

# el Editor

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION  
Texas Tech University  
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

"El Respeto al Derecho  
Ajeno es la Paz"

Lic Benito Juarez

VOL. XXVIII No. 38

Week of June 16 to June 22, 2005

Lubbock, TX USA

## Undocumented workers fill niche in U.S. economy

Louie Gilot

Newly arrived Hispanic immigrants, most of whom are undocumented, took more than a third of all new jobs in the United States last year, according to a study by the Pew Hispanic Center.

The study offers a rare glimpse into a growing clandestine job market.

The U.S. economy added 2.5 million new jobs last year. Nearly 1 million of these jobs went to foreign-born Hispanics who entered the United States since 2000, 70 percent of whom don't have work permits, the Pew Center estimated.

Undocumented immigrants such as Maria de la Luz Ramirez, a maid who lives in El Paso, say they have no problem finding work.

"Thank God there is work here. Like cleaning houses. Someone with documents is not going to want to do this, let alone an English speaker. They have already bettered themselves," she said.

Like many other undocumented workers in El Paso, Ramirez used her laser visa, the border crossing card intended for shoppers and visitors, to cross into El Paso. She said she lives in fear of being pulled over by a sheriff's deputy and found out.

Despite stricter immigration laws, undocumented immigrants have played a big part in U.S. economic development in the past decade, said Rakesh Kochhar, senior research associate at the Pew Hispanic Center and the study's author.

"There is a strong demand" for workers, he said. "The market is stronger than any law enforcement."

So far the demand for workers has accommodated the flow of immigrants, except in a few industries, such as manufacturing and maintenance services, where native-born Hispanics lost jobs to new immigrants last year.

Undocumented immigrants make up 4.3 percent of the civilian labor force, according to another Pew Hispanic Center report released this week.

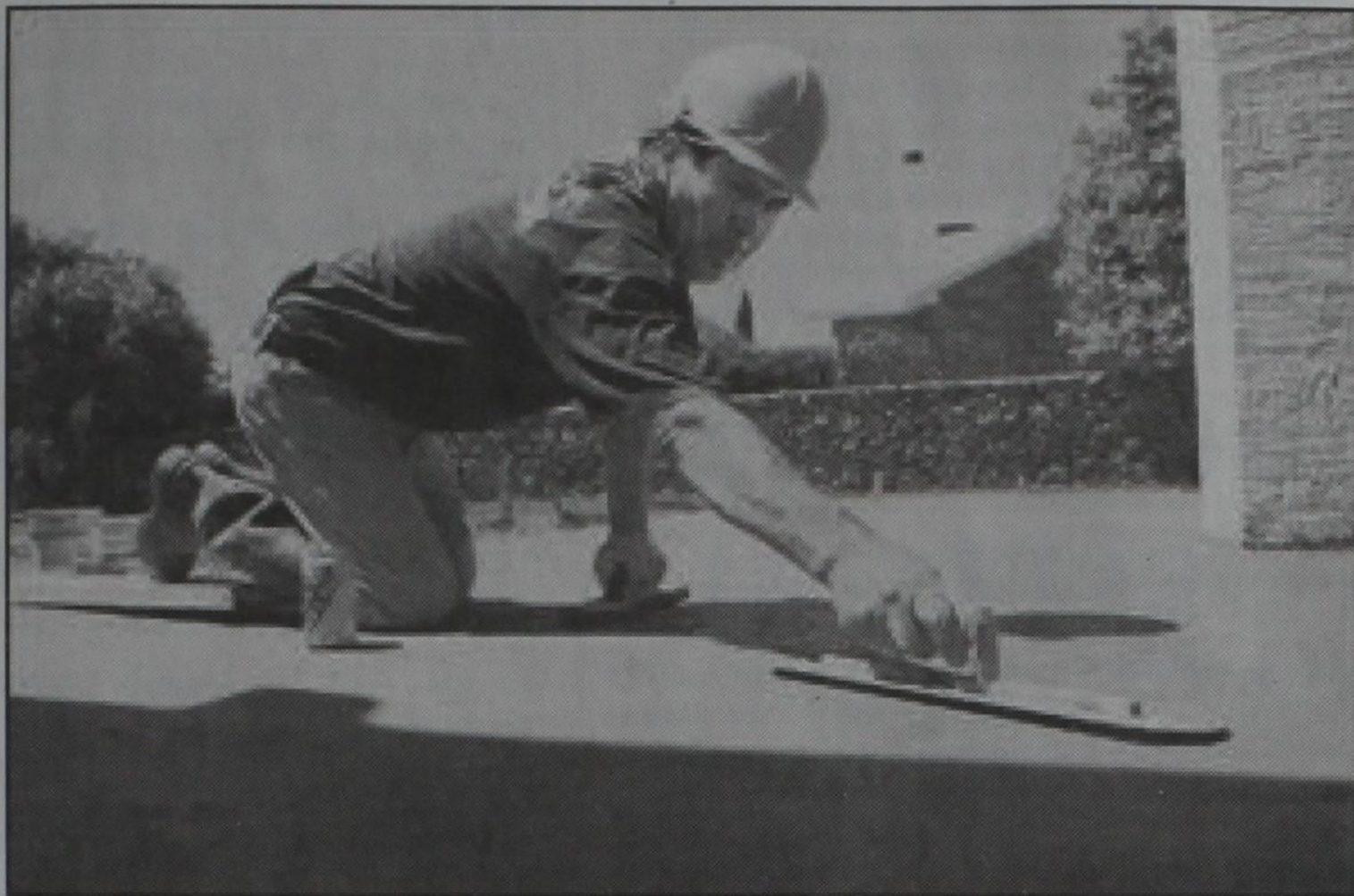
### Construction niche

New Hispanic immigrants have found a niche in construction jobs, where they make up almost 20 percent of the construction work force, and nearly half of the work force in some specialties like plastering and

drywall installation.

Nationwide, 17 percent of Hispanic immigrants worked in construction, compared with 7.2 percent of native-born workers.

(Continued on Page 6)



### The face of immigrants Education

\* 81 percent of new jobs for foreign-born Hispanics required only minimal formal education.

\* 76 percent of new jobs for native-born Hispanics required only minimal formal education.

\* 36 percent of new jobs for native-born, Anglos required only minimal formal education.

#### Employment of Hispanic immigrants in 2004:

\* Construction (17 percent).

\* Manufacturing (15.8 percent).

\* Professional and other business services (12.5 percent). (Services to businesses including, landscaping, cleaning, waste management, legal services and computer design.)

\* Wholesale and retail trade (12.3 percent).

\* Eating, drinking and lodging services (12.3 percent).

\* Other (30.1 percent).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center.

## Most illegal immigrants are in family units, new report finds

By Andrew Sirocchi,

**A new report released by the Pew Hispanic Center quashes the stereotypical notion that illegal immigrants are uneducated single men who make their way in the United States working in fields or building houses.**

Instead, the report found that most of the illegal population live in family units, that a quarter have at least some college education and that undocumented workers can be found in many sectors of the economy.

"Not all of the unauthorized population fits the stereotype of a poorly educated manual laborer," said demographer Jeffrey Passel, who prepared the report "Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics."

The Hispanic Center, a non-partisan research organization based in Washington, D.C., estimated only 3 percent of the undocumented population have found work in agriculture, while 33 percent work in service jobs. Construction and other labor-intensive fields occupy 16 percent of the workers, while 17 percent can be found working in production, installation and repair fields, the report said.

The report, though, is not likely to provide an accurate picture of life in Eastern Washington. In Pasco, school officials have said the days when cafeterias were filled with the children of migrant farm workers have passed. Most farm workers are legal immigrants, but more often, officials have said it is single men or those who have left their families elsewhere who are coming to work the region's fields.

Dr. Larry Jecha, who works with immigrant families for the Benton-Franklin Health District, said his organization won't ask for a client's immigration status. But he said much of the population he sees works in agricultural fields, and it's likely that some of those are in the country illegally.

"I think (the figures are) way skewed," he said. "Those are for

New York and places like that. I don't think those figures would even apply to our area."

Gabriel Portugal, a Pasco member on the Washington Hispanic Affairs Commission, also said he believes the Mid-Columbia's share of illegal immigrants working in agriculture is larger than the national average.

"Every state is different because they have more reliability on agriculture or industry," he said. "I would think that Washington has a higher percentage in agriculture than the 3 percent."

But Portugal said the national estimates are likely very accurate. Since 1994, when the Mexican peso was devalued, more and more affluent, educated and middle-class Hispanics began looking at the United States as an opportunity, he said.

"A lot of folks who were in jobs in an office -- professionals, even bankers, even nurses -- from all spectrums of professions, began to struggle to make ends meet," he said. "And so a lot of the migration (came) from folks who would not otherwise come to the United States."

On a national level, Pew estimated the number of unauthorized migrants living in the United States is nearing 11 million people.

The Pew report also estimated as many as 13.9 million people are living in families headed by someone who came to the United States without documentation, including 4.7 million children. Most of those children -- 3.2 million according to Pew -- are U.S. citizens by birth.

"The large number of U.S. citizen children born to parents with no legal status highlights one of the thorniest dilemmas in developing policies to deal with the unauthorized population," said Pew Director Roberto Suro in an announcement highlighting the report's findings.

Pew developed the report for the Independent Task Force on Immigration and America's Future.



## LULAC likely to appeal Texas redistricting decision to supreme court

The League of United Latin American Citizens is likely to appeal the decision of a three-judge federal panel in the Eastern District of Texas upholding the blatantly retrogressive and discriminatory 2003 Texas congressional redistricting plan that violates the constitutional protection of one person one vote.

"We are disappointed but not surprised that the three-judge panel upheld the redistricting plan again," stated Roger Rocha, Texas State Director. "The fact remains that this plan is clearly retrogressive and discriminatory toward minority voters."

Texas LULAC will study the memorandum and opinion of the three-judge federal panel which ruled on the Texas redistricting case and will probably appeal the decision to the United States Supreme Court which has already ruled once in our favor.

"We never expected to get relief from the three-judge federal panel," stated LULAC General Counsel Luis Vera. "It will be up to the Supreme Court to decide if minority voting interests will still be protected or if the Voting Rights Act is rendered meaningless."

LULAC is encouraged that Justice Ward sided with the LULAC position that Texas must uphold the constitutional protection of one person one vote. The 2003 redistricting plan used outdated Census figures that shortchanged over a million Hispanic residents. Ironically, the three-judge panel issued its decision the same day the US Census Bureau released a report that the Hispanic population in Texas is growing faster than ever.

"The National Office of LULAC will continue to support the efforts of our Texas membership to preserve minority voting rights in their state," said Hector M. Flores, LULAC National President. "Our entire membership is keenly aware of the dangerous precedent that this decision will have on the Voting Rights Act if it is allowed to stand."

The League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is the oldest and largest Latino civil rights organization in the United States. LULAC advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health, and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs operating at more than 700 LULAC councils nationwide.

## Two anti-immigrant groups surface in Texas

Anti-immigrant group Minuteman Project that last April watched the Arizona border to stop undocumented people from crossing, started extending in Texas with the arise of two similar organizations.

Shannon McGauley, owner of a bonding agency in Arlington, a suburb located southeast of Dallas, constituted weeks ago the Texas Minuteman to summon citizens of all country to watch the Texan border next October.

