas. La isla sólo ha aumentado por 200,000 residentes en las últimas dos décadas. Pero mayor es el crecimiento -- casi un millón y medio de puertorriqueños -- que ha alimentado en territorio estadounidense en los últimos 20 años. Las cifras, en millones:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1980, 1990, 2000), Puerto Rico (3.4, 3.6, 3.8), EEUU (2.0, 2.6, 3.4)

as cifras palidecen a comparación de los 20 millones de mexicanoamericanos, cuya población se refuerza con la población enorme de nuestro vecino al sur de 100 millones. Pero los migrantes de Puerto Rico tienen dos ventajas sobre los de México y otras tierras latinas:

- 1. Acceso: Como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, tienen libertad de movimiento y acceso a trabajos.
2. El bilingüismo: Aprenden desde el primer grado de primaria hasta el último de secundaria en inglés y en español, y cuentan con una de las matrículas más altas possecundaria en todo el mundo.

Si bien las escuelas isleñas han tenido un éxito variado con sus programas de inglés, "el tener dos lenguas es una de nuestras mayores ventajas", dice Vilma Pérez, reportera con El Nuevo Día, de San Juan.

"Nos mudamos estrictamente por razones económicas. En contraste con los años 50 (cuando muchos de los puertorriqueños que llegaban a los Estados Unidos eran obreros), los que migran ahora muchas veces tienen más educación", dice.

El autor González cita como ejemplo la vertiente de ingenieros educados en la isla que trabajan en el Centro Espacial de Houston, Texas. Gina Pérez, asociada de la investigación en el Centro para Estudios Puertorriqueños en Hunter College, en Nueva York, añade que "Hay compañías estadounidenses que se conocen por reclutar a migrantes bien preparados".

Los puertorriqueños de la isla y de los Estados Unidos tienen lo que Pérez llama "una relación compleja". Los Estados Unidos ofrece generalmente mejores oportunidades económicas pero Puerto Rico representa, para algunos, un mejor ambiente para criar a los hijos, dice.

Pérez estudia la dinámica hispana en la diversidad étnica de Chicago, donde coexisten las culturas del Caribe y de América Latina. "Se ve mucha creación de coaliciones. (El representante estadounidense) Luis Gutiérrez es un excelente ejemplo de cómo se unen los grupos".

Gutiérrez, un puertorriqueño cuyo grupo constituyente es tanto mexicano como puertorriqueño en su distrito en Chicago, es uno de los promotores más vociferantes del

congreso a favor de la reforma migratoria y los derechos de los trabajadores indocumentados. Es uno de cuatro representantes puertorriqueños en el congreso. Los otros son también demócratas, José Serrano y Nydia Velázquez de Nueva York y el comisionado residente de Puerto Rico, un cargo que no lleva derecho al voto, Anibal Acevedo-Vilá.

La influencia política puertorriqueña a nivel local también cobra fuerza. Roberto Maldonado, comisionado del condado de Cook, en Chicago, ha sido activo en promover la cohesión hispana. A nivel nacional, muchos boricuas sirven como miembros de juntas escolares y consejos municipales. El primer puertorriqueño elegido como alcalde de una ciudad estadounidense, Eddie Pérez, ganó sin problemas la contienda por alcalde de Hartford, Connecticut el 5 de noviembre pasado.

Organizaciones nacionales puertorriqueñas establecidas van intensificando sus vínculos con la isla. La Coalición Nacional Puertorriqueña con base en Washington, D.C., ha organizado en San Juan su convención anual los últimos tres años. Otras, como el Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa Legal y la Educación y el Foro Nacional Puertorriqueño en Nueva York están estableciendo vínculos más unidos con lo boricuino.

Tanto los jubilados como jóvenes profesionales boricuas de Nueva York están llegando por manadas a Orlando y el centro de Florida que está en pleno boom. Pronto podrán retar a la población conservadora cubana del estado tanto en tamaño como en influencia.

Entre 1990 y 2000, la población puertorriqueña que más creció en los Estados Unidos se vio, sin contar el noreste, en Florida (317,840), Illinois (157,851) y California (140,570). En 14 estados, entre ellos Arizona, Nuevo México, Florida y Louisiana, los índices de crecimiento de la población puertorriqueña aumentaron más que los índices totales para la comunidad hispana general.

Las ciudades fronterizas de los Estados Unidos con México, El Paso y San Diego, ven grandes aumentos, en gran parte gracias a las bases militares y otros trabajos con relación al gobierno que se ubican en estas comunidades.

Judy Vásquez, de Nueva York, directora de Mi Bohío, Centro Cultural Puertorriqueño en El Paso, Texas, observa que "Hay neoyorquinos que nunca han estado en la isla pero que se sienten muy unidos a ella y a su cultura". La influencia de la isla se siente en todas partes, dice, más notablemente con los sonidos de inspiración caribeña en la música de la salsa y el merengue.

Antonio Mejías-Rentas, director ejecutivo de ¡Mira!, una publicación semanal con base en Miami, señala al gran éxito de algunos puertorriqueños como Jimmy Smits, Jennifer López, Benicio del Toro, Rosslyn Sánchez y Esai Morales entre los actores latinos. Tanto López como del Toro han logrado la fama haciendo de mexicanos en las películas.

De los cuatro hispanos que han recibido el premio de la Academia, tres -- del Toro, Rita Moreno y José Ferrer -- fueron puertorriqueños. Moreno es la única artista nunca en ganar los cuatro galardones más altos de la industria: el Grammy, el Oscar, el Emmy y el Tony.

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Inmigrantes:

"Ellos" Son "Nosotros"

Por Domenico Maceri

"Pronto habrá más de ellos que de nosotros", me dijo mi vecina, preocupada seriamente.

Su comentario me confundió. Yo no nací en los Estados Unidos, y aunque mucho esfuerzo tras los años ha pulido mi inglés, me parece que mi acento hace inconfundible mi origen. Siempre tendré algo de acento, y no estoy seguro que quiero perderlo del todo.

"¿Ellos?" pregunté, seguro que había entendido mal. De hecho yo era uno de "ellos".

Los inmigrantes, me explicó mi vecina. Los que invaden nuestro país.

Por lo visto mi acento no es tan aparente como pensé, permitiendo que yo pase, si quiero, por uno de "nosotros". He vivido en los Estados Unidos durante 30 años -- dos tercios de mi vida -- y me considero más "americano" que italiano. Pero el honor de ser considerado nativo, que me hubiera encantado a los quince años cuando apenas podía pronunciar el inglés, comienza a parecerme menos que honorable.

Para ser un verdadero "americano", ¿debo volverme prejuicioso?

Hace unos años, una conocida le dijo a mi esposa que había desistido de tratar de conversar con una amiga nuestra nacida en Asia. No valía la pena, dijo la conocida. Nuestra amiga habla el inglés con un dejo fuerte chino, y una voz apenas más fuerte que un susurro.

Es cierto, cuesta entenderle. Pero también es cierto que es una de las personas más inteligentes, encantadoras, y amables que haya conocido nunca. Lo que gano yo de tomar el tiempo de entenderle no es sólo una amistad con una persona maravillosa, sino también es la oportunidad de aprender sobre una cultura que nunca conoceré directamente.

La mujer que no hará el esfuerzo de abrirse a otra cultura ha perdido más de lo que puede saber. Y yo creo que como cultura, nos estamos volviendo más y más como aquella mujer impaciente.