McGauley, has started asking for permissions to ranch owners in Laredo, Texas, to establish their patrolling base there.

Frank George, group spokesman, revealed the participation of 200-300 people is expected in this initiative.

"We know we can't seal the border, but we want to get the government's attention to fulfill its obligation to protect us from this flow of people that bring diseases, crime and potential terrorists to our nation."

The spokesman explained that group members will watch and report illegal crossing to the Border Patrol, using cellular phones to denounce them and have them detained.

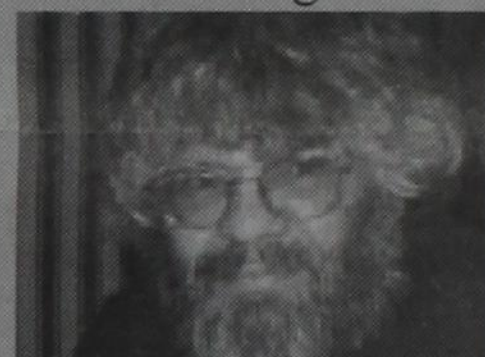
Shane Marler, a resident of Odessa, has enlisted 40 people to create Minuteman Project in the west of Texas.

"Basically we want to establish a surveillance group. Our main goal is to go the border, detect illegal activity and call the Border Patrol," explained Marler interviewed by Notimex.

Marler and other Odessa residents decided to create the group after several leaders of their Arizona counterpart had talks with them.

"We just want attention towards the border," indicated.

## Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



I got quite a few comments on the column I wrote last week concerning Fiesta Plaza, Guadalupe Center and the proposed Softball Parks. Many of them pointed out that all the aforementioned projects concerned the City. My readers asked - "Where is Linda?" — our City Council representative. I thought about e-mailing Linda but on a previous occasion when I did, she said that she got hundreds of e-mail and must have missed mine. I decided not to e-mail her. 101 e-mail is a lot of e-mail to read.

My friend "El Alacran - el que pica con la cola - who is threatening to come back and write for El Editor said that "el miro a Linda tirando cemento en el Barrio Nuevo."

Still no word on naming a new representative to represent our side of town on the School Board. It make us wonder what is happening. Is Mr. Haven's and the School Board afraid that Victor Hernandez, who to date is the only person submitting his name for consideration, will cause ripples in the system?

\*\*\*\*\*

Today I am asking you to act on behalf of a significant issue.

A House panel has voted to eliminate all public funding for NPR and PBS, starting with "Sesame Street," "Reading Rainbow," and other commercial-free children's shows. The vote takes place soon. If approved, this would be the most severe cut in the history of public broadcasting, threatening to pull the plug on Big Bird, Cookie Monster, and Oscar the Grouch. The cuts would slash 25% of the federal funding this year — \$100 million — and end funding altogether within two years.

The loss could kill beloved children's shows like "Clifford the Big Red Dog," "Arthur," and "Postcards from Buster." Rural stations and those serving low-income communities might not survive. Other stations would have to increase corporate sponsorships (or begin to take on paid "commercials"). Already, 300,000 people have signed the petition. Can you help us reach 400,000 signatures today?

Sign the petition telling Congress to save NPR and PBS: <http://www.moveon.org/publicbroadcasting/>  
write to Bidal at [eleditor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:eleditor@sbcglobal.net)

Coming Soon to  
**EL EDITOR**  
**Hispanic**  
**Business Edition**  
Reserve Your  
Space Today



# Benito Juarez's Advice to U.S. Still Holds True

By Raymond Rodriguez

President Woodrow Wilson once vowed to teach Mexico and Latin America to elect good leaders.

This month at the Organization of American States meeting in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., President George Bush tried to persuade Latin American countries to foster the growth of democracy via trade and by electing democratic leaders.

Perhaps someone should remind Bush of Benito Juarez's admonition: "¡El respeto al derecho ajeno, hace la paz!"

Respect for the rights of others makes for peace.

Latin Americans have long memories and they vividly recall the endless trail of U.S. interventions in their internal affairs.

They are also aware that the United States has supported virtually every dictator in Latin America, ranging from Porfirio Díaz in Mexico to Fulgencio Batista de Cuba. So long as they cooperated with the United States and gave special privileges to our business firms, they could run amok.

The era of exploitation did not begin to change until the advent of the Good Neighbor Policy. Aware of the deteriorating situation in Europe, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt sought the cooperation of Latin America by mutually beneficial means.

Eventually, his policy led to the creation of the Organization of American States. The OAS has attempted to assure respect and cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

President Bush is now attempting to subvert the OAS into a monitoring agency to rate how effectively Latin American nations are implementing democracy. Unable to solve problems at home, the Bush Administration has made promoting democracy around the world a priority.

Although that is a worthy endeavor, many Latin American countries oppose using the OAS as a means to bring pressure to bear on rogue nations like Cuba and Venezuela.

The Bush Administration views both nations and their leaders, Fidel Castro and Hugo Chávez, as renegades who must be forced to conform to U.S. demands and interests.

OAS members do not want to become involved in a dispute between the United States and their sister countries. They do not believe it would be proper for them to interfere in another nation's internal affairs. Neither do they want to be seen as doing the bidding of the Bush Administration.

Their resistance is fueled by a feeling of resentment in Latin America that the United States has not been concerned or supportive in resolving the problems facing the region. They

believe too much U.S. attention has been focused on the Middle and the Far East. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice recently made a whirlwind tour of the area in a vain attempt to allay such fears and assure them of U.S. interest in their well-being.

Despite the visit, the perception persists that the United States still does not view or treat the countries in the region as equals. Therefore, there is a quiet satisfaction in seeing President Chávez of Venezuela defying the United States and accusing President Bush of being an imperialistic bully. Also some Latin American countries depend upon subsidized oil from Venezuela and they do not want to openly criticize Chávez.

Latin American governments still smart over the disadvantage they have in dealing with their powerful neighbor. As an example, even though the United States claims to oppose terrorism, it has refused to extradite Luis Posada Carriles, a terrorist who escaped from a prison in Venezuela. He was being detained for bombing a Cuban airliner. A Cuban national, he entered the United States. illegally and is seeking asylum.

Another example of U.S. disregard for Latin American sovereignty is the situation in Colombia. The U.S. has refused to allow local courts to try U.S. soldiers accused of committing

crimes on Colombian soil.

However, 200 Colombians have been extradited to stand trial in the United States. In one drug-trafficking case the soldier received a sentence of five months, but his Colombian associate received a prison term of eight years.

The 34 OAS ambassadors were aware of these and similar incidents.

Therefore, despite a plea by President Bush for aggressive action, the group decided to proceed with caution regarding evaluating their neighbors' democratic progress. Their position is influenced by the fact that many Latin American countries have governments with leftist sympathies.

Many OAS members expressed greater concern with the proliferation of gangs throughout the Western Hemisphere. There are, by some estimates, more than 30,000 operational gangs with a combined membership exceeding 800,000 in the hemisphere. While that issue received minimal attention in the U.S. press, the murderous gangs are viewed as a major problem that can no longer be ignored.

(Raymond Rodríguez, of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor and contribution columnist with Hispanic Link News Service. He may be reached by e-mail at rayrodriguez@earthlink.com.)

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

## Jim Hightower

### "FREE ENTERPRISE SOCIALISM"

Attention, class, we're now going to study the new and improved concept of "free enterprise," which has been redefined by modern corporate executives as the availability of free government money to make their enterprise profitable.

Let's turn to the sterling example set by Cabala's Inc. This giant retailer of hunting, fishing, and other outdoor products recently graced the state of Texas, with one of its megastores, but only after demanding and receiving a rucksack filled with government subsidies, including \$600,000 cash, \$36 million in road and construction costs, and \$20 million in highway improvements.

What we have here is the giveaway of roughly \$57 million of Texas taxpayers' money to an out-of-state corporation to bribe it to come to our state and compete against local businesses that, ironically, are taxed to pay for Cabala's subsidy - a subsidy that will allow the megastore to undercut the prices charged by the locals, thus driving them out of business. Our governor, who's dimmer than a burned-out flashlight, hails this as a triumph of free-enterprise.

For its part, Cabala's is unabashed about its dependence on corporate socialism, even declaring in its annual report that grabbing public money is key to its business plan. But while it thrives on government giveaways, the retail chain has added a new twist to the game by demurely declaring that, as a private, for-profit company, its privacy rights would be violated if details were made about its public subsidy were revealed to... well, the public. Thus, Cabala's has sued our state attorney general, claiming that it would suffer "substantial competitive harm" if the terms of its deal with the governor were publicly disclosed.

This is Jim Hightower saying... So, class, let's review: A private corporation is funded by the state to give it a leg up on its local competitors, but it declares that it must be exempt from the state's public disclosure law in order to protect its competitive advantage. Are we clear now on the new definition of "free enterprise?"

## Retos Para Los Medios de Comunicación: La Consolidación, Eliminación de Restricciones y Circulación

Joseph Torres

Se reunieron dos mil periodistas y ejecutivos de los medios de comunicación hispanos en Fort Worth, Texas, del 15 al 18 de junio para el Congreso Anual de la Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos, en su vigésimo tercer año. Su reunión coincide con el declive de la circulación de diarios en inglés y el acérrimo ataque la Primera Enmienda de la Constitución.

Durante dos sesiones importantes, se discute el panorama cambiante de los medios en este país. El editor ejecutivo del Sacramento Bee, Rick Rodríguez, elegido esta primavera como presidente de la American Society of Newspaper Editors, recibió la invitación de dirigir una sesión plenaria sobre el impacto de la diversidad en las salas de redacción sobre una industria que enfrenta nuevas presiones económicas.

Otra sesión trató el tema del movimiento pro reforma de los medios, en respuesta a por qué a los periodistas de color debería importarle la consolidación y eliminación de restricciones de los medios.

Está en un 4.3 por ciento la contratación de hispanos a salas de redacción de los diarios en inglés nacionales, y a un 6.0 por ciento en estaciones locales de televisión, lo cual no corresponde al ritmo de su crecimiento en la población de los Estados Unidos, mientras que la cobertura de las noticias continua marginalizando a la comunidad hispana.

Hubo mucho de que hablar. Empecemos con el impacto que surte la consolidación de los medios. Las personas de color han sido excluidas históricamente de hacerse propietarios de estaciones de televisión y radio. La mayoría de los que viven en los EEUU todavía reciben las noticias por medio de la televisión. Sin embargo, no somos propietarios de las estaciones que deciden cuáles son las necesidades de información de nuestras comunidades.

No fue sino hasta el año 1945 que el primer hispano, y hasta 1949 que el primer afro-americano, se hicieron dueños de una estación de radio. Llevó hasta 1955 para que el primer hispano fuera dueño de una estación de televisión y hasta 1973 para que un afro-americano lo hiciera también. Comenzando en la década de los setenta, los esfuerzos federales llevaron a un leve aumento en la compra de estaciones por gente de color, pero aquellos aumentos se los llevaron la eliminación de restricciones y fallos judiciales en contra de la acción afirmativa en las décadas de los ochenta y noventa.

Hoy, menos del cuatro por ciento de todas las estaciones de radio y televisión son de propietarios de color, e incluso esa cifra va en declive. Sin embargo, ni la Federal Communications Commission, ni el Congreso, se ha ocupado de contrarrestar el declive.

Hay que recordar que casi un tercio de la población de los Estados Unidos no es blanco. La misma proporción se proyecta alcanzará el 50 por ciento para el año 2050, con la población hispana en aumento del 14 al 25 por ciento. Así lo lee, el 25 por ciento - una de cuatro personas.

Las ondas sonoras son públicas. A cambio de una licencia, el dueño de una estación tiene la obligación de servir el interés del público. Esto no ocurre, en detrimento de las comunidades de color.

Ahora se vuelve demasiado caro para los inversionistas que no son blancos competir en la compra de propiedades de radio y televisión contra los grandes conglomerados mediáticos.

Pronto las estaciones de televisión pasarán del sistema analógico a emisiones digitales, lo cual dará a cada estación seis canales más. Las estaciones están luchando por reglamentación que obligue que los sistemas de cable lleven todos sus canales. Sin embargo, no hay requerimientos del interés público para las emisoras digitales.

A nivel nacional, las municipalidades están construyendo redes inalámbricas de banda amplia y ofrecen a sus residentes servicios a costo más bajo. Las empresas de cable y teléfono están presionando a los legisladores a restringir la construcción de tales redes.

Muchos creen que tras la conversión digital, el Congreso hará una subasta del valioso espectro analógico a las empresas de teléfonos celulares.

Los defensores del interés público se oponen a una subasta. Han abogado por apartar porciones del espectro para usuarios sin licencia, con el fin de ver un resultado de servicios de banda amplia menos costosos.

Los periodistas y las organizaciones hispanas deben participar más en estos temas de invigilancia política.

¿No es justo que las estaciones digitales adicionales reflejen nuestras comunidades?

¿No es justo que las personas de color tengan licencias de radio y televisión? ¿No es justo que las redes inalámbricas de la comunidad. ofrezcan servicios de banda amplia a precios cómodos a personas de color?

Estas son algunas de las preguntas que surgen. Es una discusión que nosotros, como periodistas hispanos, tenemos que entablar. De lo contrario, la historia se repetirá.

## EL EDITOR

El Editor is a weekly bilingual newspaper published by Amigo Publication 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 editor.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 editor@sbcglobal.net or by calling us at 806-763-3841. Opinions and commentaries are welcome and can also be sent to the same email address.

Publisher - Bidal Agüero

Raymond Rodriguez

El presidente Woodrow Wilson alguna vez juró instruir a México y a América Latina en la elección de buenos líderes.

En la reunión este mes de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) en Fort Lauderdale, Florida, el presidente George Bush quiso persuadir a los países latinoamericanos a fomentar la democracia mediante el comercio y con la elección de dirigentes democráticos.

Alguien tendría que recordarle a Bush del consejo que dio Benito Juárez:

"¡El respeto al derecho ajeno, hace la paz!"

Los latinoamericanos tienen larga memoria y recuerdan nitidamente la intervención sin tregua de los Estados Unidos en su política nacional.

También tienen presente que los Estados Unidos ha dado su apoyo a casi todos los dictadores de América Latina, desde Porfirio Díaz en México, hasta Fulgencio Batista en Cuba. Con tal que cooperaran con los Estados Unidos y otorgaran privilegios a nuestras empresas, podía hacer lo que fuera.

La era de explotación no comenzó a menguar hasta que entró en vigor la política del buen vecino. Conciente de la situación cada vez peor en Europa, el presidente Franklin Delano Roosevelt buscó la cooperación de América Latina por medio de beneficios mutuos.

Después de un tiempo, su política llevó a la creación de la Organización de Estados Americanos. La OEA ha querido asegurar el respeto y la cooperación entre las naciones del hemisferio occidental.

Hoy, el presidente Bush quiere subvertir a la OEA para convertirla en una agencia de monitoreo, con el fin de evaluar la eficacia de las naciones latinoamericanas en la implementación de la democracia. Al no poder resolver los problemas en casa, la administración de Bush ha convertido en prioridad la promoción de la democracia por todo el mundo.

Si bien es un empeño de valor, muchos países latinoamericanos se oponen a utilizar a la OEA como medio para poner presión sobre naciones que no se acoplan a la línea, como Cuba y Venezuela.

La administración de Bush percibe que ambas naciones y sus dirigentes, Fidel Castro y Hugo Chávez, son apóstatas a quienes hay que obligar a conformarse a las exigencias y los intereses de los Estados Unidos.

Los estados miembros de la OEA no quieren verse involucrados en una disputa entre los Estados Unidos y sus estados hermanos. No les parece apropiado interferir en los asuntos internos de otra nación. Tampoco quieren que se les perciba como acólitos de la administración de Bush.

Esta resistencia la fomenta un sentido de resentimiento en Latinoamérica que percibe que los Estados Unidos no se ha preocupado ni ha apoyado la resolución de los problemas que enfrenta la región. Les parece que los Estados Unidos se ha dirigido demasiado hacia el Oriente Medio y Lejano. La secretaria de estado, Condoleezza Rice hace poco hizo una gira

relámpago del área en un vano intento por apaciguar tales temores y asegurarles del interés de los Estados Unidos en su bienestar.

A pesar de la visita de Rice, persiste la percepción de que los Estados Unidos aún no ve ni trata a los países de la región como iguales. Por ende, existe gran satisfacción al ver al presidente Chávez desafiando a los Estados Unidos y acusando al presidente Bush de ser un imperialista. Además, algunos países latinoamericanos dependen del petróleo subsidiado de Venezuela, por lo que no quisieran criticar abiertamente a Chávez.

A los gobiernos latinoamericanos todavía les arde la desventaja que tienen en el trato con su poderoso vecino. Como ejemplo, aunque los Estados Unidos dice oponerse al terrorismo, se ha negado a la extradición de Luis Posada Carriles, un terrorista que se escapó de una prisión en Venezuela. Estuvo detenido por bombardear un avión cubano. Oriundo de Cuba, entró

ilegalmente a los Estados Unidos en busca de asilo político.

Otro ejemplo del desaire de los Estados Unidos hacia la soberanía de América Latina es la situación en Colombia. Se ha negado los Estados Unidos a permitir que tribunales locales vean causas contra soldados estadounidenses acusados de cometer crímenes en tierra colombiana.

No obstante, se han extraditado a 200 colombianos a presentarse en juicios en los Estados Unidos. En un caso de narcotráfico, el soldado recibió una sentencia de cinco meses, mientras que su asociado colombiano recibió una sentencia de prisión de ocho años.

Tenían conocimiento de estos incidentes y otros similares los 34 embajadores de la OEA.

Por esta razón, a pesar de una petición del presidente Bush por acción agresiva, el grupo optó por proceder con cautela en cuanto a la evaluación del progreso democrático de sus vecinos. Lo que influencia su

# Media Challenges Ahead Consolidation Deregulation, Circulation

By Joseph Torres

Two thousand Hispanic journalists and media executives gathered in Fort Worth June 15-18 for the National Association of Hispanic Journalists 23rd annual convention. They came together as circulation at English-language dailies is in decline and the First Amendment is under attack.

In two major sessions, they discuss the nation's changing media landscape. Sacramento Bee executive editor Rick Rodríguez, elected this spring as president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was invited to lead a plenary session discussion on the impact of newsroom diversity in an industry facing new economic pressures.

Another session dealt with the media reform movement, answering why journalists of color should care about media consolidation and deregulation.

At 4.3 percent, employment of Hispanics in newsrooms of the nation's English-language dailies and 6.0 percent at local TV news stations, is failing to keep pace with their growth in the U.S. population, while news coverage continues to marginalize the Hispanic community.

There was much to discuss.

Let's start with the impact of media consolidation. People of color have historically been excluded from becoming owners of broadcast properties. The majority of U.S. residents still receive their news from television. Yet we do not own the stations that decide the informational needs of our communities.

It took until 1945 for the first Hispanic, and 1949 for the first African American, to own a radio station. It took until 1955 for the first Hispanic to own a TV station and 1973 for the first African American to do so.

Beginning in the 1970s, federal efforts led to slight increases in ownership by people of color, but those gains were wiped away by deregulation and anti-affirmative action court rulings in the 1980s and 1990s.

Today, fewer than four percent of all broadcast properties are owned by people of color, and even that feeble figure is declining. Yet neither the Federal Communications Commission nor Congress has done much to reverse the decline.

Keep in mind that nearly a third of the U.S. population is non-white. That figure is projected to

reach 50 percent by 2050, with Hispanic population increasing from 14 percent to 25 percent. That's right, 25 percent - one in four.

The public owns the airwaves. Broadcasters are required to serve its interest in exchange for their licenses. To the detriment of communities of color, that's not happening.

Now it's becoming too expensive for non-white investors to compete for broadcast properties with the large conglomerates.

Television stations will soon be making the conversion from analog to digital broadcasting, providing every station with six additional channels. The stations are fighting for regulations that require cable systems to carry all their channels. Yet, there are no public interest requirements for digital broadcasters.

Nationwide, municipalities are building wireless broadband networks and offering residents less expensive services. Cable and phone companies are lobbying lawmakers to restrict the building of these networks.

Many believe that following the digital conversion Congress will auction the valuable analog spectrum to cell phone companies.

Public interest advocates opposed an auction. They have called for setting aside portions of the spectrum for unlicensed users, saying it would result in faster and less expensive broadband services.

Hispanic journalists and organizations need to involve themselves in these policy issues.

Shouldn't the additional digital stations provide programming that reflects our communities? Shouldn't more people of color hold broadcast licenses? Shouldn't community wireless networks provide more people of color affordable broadband services?

These are some of the questions that are being asked. It's a discussion we as Hispanic journalist need to have. Otherwise, history will repeat itself.

(Joseph Torres is deputy director of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists in Washington, D.C. The views expressed here are his own. Torres may be reached by e-mail at jtorres@nahj.com.)

## Léa El Editor Primero



# Los Angeles Lakers Re-Hire Phil Jackson

He's back! Phil Jackson is coming back to the L.A. Lakers. LOS ANGELES — Phil Jackson is coming back to the Los Angeles Lakers, the team he left last year after three NBA championships in five seasons.

Spokesman John Black said Tuesday the team has rehired Jackson, who was let go by owner Jerry Buss last June 18.

A news conference was set for later in the day at Staples Center.

Jackson, who turns 60 in September, has had health issues in the past and underwent an angioplasty two years ago. He told KABC-TV before the opening game of the NBA Finals that he underwent a series of tests to make sure he was healthy.

Jackson's dismissal a year ago set in motion a makeover of massive proportions that proved to be disastrous.

Dominant big man Shaquille O'Neal demanded a trade and superstar Kobe Bryant opted out of his contract to become a free agent the same day Jackson's five-year run as coach ended.