En el fondo, todos sabemos que necesitamos a los inmigrantes. Porque se les paga menos que lo que deben ganar, las compañías tienen ganancias y eventualmente pasan los ahorros al consumidor. Todos nos beneficiamos de los precios más bajos que son posibles gracias a la mano de obra barata, sea en la agricultura, los

restaurantes, el cuidado de niños o en la construcción -- en cualquier trabajo cotidiano demasiado tedioso o desagradable para el resto de nosotros.

Si en cualquier momento dado no disponemos de suficientes inmigrantes para hacer su trabajo, los agricultores chillan que se pudrirán sus cosechas. Entonces el gobierno los rescata con un programa diseñado a traer "trabajadores huéspedes" de forma temporal. Pero igual no están contentos los agricultores. Mucha burocracia. Mucho gasto.

Traducción: tales programas implican proveer salarios y beneficios decentes.

¿Será que si se pagaran salarios decentes, más de los "verdaderos americanos" estarían dispuestos a hacer los trabajos y eliminar las escaseces de mano de obra?

Es obvio que necesitamos a los inmigrantes. Lo que pasa es que no los queremos, simplemente. Se ven y hablan diferente. "No quieren aprender inglés". Y no queremos educar a sus hijos, porque después de todo, están aquí "ilegalmente". Sin embargo, sí que estamos dispuestos a aceptar el trabajo que sus padres hacen por tan poco,

estén aquí legal o ilegalmente, con tal que no nos exijan nada a nosotros.

Queremos el beneficio del trabajo de los inmigrantes sin cumplir con la responsabilidad de tratarlos como seres humanos. Los necesitamos, pero no queremos pagar por ellos, ni en dinero ni en el tiempo y el esfuerzo necesarios para comprenderlos y conocerlos.

Quisiéramos que desapareciera una vez que completen nuestro trabajo sucio, y que dejaran de molestarnos con sus constumbres raras y acentos confusos. Pero no lo harán. Nunca. Siguen llegando, intentando realizar sueños, como hicieron las generaciones anteriores a ellos. Como hicieron los padres, los abuelos o los bisabuelos de todos los prejuiciosos.

Sería lindo que reconociéramos nuestra propia herencia en las luchas de los inmigrantes. Para mí, como inmigrante, es fácil, y dudo que sea tan pesado para todos los que se autodenominan "americanos".

A la hora de la hora, "ellos" en realidad somos "nosotros".

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Puerto Rico's Influence Across U.S. Belies Its Size

By Arlene Martinez

It's an island similar in size to Connecticut, but Puerto Rico is playing a growing role politically, economically and culturally throughout the United States. Once settled nearly entirely in the Northeast, mainland Puerto Ricans are increasing their numbers and influence all over.

"A significant professional class of Puerto Ricans is spreading across the country," says Juan González, author of "Harvest of Empire: History of Latinos in America," noting that opposition to the continued U.S. Navy bombing maneuvers on Puerto Rico's tiny offshore island of Vieques has built a public and political constituency through its national networks, even though Puerto Rico has no vote in Congress.

Data released Dec. 31 by the U.S. Census Bureau count Puerto Rico's population at 3,839,810. The island gained only 200,000 residents in each of the last two decades. But the bigger story is the growth -- nearly a million and a half Puerto Ricans -- it has fed on the mainland over the past 20 years. The figures, in millions:

Table with 3 columns: Year (1980, 1990, 2000), Island (3.4, 3.6, 3.8), Mainland (2.0, 2.6, 3.4)

Their numbers are dwarfed by 20 million Mexican Americans, whose ranks are reinforced by our southern neighbor's bulging population of 100 million. But migrants from Puerto Rico have two advantages over those from Mexico and other Latin American lands:

- 1. Access: As U.S. citizens, they have the freedom of mobility and job access.
2. Bilingualism: They are schooled in English and Spanish from grades 1 through 12 and boast one of the world's highest post-secondary enrollments. While island schools have varied success

with their English programs, "having dual languages is one of our most important assets," says Vilma Pérez, a reporter with San Juan's El Nuevo Día.

"We move for strictly economic reasons. In contrast to the 1950s (when many Puerto Ricans who came to the mainland were lower-skilled workers), the people who often migrate now are more educated," she says.

Author González notes, as an example, the "pipeline" of island-educated engineers who go to work at the Space Center in Houston, Texas. Gina Pérez, a research associate at the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College in New York, says, "There are U.S. companies that are known to recruit well-educated migrants. Call it a brain drain."

Island and mainland Puerto Ricans have what Pérez calls a "complicated relationship." The mainland generally offers better economic opportunity, but Puerto Rico represents, for some, a better place to raise children, she says. She studies the Hispanic dynamic in ethnically diverse Chicago, where Caribbean and Latin America culture coexist. "You have a lot of coalition building. (U.S. Rep.) Luis Gutiérrez is a great example of how groups come together."

Gutiérrez, a Puerto Rican with a large Mexican, as well as Puerto Rican, constituency in his Windy City district, is one of Congress's most outspoken proponents of immigration reform and the rights of undocumented workers. He's one of its four Puerto Rican representatives. The others are fellow Democrats José Serrano and Nydia Velázquez of New York and non-voting Puerto Rico Resident Commissioner Anibal Acevedo-Vilá.

Puerto Rican political influence at

the local level is also gaining power. Roberto Maldonado, who serves as Cook County Commissioner in Chicago, has played an active role in promoting Hispanic cohesion. Nationally, many Boricuas serve on school boards and city councils. The first Puerto Rican ever elected to run a U.S. capital city, Eddie Pérez, easily won the Hartford, Conn., mayoral race Nov. 5.

Established national Puerto Rican organizations are intensifying their ties with the island. The Washington, D.C.-based National Puerto Rican Coalition for the past three years has held its annual convention in San Juan. Others, such as the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund and the National Puerto Rican Forum in New York, are establishing closer links with the Boringuen.

Both retirees and upwardly mobile young Boricua from New York are pouring into Orlando and booming central Florida. They may soon challenge that state's conservative Cuban population in size and influence.

Between 1990 and 2000, the largest Puerto Rican population gains on the mainland, excluding the Northeast, were in Florida (317,840), Illinois (157,851) and California (140,570). In 14 states, among them Arizona, New Mexico, Florida and Louisiana, Puerto Rican growth rates outpaced total

Hispanic growth rates.

The U.S.-Mexico border cities of El Paso and San Diego are experiencing big increases, in large part due to military bases and other government-related jobs located in those communities.

New York transplant Judy Vásquez, director of Mi Bohío Puerto Rican Cultural Center in El Paso, observes, "You have New Yorkers who have never been to the island but who feel very close to it and its culture."

The island's influence can be felt all over, she says, with Caribbean-inspired sounds in salsa and merengue most noticeable.

Antonio Mejías-Rentas, executive editor of ¡Mira!, a national weekly based in Miami, points to the high-profile success, such Puerto Ricans as Jimmy Smits, Jennifer Lopez, Benicio del Toro, Rosslyn Sánchez and Esai Morales are having among Latino actors. Lopez and del Toro both achieved fame playing Mexican roles.

Of the four Hispanic Academy Award recipients, three -- del Toro, Rita Moreno and José Ferrer -- were Puerto Rican. Moreno is the only entertainer ever to win all four of the industry's highest honors: the Grammy, Oscar, Emmy and Tony.