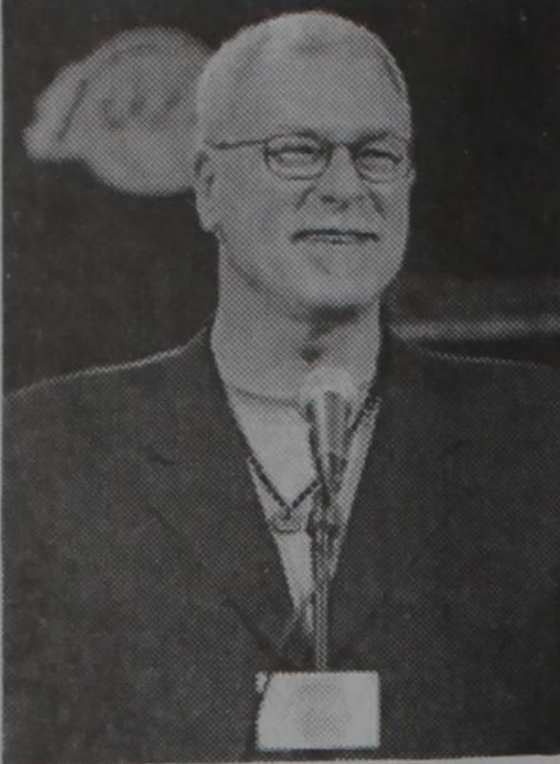
The futures of O'Neal and Bryant were decided the following month, with O'Neal being traded to Miami and Bryant staying with the Lakers.

Rudy Tomjanovich succeeded Jackson, signing a five-year, \$30 million contract, but lasted barely half a season, citing health reasons when he suddenly resigned Feb. 2.

Jackson's name was mentioned as a possible replacement almost immediately despite his having written a book detailing the 2003-04 season in which he called Bryant uncoachable and made other disparaging remarks about the franchise.

With injuries playing a major role, the Lakers lost 19 of their last 21 games under interim coach Frank Hamblen to finish 34-48 and out of the playoffs for just the second time since 1976.

Jackson has coached nine NBA championship teams - six with the Chicago Bulls and in his first three years with the Lakers - from 2000-2002. That ties him with former Boston Celtics coach Red



Auerbach for the most in league history.

Jackson also has a record 175 postseason victories and is tied for 10th on the NBA's all-time list with 830 wins in just 14 seasons - nine with the Bulls and five with the Lakers. He has a .723 regular-season winning percentage and a .717 postseason winning percentage.

The Lakers were 285-125 in the regular season and 68-28 in the

postseason under Jackson. But this figure to be his biggest challenge since the current team doesn't appear to have what it takes to return to elite status any time soon.

The Lakers are well over the salary cap, restricting their ability to bring in high-priced free-agent talent for at least two years. Their defense was abysmal last season; they had an unbalanced roster with too many small forwards; they had virtually no inside presence on either end of the court; and they were suspect at point guard.

Jeanie Buss, the owner's daughter and the Lakers' executive vice president of business operations, publicly lobbied for months for the return of Jackson, her longtime boyfriend.

She finally got her wish. Bryant's reaction to a return by Jackson has seemed lukewarm at best. Shortly after Tomjanovich's resignation, Bryant said he would "roll with it" if Jackson returned.

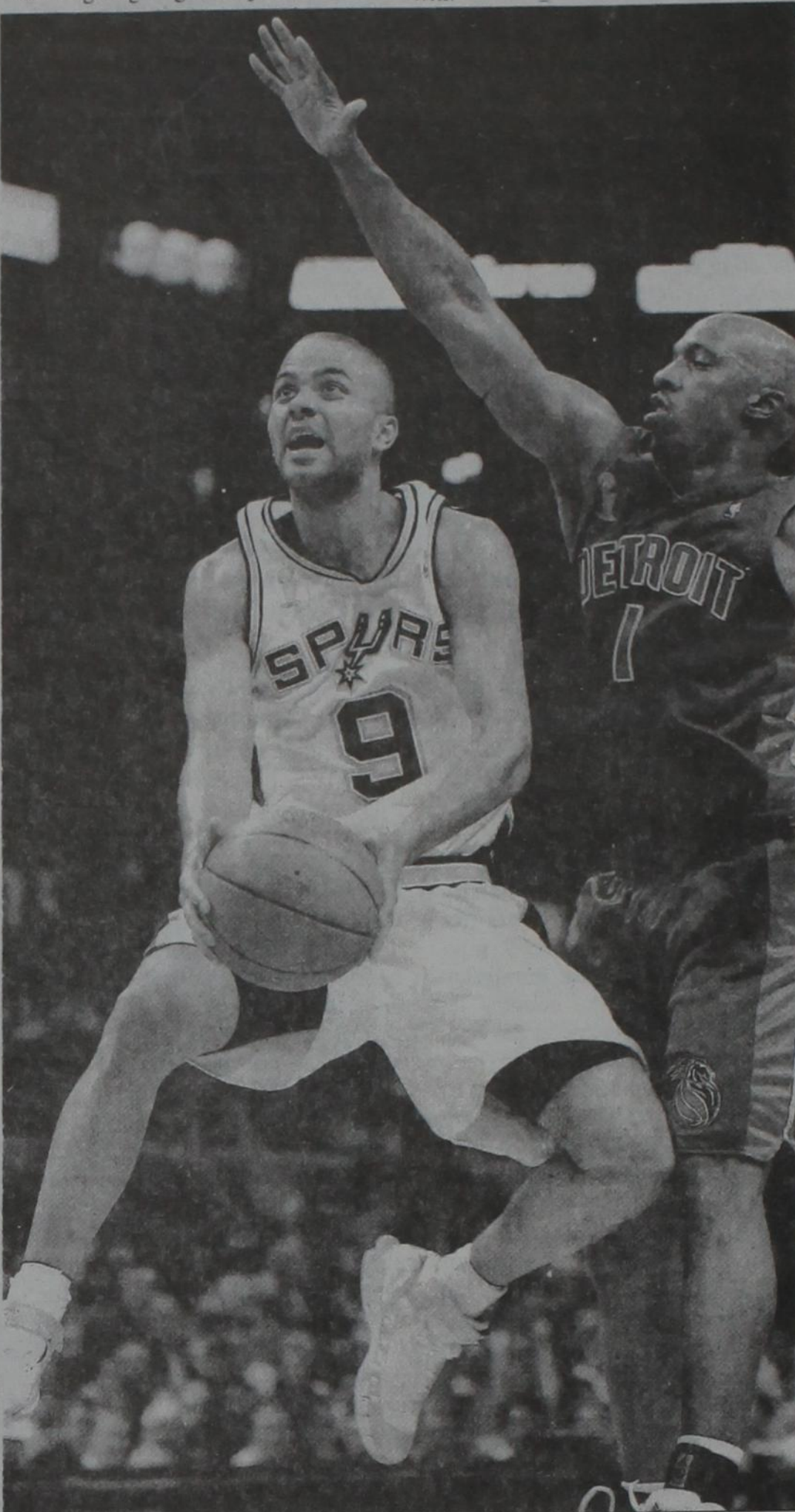
Two days after the season ended, Bryant said he didn't care who was hired as coach, adding he trusted

the track record of Jerry Buss and general manager Mitch Kupchak.

"Whoever they bring in here, I'm going to be ready," Bryant said. "I'm just open to whoever they feel like is going to get the job done."

Buss said in early May he believed Jackson and Bryant could coexist.

"Oh, definitely. No question," Buss said. "These people want to win."



## Spurs Drop First in Detroit

The Spurs had a late third-quarter lead in Game 3 of The Finals on Tuesday, but they were unable to hold off the host Pistons in a 96-79 defeat. The Spurs still hold a 2-1 lead. Tony Parker's jumper with 2:07 to play in the third period gave

San Antonio a 63-61 lead before Detroit took command by scoring the next nine points. Parker had 21 points and Tim Duncan added 14. Game 4 is Thursday in Detroit (8 p.m., ABC.)

## Viviendo en el Siglo XXI, Trabajando en el Siglo XIX

Dick Meister  
Imaginemos a trabajadores estadounidenses obligados a permanecer en su lugar de trabajo las 24 horas al día, solos y constantemente alerta. Quienes a cuya vivienda desmoronada le falta la electricidad, agua corriente, y cuartos de baño. Y quienes ganan no más de \$1,200 al mes.

No, ésta no es una nota histórica sobre las condiciones de trabajo y vivienda que soportaron obreros de siglos anteriores. Es sobre las condiciones que se les imponen en el siglo veintiuno a los trabajadores cuyos patrones argumentan, al mejor estilo siglo diecinueve, que no tienen cómo tratarlos mejor y que en cualquier caso, los obreros están contentos.

Sus empleados son pastores de ovejas, quienes desempeñan aquella tarea antigua y vital para unos 67,000 ganaderos ovinos por todo el país. Pocos trabajadores, si acaso alguno, son más explotados. Sin embargo, no se ha hecho casi nada por mejorar sus condiciones.

Una agencia de servicios privados en California, cuya industria ovina es la segunda más grande del país, logró que la Comisión del Bienestar Industrial del estado ordenara unas modestas mejoras hace cuatro años. Se alzaría el salario de \$750 a \$1,200 al mes, en toda vivienda se instalaría calefacción e inodoros, y se suministraría agua potable, además de un servicio postal regular, transporte al pueblo más cercano, y acceso a un radio o un teléfono en caso de emergencia.

No obstante, una inspección reciente realizada por la agencia - Central California Legal Services - mostró que los patrones no han cumplido con implementar ni estas mínimas mejoras y que las quejas de los pastores a su vez han caído en oídos sordos de los funcionarios de gobierno a cargo de hacer cumplir la orden de la comisión.

Como la mayoría de los pastores del país, los de California son en gran parte inmigrantes temporales que trabajan bajo un programa federal que permite que los ganaderos ovinos los hagan firmar contratos de tres años si los mismos pueden probar que han intentado sin éxito reclutar a trabajadores nacionales para el trabajo. A parte de esto, no hay prácticamente más requerimientos. Los ganaderos ovinos ni siquiera están obligados a pagarles el salario mínimo legal.

No es de sorprender que sean muy pocos los trabajadores estadounidenses interesados en tomar estos trabajos, dado lo poco que ofrecen los ganaderos ovinos. Pero por bajísimo que sea, el pago es mucho mayor de lo que pueden ganar los inmigrantes en su país de origen. Para los trabajadores de una pobreza desesperante, es lo suficiente para compensar las condiciones miserables de trabajo y vivienda.

Típico de los pastores inmigrantes de California es Miguel, un peruano quien, reporta Juliana Barbassa del Associated Press, "vive en un trailer contrachapado de 6 por 12 pies, sin agua corriente, inodoro interior, ni aire acondicionado. Con una batería de auto genera electricidad para un televisor a blanco y negro de cinco pulgadas. Se baña en una tina al intemperie utilizando el agua de un barril de 50 galones y usa una pala para enterrar sus desechos...envía la mayoría de lo que gana a su esposa y dos hijas, a quienes ve cada tres años".

"Es una vida difícil", dice Miguel, quien no quiso revelar su apellido por temor a perder su visa de trabajo. "Pero, ¿qué puedo hacer? En casa, no tenía futuro".

Otro peruano, David Quispealaya, de 42 años, se queja que es "un prisionero sin visitas, sin familia". No obstante, sigue de

pastor porque la paga es tres veces lo que ganaría en su país. Dice que necesita dinero para mantener a su esposa y a sus ocho hijos en el Perú, una fuente principal de los aproximadamente 300 pastores de California, además de Chile y Mongolia.

Los ganaderos ovinos se quejan que les dan mejores condiciones y paga los expondrá a hasta mayores presiones competitivas de Australia, Nueva Zelanda y otros países con grandes industrias ovinas que los han estado socavando, y de la China y otros que recién entran al mercado lanar y de manufacturera de fibras sintéticas en todas partes.

También les preocupa que llevará a mejor paga y condiciones para pastores en estados que compiten con los que cultivan la lana en California, principalmente Arizona, Wyoming y Colorado, donde la compensación es aun peor que en California.

Dennis Richins, un ganadero prominente de Utah, dice que no hay por qué tratar a los trabajadores de manera diferente porque la mayoría "piden a voces volver". Ellos, claro, no tienen mucha más opción que aceptar lo que se les ofrece. Los que piden más, le dijo el ganadero Ramón Echeveste a la comisión, son trabajadores "buenos para nada" - "muchachos", los llamó, quienes han venido a los Estados Unidos

a causar problemas.

Estos argumentos tendrían que resultarles conocidos a los estudiantes de historia. Es así, fundamentalmente, como respondían los patrones en siglos pasados a los trabajadores que osaban exigir mejor salario y condiciones de trabajo decentes. Pero, estamos en el siglo veintiuno, ¿no?

(Dick Meister, escritor con base en San Francisco)

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

## Life Insurers dis Blacks & Hispanics, Survey Says

Blacks and Hispanics are being ignored by life insurers, a new survey says, even though both minority groups consider life insurance an "essential" financial product.

Only 32 percent of blacks and 40 percent of Hispanics said they own a life insurance policy - notably below the national average of 47 percent, according to the polling company inc. - a Washington D.C. market research firm. Yet 92 percent of blacks and 82 percent of Hispanics believe life

insurance is essential, the survey found, compared with 72 percent of whites.

"You're talking about a population that says life insurance is essential and they can't get it," said Kellyanne Conway, president of the polling company. "If I were a life insurance broker I'd be dialing my cell phone with one hand and knocking on doors with the other to reach out to these minority populations."

The survey also found that families with lower incomes placed a correspondingly higher priority on obtaining life insurance.

## rick's BODY SHOP

CONVENTIONAL & PAINTLESS  
DENT REPAIR

2024 CLOVIS ROAD

LUBBOCK

535-1219 OR

676-7313

FAST IN FAST OUT

Hable con los dueños Jerry o Ricky



FOR AS LITTLE AS \$5.00!

For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

CALL 763-3841

## Montelongo's Restaurant



3021 Clovis Road

Lo Mejor en Comida Mexicana

Llame 762-3068 Lubbock, TX

## YOUR TEAM IS WANTED AT

# West Texas BIGGEST Softball Tournament

# THE TEXAS SUPERCUP

Aug. 13 & 14, Lubbock, TX

OVER \$5,000 IN PRIZES

Including Bats, Bat Bags, Shirts, and Much More Individual and Team Prizes

On The Web

Visit TexasSuperCup.com or

Call 806-763-3841 for Info.

## It's Worth Your Time



Reading, Learning & Advertising

EL EDITOR

Call Today:

806: 763-3841

NEW EMAIL Address

eleditor@sbcglobal.net



# Some Hispanics Decry Group's Border Patrols

The leader of a citizen border guard group scouted the New Mexico-Mexico border alone Saturday while a Hispanic civil rights group denounced such patrols as racist.

Armed only with a pair of binoculars and a bottle of water, Clifford Alford, head of the New Mexico Minutemen, cruised desert roads on Saturday looking for sites to station his 42 volunteers to detect illegal aliens sneaking into the country.

"We're trying to help property owners who've been through a living hell over the last 15 years," Alford said in a cell phone interview from a remote rural road. "Their property is being damaged by the numbers of people crossing the border."

In nearby Las Cruces, however, 25 members of the League of United Latin American Citizens rallied to denounce the efforts of two citizen border patrol groups.

"They are hiding under the American flag claiming to be good patriots, but they are actually promoting racial hatred," said Paul Martinez, the Las Cruces LULAC chapter president.

Alford said he is not a hateful vigilante. He wants to reform immigration policy. If the U.S. government allowed more immigrant workers to enter the country legally, many problems on the border would be solved, he said.

"There's only about eight out of 100 border crossers that are criminals in the bunch," Alford said. "We'll be able to weed those out a lot of easier if our laws are changed."

Alford also fended off criticism this week from leaders of the Minuteman Project of New Mexico, the other civilian group planning to monitor the border.

Leaders of both groups have exchanged accusations that the other's group is aggressive and extreme in its desire to stop illegal immigrants.

Mike Gaddy, co-director of Minuteman Project in New Mexico, said Alford wasn't part of the group's monitoring project in Arizona in April.

Alford was appointed to his new post last week by James Chase, a Californian who allegedly was ousted from the Minuteman Project because other leaders accused him of behaving like Rambo.

Chase, on the other hand, said he's a Minuteman in good standing who helped plan patrol tactics in Arizona. He said the schism that led him to form a separate group started because he and a leader in Arizona disagreed on the firing of volunteers and the use of fund-raising to pay salaries.

"I don't get paid for what I do," Chase said. "I'm in it for the cause."

The Minuteman Project, Gaddy's group, plans to place hundreds of volunteers from across the country along the New Mexico border in October.

"This is about protecting our national security," Gaddy said. "How can we be fighting a war half a planet away when we leave our southern border unprotected? We're letting people just walk across."

Alford said his group's members will offer food, water and medical aid to illegal immigrants, but, at the same time, report them to the U.S. Border Patrol.

"If someone breaks down on the border, we can help them," he said. "We're not wearing uniforms, and we don't carry assault weapons."

Alford, who lives in Organ, said he met Thursday with state police and Border Patrol officials to tell them that his group wants to help secure the border while showing compassion.

Gaddy said he's scheduled to meet Monday with ranchers and farmers to identify trouble spots along the border where illegal immigrants allegedly have damaged private property and harassed homeowners by asking for help.

The announcement of civilian patrols in New Mexico created unease among some who worry that their presence could be dangerous.

"The Minutemen should not feel that they need to come to New Mexico. We've got the Border Patrol. We've got New Mexico law enforcement," Gov. Bill Richardson said Friday. "We can enforce our laws."

Monitoring the international border is not a job for citizens, he said.

Leaders of both groups insist their volunteers are instructed not to take aggressive action against immigrants or smugglers.

# Kennedy looks Forward to Resolve Migration Differences

Senators Edward Kennedy and John McCain will look to approach the White House to resolve divergences on an ambitious proposal of migratory reform submitted to Congress last month.

Kennedy insisted that in spite of vision differences between President George W. Bush and the concepts of his proposal, convergences exist, particularly in the need to have a migratory reform to respond the migration problem.

"McCain's initiative and mine locate in a different place than the president's proposal, but both agree in important and dramatic changes", said the Democrat senator in declarations to the press.

At the end of a meeting with

senator Hector Osuna and deputy Sergio Penagos, both members of the National Action Party (PAN) of Mexico, Kennedy said that he and McCain will look forward "to work with the administration to have a common position in the future".

"We are not there yet because this is a legislative process that just starts, but we think that strong common aspects exist on the subject", indicated the influential legislator.

The initiative, denominated Secure or Ordered Migration Law, proposes the creation of a temporary worker program, with an alternative so that millions of undocumented people in the country can regularize their migratory situation in the medium term.

# U.S. to demand passports to visa exempt countries

United States will demand digital photo passport to citizens from visa exempted countries, reported Department of Homeland Security.

Since October 16, 27 countries part of the Visa Waiver Program, will have to show "e-passports" and a detailed plan to start issuing visa to their citizens.

"Electronic passports (with built in chips) will be the tool for modern and secure trips among the countries part of VMP", stated Minister of DHS, Michael Chertoff.

Chertoff explained this new security measure is part of the new Border Security Law and Visa Reform laws, approved by the Congress on 2002.

According to the Department, the built in chip must contain

"biographic information" of the holder and a digital photography as well.

Countries in this list should report to the Interpol and DHS every single stolen or missed reported passport.

DHS announced the beginning of a new program in Sydney and Los Angeles airport, Qantas and Air New Zealand Airlines? crew will be using these new e-passports".

Besides New Zealand and Australia, the program includes countries like: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Norway, among others.

# Posible Cisma en la AFL-CIO

Cinco sindicatos disidentes dieron ayer un paso hacia la ruptura de la Central Sindical AFL-CIO, al formar una coalición para presionar al presidente de la central obrera John Sweeney y buscar nuevos afiliados.

El debilitamiento o desaparición de la organización preocupa mucho a los dirigentes del Partido Demócrata, que depende de los sindicatos para obtener millones de dólares y votos en las elecciones.

La AFL-CIO tiene unos 13 millones de afiliados organizados en decenas de sindicatos. Los sindicatos de la nueva coalición representan a unos cinco millones de esos trabajadores.

La Coalición Cambio para el Triunfo (Change to Win) está integrada por sindicatos que no ocultan su insatisfacción con Sweeney, ex directivo del sindicato de empleados de servicios (SEIU), uno de los que amenazan con escindir.

Los otros que amenazan con romper son el de trabajadores de la alimentación (UFCW) y el comercio y el de trabajadores de hoteles y restaurantes (Unite Here), así como el sindicato de camioneros (Teamsters) y el Sindicato Internacional de Trabajadores, que agrupa a oficios varios.

Los sindicatos descontentos dicen que la AFL-CIO pierde tiempo y dinero en política y no se esfuerza por combatir la pérdida constante de afiliados desde el apogeo de los sindicatos a mediados del siglo XX, bajo el liderazgo de George Meany, Walter Reuther y John L. Lewis.

"Estamos decepcionados con la AFL-CIO", dijo el presidente del sindicato de camioneros, James P. Hoffa. "Creemos que debemos

crear una fuerza más eficaz, para ser efectivos política y económicamente y en todas partes del país. Y eso no sucede".

La coalición se creó pocas semanas antes del congreso de la AFL-CIO convocado para julio, en el cual se prevé que Sweeney será elegido para un nuevo período de cuatro años.

Sweeney reaccionó defendiendo su liderazgo y diciendo que ha comprometido millones de dólares para reclutar a nuevos miembros. "Este es el momento de utilizar nuestra unidad para construir el poder obrero, no para crear una división que sólo favorecerá a las corporaciones y a los políticos antiobreros", dijo.

Pese al temor en la dirección demócrata, esta agrupación podría beneficiarse con el cambio, dijo Jim Duffy, un estratega del partido. "Necesitamos nueva sangre y nuevas ideas", afirmó. "Cualquier cosa que sacuda a las instituciones moribundas es buena".

El presidente del SEIU, Andrew Stern, dijo que la AFL-CIO carece de una estrategia efectiva para incrementar los números de miembros. La nueva coalición, aseguró, se concentrará en aumentar la membresía en grupos específicos tales como la manufactura, el cuidado de salud y el transporte. SEIU posee 1.8 millones de miembros y es el sindicato más numeroso del país.

Richard Hurd, profesor de estudios laborales en la Universidad de Cornell, dijo que, si bien la nueva coalición tiene a su favor la fuerza de los números, "no estoy seguro de que eso sea, de por sí, suficiente para cambiar al movimiento obrero".

La coalición no ha detallado sus planes ni cómo piensa financiarlos.

# Undocumented Workers Fill Niche in U.S. Economy

## Enforcement

Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials in El Paso say they investigate businesses that employ undocumented immigrants on a case-by-case basis, prioritizing cases with allegations of slave labor. They did not say how many investigations they do.