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Celebrating 25 Years

Letter to the Editor Celebration!!!

To Whom It May Concern:

The parish council of St. John Neumann Catholic Church is inviting all parishioners in the Dioces of Lubbock to a retirement reception in honor of Msgr. Curtis T. Halfmann on Sunday, Jan. 20, 2002. The reception will be held in the St. John Neumann School gym at 5802 22nd Street from 2:00 until 4:30 pm.

Msgr. Halfmann has been advised by his heart doctor to retire, as soon as possible, and, so, the parish council is asking that any retirement gifts be in the form of a monetary nature. At the reception designated envelopes and cards will be available for your convenience.

Fr. Halfmann has been a priest since May of 1959 and spent more than half his priesthood in the Lubbock and Slaton areas, serving at: Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church, which he built, in Lubbock, St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Slaton, and St. John Neumann Catholic Church in Lubbock.

If anyone is needing information concerning Fr. Halfmann's life he can be reached at 799-2649 any day but Tuesday, which is his day off. Thank you in advance for your help in making this a memorabel event in Fr. Halfmann's life.

Sincerely Chariperson, Retirement reception Karen Ellis-Tanberg



**From Page One**

lunch, Elizondo invited me to a PAN reception and it was there that he introduced me (for the first time) to his friend and colleague in the Chamber of Deputies — Vicente Fox Quesada.

Another fond memory from 1989 is that of the Baja California inauguration of the first PAN governor ever to win an election in Mexico, Ernesto Ruffo Appel. At one of the post-inaugural festivities Elizondo joined our table, and it was a pleasure to expand the friendship to include my family. As a sidebar, Elizondo ran unsuccessfully for governor of Durango in 1986, and he was to lose again in a second try in 1992. It is important to note that, in 1992, Elizondo was the first gubernatorial candidate in Mexico to be supported by a coalition, in his case the PAN and the PRD.

Getting back to his forthcoming job, Elizondo now faces what could be his hardest test ever. As Director of Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic, one of his foremost jobs will be to revive and reinvigorate the image of President Fox — no easy task considering multinational economic crises, their impacts on Mexico, added domestic slowdowns and other problems. Too, these things are all being covered by some in the media (especially in the print media) who relish in taking shots — often cheap shots — at the president whenever they get a chance to do so. It will be interesting to see if Elizondo can forge some degree of improvement or rapprochement with those elements and those responsible.

Fox has his ups and downs in his relationship with the PAN, by all accounts his party, and Elizondo is uniquely suited to help in this well publicized area. He has influence with the PAN leadership, he is the only member of the so-called "Los Pinos Group" to also hold a seat on the CEN-PAN, and he is a member of the committee formed by both parts to bridge difficulties that too frequently arise. Another aspect that someone must resolve, and where Elizondo may have a role, is the internal squabbling among "Panistas" and "Foxistas" on the president's staff. Yet with all this said, it must also be noted that Elizondo himself is at times at odds with personalities within the PAN.

Now if all this were not enough, considering Elizondo's experience and past success in bringing varied interests together, his job will have to address other political interests and distinct forces. The Mexican congress, now as never before, has a role in the nation's future. Senators and deputies alike are ready and willing to take on issues of national need and correction, but they are just as prepared to flex their partisan and party political muscles in a congress that the president can no longer automatically carry. On an even more political note, the PRI (with the PRD waiting in the wings) is aggressively moving to recapture what it has lost (as Milton said, "short retirement urges sweet return"), which should make media issues and relations in state and municipal elections, along with next year's midterm congressional elections, especially important on the presidential media calendar.

# Bush Savors Education Bill Victory



President Bush (news - web sites) is signing into law a far-reaching education bill that will require new reading and math tests, take aim at failing schools and raise teacher standards.

Eager to showcase the bipartisan achievement on a campaign promise, Bush was setting off Tuesday on a three-state victory tour.

Bush waited three weeks to sign the bill and, seeking maximum exposure on an issue of rare agreement between Republicans and Democrats, was taking his roadshow to the states of lawmakers who led the yearlong negotiations on the bill.

In a 12-hour, 1,600-mile swing, the president was signing the bill in Ohio, home of GOP Rep. John Boehner (news - bio - voting record); giving an education speech in New Hampshire, the home state of GOP Sen. Judd Gregg (news - bio - voting record); and touring a school in Massachusetts, home to Democratic Sen. Edward Kennedy (news - bio - voting record). The fourth principal sponsor, Democratic Rep. George Miller (news - bio - voting record) of California, was traveling with Bush throughout the day. Bush visited California on Saturday.

Bush also was politicking, greeting 250 campaign donors and volunteers at a private session in New Hampshire, the state that traditionally holds the first presidential primary. It was his first trip to New Hampshire as president and his third to Ohio, the nation's seventh-largest electoral prize.

White House candidate Bush unveiled core education principles in September 1999 at a Los Angeles school. The bill he was signing Tuesday sought to keep the spirit of his pledge then that "In my administration, federal money will no longer follow failure."

Many of the specifics, however, did not survive the hard negotiations last year.

The bill requires annual state tests in reading and mathematics for every child in grades three through eight, beginning in the 2004-05 school year. In 2005-06, schools will have to add science tests. Candidate Bush had proposed testing poor students each year.

Public schools where scores failed to improve two years in a row could receive more federal aid, but if scores still failed to improve, low-income students could receive tutoring or transportation to another public school.

Those money-shifting provisions replaced a Bush campaign proposal in which federal funds would have been stripped from the worst-performing schools and made available to parents for private education vouchers.

Under the bill passed last month, a school in which scores failed to improve over six years could be restaffed.

Schools must raise the percentage of students proficient in reading and math and reach 100 percent

within 12 years. Schools also must close gaps in scores between wealthy and poor students and white and minority students.

The bill requires states to ensure that within four years all teachers are qualified to teach in their subject areas.

Schools also must develop annual "report cards" that show their standardized test scores compared with both local and state schools.

"This is such a giant leap forward - it is actually a cultural shift, a different way of doing business," Education Secretary Rod Paige said in an interview.

"It goes further than anything in the past in terms of demanding accountability from states, school districts, individual schools and individual teachers and principals," Paige said. "No longer can they hide, no longer can their results be hidden."

Bush had promised to "change the tone" in Washington, and by signing the bill, he was seeking some credit for doing so.

A bitter partisan dispute resurfaced Monday, however, when Bush pledged to resubmit the

economic revival package that Democrats blocked last year.

White House aides said Bush was considering delivering an economic address shortly before or after the State of the Union address, which is tentatively scheduled for Jan. 29.

"I hope that when Congress comes back they will have listened to their constituents and that Congress will realize that America, like me, is tired of partisan bickering; that we ought to come together, we ought to unify around some sensible policy and try not to play politics with tax relief or for that matter economic stimulus packages," Bush said.

Both parties view the lagging economy as the key issue in November elections, when control of Congress and three dozen statehouses will be at stake. "We may not balance the budget for this year," Bush said.

Democrats blame vanishing budget surpluses on the 10-year, \$1.35 trillion tax cut Bush pushed through Congress last year.

Republicans, led by the president, are seeking to portray critics of the package as partisan tax-raisers.