Penalties vary. In March, Wal-Mart Stores Inc. agreed to pay \$11 million, a record fine, for contracting undocumented immigrants to clean floors.

Immigrant advocates said immigration laws must be changed to deal with not only the flow of undocumented immigrants into the United States but also the demand from business owners.

Since 1986 it has been illegal for employers to hire workers lacking proof of proper immigration status.

And in the 1980s, the government did away with low-skilled-

worker visas, except for a seasonal field-worker visa that goes to only 5,000 people each year.

"We don't want to have these kinds of jobs, but we need the workers. What's an employer to do?" said Ouisa Davis, executive director of the Diocesan Migrant and Refugee Services.

Most undocumented immigrants who cross the border in El Paso quickly leave the city and its 7.7 percent unemployment rate for cities with more vibrant job markets, officials said. Many use relatives' or friends' Social Security cards to get work.

## Different paths

In some industries, Hispanic undocumented immigrants were the only group to gain jobs last year.

Manufacturing continued to shed jobs for native-born, Hispanic and non-Hispanic, alike in 2004. El Paso, for instance, saw the closure of VF Jeanswear with

the loss of 1,000 jobs last year.

But Hispanic immigrants nationwide gained 101,000 jobs in durable goods manufacturing in 2004, the Pew Center found.

Hispanic immigrants also secured jobs in other losing industries: repair and maintenance services, laundry services and private household services.

This hints at the parallel career paths taken by non-Hispanics and Hispanics.

Non-Hispanics took jobs that required at least some college education, like accountants and auditors, computer software engineers, medical scientists, lawyers and postsecondary teachers, the Pew Center reported. Hispanic workers, most of whom were recent arrivals, took jobs requiring little other than a high-school education.

Though unemployment decreased last year for undocumented immigrants, so did wages. Recent Hispanic migrants saw their wages fall by 2.6 percent in 2004, about the same as non-Hispanic recent migrants.

The average family income in 2003 for undocumented immigrants was \$25,700 for migrants who came less than 10 years ago and \$29,900 for those here more than 10 years. The average family income for documented immigrants was \$47,800, and for the native-born, \$47,700.

## Education

\* 81 percent of new jobs for foreign-born Hispanics required only minimal formal education.

\* 76 percent of new jobs for native-born Hispanics required only minimal formal education.

\* 36 percent of new jobs for native-born, Anglos required only minimal formal education.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center.

## The face of immigrant employment

Employment of Hispanic immigrants in 2004:

\* Construction (17 percent).

\* Manufacturing (15.8 percent).

\* Professional and other business services (12.5 percent). (Services to businesses including, landscaping, cleaning, waste management, legal services and computer design.)

\* Wholesale and retail trade (12.3 percent).

\* Eating, drinking and lodging services (12.3 percent).

\* Other (30.1 percent).

Source: Pew Hispanic Center.

## Migrants' jobs

Jobs in which foreign-born Hispanic workers have the biggest share:

\* Plasterers and stucco masons: 48 percent.

\* Pressers, textile garment and related materials: 45 percent.

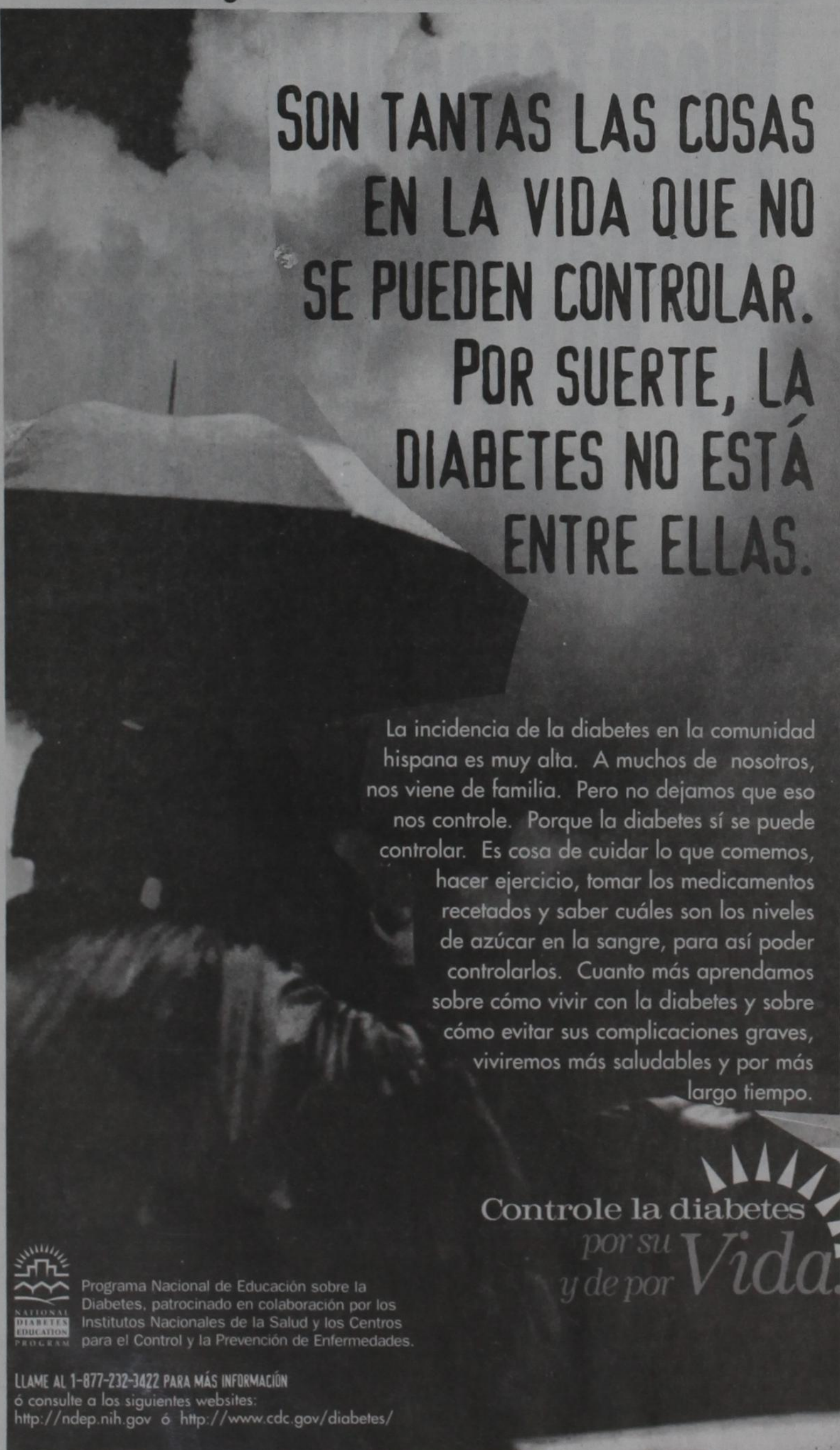
\* Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers and tapers: 45 percent.

\* Miscellaneous agricultural workers: 40 percent.

\* Cement masons, concrete finishers and terrazzo workers: 38 percent.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center.

# Have a Nice Day EL EDITOR



SON TANTAS LAS COSAS EN LA VIDA QUE NO SE PUEDEN CONTROLAR. POR SUERTE, LA DIABETES NO ESTÁ ENTRE ELLAS.

La incidencia de la diabetes en la comunidad hispana es muy alta. A muchos de nosotros, nos viene de familia. Pero no dejamos que eso nos controle. Porque la diabetes sí se puede controlar. Es cosa de cuidar lo que comemos, hacer ejercicio, tomar los medicamentos recetados y saber cuáles son los niveles de azúcar en la sangre, para así poder controlarlos. Cuanto más aprendamos sobre cómo vivir con la diabetes y sobre cómo evitar sus complicaciones graves, viviremos más saludables y por más largo tiempo.

Controle la diabetes por su Vida.

Programa Nacional de Educación sobre la Diabetes, patrocinado en colaboración por los Institutos Nacionales de la Salud y los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades.

LLAME AL 1-877-232-3422 PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN ó consulte a los siguientes websites: <http://ndep.nih.gov> ó <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/>

## Westside Body Shop

Toda Clase de Pintura

### Money Saving MAY Specials

Complete Paint Job	\$450
--------------------	-------

Car, Van, Trucks, Tractor ANY Vehicle

INSURANCE CLAIMS WELCOME

716 WEST DELANO


LITTLEFIELD

891-4964

Arturo García - Owner

## Do You Love Your Pet??

WELL ... take it to



KEY ANIMAL CLINIC

5006 50th - Lubbock

792-6226



# ¿Qué Pasará el el Futuro con Michael Jackson?

Por Rocio Ayuso / EFE

Los argumentos de la fiscalía y de la defensa

Tras la confirmación legal de su inocencia, el cantante Michael Jackson tiene ahora que superar un juicio popular y demostrar si es capaz de levantar una carrera musical que le granjeó el título de "Rey

del Pop".

El veredicto exoneró al cantante de los diez cargos que pesaban sobre sus espaldas, incluidos cuatro de abuso sexual de un menor de 13 años.

Sin embargo, la decisión de las ocho mujeres y cuatro hombres del jurado sólo pone fin a uno de los

problemas de un artista que cuenta en su haber con el segundo álbum más vendido de la historia de la música, "Thriller", pero que no tiene un éxito desde hace años.

También está la sombra amenazante de esa deuda de más de 270 millones de dólares en dos créditos que tenía con el Bank of América, que actualmente están en manos de un fondo de alto riesgo y que vencen en diciembre próximo.

Un panorama desolador al que hay que sumar los 10 millones de dólares de factura legal que le ha dejado el juicio, además de una imagen marcada aún más por el escándalo.

Nada que no pueda ser superado en una industria volcada a las segundas oportunidades, los "come-back", como llaman en Estados Unidos a las resurrecciones de sus estrellas caídas.

El ejemplo más reciente es el del cantante Robert Kelly, que publicó uno de los álbumes más populares de su carrera después de ser detenido en 2003 por pornografía infantil.

El primer paso para la recuperación artística y económica de



Jackson podría ser en Las Vegas.

Según confirma la revista "Variety", el multimillonario Phil Ruffin, socio de Donald Trump, ha ofrecido a la súper estrella del pop su propio espectáculo en un casino que está construyendo y que espera

que esté listo entre 2007 y 2008.

Se trata de un espectáculo como el de Celine Dion en el Caesar's Palace, donde el auditorio fue construido según las instrucciones de la artista, que desde entonces reside permanentemente en Las Vegas.

La oferta le podría reportar a Jackson más de 80 millones de dólares y Ruffin está seguro del éxito porque "a los turistas les gusta presenciar la resurrección de sus ídolos".

continúa en la página 6

## Planning a Wedding is Harder than Making an album



Colombian singer Shakira, who is in Mexico to promote her most recent album "Fijación Oral", said not planning to wed in the near future mainly for lacking time, in addition that is even harder to plan her marriage than making an album.

Interviewed by Notimex, the also songwriter, who considers herself "very controlling", confessed that her commitment with Antonio of the Rúa is better than ever.

The artist said that questions on her sentimental life do not make her feel uncomfortable; because she is aware the audience always wants to know about her

professional and personal life.

"It's like a puzzle to think about a wedding, deep inside what I want is to make something very personal. Our commitment goes beyond the ceremony," added the singer.

"When someone arrives at an older age, the dreams about the white dress and flowers become blurred, like those fantasies", emphasized the singer, before explaining she wishes the tranquility of her own place, such a property.

Shakira, who is considered a pop music icon, emphasized her future and illusions are based in a calm life next to her couple.

## Is Britney Spears Expecting a Girl?

Looks like Britney Spears is expecting a girl, reports MSNBC.com.

The pregnant pop star was spotted at Petit Tresor, one of Hollywood's most chic baby stores, loading up on designer infant clothes -- all for girls.

"I don't think it was a present for someone else," says a witness. "She was buying a lot."

Spears was shopping solo, buying French, Italian and British designer baby clothes, including items by

Liberty and Petit Bateau, as well as some lesser-known lines, in sizes newborn to 1-year-old. She was also stocking up on accessories, such as blankets and bibs.

A rep at the store confirmed the story to MSNBC.com's The Scoop, but says that Spears didn't volunteer whether the shopping spree was for her baby or someone else's -- and no one asked.

"She was very private, and we respect that," says the rep. "And she was also very pleasant."

## Jacko: No More Boys Will Share My Bed

Jacko: Lesson has been learned Michael Jackson will no longer let children run wild through his home just because he feels sorry for them, his lawyer Tom Mesereau said.

The singer trusted the wrong people, tried to help the wrong people and was taken advantage of. But from now on he will be much tougher about who he lets into his life, the lawyer has told CNN.

"Michael Jackson is not a paedophile and has never been a paedophile," he said. "He has never molested a child nor would he ever conceive of doing such a thing."

Do you think the Michael Jackson verdict was fair?

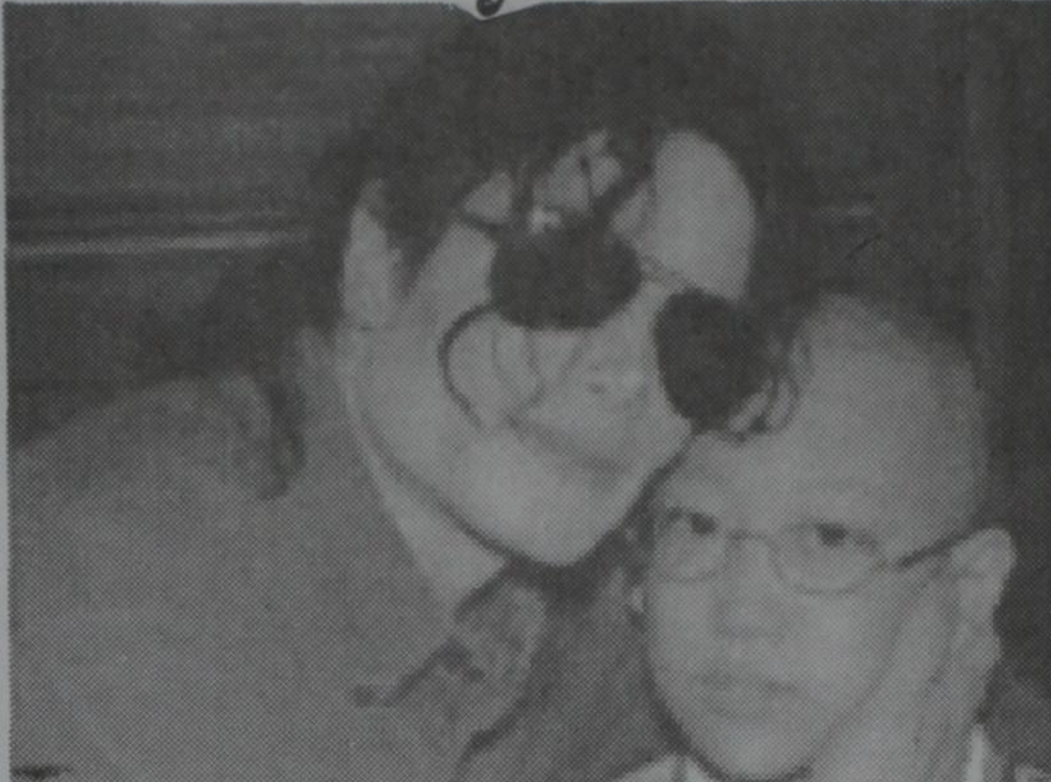
"The lesson has been learned - if you make false claims against Michael Jackson, you're going to trial."

Jacko 'needs time alone'

Mr Mesereau said it was going to take Jackson a long time to recover from the 16-week trial and he needed to be left alone to heal and move forward.

"He needs to spend time with his children and family and savour his victory," he said.

"I think he can recover, he's very resilient, he's been a target



for many years but he's one of the world's greatest artists. He's a creative soul, you can't stifle creativity."

The lawyer said that as each "not guilty" verdict was read out in court on Monday, he grabbed the singer's hand.

"He seemed to appreciate it," he said. "He said the words 'thank you, thank you, thank you'. His first reaction was gratitude."

Mr Mesereau said he believed the prosecution had become obsessed with Jackson and lost all objectivity when it came to preparing their case.

'Obsessed with celebrity trials'

They went "way over the edge" and the failure to thoroughly investigate young accuser Gavin Arvizo and his family really hurt them, he claimed.

"It was really us who found all the problems with their history, all the problems with their backgrounds," he added.

"We were very strong from the opening bell and our plan was to be very aggressive and I think we achieved that."

The lawyer criticised the way the trial was covered in America, which he said had developed an industry of would-be experts who were very unprofessional and biased.

"We are obsessed with celebrity trials," he said. "It's become an industry of pundits who are trying to be movie stars and are just not professional. It reached the bottom of the barrel in this case."

Bashir may now face court

The nightmare is over for Michael Jackson but may be just beginning for British journalist Martin Bashir, now facing a High Court legal action over his pivotal documentary.

Jackson sued Bashir and Granada for alleged breach of contract after Living With Michael Jackson was broadcast on ITV1 in February 2003.

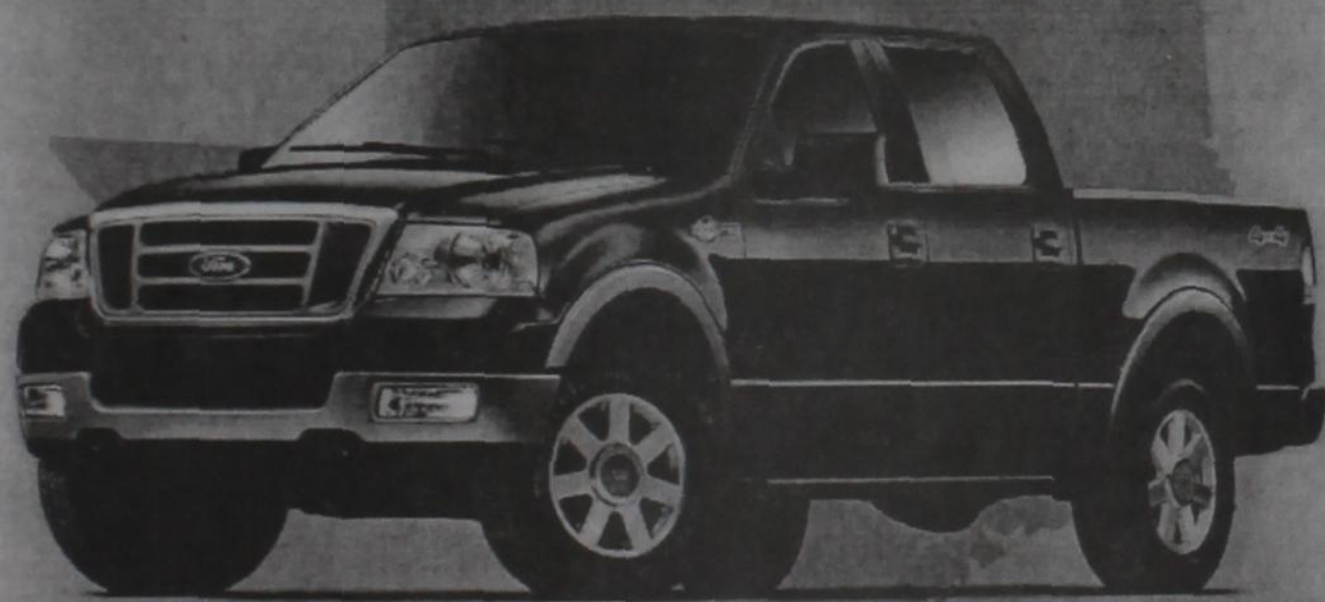
The documentary, in which Jackson admitted sharing his bed with young boys, sparked the criminal investigation which led to the star's 16-week trial on child sex abuse charges.

Jackson was said to be incensed with Bashir, having given him unrivalled access to his private life in order to help resurrect his career and rebuild his image.

The singer's acquittal paves the way for his lawyers to turn their attentions back to Bashir and reopen proceedings that were put on hold pending the end of the trial.

An ITV spokesman said they were waiting to hear from Jackson's lawyers.

## "SIGO SIENDO EL REY"



LA 2005 FORD F-150  
King Ranch

## "LA CAMIONETA DE TEXAS"

-Texas Auto Writers Association

Su reinado de poder continúa. Le presentamos la primera y única camioneta pick up calificada como "LA CAMIONETA DE-TEJAS" por dos años consecutivos. Y si consideramos que la poderosa F-150 es líder en su clase\* en capacidad de remolque y de carga, y que goza del interior mas silencioso y de la caja de carga mas espaciosa, es fácil entender porque es "el rey de las camionetas pick up". Su reinado continúa, que VIVA EL REY. Si quiere ver la "línea entera de camionetas de Texas", incluyendo la "mejor camioneta pick up Heavy Duty"-Ford F-250 Amarillo; visite su concesionario Ford de Texas hoy! y compruebe porque los Texas Auto Writers concuerdan en que FORD ES LO MEJOR EN TEJAS.

VISITE SU CONCESIONARIO FORD DE TEJAS HOY!



F-SERIES,  
LAS CAMIONETAS MEJOR  
VENDIDAS POR 28 AÑOS  
CONSECUTIVOS



LO MEJOR  
EN TEXAS

fordenespanol.com

\*Basado en información competitiva de camionetas de tamaño completo con menos de 8500 libras GVWR, valoradas en menos de \$45000 y una F-150 correctamente equipada.

CMMO

"My daughter's high school graduation is a special occasion, so I think it's okay if I allow her and her friends to drink alcohol."

# THINK AGAIN.

Parents have the power to help prevent underage drinking. Regardless of whether you're buying teens alcohol or hosting a drinking party for minors, it's irresponsible and illegal. Do your part to prevent. Don't provide alcohol to minors.



RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS™

©2005 Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, MO



# Living in the 21st Century, Working in the 19th

By Dick Meister

Imagine U.S. workers who must be at their job site 24 hours a day, alone and on constant call. Whose crumbling living quarters at the sites lack electricity, running water and bathrooms. And whose pay is no more than \$1,200 a month.

No, this is not a historical column about the job and living conditions endured by workers in previous centuries. This is about the conditions being imposed in the 21st century on workers whose employers argue, in the best 19th century manner, that they just cannot afford to treat them better and that the workers are in any case satisfied.