## Mexico Offered Cash Wiring Service

Wells Fargo & Co. is poised to introduce a discount service for wiring money to Mexico, the latest move in the banking giant's courtship of the steadily growing Hispanic population in the United States.

The new service will charge a \$10 flat fee for wiring as much as \$1,000 to Mexico.

The price undercuts the rates charged by the dominant financial wire services, Western Union and Moneygram. The market leaders collect a \$15 fee on a comparable wire transfer of up to \$300 and charge as much as \$50 for sending \$1,000 to Mexico. In some cases, Moneygram charges a flat fee of \$15 for any amount.

Mexicans living in the United States wire an estimated \$8 billion annually to friends and relatives back home.

Wells, the nation's fifth-largest bank, intends to test its new wire service in a Phoenix, Ariz., branch and seven Texas branches under a pilot program that will begin by April.

The San Francisco-based bank eventually plans to offer the wire transfer service - operated as a joint venture with Grupo Financiero Bancomer SA, Mexico's second-largest bank - in all 3,000 of its branches located in 23 states.

The service represents Wells' latest offering aimed at Hispanic consumers, particularly Mexican-born immigrants without bank accounts.

"It's an extremely attractive market," said Bob Byrne, Wells' director of divergent services. "We want to stay close to it by tailoring products that fit the market's needs."

To tap into the "unbanked" market of Hispanics, Wells in November began to recognize Mexican documents called "matriculas" as an acceptable form of identification. Mexican consulates issue matriculas to migrants lacking the conventional papers to establish residency in the United States.

Wells signed up 1,000 new customers using matriculas during the first few weeks of the program. Meanwhile, Wells has drawn fire from anti-immigrant activists who believe the bank's loosened identification requirements will encourage more Mexicans to illegally cross the border.

Wells also has been heavily promoting another long-running program, called Intercuenta, that lets customers send money to Mexico through account transfers completed on the Internet or automated teller machines.

The new Mexican wire service will be offered to non-accountholders as well as current Wells customers.

Wells' sharper focus on Hispanics reflects the market's widening appeal.

The Hispanic population in the United States increased 58 percent during the 1990s, according to census data. The disposable income

of Hispanics jumped 118 percent during the 1990s to \$452 billion in 2001, according to a study by the University of Georgia's Selig Center for Economic Growth. Disposable income among non-Hispanics rose by 68 percent during the same period, the study said.

By drawing more Hispanic non-customers into its branches, Wells is betting it will be able to persuade them to open an account and then sell them a variety of other financial services products, said industry analyst Joseph Morford of RBC Dain Rauscher.

Wells' success at cross-selling products to its existing customers is a major reason its revenues have been growing at a faster clip than most other big banks during the last few years, Morford said.

With its expansion into the wire service business, Wells will be competing against two well-established services with substantially more outlets scattered in stores around the country. Western Union, owned by Minneapolis-based First Data Corp., has been wiring money to Mexico for more than 100 years.

Western Union is closely watching Wells' new wire service but has no immediate plans to change its prices, said spokesman Pete Ziverts.

"Our service has stood the test of time," he said. "We believe we can compete on the overall convenience and customer service that we offer."

### EL EDITOR

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**Fecha:** Martes, 15 de Enero del 2002

**Hora:** 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (Hora del Centro)

Para registrarse por internet, visita nuestra página:  
[www.txlottery.org/minoritydev/minority.cfm](http://www.txlottery.org/minoritydev/minority.cfm)  
La fecha límite para registrarse es el **Jueves 10 de Enero Del 2002.**

**Nota: No hay ningun costo por su participación.**  
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# Flamenco, With a Kick of Tap and Riffs of Jazz

Tap dancing, flamenco guitar and hot saxophone licks - all on the same program. This is not some ill-advised foray into artistic "fusion." Rather, it is Flamenco Blue, an unusual and tremendously exciting troupe that performs Monday night at Philadelphia's Asociacion de Musicos Latino Americanos (or AMLA) Theater. Straight from a week-long engagement in New York City, Flamenco Blue will juxtapose 10 exciting individuals who represent several different performance worlds.

Artistic director Olympia Estrella - born and raised in the Spanish region of Andalusia, where flamenco began - has been dancing all her life. But like many of today's flamenco artists, she is fascinated by the ways in which flamenco relates to other art forms. So she has assembled a 10-member company that includes several accomplished flamenco performers: herself, dancer Rafael Campallo, guitarists Mariano Campallo and Tito Rubio, plus singer Emilio Cabello. But the group includes an equal number of non-flamenco artists: New York tap sensation Joseph Webb and "bucket drummer" Mark Durham (both veterans of Broadway's Bring in



Flamenco Blue, with tap artist Joseph Webb.

'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk), saxophone virtuoso Talib Kibwe, jazz percussionist Neil Clark and jazz/blues guitarist Rob Hogan.

Many writers have noted the similarities among the diverse fields of these performers. Like blues, jazz, and tap, flamenco was created by marginalized peoples. All stress a kind of passionate intensity; they also deal with complex rhythms and the challenge of improvising within strict musical structures.

But these forms are unlike one another in many respects as well. Tap dancers hold their torsos in a much more relaxed way than flamenco performers; they also use their feet differently, and spend more time in the air. There are analogous differences among the various types of music to be presented here - to say nothing of the approaches to costuming and hairstyles. This program clearly demonstrates all of the above.

But Flamenco Blue is not some compare-and-contrast classroom exercise. It's a lot of fun, and fans of tap, jazz, blues and flamenco will all find something to enjoy. The best part of Flamenco Blue is watching its various artists observe one another, steal each other's riffs and delight in making up their own witty variations.

The AMLA space is especially appropriate to the work. Unlike the enormous spaces where so many large flamenco troupes now appear, AMLA's small theater provides the sort of warm, intimate setting where flamenco (again, like blues and jazz) has traditionally been presented. To further encourage the feel of a tablao or Spanish nightclub, complimentary cocktails

will be served during intermission.

There is also a local-performer connection. Although he was born in a tiny Spanish village, flamenco guitarist Rubio, who has toured extensively throughout Europe, the United States, Asia and the Middle East, now lives and works in Philadelphia.

Although Philadelphians have long been left out of the nationwide flamenco "boom," we can take heart that a couple of other flamenco companies will appear here in the coming months, including the venerable, homegrown Flamenco Ole as part of the Wilma Theater's DanceBoom! festival.

Also, flamenco aficionados may wish to check out the second annual New York Flamenco Festival Jan. 25 through 27. This weekend extravaganza, cosponsored by the World Music Institute and Miguel Marin Productions, will present an array of Spain's most famous performers working in both traditional and so-called flamenco nuevo styles.

# Tyson Foods' "Fowl Play" Against Latino Workers Has To End Now

By Rail Yzaguirre

The recent federal indictment of Tyson Foods is just one link in a chain of evidence demonstrating a pernicious and evil set of practices far too common in the poultry, meatpacking and agricultural sectors of the economy.

To maximize profits, firms in these industries drive down wages and working conditions to 19th-century levels.

They recruit undocumented Latino immigrant workers, knowing the workers are afraid to protest unfair working conditions. They use their enormous political influence to obstruct attempts by the government and unions to enforce labor laws. They complete the circle by standing idly by, or worse, as hate groups demonize the immigrants and the police use racial profiling tactics to harass the community.

As a result, many workers in these industries live and labor under conditions not seen in this country since Jim Crow reigned in the South. Tyson, the nation's largest poultry producer, helps perpetuate and maintain these appalling conditions.

These are serious charges, but they are fully supported by the facts.

The most recent Department of Labor compliance survey last year of 51 randomly selected poultry processing plants found every single plant, including some owned by Tyson, to be in violation of wage and hour laws. Estimates of these violations range from \$335 million to \$600 million in back pay owed to immigrant workers.

In August 2000, Tyson agreed to settle a \$2.1 million lawsuit filed by Maryland plant workers who charged that the company failed to pay overtime wages. Around the same time, the National Labor Relations Board found that Tyson was "interfering with, restraining and coercing employees in exercise of their rights" to organize a union at the company's Vienna, Ga., plant.

In October 1999, the DOL levied the maximum possible fine against Tyson for violations of child labor laws at plants in Arkansas and Missouri that contributed to the death of one immigrant teenage worker and the serious injury of another. Also that year, Tyson was fined by Kentucky and Maryland authorities for safety violations in those states, following the deaths of three other workers.

A 1997 DOL investigation found discriminatory hiring practices against women and persons of color at Tyson's Forest, Miss., plant.

More Tyson plants are named on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's "High Hazard Targeted Inspection List" than any

other poultry company, and Tyson was the only poultry company to have had plant fatalities in 1999. Little wonder that Corporate Crime Reporter listed it as one of the "ten worst corporations of 1999" and Mother Jones magazine called Tyson one of the "ten worst corporations of 2000."

Has Tyson addressed these problems by taking immediate, company-wide steps to improve wages and working conditions?

On the contrary. According to the National Interfaith Committee on Worker Justice, last year Tyson and other poultry processors launched a campaign to persuade incoming DOL Secretary Elaine Chao to reduce scrutiny of the industry and ease up on enforcement of labor laws.

This past summer, a group of Hispanics in Arkansas filed a lawsuit in federal court documenting a pattern of racial profiling in the region, but Tyson has failed to support the suit or to otherwise protest formally widespread racial harassment of its workers and others in the Hispanic community.

And unlike many other firms reliant on immigrant workers, the company has declined to support immigration reforms that would ensure the companies an adequate supply of labor but guaranteeing workers full rights and a path toward legalization and citizenship.

As the country's largest poultry producer, Tyson should be setting a much higher standard. Tyson Foods must change its labor practices to assure full compliance, in letter and spirit, with all applicable labor and civil rights laws. An independent monitoring group, which should have full and unfettered access to company records, should be appointed to assure compliance.

Tyson Foods must oppose divisive harassment and racial profiling tactics by hate groups and law enforcement alike. It should give greater support to efforts by churches and community-based groups to provide programs that promote immigrant integration and improved community relations.

Tyson Foods must redirect its considerable political influence away from obstructing labor laws and instead to supporting rational immigration policies that would provide access to legal status for long-term residents who work hard and pay taxes.

This is a crucial moment for the company in its relations with the Hispanic community. Tyson Foods must clean up its act, or it should be prepared to face the consequences.

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## MAGIC 93.7 "Top 10"

TW	Title	Artist
1.	Que Metida De ...	Jay Perez
2.	1,2,3	Iman
3.	Quiero Decirte	Costumbre
4.	Shhh	Kumbia Kings
5.	Sangre De Rey	Michael Salgado
6.	Ahora Que Hago Sin Ti	Jimmy Gonzalez
7.	Dile La Verdad	Solido
8.	Dices Que Te Vas	Joe Lopez
9.	Lo Dice Tu Mirada	Emilio
10.	Sueno Contigo	Ram Herrera

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- Jake Gonzales from 10:00 am - 3:00 pm**  
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- DJ Lopez from 3:00 pm - 7:00 pm**  
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- Jennifer "La Chismosa" from 7:00 pm - Midnite**  
 Hola mi linda gente this is Jennifer "La Chismosa" bringing you yup your right there the Top 9 @ 9 .... Your dedications ... and can't forget about your Tejano Chisme and if your lookin for ansas I got for you to on Magic 93.7!! porque Las Mujeres Mandan!

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Max Garza 26 year retired employee as an Inspector for the City of Lubbock with Bishop Placido Rodriguez during a christmas dinner for the advisory board of directors.  
 photo by John P. Cervantez

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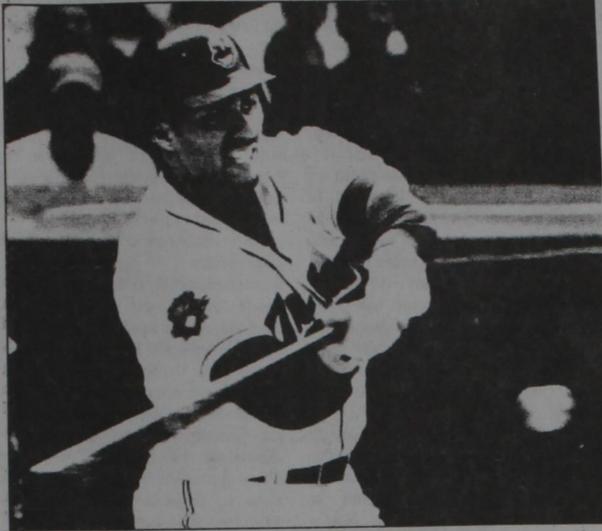
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# Juan Gonzalez Signs With Rangers



Juan Gonzalez agreed Tuesday night to a \$24 million, two-year contract with the Texas Rangers.

Gonzalez, who turned down two-year offers from the New York Mets and Baltimore, rejoins the team he started his major league career with.

The deal with Texas calls for a \$2 million signing bonus, \$10 million this year and \$12 million in 2003. The Rangers will defer \$4 million of his salary this year and \$6.5 million next season.

Gonzalez turned down a \$25 million, two-year offer from the Mets, who up until Tuesday night thought they had a chance to land the free-agent outfielder. The Rangers' offer to Gonzalez was comparable to the bid by the Mets because Texas does not have a state income tax.

"We still think we have the best offer on the table," Mets co-owner Fred Wilpon said. "We wish him luck in Texas. I think he would have been great with the Mets."

Texas said the deal is contingent on Gonzalez passing a physical, an exam expected to take place in the next few days.

Gonzalez, 32, won the AL MVP award with the Rangers in 1996 and 1998, then was traded to Detroit in November 1999. Following a down year with the

Tigers in which his back bothered him, Gonzalez rebounded to hit .325 for Cleveland last year with 35 homers and a team-high 140 RBIs.

Two years ago, Gonzalez turned down a \$143 million, eight-year extension offered by the Tigers. Gonzalez switched agents after the season and John Hart, then Cleveland's general manager, signed the outfielder to a \$10 million, one-year contract.

Hart left the Indians after the 2001 season to become GM of the Rangers and has put the team through a busy transformation following a disastrous season. Despite signing Alex Rodriguez to a record \$252 million, 10-year contract in December 2000, Texas went 73-89, finishing last in the AL West, 43 games behind the division-winning Seattle Mariners.

Texas signed Chan Ho Park to a \$65 million, five-year deal to be its top pitcher. The Rangers also acquired pitchers John Rocker, Dave Burba, Todd Van Poppel and Jay Powell during the offseason.

Starter Darren Oliver was traded to Boston for outfielder Carl Everett and former 20-game winner Rick Helling became a free agent last month when he wasn't offered a new contract.

# Candidatos Demócratas Estaduales Aparecen Viernes y Sabado en Lubbock

El Partido Demócrata de Lubbock va brindar un banquete honrando a un grupo de candidatos para puestos del Gobierno de Texas en las primarias y elecciones generales de 2002 este viernes el 11 de Enero en el Holiday Inn Park Plaza, Loop 289. La Fiesta, a las 6:00 horas p.m.. La Fiesta es arreglada para recoger dinero para las campanas locales y regionales, empieza a las 6:00 p.m. con cocteles y una cennda a los candidatos y candidatas seria la Sra. Molly Beth Malcolm, Presidente del Comité Ejecutivo del Partido Demócrata de Texas.

Candidatos que han dicho que aparecen para el acontecimiento incluyen los candidatos para el Senado Nacional para el puesto de Phil Gramm son Representante Ken Bentsen de Houston, Ed Cunningham, un graduado de la Texas Tech; Ron Kirk, Alcalde de Dallas recientemente; y Dan Morales, antiguamente, Procurador General de Texas (1994-1998). Otros Candidatos son Kirk Watson, Alcalde de Austin, que espera ocupar el puesto de Procurador General del Estado; Marty Akins, ranchero y ex futbolista quarterback de la Universidad de Texas; Margaret Mirabel y William Moody que son candidatos para la Corte Suprema de Texas; y Representante Estadual Tom Ramsey que es candidato para Comisionado de Agricultura.

Tambien van a ser presentes Pete Laney, Presidente de la Camara de Representantes de la Asamblea de Texas, y el Abogado Floyd Holder de Lubbock, que es candidato para la Corte Regional de Apelaciones en Amarillo. Tony Sanchez, un banquero de Laredo y candidato para Gobernador, nos ha informado que lamenta no puede asistir por razones de un compromiso de hace mucho tiempo por un Congreso Estadual de otro grupo; se le prometio Sanchez de enviar un representante de el para las sesiones.

Sabado, a las diez (10:00 horas) de la mañana, va haber una oportunidad para el publico de encontrar estos candidatos y de participar en la organizacion de la Coalicion de Demócrats de West Texas, un comite con un foco sobre politicas publicas afectando la economia y educacion de los Condados del Oeste y Nor-oeste de Texas.

A las 11:00 horas, varios Universitarios de universidades publicos y privados de la region se van a re-unir con la Presidente Molly Beth Malcolm. Durante la tarde, la Molly Beth se va presentar un Taller para aumentar la participacion de la gente en cuestiones de registracion y como mejorar la participacion de la gente en las elecciones de 2002.

Todos Demócratas son bienvenidos. El costo por persona para la Cena de Viernes es \$50.00 por persona; la entrada para la fiesta

despues de la Cena es \$15.00. Las reuniones y el taller de la Molly Beth Malcolm el sabado son libres.

## Statewide & Regional Candidates to Appear at Lubbock Democratic Event

The Lubbock County Democrats will host a dinner celebrating statewide and regional Democratic candidates for the March 12 primaries and November 2002 General Elections this Friday, January 11, at the Holiday Inn Park Plaza on South Loop 289. The event begins at 6:00 p.m. with cocktails and dinner and will be emceed by Molly Beth Malcolm, State Executive Committee Chair.

Candidates scheduled to appear at the dinner include Senatorial candidates, U. S. Representative Ken Bentsen (Houston); Ed Cunningham, a Texas Tech Graduate; Ron Kirk, outgoing Mayor of Dallas; and Dan Morales, Attorney General of Texas from 1994-1998; Austin Mayor Kirk Watson who is running for Attorney General; Comptroller candidate, Marty Akins; Supreme Court candidates, Margaret Mirabel and William Moody; State Representative Tom Ramsey, who is running for Commissioner of Agriculture; Pete Laney of Hale Center, running for his fifth term as Speaker; and Lubbock Attorney

Floyd Holder who is running for the Regional Court of Appeals. Tony Sanchez, the Laredo Banker running for Governor, has already committed himself to another statewide meeting and will send a representative.

On Saturday at 10:00 am at the Holiday Inn Park Plaza, there will be an opportunity for the public and local Democrats to meet these candidates and to participate in the formation of the West Texas Coalition of Demócrats, a political action committee focusing on economic and educational issues affecting the rural counties of West and Northwest Texas. At 11:00 the Young Democrats from several regional universities and colleges will meet with Chairwoman Malcolm. Malcolm has scheduled a Grassroots Campaign workshop for the afternoon.

All Democrats are welcome. Tickets for the dinner are \$50.00 a person and ticket for the party following the dinner are \$15.00. The Saturday meetings are free and open to the public.

## World Wrestling Federation Live in Lubbock

Date : 01/12/2002

Time : 7:30 p.m.

Venue : United Spirit Arena

City/State : Lubbock, Texas

Ticket Information : Tickets are available at all Select-A-Seat outlets. Charge-by-phone by calling (800) 735-1288. Tickets are available at the Box Office only on the day of the show.

Ticket prices are \$40, \$30, \$25 and \$15.

Event Card : Updated Jan. 9

World Wrestling Federation Championship

Chris Jericho vs. Triple H

No Disqualification

Stone Cold Steve Austin vs.

Booker T

Kurt Angle vs. Rikishi

Kane vs. Boss Man

Federation Women's

Championship

Special referee: Jacqueline

Trish Stratus vs. Jazz

Diamond Dallas Page vs. Lance

Storm

Scotty 2 Hotty & Albert vs.

Chuck & Billy

Handicap Match

Big Show vs. Tommy Dreamer

& Steven Richards

Cruiserweight Championship

Tajiri vs. Billy Kidman

Card is subject to change.

## Kurt Warner Wins NFL MVP Although Marshall Faulk is Named Rams' MVP

As first reported by SportsLine.com's Pete Prisco, the St. Louis Rams quarterback won The Associated Press MVP award for the second time in three years Wednesday, beating teammate Marshall Faulk. Warner, the league's leading passer, guided the Rams to the NFL's best record, 14-2.

He edged Faulk, the 2000 MVP, by 211/2 votes to 171/2 in balloting by a nationwide panel of 50 sports writers and broadcasters who cover pro football. Green Bay's Brett Favre was third with five votes, followed by Pittsburgh's Kordell Stewart with four and Chicago's Brian Urlacher, the only defensive player to receive votes, with two.

"I feel good, I feel like my decision-making has been better this year than in any year I've played at this level," said Warner, who stormed onto the NFL scene in 1999 out of Arena Football and NFL Europe to lead the Rams to their first Super Bowl title. "And my accuracy is back to where I think it should always be. Now I'm just kind of getting into a rhythm and feeling good at the right time."

He has been in that rhythm nearly all season -- and through much of his career with the Rams.

Although Warner threw an NFC-high 22 interceptions this year, he easily led everyone in yards passing (4,830, second most in league history), touchdown passes (36), yards per completion (8.85), completions (375), completion percentage (68.7) and overall rating (101.4).

In 1999, Warner hit on 325 of 499 passes for 4,353 yards, a 65.1 completion percentage, 8.72 yards a completion, 41 touchdowns and 13 interceptions. His rating was 100.

"The great players step forward and that's certainly what he's done," said Rams coach Mike Martz, whose wide-open offensive style fits Warner's skills. "It's hard to imagine a guy more deserving of the league MVP than Kurt. He's just having a tremendous year."

So is Faulk, who rushed for 1,382 yards and 12 touchdowns, led the team with 83 receptions -- for 765 yards and nine more TDs. That put him second to Priest Holmes of Kansas City with 2,147 total yards from scrimmage. Faulk also was voted by teammates as the Rams' MVP for 2001.

Together, they are the foundation of the one of the most potent offenses in NFL history.

Asked if he had a personal choice for league MVP, Martz said:



"Come on, please. I think either one of them would be a great choice. It's just like asking me which one of my kids do I like best? I can't answer that."

The voters answered, lifting Warner onto the same MVP level as Joe Montana, Steve Young and John Unitas, each of whom won the honor twice. Marino, Elway, Fran Tarkenton and Bart Starr were one-time MVPs.

Only once has a team won three successive MVP awards: Favre took it in 1995 and 1996 and shared it with Detroit's Barry Sanders in '97. The only other Ram voted MVP was Roman Gabriel in 1969.

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# Se Fue Giuliani, Hay Nuevo alcalde y Concejo

# Colesterol, También Cosa De Chicos

Rudolph Giuliani, ex alcalde de Nueva York. Emocionado, optimista y mostrando su lado más humano, Rudolph Giuliani se despidió el 27 de diciembre de los neoyorquinos, aseguró que su fuerza viene de ellos y aludió a la inmigración como el factor principal en el éxito de esta ciudad.



"La clave de nuestro éxito como ciudad, por lo que somos la más famosa en el mundo, la capital del mundo, es sólo una: inmigración", señaló Giuliani en un discurso pronunciado en la iglesia de San Pablo, a una manzana de distancia de la "zona cero".

"La diversidad es nuestra mayor fortaleza", recaló Giuliani y añadió que cada grupo étnico, religioso o racial tiene "alguna gente muy mala", pero que no por ello hay que culpar a todo el grupo.

Logros  
La disminución del crimen fue uno de los grandes logros de Giuliani.

La importante reducción de los delitos y crímenes en esa ciudad, que están en su nivel más bajo en más de dos décadas y por lo que ha sido aclamado de forma unánime dentro y fuera de este país.

Desde 1993, los asesinatos en Nueva York se han reducido en un 65 por ciento; los delitos en general han disminuido un 57 por ciento y los tiroteos han caído un 75 por ciento, según datos municipales.

A Giuliani también se le acredita la reducción en 695,000 personas del número de acogidos a la beneficencia pública, de los 1.1 millones que sobrevivían con esa asistencia en 1995.

El alcalde subrayó los logros en la gestión presupuestaria, la disciplina fiscal que se ha aplicado y la reducción del gasto público, que permite proyectar para el año fiscal actual un superávit de 2,900 millones de dólares.

La recuperación de espacios urbanos y edificios y la regeneración de numerosas áreas en los barrios fueron otros aspectos que resaltó, frente a una "filosofía antidesarrollista" que, según Giuliani, persiste en algunos sectores de esta ciudad. El alcalde aludió también a la tragedia de las Torres Gemelas y a los centenares

de neoyorquinos "que dieron sus vidas para salvar otras", con especial mención a los bomberos, policías y otros efectivos uniformados. "No sé cuánto tiempo durará la guerra contra el terrorismo, pero lo que sí sé es que hemos vencido", dijo refiriéndose a la respuesta de los neoyorquinos tras los ataques y las innumerables muestras de solidaridad recibidas.

El alcalde, que en frecuentes ocasiones provocó la ira de las minorías con sus decisiones y comentarios y fue considerado como un elemento de división entre los neoyorquinos, dejó el cargo en la cima de su popularidad y considerado como la "Personalidad del Año".

"Mi fuerza y mi energía viene de la gente de Nueva York", repitió en varias ocasiones.

Latinos sobresalen en nueva administración

Con el inicio de la nueva administración del alcalde Michael Bloomberg, diez hispanos ocuparán también sus puestos en el Concejo municipal, que por primera vez podría tener a un latino como

portavoz de ese importante cuerpo legislativo.

Con el proceso electoral de noviembre pasado y como resultado de la Ley de Límite de Términos, se ha renovado prácticamente todo el Concejo de la ciudad de Nueva York, compuesto de 55 legisladores.

Un total de 36 concejales ocupan sus puestos por primera vez. La comunidad hispana estará representada por 10 ediles y podría hacer historia al tener a un latino a la cabeza de ese organismo si el puertorriqueño Ángel Rodríguez, del condado de Brooklyn, logra el apoyo para ser electo al puesto, tras la salida del veterano legislador Peter Vallone.

Rodríguez asegura que cuenta con los votos suficientes como para superar a su más cercano contrincante, Gifford Miller, en una elección prevista para este 9 de enero. Elegir al portavoz será la primera tarea difícil que tendrá el nuevo Concejo, con sólo 19 miembros con experiencia en el proceso parlamentario, comentó el dominicano Miguel Martínez, una

de las caras nuevas en la Legislatura municipal.

"El primer voto será el más crucial que tendremos que hacer, que es elegir al portavoz y debe ser una persona sensible a las necesidades de todas las comunidades", indicó el nuevo concejal, quien votará a favor de Rodríguez.

"Como comunidad latina, debemos sacar provecho de lo que hicimos en estas elecciones para elegir alcalde (donde el voto latino fue importante en la elección de Bloomberg) y demandar que seamos parte de ese liderazgo que toma las decisiones en la ciudad".

"Necesitamos ser parte de esa fórmula", agregó. Además de Martínez, las nuevas caras hispanas son Diana Reyna, quien se convierte en la primera mujer dominicana en ese cuerpo; Eric Martín Malavé, José Marco Serrano, María Báez y el reverendo Rubén Díaz. Además de Hiram Monserrat, el primer hispano en representar al condado de Queens en el Concejo. También estarán Margarita López, Ángel Rodríguez y Joel Rivera, quienes ya tienen experiencia en el cuerpo.

El número más grande de concejales latinos proviene de El Bronx, donde los hispanos han logrado el mayor poder político en esta ciudad, con la elección además de asambleístas y senadores estatales, un congresista y tres presidentes del "condado de la salsa".

Otra tarea difícil que tendrá el nuevo cuerpo será equilibrar el nuevo presupuesto de 40,000 millones de dólares, en los momentos difíciles que afronta la ciudad tras los ataques terroristas.

"Eso significa que va a haber recortes, porque Bloomberg ha dejado en claro que no aumentará los impuestos. Eso quiere decir que va a haber más recortes en los servicios de las diferentes agencias", dijo Martínez.

Las minorías se verán afectadas con esos recortes que sufrirán programas como los extraescolares, contra la violencia doméstica, de abuso de sustancias controladas, entre otros, y que ya fueron afectadas este año, comentó.

Los nuevos concejales han recibido entrenamiento en lo relacionado con el proceso legislativo, sobre todo a lidiar con el presupuesto, y están listos para asumir sus nuevas funciones el próximo martes, cuando también el ex concejal Adolfo Carrión hará historia como el tercer presidente hispano de El Bronx.

to the commission. Two of the five total seats are currently filled by Republicans -- Harvey Pitt, who serves as chairman, and Laura Unger.

Unger is on her way out, however, and the White House has already announced plans to nominate two executives from the accounting industry for Republican seats. That leaves two Democratic slots open.

It is possible that the White House will jointly nominate Campos and renominate Isaac Hunt for those vacancies. Hunt stepped down when Congress adjourned, but he is staying on as a staff member.

The political makeup of the SEC leans 3-2 in favor of the party controlling the White House. SEC commissioners require Senate confirmation.

Cada época se destaca por eventos, personajes, acontecimientos o lugares que le imprimen sello distintivo. Y el colesterol, sin lugar a dudas, pertenece a nuestra Era. Lo nombra la vecina, lo repite el camarero, chorrea por las páginas de diarios y revistas, lo escucha por la radio un señor que al día siguiente le pregunta preocupado a su médico que a su vez acaba de recibir una publicación científica sobre el tema. La industria alimentaria fabrica un nuevo tipo de productos, los 'light' o dietéticos, porque ahora los entendidos dicen que 'hay que comer con menos grasa', las editoriales lanzan sus libros a la venta...

Las modas cambian. Ya no se ven caderas prominentes ni enormes bustos en las pasarelas, y es por eso que una pobre adolescente se desvive en un diminuto cambiador por calzarse un pantalón minúsculo que jamás subirá más allá de sus rodillas y 'ese es la talla más grande que viene, 'I'm sorry', le dice la vendedora discriminándola todavía más.

Así surgen los nuevos marginados, los gordos, sin lugar en la nueva sociedad estrecha y enflaquecida, por lo que terminan en el consultorio del especialista quien logrará, a fuerza de dietas y ejercicios, reinsertarlos en el mundo de los flacos. También los consultarán aquellos que sin ningún kilo de más desean conocer sus niveles de colesterol, porque 'no sea cosa que tenga lo mismo que el vecino, hipercoleste... y no se cuánto, que el médico le recomendó que hiciera ejercicios y que comiera más sano'.

Cientos de huevos y cucharadas de azúcar se necesitaron hasta dar con la receta que permite comer con gusto y ¡sin engordar!, al tiempo que la abuela ya no prohíbe el aceite de oliva en esa ensaladita de tomates y lechuga, todo lo contrario, ¡ponle más querido, que es buenísimo para el corazón, me lo dijo el médico esta mañana!. Y el mundo gira y gira y el colesterol es parte de nuestra Era. Sin embargo, a pesar de la inmensa cantidad de información y de lo familiar que pudiera resultar el tema, ¿deberían los padres, realmente, preocuparse por el colesterol y la dieta de los hijos?

Sí. Y sin alimentar la paranoia general, es conveniente tener presente lo siguiente: los cambios

que sufren las arterias por el exceso de colesterol, la arteriosclerosis, son lentos y progresivos. Comienzan desde la infancia y avanzan gradualmente durante toda la vida. Y debido a que las complicaciones no se manifiestan sino hasta edades avanzadas, es frecuente suponer que los niveles de colesterol de los hijos no debería ser un motivo de preocupación.

Sin embargo, es de vital importancia promover la incorporación de hábitos saludables desde los primeros años de vida, como la actividad física periódica y una alimentación adecuada, a fin de evitar tanto la progresión natural de los procesos arterioscleróticos como la de muchas otras enfermedades. La incorporación de hábitos saludables resulta cada vez más difícil a medida que transcurren los años y, después de todo, somos animales de costumbres, ¿no?

Las últimas investigaciones en materia de nutrición recomiendan a los padres tener presente una serie de pautas, de fácil entendimiento, y que pueden ser llevadas a la práctica sin mayores dificultades. Específicamente, sugieren:

- Acostumbrar a que los hijos coman alimentos naturales, pobres en grasas. Muy pocos chicos tienen una tendencia a comer cereales o frutas y verduras en forma espontánea. Esto se debe principalmente a una cuestión de costumbres. Ellos copian a los adultos. Actualmente están de moda las comidas rápidas, con alto contenido lipídico y de bajo valor nutricional. Lo mismo ocurre con las golosinas, que también carecen del valor energético y nutritivo adecuado, y contienen gran cantidad de azúcares de absorción rápida, una variedad de colorantes y aceites sumamente perjudiciales para las arterias por la acción de las grasas en el incremento del colesterol.

- Estimular a los chicos a que desarrollen algún tipo de actividad física aeróbica. Esto no sólo constituye el complemento de la dieta más efectiva para controlar los niveles de colesterol, sino que, además, aportan una gran cantidad de beneficios extras para el desarrollo físico, síquico y social.

- Controlar el peso de los hijos y observar su cuerpo. Los problemas de sobrepeso y obesidad pueden ser controlados desde la niñez.

- Tratar de conocer los valores de colesterol de los hijos, y saber cómo interpretarlos.

\*\*\*

People take different roads seeking fulfillment and happiness. Just because they're not on your road doesn't mean they've gotten lost.

—H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

\*\*\*

Leadership is a potent combination of strategy and character. But if you must be without one, be without strategy.

—Norman Schwarzkopf

\*\*\*

It is a vice to trust all and equally a vice to trust none.

—Seneca

\*\*\*

You never know what is enough unless you know what is more than enough.

—William Blake

\*\*\*

He who has not learned to obey cannot be a good commander.

—Aristotle

\*\*\*

He who builds to every man's advice will have a crooked house.

—Danish proverb

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The work of art is a part of nature seen through temperament.

—André Gide

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# Daschle Urges Bush To Pick Hispanic For SEC Seat

The U.S. Senate's top Democrat Monday urged President George W. Bush to nominate a Hispanic-American broadcasting executive to fill a seat at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the agency that oversees Wall Street and protects investors.

Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle said Roel Campos, a former assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles and co-founder of Houston-based broadcasting company El Dorado Communications Inc., would make an ideal addition to the SEC.

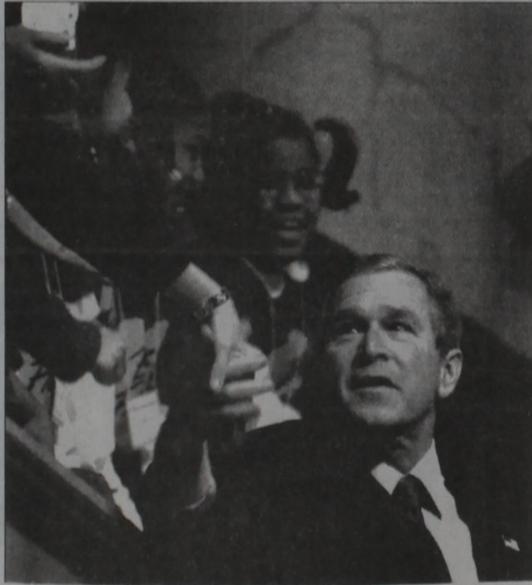
"Campos's success as an entrepreneur, his keen understanding of the securities industry and his commitment to community service make him an ideal addition to the SEC," the South Dakota lawmaker said in a statement.

The 52-year-old Campos, who holds a Harvard law degree, is from Bush's home state of Texas. He would be the first Hispanic-American to serve at the SEC, according to Daschle's statement.

Neither the commission nor Campos immediately returned calls seeking comment.

White House spokeswoman Anne Womack said: "We appreciate the majority leader's recommendation and we look forward to speaking to Mr. Campos."

The Bush administration needs to get moving on naming Democrats



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