Their employees are sheepherders, who perform that ancient and vital task for some 67,000 ranchers across the country. Few, if any, workers are more exploited. Yet almost nothing has been done to try to improve their conditions.

A private service agency in California, whose sheep industry is the country's second largest, did manage to get the state's Industrial Welfare Commission to order some modest improvements four years ago. Pay was to be raised from \$750 to \$1,200 a month, heaters and toilets put in all living quarters, and drinking water provided, as well as regular mail service, transportation to

the nearest town and access to a radio or telephone for emergencies.

But a recent survey by the agency -- Central California Legal Services -- showed that employers have largely failed to make even those minimal improvements and herders' complaints have in turn been largely ignored by the government officials charged with enforcing the commission's order.

Like most sheepherders throughout the country, those in California are mainly temporary immigrants working under a federal program that allows ranchers to sign them to three-year contracts if the ranchers can show they have tried and failed to recruit domestic workers for the jobs. There are hardly any other requirements. Ranchers are not even required to pay the legal minimum wage.

Not surprisingly, very few U.S. workers are interested in the jobs, given what the ranchers offer. But minuscule as it is, the pay is much more than the immigrants can make in their home countries. To those desperately poor workers, it's enough to make up for the miserable working and living conditions.

Typical of California's immigrant sheepherders is Miguel, a Peruvian who, the Associated Press' Juliana Barbassa reported,

"lives in a 6-by-12-foot plywood trailer with no running water, no indoor toilet and no air conditioning. A car battery powers a 5-inch black and white television. He bathes in an outdoor tub using water from a 50-gallon barrel and uses a shovel to bury his waste .... He sends most of what he earns to his wife and two daughters, whom he sees every three years."

"It's a hard life," said Miguel, who didn't want to use his full name for fear of losing his work visa. "But what can I do about it? At home, I had no future."

Another Peruvian, 42-year-old David Quispealaya, complained that he is "a prisoner without visitors, without a family." He nevertheless remains on the job because the pay is three times what he could make at home. He said he needs the money to support his wife and eight children in Peru, a main source of the state's 300 or so sheepherders, along with Chile and Mongolia.

Sheep ranchers complain that providing better conditions and pay will expose them to even greater competitive pressures from Australia, New Zealand and other countries with large sheep industries that have been undercutting them, from China and others that are just entering the wool market and from the manufacturers of synthetic fibers everywhere.

rywhere.

They also worry that it will lead to better pay and conditions for sheepherders in states that compete with California's wool growers, primarily Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado, where compensation is even worse than in California.

Dennis Richins, a prominent Utah rancher, said there's no reason to treat workers differently because most of them "are clamoring to come back."

They, of course, have little choice but to accept whatever is offered them. Those who seek more, rancher Ramón Echeveste told California's Industrial Welfare Commission, are "good for nothing" workers -- "boys," he called them -- who've come to the United States to stir up trouble.

Such arguments should sound familiar to students of history. That's pretty much how employers responded in past centuries to workers who dared demand decent pay and working conditions. But this is the 21st century, is it not?

(Dick Meister, a San Francisco writer, is co-author of "A Long Time Coming: The Struggle to Unionize America's Farm Workers," published by Macmillan. He may be contacted by e-mail at dickmeistersf@earthlink.net.) (c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

## Study: No corresponding rise in adequate housing as Hispanic market grows

Hispanics have made great progress, but still face many housing difficulties, according to a new report.

The growth of the Hispanic market is redefining housing demand and creating opportunities for innovation and new products for targeting that market, the report notes. However, this has not resulted in a corresponding rise in adequate housing.

Researchers found that:

\*About 47 percent of Hispanic household heads are homeowners, compared with 76 percent of Anglo (Caucasian) household heads.

\*Hispanics have lower mortgage approval rates than non-Hispanic Anglos.

\*While Hispanic homeowners' median income is far lower than that of Anglos, the median current market value for homes owned by Hispanics is very close to that of homes owned by Anglos.

\*The nation's Hispanic population is disproportionately concentrated in more expensive urban housing markets, such as Los Angeles and New York City.

\*Hispanics face other barriers to accessing affordable housing and are severely cost-burdened.

\*Hispanics are more likely to pay more than half of household income for housing expenses than Anglos, and more

likely to live in inadequate and crowded conditions than Anglos. This is true even though Hispanic households are more likely to be composed of additional family and non-family members, many of whom contribute to the household budget.

Commissioned by **Esperanza USA**, an affordable housing developer, and the Council of Federal Home Loan Banks, the report was prepared by the Institute for Latino Studies at the **University of Notre Dame**.

For more information on the report, visit [www.esperanza.us](http://www.esperanza.us).

## Blacks, Hispanic Diabetics Need Better Preventive Care

Black and Hispanic diabetic patients in the United States are less likely than white patients to get eye exams, cholesterol tests or flu shots as part of prevention care to help them avoid diabetes-related health complications, according to a review of recent studies.

Wake Forest University School of Medicine researchers analyzed 36 studies published between 1993 and 2003. Three of those studies found that rates of flu vaccinations for black diabetics were between 8 and 29 percent lower than for whites.

Six studies found that minority patients received 3.4 to 19 percent fewer cholesterol tests than white patients did. Five of the studies found that minority patients had up to 8 percent fewer eye exams than white patients.

The review did not find any consistent differences between minority and white diabetics for preventive care measures such as foot exams and counseling to quit smoking.

The researchers did not specifically identify reasons for the different rates of certain kinds of preventive care between minorities and whites. However, they suggested that language differences, socioeconomic factors and "potential bias in health care delivered by providers" may all be factors.

The review appears in the latest issue of the American Journal of Managed Care.

## Survey finds Hispanics helping drive growth of mortgage products

The Hispanic middle-class population has created a significant upswing in two mortgage-based credit products, home equity loans and home equity lines of credit, jumping 35 percent and 25 percent, respectively from 2003 to 2004, according to an analysis of data from the Integras Market Audit.

The jump mirrors Hispanic population growth, which accounts for half of the 2.9 million U.S. population growth from 2003 to 2004, making Hispanics one-seventh of all people in the United States, according to the Census Bureau report. The Census report said this trend will probably continue because of immigration and a Hispanic birth rate outstripping non-Hispanic blacks and whites.

The analysis found that 10.1 percent of Hispanic homeowners with incomes ranging from \$40,000 to \$100,000 took out a home equity loan in 2004 compared to 7.5 percent in 2003, and 12.7 percent applied for home equity lines of credit in 2004 compared to 10.2 percent the previous year.

"The data showed that the greatest gains within the Hispanic population (from one year to the next) in both credit products was in the Hispanic middle class, which is the largest growing population segment in the U.S.," said Julie Simard, an Integras customer research consultant who conducted the analysis. For affluent Hispanic homeowners with incomes of \$100,000-plus, the household penetration levels

for loans was 12.5 percent and 19.7 percent for lines of credit.

Comparing all homeowners to Hispanic homeowners, the 2004 numbers for home equity loans were virtually the same at 8.9 percent and 8.8 percent, respectively. However, for lines of credit there was a comparative gap at 16.8 percent for all homeowners and 11.7 percent for Hispanic homeowners.

Integras is the analytical services division of San Diego-based market research company Claritas Inc. and the administrator of the Market Audit -- a survey of household financial behavior. Data for this analysis was developed from more than 175,000 interviews comparing the percentage of equity product penetration, year-to-year, ending the fourth quarter 2004

### FUNDRAISER FOR FREDDY JUAREZ

#### SPONSORS KEVIN GLASHEEN-ATTORNEY LALA & CONRADO CAVAZOS

**FREDDY JUAREZ IS A 16 YEAR OLD STUDENT AT ESTACADO HIGH SCHOOL WHO IS VERY ILL AND HIS FAMILY IS IN NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP. DOCTORS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND OUT WHAT KIND OF ILLNESS FREDDY HAS AND HAS BEEN HAVING TO TRAVEL TO DALLAS BACK AND FORTH AND IS VERY EXPENSIVE. THERE WILL AN ENCHILIDA DINNER AT LALA'S RESTAURANT, LOCATED AT 1110 BROADWAY, TO HELP RAISE FUNDS TO PAY FOR THESE EXPENSES. THIS FUNDRAISER WILL BE HELD ON JUNE 19TH, 2005 FROM 10:30 AM TO 4:30 PM. BRING DAD TO EAT AT LALA'S AND CELEBRATE FATHER'S DAY AND AT THE SAME TIME HELP FREDDY WHO NEEDS YOUR HELP. PRICE OF THE ENCHILIDA DINNER WILL BE \$5.00 DOLLARS PER PERSON AND \$4.00 DOLLARS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE.**

#### ALL DONATIONS ARE WELCOMED

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL: 781-6277 OR 747-2334

## Michael Jackson viene de la pagina 5

Otra inyección de fama y dinero para el creador del "moonwalk" (paso de baile en el que se desliza hacia atrás mientras parece caminar hacia adelante) estaría en sus palabras, más allá de su música y sus coreografías.

Según confirma Josh Behar, de la editorial Harpers Entertainment, "si Michael Jackson escribiera con honestidad sobre su infancia, su relación con su padre o su ambigua sexualidad, el público querría leerlo".

Son proyectos dudosos para una estrella conocida tanto por su arte como por sus extravagancias.

De hecho, su último intento de sincerarse con el público, mediante el documental realizado por el británico Martín Bashir, solo le llevó al proceso legal que acaba de finalizar, al confesar ante la cámara que compartía su dormitorio con menores.

El abogado del cantante, Thomas Mesereau, afirmó a la cadena NBC que Jackson jamás volverá a compartir la cama con niños, incluso si es -como dice- de forma inocente, para evitar colocarse en una situación que lo convierta en "vulnerable".

La ruina de Jackson aún no es un hecho, aunque es una amenaza que el cantante reconoció al reverendo Jesse Jackson cuando confesó al líder de los derechos civiles de los negros que necesitaba "efectivo".

A sus 46 años, Jackson tiene un patrimonio valorado en más de 475 millones de dólares, repartidos entre su catálogo musical, con éxitos como "Thriller", "Bad" o "Dangerous", o su rancho "Neverland" de 1.134 hectáreas.

Además, está el catálogo de los Beatles, con temas como "Yesterday" o "Let it Be", una fortuna que adquirió en 1985 junto con la compañía discográfica Sony por 47,5 millones de dólares.

El valor de ese catálogo ronda ahora los 400 ó 500 millones de dólares, pero su liquidez es difícil de cuantificar.

Un portavoz de Sony no quiso entrar en detalles sobre si la compañía, que tiene la primera opción de compra, está interesada en este valioso catálogo si sale a la venta.

Pero todavía le queda el recurso de hacer una gira internacional.

Como afirma Joe Levy, de la revista "Rolling Stone", "hay algo que el público no ha olvidado y es la música que hizo Jackson hace 20 ó 30 años. Ningún escándalo podrá acabar con eso".



It's a fact.

The more you get involved in the lives of children, the less likely they are to use alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Positive, healthy activities help kids build skills, self-discipline, and confidence.

Get into the act. Call 1.800.729.6686. Se habla español.

**YourTime.TheirFuture.** Let's Keep Our Kids Drug Free.

TDD 1.800.487.4889. <http://www.health.org>



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention