

el Editor

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

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University
LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79409

VOL. XXVIII No. 46

Week of August 11, to August 17, 2005

Lubbock, Midland/Odessa TX USA

The new South being changed by Latinos

By Melissa Rincón

Who are the Latinos of the South? Where do they work? Do they know English?

These are just some of the questions posed by the latest Pew Hispanic Center report released on July 26.

The Hispanic population has been growing more quickly in the South than anywhere else in the country. Here, communities more diverse than elsewhere in the nation have come together and grown at a very rapid rate.

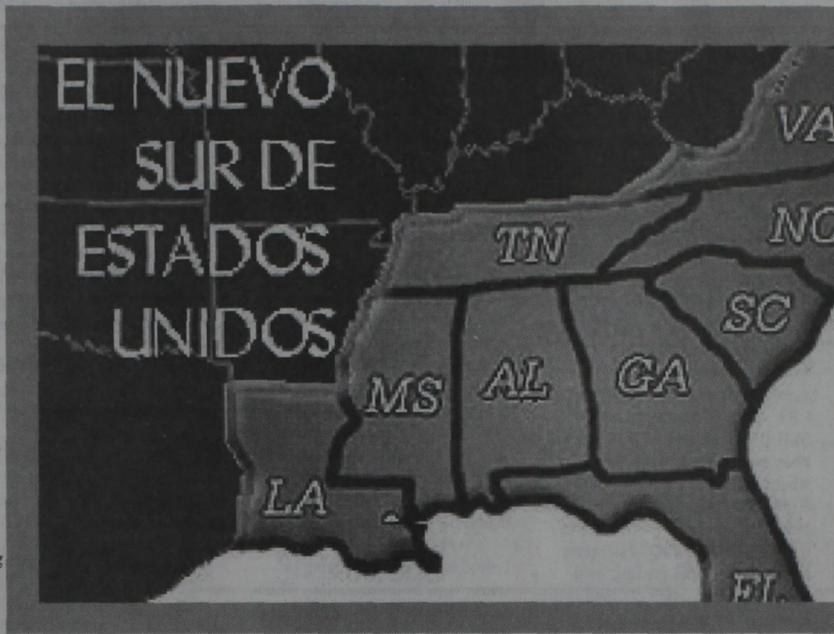
The report, entitled "The New Latino South: The Context and Consequences of Rapid Population Growth," suggests that conditions in this region have served as a magnet to attract young Latinos in search of economic opportunities.

The states with the highest growth rates between 1990 and 2000 were North Carolina (394 percent), Arkansas (337 percent), Georgia (300 percent), South Carolina (211 percent) and Alabama (208 percent).

The study indicates that most new residents in these states are foreign-born and have immigrated here due to policies and circumstances that are different in the U.S., compared with their countries of origin.

According to Maritza Pichon, the Executive Director of the Latin American Association that works in Georgia, this is old news.

"Many of the statistics reported here (in the report) are the same ones we've been discussing for three or four years since the Census results were released," says Pichon. "But any information that is released in good information, because in looking at these figures you realize that they carry huge meaning for the people who will hold political offices or run



our schools in the future."

According to the Pew report, Hispanic growth in the region is just beginning to shape public policy in a big way.

"We're seeing growth, but it still hasn't gotten to the point where it is truly getting the attention it deserves," says Pichon. "We'll be seeing more and more Latinos in political office over the next few years, though."

The report also says that most Latinos in the South are recent arrivals, the vast majority of whom come from Mexico and are young single males.

"A lot of them have only a little education and don't speak English," says Pichon. "But the impact is already a dramatic one and we're seeing it in the schools."

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Latinos Cambian El nuevo Sur de los Estados Unidos

Por Melissa Rincón

¿Quiénes son los latinos en el Sur del país? ¿En qué trabajan? ¿Sabén inglés?

Estos son solo algunos de los interrogantes a los que responde el último reporte del Centro Hispano Pew revelado el pasado 26 de julio.

Los hispanos han crecido más rápido en el Sur de Estados Unidos que en cualquier otra parte del país. Aquí han conformado comunidades diferentes a las del resto de la nación en estados donde la economía se ha incrementado fuertemente, según la investigación.

El informe, "El nuevo sur latino: El contexto y las consecuencias del rápido crecimiento de la población", sugiere que las condiciones de esta región han servido como un imán para jóvenes latinos que han llegado en busca de oportunidades económicas.

Los estados que registraron la más alta tasa de crecimiento entre 1990 y el 2000 fueron: Carolina del Norte (394 por ciento), Arkansas (337 por ciento), Georgia (300 por ciento), Carolina del Sur (211 por ciento) y Alabama (208 por ciento).

El estudio señala que la mayoría de los nuevos habitantes, ha nacido en el extranjero y que su migración es producto de políticas y circunstancias diferentes en Estados Unidos y en sus países de origen.

Sin embargo, Maritza Pichón, directora ejecutiva de la Asociación Latinoamericana en Georgia, sostiene que no hay novedad en el informe.

"Muchos de los números que se

reportan aquí son iguales a los que se discutieron hace tres o cuatro años cuando se reveló el Censo. Pero cualquier información que se ofrezca es importante porque si alguien estudia esas cifras se dará cuenta que en un futuro tendrán mucha implicación para quienes ocupen cargos políticos o para las autoridades escolares", afirma.

Pichón añade que en un estudio del Selig Center for Economic Growth de la Universidad de Georgia, en el condado de Whitfield (Dalton), la población hispana será casi el 75 por ciento en el 2008, es una parte del estado donde ni siquiera había un latino hace 15 años, y como este hay muchos condados.

El informe revela que el crecimiento en la región ha tenido un impacto en la política pública, que hasta ahora se empieza a percibir.

"Estamos viendo un crecimiento aunque todavía no ha llegado al punto en el que verdaderamente se preste la atención que se merece. Pero en los próximos años habrá más latinos en cargos políticos", reitera Pichón.

El estudio señala además que la mayoría de los hispanos en el sur, ha llegado recientemente al país (particularmente de México), que son hombres, solteros y jóvenes.

"Muchos tienen poca educación y no hablan inglés. Pero ya es una realidad que el impacto será dramático, especialmente en las escuelas. A medida que los nuevos inmigrantes crecen y utilizan más servicios de salud, y que más esposas se reúnen con sus esposos procreando más niños, las demandas que hacen de servicios públicos aumentan, como también se incrementan sus contribuciones en impuestos", asegura el reporte.

A las puertas de la Asociación según Pichón llegan, entre otros, inmigrantes que llevan muy poco aquí, con pocos recursos y

sin empleo.

"Llegan con niños y a veces no tienen ropa, no saben ni en qué escuela inscribirlos. Muchos no tienen familia, no saben dónde buscar ayuda. Son casos difíciles de solucionar inmediatamente", insiste.

UN JUGADOR VISIBLE
El informe asegura que para los hispanos que inmigraron en busca de oportunidades laborales en los noventa, el Sur se convirtió en uno de los mejores destinos.

"La economía de la región no solo era una de las más fuertes del país, sino que su evolución y diversificación creó empleos que los hispanos querían tener", explica.

El Pew indica que el progreso económico se experimentó en diversas industrias, que algunos condados aumentarían las plazas en el sector de las manufacturas y que otros disminuyeron los empleos en este pero vieron un crecimiento en el de servicios.

En condados, principalmente los que están en o cerca de grandes áreas metropolitanas como Gwinnett, ese aumento se vio especialmente en las industrias de servicio y financiera y de construcción, transporte y servicios públicos.

En Georgia las industrias que incrementaron el empleo a las tasas más altas fueron construcción, transporte, comercio al por menor, finanzas, seguros, bienes raíces y servicios.

Según Bert Brantley, gerente de comunicaciones del Departamento de Desarrollo Económico de Georgia, las estadísticas demuestran que el estado es el décimo mercado hispano más grande del país, y el tercero en crecimiento en términos del poder de compra hispano (684 mil millones en el 2004 de acuerdo con el Selig Center).

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Demos want Latinos back – promise more

By Abe Levy

SAN ANTONIO – Democrats took their fight for Hispanic votes to the president's home state Saturday, vowing to increase their party's appeal among the nation's fastest-growing minority group by giving Hispanics more resources and leadership positions.

"There will soon be a Hispanic governor in the state of Texas," Howard Dean, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told the more than 400 party leaders attending the third Hispanic Leadership Summit. "There are people sitting in this room who will run for governor."

A strong focus of the weekend summit has been turning back the Republican Party's advances among Hispanic voters in recent years.

The summit was designed to collect feedback from the party's Hispanic supporters and help shape a new marketing campaign this fall. Democratic organizers hope to map out a key message that reflects historically Democratic values such as social justice and equal opportunity, as well as issues that need greater publicity, such as family and patriotism.

"The party has been ignoring the Latinos for decades, and it's time we say 'No more,'" said U.S. Rep. Grace Napolitano of California.

Dean's elected officials spoke in Spanish and English during their speeches Saturday. Many were from Texas, where the GOP is firmly in control but where Hispanics are expected to be the majority in coming decades.

Issues such as public education, health care, voting rights and immigration protection should continue to be party priorities, they said. The challenge will be relating that platform to the lives of an increasingly diverse Latino population, said U.S. Rep. Charlie Gonzalez of San Antonio.

Dean's message to the summit included a call for a "new partnership" among minority groups, because, he said, they will become the majority population nationally within a few decades.

This direction should give the Hispanic population reason for hope, said Abraham Amoros, a press secretary in the Pennsylvania governor's office.

"Too often, we end up apologizing as Democrats," he said. "Our party has a lot of successes and a great story to tell. We ought to be proud of who we are."



Hispanics becoming key presidential swing voters

Just before the 2004 election, the Republicans produced a DVD aimed at Hispanic homes across the Southwest.

The slick, five-minute spot showed President Bush with prominent Hispanic Cabinet secretaries and offered glowing testimonials from Latino voters. Bush lauded Hispanic soldiers and families, and praised values such as patriotism and responsibility.

The DVD was sent to thousands of homes, Democrats found out later. It, or shorter versions of the same message, ran repeatedly on Spanish-speaking TV stations around the country.

Democrats also flooded Spanish stations with advertising in 2004. But there were no DVDs, and their message wasn't as sharp or emotional as the Bush spot. The Republicans were able to build their appeal around Bush alone, while several groups on the left weighed in with disparate tones and targets.

John Kerry spoke Spanish but not as well as Bush. Some Democrats pooh-poohed the GOP's appeal to Hispanics as shallow and emotional, but they now concede its effectiveness.

The Republicans' DVD didn't get much attention in the frantic final days of the 2004 campaign, but it's a telling chapter in the battle over the fastest-growing group of American voters. New Democratic Network (NDN) President Simon Rosenberg says that if 2004 trends continue, Republicans will solidify their hold on the White House for at least a

generation.

"This should be a great cause for alarm in the progressive family," Rosenberg said at a late July briefing on his organization's Hispanic Project.

The NDN, a liberal advocacy group, is advocating a more aggressive communications strategy for Democrats, including more bilingual representatives, a 50-state fight for Latino votes (not just a battleground strategy) and more attention to issues important in Latin America. Whether Democrats carry it out is another question. Since Bill Clinton left the White House, Democrats have struggled to come up with a 21st century brand beyond virulent anti-Republicanism.

The good news for Democrats is they don't start from scratch with Hispanics.

In 2004, Kerry still carried a majority of the votes for the Democrats. But the Republicans' "market share," in the parlance of consultants, was double that of 1996. According to the NDN, the GOP's share of the Latino vote rose from 21 percent in '96 to about 40 percent last year. (The Republicans say their share was closer to 44%).

In other words, in a decade, Hispanics have transformed from a reliable Democratic vote to one that could ultimately decide the course of presidential politics for the foreseeable future.

Joe Garcia, head of the NDN's Hispanic Project, said some Democrats make the mistake of thinking this is based mostly on the unique appeal of Bush and his brother, Florida Gov. Jeb Bush.

Some Democrats believe that "when Bush leaves, this all goes with him," Garcia said. "It doesn't."

Why not? Demographic trends, for one. By 2020, nearly one in five American voters could be of Hispanic origin, and much of the growth is taking place in states that are already heavily Republican.

A recent report by the Pew Hispanic Center says the Hispanic population is growing fastest in six Southern states — North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas. All went Republican in the last two presidential elections.

But Garcia also flatly states that Republicans "are trying much harder than we are" to reach out to Hispanics, by cultivating Univision and other Hispanic media outlets, and by honing in on entrepreneurs. He said Rep. Loreta Sanchez, D-Calif., has lamented that virtually all of the Hispanic business owners in her southern California district have been to Bush's White House.

In '04, Garcia and Rosenberg said, Democrats did best among Hispanics in four states where the NDN and other Democrat-leaning groups ran repetitive advertising touting Democratic positions on the minimum wage, education and health reform.

In Colorado and Florida, Democrats did better among Latinos than they did in 2000. In Nevada and New Mexico, they did slightly worse but still took nearly 60 percent of Latino voters in both states, according to the NDN.

All four states will be key battlegrounds in upcoming presidential elections.

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News That Affect You**

LETTERS COMMENTS TO THE EDITOR

Republicans Fail

By: Ysidro Gutierrez

I'm writing this letter to tell the truth about the "Meltdown" in the Republican controlled Texas Legislature so eloquently described by the two statements from the lips of Speaker, Tom Craddick, "I don't know what to do anymore." "Let's all go home" Perhaps this is why the Lubbock AJ Editorial Board gave him a "Flunking Grade" in Leadership.

Last Tuesday, Governor Rick Perry called a local talk show. During the interview, Governor Perry tried to blame the Democrats for the Legislature's failure to pass School Finance legislation, but the truth is that the Republicans hold the majority in both chambers. It is the Republicans who have totally failed the children, parents, and teachers and indeed all Texans everywhere. Apparently, the Governor thinks Lubbock citizens do not know the goings on in Austin. Otherwise he wouldn't be so boldfaced about trying to blame everyone but himself for the failure.

In an earlier call to the same local talk show, Lubbock representative Carl Isett pointed the fickle finger of blame at everyone but never accepted any personal responsibility for the failure. This is the classic and despised definition of the word "Politician" A person who blames everyone else and never takes responsibility.

In the Senate, Senator Robert Duncan continues to believe that raising the "Sales Tax" is the solution to the School Finance problem. But the fact is that "Regressive Sales Tax" is wrong for Texas Education.

It is wrong to tax poor and middle class Texans. It is wrong to place the burden of financing Texas on the backs of people who are least able to pay. Texas is too Great a State and Education is too important.

Hispanics or Latinos are not an ethnic group

By Santiago Reynaga

As many people are aware, all Hispanics are Latinos (short for Latin American), but not all Latinos are Hispanics. Latin America includes all countries south of the U.S.A., in which Spanish is not spoken, such as Brazil and Haiti.

Obviously, Portuguese and French speaking countries are also part of Latin America.

We can say that a Brazilian or a Haitian is Latino, but not that they are Hispanic. It is a pity that the U.S. government uses the terms Spanish, Hispanic and Latino as if they meant the same thing.

The U.S. Census Bureau clearly states that Hispanics are not one race, they can be of any race. But they go on to say that Hispanics are an ethnic group, which I believe is not the case.

We can certainly say that Hispanics are a geographic group or a linguistic group, if the government continues to prefer to treat them as a separate group, but we should not consider them an ethnic or racial group. Different countries in Latin America have different ethnic compositions.

People who have traveled or lived in Latin American countries (and even people who read encyclopedias, geography books, or atlases) know that this part of the world is both multiracial and multiethnic.

But before talking about the words ethnic or ethnicity, let's define the word Hispanic.

According to the American Heritage Dictionary, a Hispanic can be either (1) a Spanish-speaking person, or (2) a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident of Latin American or Spanish descent. Regarding its usage, the dictionary says: "... hispanic the term used by the U.S. Census Bureau and other government agencies is said to bear the stamp of an Anglo establishment far removed from the concerns of the Spanish-speaking communities."

The same dictionary defines the word ethnic: of or related to a sizable group of people showing a common and distinctive racial, national, religious, linguistic, or cultural heritage. It is said that the U.S.A. is a multiethnic society (Jewish, Irish, Italian, etc.).

As we can see, having only the linguistic element in common does not make us an ethnic group. Otherwise the U.S.A. and the former British colonies, having English as their official language, would make an ethnic group. Hispanics come from different countries with different races, tribes, cultures, traditions, customs, food, languages, histories, political systems, etc.

Many Americans, like the U.S. government, think that all Hispanics (coming from Spanish-speaking countries or Spanish America) also share the same background, food, history, traditions, or culture.

They think all Hispanics are Mexicans and we all celebrate 5 de Mayo which is only a Mexican holiday not a Latino one.

Send your Comments by email to eleditor@sbcglobal.net

AFL-CIO LOSES HALF A MILLION LATINOS, DEFECTORS CLAIM

By Marc Heller

The nation's largest umbrella group of labor unions, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, lost more than half a million Latino workers when its biggest members quit in July, according to estimates provided by some of the unions.

The fallout became evident in recent weeks, as both the AFL-CIO and the unions that left said they plan to boost organizing efforts among Latino workers, the fastest-growing segment of the U.S. work force.

"I think this is good news for immigrants in general and Latinos in particular," said Eliseo Medina, executive vice president of the Service Employees International Union, the biggest union to leave the AFL-CIO, with a membership of 1.8 million. An estimated 235,000 of that number are Hispanic. The SEIU has the largest Latino membership of any union, labor leaders say.

Officials at the SEIU and other members of the Change to Win coalition say they can organize workers with the money they would otherwise send to the AFL-CIO. That's \$35 million for the SEIU, Medina said. The SEIU has been especially active in Texas, where it aims to organize about 8,000 janitors and other workers in Houston.

But the AFL-CIO is stepping up its own efforts, starting with what a spokeswoman claimed is the first-ever attempt to count the number of Hispanic workers who belong to the organization's 54 unions. In a resolution adopted July 25 at its annual convention - just as the SEIU and others were quitting - the AFL-CIO also adopted a resolution requiring the number of women and people of color among delegates to be in proportion to the

number in the general membership.

"We're asking for a count now," said the spokeswoman, Esmeralda Aguilar. But other unions' estimates of their Latino membership are "totally false," she said, adding that AFL-CIO lawyers have demanded that non-AFL-CIO unions retract their estimates.

Aguilar declined to predict how the splintering of the AFL-CIO may affect organizing efforts among Latinos but said she worries that unions will raid each others' ranks for members. The SEIU has already begun organizing public sector workers, stepping into the territory of the AFL-CIO's American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

While the two sides disagree about the direction of unions, there is no doubt that Latinos play a key role, said Zaragoza Vargas, a professor at the University of California at Santa Barbara and author of "Proletarians of the North: A History of Mexican Industrial Workers in Detroit and the Midwest, 1917-1933."

Latino populations are growing in the Northeast and Southeast as well as in the Southwest, he said, and in 15 years Latinos will comprise a quarter of the U.S. work force.

"The future of the American labor movement depends on unionizing Latinos and bringing them into its ranks," he said.

Vargas said unions can target Latino workers by focusing on issues such as immigration, which he said has helped the SEIU build its Hispanic membership. "Sadly, the AFL-CIO has not shown a commitment to fully integrate Latinos into its union ranks by organizing, educating and bringing them into the American labor movement to achieve economic rights," he said.

A significant portion of the 108

million workers in the United States do not belong to unions.

The United Farm Workers, with 27,000 members in California and a handful in Texas, Florida and other states, joined Change to Win but did not bolt the AFL-CIO. "We joined to get more resources to organize," said spokesman Marc Grossman. The union's membership is nearly 100 percent Hispanic, he said.

Unions say the benefits of membership for Latinos are obvious, with Latino union members making 59 percent more than their non-union counterparts.

But one of the chief advocates for Latino union membership, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, faces challenges because the breakup will cut the funding LCLAA receives from AFL-CIO, said a spokesman, César Moreno. "That, more than anything, is going to weaken what we can do," he said.

(Marc Heller is the Washington correspondent for The Watertown (N.Y.) Daily Times. He may be contacted by email at mheller@wdt.net)

Unions and Latino Membership

AFL-CIO:
54 affiliated unions
9 million members
Latinos: not disclosed

SEIU:
Hospital workers
1.8 million members
235,000 Latinos

Teamsters:
Drivers, warehouse workers
1.4 million members
210,000 Latinos

AFSCME:
public service employees
1.4 million members
70,000 Latinos

LA AFL-CIO PIERDE MEDIO MILLON DE LATINOS, ALEGAN DESERTORES

Marc Heller

El grupo coordinador de sindicatos de trabajadores más grande de la nación, la American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO por sus siglas en inglés) perdió más de medio millón de trabajadores latinos cuando sus organizaciones más grandes renunciaron a la federación de sindicatos en julio, según estimados de algunos de los sindicatos.

Las repercusiones se hicieron evidentes en semanas recientes, mientras que ambos la AFL-CIO y los sindicatos que renunciaron dijeron que piensan realzar los esfuerzos de organización entre los trabajadores latinos, que es el segmento de crecimiento más rápido de la fuerza laboral de los Estados Unidos.

"Me parece que ésta es una buena noticia para los inmigrantes en general, y para los latinos en particular", dijo Eliseo Medina, vicepresidente ejecutivo del Service Employees International Union (SEIU), el sindicato más grande en dejar la AFL-CIO, y que cuenta con 1.8 millones de miembros. Se calcula que de esta cifra, 235,000 son hispanos. El SEIU tiene el mayor número de miembros latinos de cualquier otro sindicato, dicen los dirigentes obreros.

Los funcionarios del SEIU y otros miembros de la coalición Change to Win, dicen que pueden organizar a trabajadores con el dinero que de otra forma habrían enviado a la AFL-CIO. Serían \$35 millones para el SEIU, dijo Medina. El SEIU ha sido particularmente activo en Texas, donde quiere organizar a unos 8,000 trabajadores de limpieza y otros en Houston.

Pero la AFL-CIO a su vez reanuda esfuerzos, empezando con lo que una vocera reclamó como el primer intento nunca de contar el número de trabajadores hispanos que son miembros de los 54 sindicatos pertenecientes a la organización. En una resolución que se adoptó el 25 de julio durante su congreso anual - justo en el momento en el que el SEIU y otros renunciaban - la AFL-CIO resolvió requerir que el número de mujeres y personas de color entre sus delegados estuviera en proporción al número de los miembros en general.

"Estamos pidiendo ahora el conteo", dijo la vocera, Esmeralda Aguilar. Sin embargo, cálculos de otros sindicatos de la cantidad de miembros latinos que tienen son "totalmente falsos", indicó,

agregando que los abogados de la AFL-CIO han insistido que los sindicatos que no pertenecen a la AFL-CIO retracten sus estimados.

Aguilar no tuvo comentario respecto a cómo la división de la AFL-CIO podrá afectar los esfuerzos de organización de latinos, pero dijo que le preocupa que los sindicatos incursionarán entre las filas de otros en busca de miembros. El SEIU ya comenzó a organizar a trabajadores del sector público, pisando el territorio de la American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, dependencia de la AFL-CIO.

Mientras que ambas partes están en desacuerdo sobre la orientación de los sindicatos, no existe duda que los latinos tienen un rol clave, dijo Zaragoza Vargas, profesor de la Universidad de California en Santa Barbara y autor de "Proletarians of the North: A History of Mexican Industrial Workers in Detroit and the Midwest, 1917-1933".

Las poblaciones de latinos van creciendo en el noreste y el sureste, así como en el suroeste, indicó, y que en 15 años los latinos consistirán de un cuarto de la fuerza laboral estadounidense.

"El futuro del movimiento obrero de los Estados Unidos depende de sindicalizar a los latinos e integrarlos a sus filas", explicó. Vargas dijo que los sindicatos pueden concentrarse en los trabajadores latinos al asumir un enfoque de temas como la inmigración, el cual dice ha ayudado al SEIU en aumentar su participación hispana. "Es triste, pero la AFL-CIO no ha mostrado compromiso con la integración completa de los latinos a sus filas sindicales al organizar, educar y acogerlos al movimiento obrero de los Estados Unidos, para lograr sus derechos económicos", explicó.

Una parte importante de los 108 millones de trabajadores en los Estados Unidos no son miembros de un sindicato.

Los Trabajadores Unidos Agrícolas, con 27,000 miembros en California y unos cuantos en Texas, Florida y otros estados, se unieron a Change to Win pero no huyeron de la AFL-CIO. "Nos unimos para tener mayores recursos para organizar", dijo vocero Marc Grossman. Los miembros del sindicato son casi cien por ciento latinos, dijo.

Los sindicatos dicen que los beneficios de ser miembro son obvios para los latinos, ya que los sindicalistas latinos ganan un 59 por ciento más que sus contrapartes que no pertenecen a un sindicato.

Sin embargo, uno de los defensores principales de integrar a los latinos como miembros de sindicato, el Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, se enfrenta a retos ya que la división le recortará la financiación que recibe de la AFL-CIO, indicó un vocero, César Moreno. "Eso, más que nada, va a debilitar lo que podemos hacer", dijo.

(Marc Heller es corresponsal en Washington de The Watertown (N.Y.) Daily Times. Comuníquese con él por correo electrónico a: mheller@wdt.net)

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EL EDITOR

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**Publisher
Bidal Aguero**

From City Hall to San Antonio

By Abel Cruz

Some interesting stories in the news this week...

Seems like someone at city hall, we really never find out who is ultimately responsible, thought that they could mess with people's lives and un-hire new police recruits who had received a job offer letter signed by city manager Lou Fox. Had it not been for the one recruit who spoke up, we the citizens who they serve would probably have never known about it.

What I found unbelievable in this fiasco were the comments in the local media attributed to city manager Lou Fox who tried to deflect responsibility for the letter being sent out by saying that he signed the letter, but that he had not read it. How he could not have read such an important letter boggles my mind. Perhaps that's the way they do it in the big city of San Antonio, the place where he was formerly city manager. I can bet you that if the city manager was oh just for fun, let's say, Tommy Gonzalez, and the same thing would have happened; you would have heard a cry of "Fire him" all the way from city hall to the Alamo city!

In an update to the story surrounding former city cop Blake Littlejohn, the city will go before a judge this week to ask that the civil suit filed against it by the victim be thrown out. Littlejohn was the former cop who during a routine traffic stop forced the victim to perform sexual acts in return for letting her go. The case never went to trial due to an appalling plea agreement with the local DA's office. Now the city wants to pretend that they are not responsible for the people they hire and will probably use any means to make sure that the suit is thrown out. If the suit is thrown out, which will probably happen, that means that the victim will be the only one who will have lost in this case. The term victims rights will once again vanish into thin air as they usually do when it comes to the less fortunate in our society, and especially those who live in this city. Where is Lubbock's moral majority when you need them?

"What did my son die for?" That's just one of the questions, Vacaville, California resident Cindy Sheehan, whose son died in Iraq last year, wants to ask President Bush. This past weekend, Sheehan, along with a group of about 50 supporters who are against Bush's Iraq war, demonstrated close to the Bush ranch in Crawford Texas. Unfortunately, Bush was too busy chopping wood to be bothered with such a trivial matter and declined to meet with Sheehan.

Interestingly enough, Vietnam veteran Jim Waters from, yes you guessed it, Lubbock, "the giant side of Texas" was there front and center supporting Sheehan's efforts, and had his own question for Bush: "Why aren't his daughters there"? As we all know, the local media is quick to point when people with ties to Lubbock are involved in even the most insignificant events; except in this case. Why the double standards? Just ask Natalie Maines of the Dixie Chicks, she knows why...

Last week's roadside bombing in Haditha, Iraq brought the total number of American casualties to 1,828. According to a recent AP-Ipsos poll, only 38% of the American public approves of Bush's handling of the situation in Iraq. Unfortunately, Bush is too busy playing cowboy, and riding around in his pick up truck in Crawford to listen to the people he was elected to serve.

Quote of the week:

"One of the principles of leadership is you don't ask people to do what you yourself don't have the courage to do, and [President Bush] is asking people to fight to their deaths when he himself and most of the architects of this war never served..." [President Bush] served, but he jumped over 10,000 people to get into the National Guard Champagne Unit, so he could avoid duty in Vietnam. I had to go to Vietnam, and now he's sending them to their deaths - over 1,800 so far."

Lubbock resident and retired Navy commander Jim Waters; Source: The Lone Star Iconoclast

To cut or not to cut...that is the question. Although, based on comments made by at least 4 council members at this week's council work session, the proposed lowering of the city tax rate by 1.25 cents per \$100 of property valuation is a done deal. At best, the cut is more of a symbolic gesture than real savings. If I live in a house worth \$100,000 I stand to save \$12.50 per year. But if I live in a million dollar home I stand to save a whole \$125.00. But if I do live in the million dollar home, do you really think that \$125.00 makes a big difference to me? Uh Oh! Got to go, phones ringing. Maybe it's one of the city council members calling...

Email: acruzts@aol.com

Jim Hightower

"PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PROPAGANDISTS"

The Bushites are infamous for being aggressive propagandists - telling people lies. But less well-known is their talent for being practitioners of passive propaganda - withholding true facts from We the People.

The latest example comes from George W's EPA, which recently completed its annual report on the fuel economy of the vehicles that we Americans drive. It was not a pretty report, revealing that automakers produced cars and trucks in 2004 that guzzle more gasoline than the vehicles of 20 years ago. This fact is unfortunate, not merely because of the resultant increase in air pollution and the drain on our pocketbooks due to jacked up gasoline prices, but especially because we now have soldiers fighting and dying in an oil war. Indeed, EPA's report conceded that "fuel economy is directly related to energy security."

This information would have been useful and timely for members of congress, who were going to have a final debate and vote on a new energy bill just a couple of days after the report was due to be released in July. Embarrassingly, this energy legislation - pushed by George W and his corporate backers - did nothing to improve the fuel efficiency of our vehicles, which currently suck up 8.5 million barrels of oil every day.

So, to escape embarrassment and to prevent facts from swaying the congressional vote, the Bushites simple ordered that EPA's report be withheld until after the energy bill was passed. Of course a Bush PR flak denied that legislative politics had anything to do with this unusual delay in releasing relevant information. "We are committed to sharing our scientific studies with the public in the most comprehensive and understandable format possible," said the agency mouthpiece. "We look forward to providing a summary of the information next week."

This is Jim Hightower saying... And that's how passive-aggressive propagandists work their magic.

Read El Editor on the Web eleditor.com

Desligamiento de las Trompas

Aunque el desligar las trompas es posible en algunos casos, la comunidad médica considera que la esterilización es un método permanente para prevenir el embarazo. Desligar las trompas requiere una cirugía complicada y no se pueden garantizar embarazos en el futuro. Además, ciertos procedimientos de esterilización pueden causar que algunas mujeres no puedan tener un desligamiento por medio de cirugía. Además, la cirugía para desligar es costosa y no siempre es cubierta por los planes de seguro.

"Muchas mujeres no saben que el resultado de desligar las trompas es impredecible" dice Diana Ramos, M.D., profesora auxiliar del Departamento de Obstetricia y Ginecología en el Keck School of Medicine en la University of Southern California en Los Angeles. "A pesar de que las mujeres no pueden controlar los cambios en la vida que ocurren a través del tiempo -- como presiones del trabajo o segundos matrimonios -- si pueden mantener cierto control sobre la habilidad de tener hijos. Debido a la finalidad del procedimiento, las mujeres que escogen la opción de cirugía deben asumir que están perdiendo el control al respecto."

OPCIONES ALTERNATIVAS
Es un hecho que existen opciones duraderas para la prevención del embarazo que no requieren cirugía. Sin embargo, la encuesta

Spanish Increasingly the Language of Choice in Halls of Congress

Spanish is becoming a requirement to work in the halls of the United States Congress. With a few prominent senators addressing their colleagues in Spanish, others taking Spanish lessons, and many more legislators adding Spanish speakers to their communications teams, the language spoken by the largest minority group in the U.S. has a solid foothold in the halls of power. The Republican leader in the Senate, Bill Frist, who has presidential aspirations, began studying Spanish and even recorded in Spanish a political statement on the contentious Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), in his unmistakable Tennessee accent. "It is a phenomenon that reflects the demographic, cultural, and political reality of the country," said Michael Shifter of Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington-based research institute. "The trend of speaking Spanish will increase over the next few years," not only inside Congress but also in public, Shifter said.

The spread of Spanish inside Congress has been going on for five or six years, according to Fabiola Rodriguez, director for Spanish media in the office of Senate minority leader Harry Reid. Rodriguez, whose post was created at the beginning of this year, said the embrace of Spanish follows the sharp growth of the U.S. Latino population and of Spanish-language media. "The politicians have come to understand that there is a void, and that they have to give information in the preferred idiom of many Hispanics," said Rodriguez.

Like Frist, a number of legislators such as Democrats Hillary Clinton and John Kerry have hired bilingual communications assistants, producing more official communications in Spanish and holding bilingual press conferences inside Congress. Alejandro Burgos, who has been in charge of Spanish language communications for the Republican Party for just over a year, said "the future of our party depends in a great part on our skill in attracting more Hispanics."

Spanish has made its way onto the floors of the Senate and the House of Representatives, where the many elected Latinos speak among themselves in their original language. More boldly, in February, Mel Martinez (R-FL) spoke on the Senate floor in Spanish to support the candidacy of Alberto Gonzalez as U.S. attorney general. And more recently, Colorado Democrat Ken Salazar used Spanish to justify his opposition to CAFTA. "I like to speak Spanish," Salazar explained, saying he is proud of the language of his ancestors. "They can't tell me not to speak for at least five and a half years," referring to the next election for his seat. "I can say anything that I want to, in the language I want to," he said.

Have a Nice Day

La internet, arma de doble filo para la educación

En una de las principales fuentes de información ... y de plagio

WASHINGTON, D.C. — El uso de la internet se ha convertido en un arma de doble filo, pues aunque es un elemento importante en la comunicación y la experiencia educacional, también ha ocasionado un declive en la calidad de los trabajos académicos de estudiantes.

Un sondeo nacional, que incluyó a más de 2,300 educadores, realizado por la Universidad de Illinois en Chicago, reveló serias contradicciones en la función de la tecnología cibernética.

Los investigadores encontraron que, por un lado, la internet ha aumentado la frecuencia y, hasta cierta medida, la calidad de la comunicación.

Sin embargo, esto por sí solo, "no necesariamente se traduce en aumentos o mejoras en el aprendizaje", señaló la investigación.

Se encontró que la dependencia de la tecnología puede entorpecer la espontaneidad y creatividad en la escritura así como incurrir, consciente o inconscientemente, en la apropiación de ideas o conceptos de otros.

De hecho, un reciente informe del Proyecto Pew para Internet, mostró que el 87% de todos los jóvenes entre las edades de 12 y 17 años usa la internet.

Aunque el 67% de los profesores indicó que la internet había mejorado la comunicación con sus estudiantes, el 44% también admitió que los trabajos de sus estudiantes contienen más plagios desde que se popularizó el uso de la red.

El 23% de los encuestados no estuvo de acuerdo con esta aseveración, mientras que el 33% no estaba convencido de una u otra postura, según se desprende del estudio, divulgado este mes.

De hecho, un dato interesante es que los maestros recurren a la internet y otros mecanismos de alta tecnología para encontrar el plagio en los informes y proyectos que presentan sus estudiantes.

Por otro lado, la internet ha impactado de forma negativa la redacción de los estudiantes.

Algunos educadores opinan que la internet y otras herramientas

tecnológicas "están sobresimplificando el estilo de la redacción de los alumnos".

La verificación de la gramática en los procesadores de palabras, por ejemplo, muchas veces identifica como incorrectas oraciones floridas y complicadas y sugieren oraciones más sucintas y más directas como alternativas.

"Así es como el estudiante comienza a perder la calidad artística y estética en la redacción", lo cual inevitablemente debilita el lenguaje, según se desprende del informe de la Universidad de Illinois.

"Si un modelo de una computadora se convierte en el formato de comunicación, entonces una termina con una lengua que se está muriendo en lugar de una lengua rica que se enriquece con cambios", señaló.

A pesar de las quejas, el 82% de los profesores encuestados indicó que la internet había tenido un efecto positivo en la manera que ofrecían sus cursos.

El sondeo muestra que incluso los profesores pasan mucho

tiempo conectados a la red.

El 40% admitió que dedican 20 o más horas cada semana a navegar por diversos portales cibernéticos.

Mientras, el 60% indicó que estaban al menos de 4 a 19 horas por semana conectados, ya sea para buscar información o comunicarse, vía correo electrónico con sus estudiantes.

"Para muchos profesores la internet es otro recurso, como un libro o artículo académico, y se hace difícil imaginar la vida académica sin acceder a la internet", revelan los investigadores del estudio.

No obstante, aunque los educadores, los estudiantes y los padres entienden que la internet puede ser un instrumento muy útil para realizar trabajos académicos y mejorar la comunicación, el reto, aseveran, es encontrar un balance y reconocer que existen otras avenidas y recursos para enriquecer el entendimiento.

Un Desafío a las Grandes Ligas de Beisbol

Julio C. Malone

Una red compleja de supermercados repletas, interconectando a un sinnúmero de colonias superpobladas de termitas, fluye al interior de los muros de su casa. El niño de un salto calza sus zapatillas desgastadas, y sale al camino lodoso en busca de aire fresco, algo de comer, o al menos una esperanza. Allí llega el descubridor de jugadores de béisbol, vendiendo ilusiones, ofreciendo miles de dólares a los buenos jugadores.

Cada dólar vale 30 pesos, una cantidad halucinantemente de dinero.

A los quince años, indigente y persiguiendo sueños, deserta la escuela para entrar en un campamento de entrenamiento de béisbol. Adentro, se inyecta con un cóctel fatal de esteroides de animales para poder rendir lo que el descubridor espera. Todo lo hace por el dinero.

Los equipos contratan a los mejores de entre una oferta generosa de muchachos henchidos de esteroides, abandonando a la gran mayoría, fuertes, guapos, sin educación y sin empleo. Muchos se vuelven criminales: otros entran en las argollas de prostitución que sirven a la caudalosa industria del turismo en la República Dominicana.

En 2001, Lino Ortiz, un tirador de 19 años, murió tras inyectarse con un cóctel de esteroides de puerco, caballo y vaca. Su amigo, el jugador José Manuel Avila, de los Boston Red Sox, le dijo al Washington Post que el 70 por ciento de los posibles jugadores dominicanos ingería cocteles de esteroides de animales.

Casi el 50 por ciento de los de las ligas menores es dominicano, pero el 70 por ciento de las drogas del béisbol de las grandes ligas, Robert D. Manfred, Jr., se merece el pretérito

continúa en la página 6

Raiders Rojos to Host 5th Annual Back to School Fiesta University Day

The Fifth Annual Back to School Fiesta University Day will be held on Saturday, August 13th, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on the Texas Tech campus at the College of Education Building and Courtyard located at 3008 18th Street. Free parking is available in all lots near and around the building.

Last year attendance reached twelve hundred persons and Raiders Rojos is expecting over fifteen hundred to attend this year. "The event keeps growing, with many families returning every year. We had three hundred people attend the first year and are excited that more and more families are taking this opportunity to visit the campus and learn about all the educational opportunities available," said Dr. Joaquin Borrego, President of Raiders Rojos.

Visitors to the campus will enjoy a college and community fair, campus bus tours, exhibits, mini seminars, free food and entertainment as well as opportunities to win fabulous door prizes.

Many sponsors and community organizations are helping to make this event possible. Martin Aguirre, the Chief Executive Officer of WorkSource of the South Plains said, "Education holds the key to the economic success of the region and our state. That is why WorkSource of the South Plains is excited to be the lead sponsor."

Dr. Juan Munoz, Special Assistant to the President added, "Texas Tech University commends Raiders Rojos on the success of past Back to School Fiesta events. We are excited to host as well as co-sponsor the event on our campus again this year."

The Hispanic Association of Women is co-sponsoring the Fiesta Store. Over eight hundred school supply packets were given out last year and organizers have already prepared over twelve hundred packets with the help of Girl Scout Troop #73. San Juanita Valenciano, President of the Hispanic Association of Women states, "Our members are primarily educators and this event meets the objectives of our mission to increase the educational opportunities for our youth. We look forward to this service project every year."

Every family in attendance will receive a registration form when they arrive. The names of all school aged children in attendance for each family will be recorded on the form. Once the family has visited all the booths in the college and community fair, they will receive Raiders Rojos dollars to purchase their school supplies at the Fiesta

Store and get their food in the Food Court. Students MUST be present to receive the school supplies as ONLY students will be allowed in the Fiesta Store.

Door prizes sponsored by the Law Offices of Kevin Glasheen, L.L.P. and Eddie Anaya Productions will be awarded through drawings when visitors take a campus bus tour or visit the International Cultural Center. Air-conditioned buses sponsored by the Clary Financial Group will take visitors on tours of the campus and to the International Cultural Center located at 6th & Indiana. Jody Perez with the Clary Financial Group adds, "We are pleased to provide the funds for the buses. Our office will have a booth at the Fiesta advising people on how to use existing assets to help pay for their children or grandchildren's college education and we invite everyone to come visit us."

Entravision and Radio Tricolor have collected over 200 backpacks full of school supplies through sponsors to give away at their game booth. Over forty booths will be participating in the College and Community Fair.

The Hispanic Student Society at Texas Tech will conduct the bus tours again this year. Persons taking the bus tour or visiting the International Cultural Center will receive an entry form to become eligible for bicycle drawings and backpacks full of school supplies. Tours of the campus or to the International Cultural Center will take approximately twenty to thirty minutes. The buses will depart in front of the College of Education Building every 15 minutes beginning at 10:00 a.m. The last bus will return by 1:45 p.m. All drawings for the special door prizes will take place at 1:50 at the main stage area located in the Courtyard. Persons must be present to win. Other drawings will take place from the stage throughout the event.

The International Cultural Center will have special exhibits, information on Study Abroad, games and much more. Dianne Crowley, Senior Director for K-12 International Education Outreach programs at the center states, "We are so glad to be participating in this great event. The International Cultural Center wants everyone in the community to know about all the resources available at our center. We offer so many programs throughout the year. We will be waiting for you to come by on August 13th."

The Lubbock Avalanche Journal is co-sponsoring the Food Court that will include free hot dogs, soft drinks and chips. Nor-

val Pollard said, "The Lubbock Avalanche Journal has been assisting with this event since the first year and we are glad to continue to support it." Other food court contributors include Frito-Lay, Mrs. Baird's Bread, United SuperMarket, Albertson's, Lowe's and Coca Cola Bottling.

The Knights of Columbus Council #11807 from Our Lady of Guadalupe of Lubbock will be cooking the hotdogs and the cadets from Youth Corp will be serving on the line. Both of these groups have been volunteering for this event for the past five years.

Faculty from the College of Education (COE) Language Literacy Program will be reading to families and giving away grade level books in the Children's Library located on the second floor of the COE building. The technology lab will offer instruction for parents and students on the Homework Helper Hotlines on the Internet. Games involving math and science are planned by the faculty. The students from BESO (Bilingual Education Student Organization) will also be providing activities for children.

Students from TEAM Lubbock and Up & Coming Scholars are serving as volunteers in various areas. The Latino/Hispanic Faculty & Staff Association will assist with a walking tour to the Texas Tech Library. Fiestas del Llano Inc. will be participating with a special exhibit and the contestants for the Miss Hispanic Lubbock Scholarship Pageant will be on hand to meet and greet visitors.

Dr. Sheryl Santos, Dean of the College of Education and Chair of the South Plains Closing the Gaps Coalition states, "The College of Education is proud to host this event in our building and courtyard. I am excited that so many of our partners from the Coalition will also be participating. We have to work together if we are to succeed in closing the gaps for so many of our youth."

Other sponsors include Lone Star Decorating, South Plains Tech Prep, Texas Tech University System, and the Texas Tech Office of Admissions.

Emilio Abeyta, Chairman of Raiders Rojos said, "This event would not be possible without all the sponsors and volunteers. Raiders Rojos would like to thank all of them for their support and dedication. Education is everybody's business. Raiders Rojos is doing their part to encourage youth to attend college by continuing to offer programs such as the Back to School Fiesta University Day."

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"I have been coming to the Back to School Fiesta since I was two. It is so much fun and you learn all about college, too."
-Savannah

A Challenge to Major League Baseball

By Julio C. Malone

A complex network of jam-packed superhighways, interconnecting countless over-populated termite colonies, flows inside his home's walls. The boy jumps into his worn-out tennis shoes, and off he goes onto the muddy path seeking fresh air, a meal, or at least hope. Here comes a baseball scout peddling illusions, offering thousands of dollars to good players.

Each dollar is worth 30 pesos, a hallucinogenic amount of money.

At 15, destitute and chasing dreams, he drops out of school to join a baseball training camp. There he injects himself with a lethal cocktail of animal steroids to perform up to the scouts' expectations. He does it all for the money.

The teams sign the best among a generous supply of juiced-up kids, dumping the vast majority, strong, handsome, uneducated and unemployed. Many become criminals; others join prostitution rings servicing the Dominican Republic's booming tourism industry.

In 2001 Lino Ortiz, a 19-year-old pitcher, died after injecting himself with a cocktail of pig, horse and cow steroids. His friend, Boston Red Sox's José Manuel Avila, told the Washington Post that 70 percent of Dominican prospects were using animal steroid cocktails.

Almost 50 percent of minor leaguers are Dominicans, but Robert D. Manfred Jr., Major League Baseball (MLB) drug czar, deserves the MVP for successfully refusing to test them. It is too "expensive and complicated," he said before saying, "We don't want to flush a lot of money down the toilet." He elaborated on this slippery non-statement: "We're trying to gather some information and re-evaluate what we want to be doing." Now he whines, "Unfortunately, the laws in the Dominican Republic forbid us from suspending steroid violators and make the operation of an optimal program more difficult."

That's juiced-up nonsense. No law prohibits employers from banning substances that directly affect their employees' productivity.

During Congress' grandstanding on steroids in the pre-season, California Democrat Henry Waxman asked if any "diabolical for-



eign country" was smuggling steroids into the United States. He should have the historical records straight; those who ignore history will be ignored by history.

Using research confiscated from Nazi labs as spoils of war, doctor John Ziegler, a weight-lifting fan, produced the first steroids in York, Pa., in 1958, to help the United States defeat the Soviets in the Olympics.

Dominicans accepted steroids as another U.S. miracle, like the polio vaccine of yesteryear or McDonald's today. Then the United States turned the tables around, controlling steroids here, but U.S. labs kept producing and distributing them freely down there, creating sublimely ridiculous situations.

Frank Almonte, a Dominican tele-evangelist in Queens, was arrested at NYC-JFK airport in 1999 while attempting to bring illegal steroids for his son, a 12-year-old weight lifter. The charges against him were dropped because he bought them legally in the Dominican Republic.

Dominicans were taught all about steroids' benefits, but nothing about its dangers. Our ignorance and poverty, seasoned with steroids and cooked in the international legal system loopholes, have proven very profitable for baseball moguls. An "evil" cross-pollination of drugs and greed has produced this steroids-fueled performance-guided madness, killing U.S. and

Dominican children alike.

Bob Dylan may ask: How many dead kids will it take 'til we know that too many children have died?

We must ask: Do we really want baseball to inspire our children while harming so many other children?

Should die-hard fans like Fidel Castro, Kim Jong Il, and Hugo Chávez form a coalition to launch a pre-emptive attack and save Cooperstown from becoming Steroidstown?

Baseball, once a beacon of hope, our all time best goodwill ambassador to the world, now kills the very children it used to lift from poverty. And it will soon be fueling anti-Americanism, unless MLB's draft goes global with a serious steroids testing program.

Pioneering racial integration with Jackie Robinson is baseball's history. With a global draft, the Old Ballgame will be exporting United States labor standards to eventually protect workers worldwide.

This is history in the making. In this "with or against us" world everyone must take a stand: with or against history, with or against clean baseball. Politicians, union leaders and corporate tycoons are up.

(Dominican journalist Julio C. Malone is a Fellow of the Knight Center for Specialized Journalism, and author of "Sammy Sosa in 9 Innings." He may be contacted at editor@hispaniclink.org.)

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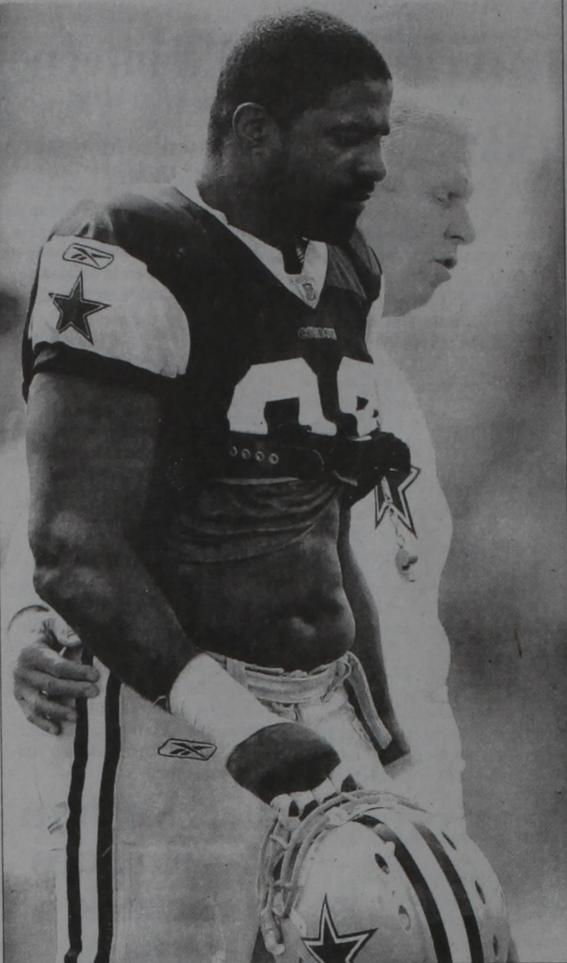
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Name: _____ Grade: _____	Name: _____
Parents name: _____	Relationship to nominee: _____
PARENTS SIGNATURE: _____	Daytime phone: _____
Parents Address: _____	Do you want your nomination to be anonymous? : _____
Daytime phone (parent): _____	Did you include a good quality photo of the child?: _____
On a separate sheet of paper	(Photos will be returned only if a self-addressed stamped envelope is included.)
1) briefly tell us about your nominee and	
2) list the accomplishments of your nominee.	
SPOTLIGHT ON KIDS RULES	
1) No purchase necessary. Nomination forms will appear periodically throughout the year in the Avalanche-Journal and at Make Kids Count sponsor businesses around town. Forms also are available at The A-J Information Counter, 710 Ave. J.	AND PICTURE WILL NOT APPEAR IN THE A-J WITHOUT VERIFICATION AND SIGNATURE FROM A PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN. Photos will be returned ONLY if a self-addressed stamped envelope is included.
2) Nomination forms can be mailed to: Spotlight On Kids, P.O. Box 491, Lubbock, TX 79408, or can be dropped off at The A-J Information Counter, 710 Avenue J.	4) Only one Spotlight On Kids nominee will appear in the A-J each day.
3) All information, including a reproducible photograph of the child, must be included. INFORMATION	5) Selection will be made by A-J personnel based on the completeness of information, parental approval and the merits of the nominee, including family considerations, citizenship, volunteerism, classroom activities and accomplishment, good behavior, church involvement, caring for others, etc.
	6) All nominees agree to allow their names, and photographs to be published in The Avalanche-Journal without further compensation.
	7) The Avalanche-Journal is not responsible for submitted entries that are forwarded, late, lost, misdirected, damaged, illegible, incomplete or postage due.
	8) By entering, each contestant or their representative acknowledges acceptance of the rules and agrees to be bound to them.



Cowboys report: Inside Slant

After last season's 6-10 record, Cowboys coach Bill Parcells admits second guessing every thing he did following the 10-6 mark in 2003.

Did he take too much for granted?

Did the early success cause him to let things slide in year 2?

"This game is not without second-guessing," Parcells said. "Even the people in it, do it. Certainly the people out of it, do a lot of it."

"I do it as well. I try to be as retrospective as possible. I am not ashamed of it."

Parcells' second guessing and

Jones Jr. lets Tarver promote fight solo in New York

NEW YORK - Antonio Tarver had to tango by himself at the Copacabana.

Roy Jones Jr. was a no-show Tuesday at the Manhattan dance club, leaving Tarver to promote their "Tarver-Jones 3" fight scheduled for Oct. 1 on HBO.

"We're getting a 50-50 split, but I'm doing all the leg work," said Tarver, who had to pose for photos with a fist aimed at a placard bearing Jones' name. "I've got to talk to my agent and restructure."

Promoters did announce the venue for the live pay-per-view

event -- the St. Pete Times Forum in Tarver's hometown of Tampa, Fla.

Late-night negotiations for the venue supposedly kept Jones training in Pensacola, Fla., rather than taking an early morning flight to New York.

"He wanted to focus more on training," said Brad Jacobs, a Jones adviser. "Every fight is important, but this fight is brutally important. The outcome will dictate the future of his career."

In the rubber match, Jones looks to reclaim his light-heavyweight supremacy.

inward scrutiny has shaped his approach to the 2005 season.

He did not like last year's team and how it responded to adversity. It wasn't mentally tough. It wasn't resilient. It simply didn't behave the way he wanted it to with untimely turnovers, penalties and mental miscues.

As a result, Parcells has come into training camp less tolerant and less patient. He has stressed teaching with more meetings than last year. He is also making practices more physical with them going in full pads every practice.

On the first day of training camp, Parcells acknowledged that part of the reason he got himself in better physical condition in the offseason was so he could have the energy to stay on his players every day in practice.

"I want them to have mental resilience," he said.

"I will keep constant pressure on them. That doesn't mean I won't joke with them every once in a while."

"(But) as far as what we are doing, we're not backing off. I want to be fair and demanding the whole way."

That's where Parcells thinks he let up a little last season. But that won't be the case in 2005. Nothing is going to be let go, as Parcells says he'd rather his team play the right way and not win than just be a sloppy team, win a few games and get lulled into thinking you're ready to play.

The players have certainly got the message, starting guard Larry Allen being placed on the physically unable to perform list for failing a conditioning test at the start of camp to the way he has cursed them for committing penalties in practice.

"Turnovers, penalties, silly mistakes, he is not putting up with those things," tight end Jason Witten said. He's so into "I'm only going to have it this way. This is the way it is going to be. And I'm not going to play you if you are not going to do those things."

Tarver registered a devastating second-round knockout against Jones in May 2004 to keep the WBC and IBO titles. Jones won the first bout in a close 12-round decision in November 2003 to win the championships.

Tarver, 23-3 with 18 knockouts, scored a one-punch knockout of Jones in the second fight. He landed only seven total, but a left-handed shot rocked Jones at 1:41 of the second round.

"It was one of those perfect punches," Tarver said. "Will I be fortunate enough to hit him with that punch again? I don't know...I think it will be a more competitive fight."

Jones, 49-3 with 38 KOs, lost to Glen Johnson just four months after that fight. Since then, he's been moonlighting as George Foreman's replacement for HBO boxing telecasts.

Tarver has split fights with Johnson, winning a 12-round decision in June to recapture the IBO light heavyweight title.

The 36-year-old fighters first met as 13-year olds, and return to Florida to fight each other professionally for the first time in their home state. The two previous fights were held at Mandalay Bay hotel-casino in Las Vegas.

Tarver credits Jones, considered by many as the best fighter of the last decade, for approaching him about the rematch.

"I take my hat off to Roy," he said. "It's been said he never pursued tough fights and ducked tough opponents. Roy Jones is a proud man, he's not going to take two defeats lightly."

"This gives him vindication and redemption. I'm the only man that can give that to him. I'm going to do everything in my power so that victory escapes him."

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Rogers has unhappy return as Red Sox romp Rangers

BOSTON -- Maybe another week off would have done Kenny Rogers some good.

Rushed into the rotation when his suspension for shoving two cameramen was cut from 20 games to 13, Rogers gave up Manny Ramirez's long home run in a five-run fourth inning Tuesday night and the Boston Red Sox scored nine more off the bullpen in the eighth to beat the Texas Rangers 16-5.

The Red Sox won their fourth straight game and their 12th in 14 tries to move 5 1/2 games in front of the New York Yankees in the AL East. It's Boston's biggest lead in the division since the end of the 1995 season.

Bronson Arroyo (10-7) allowed four runs and seven hits in 7 1/3 innings. He took a 7-1 lead into the eighth before Texas scored four runs off four Boston pitchers to make it 7-5.

Mike Timlin needed one pitch to end the threat, getting Kevin Mench to line out to left, where a charging Ramirez caught the ball

backhanded. Boston answered with a season-high nine runs in the bottom half to win its 11th consecutive game at Fenway Park.

The Red Sox scored 35 runs in their three-game sweep of Texas, which now heads to Yankee Stadium.

Rogers (11-5) allowed five runs and seven hits in five innings, walking one and striking out five for his first loss since July 3. He was booed at every turn, but he was spared an even worse night when umpire Derryl Cousins turned Gabe Kapler's would-be homer into a double.

Rogers was suspended 20 games by commissioner Bud Selig for a June 29 tirade in which he shoved two cameramen. On Tuesday, an arbitrator trimmed the punishment to 13 games and Rogers joined the Rangers in Boston to get ready for his first start since July 26.

The Fenway fans were ready for him, with one holding up a sign during batting practice that said, "Kenny Should Play Nice." When



Rogers took the mound for the bottom of the first, he was jeered resoundingly; the boos stopped only when he was hit on the glove by a comebacker to end the inning.

He was not injured, though he took extra warmup pitches at the start of the second while pitching coach Orel Hershiser looked on. Rogers retired the first eight Boston batters before Kapler's

drive bounced off the top of the Green Monster. Ironically, it was a TV cameraman who captured how lucky Rogers was: Video clearly showed the ball bounced beyond the red line along the top of The Wall that signifies a home run.

Red Sox manager Terry Francona was able to control his temper when arguing with Cousins, the third-base umpire, but outfielder Trot Nixon, who's on the disabled list, was ejected from the dugout. Kapler was stranded at second when Johnny Damon lined out.

But Rogers had no such luck in the fourth. Edgar Renteria and David Ortiz singled before Ramirez hit one over the Green Monster seats. With one out, Kevin Millar singled, Tony Grafanino doubled and Bill Mueller singled to score one run before Kapler's groundout made it 5-1.

Boston made it 7-1 in the seventh when Renteria doubled and scored on Doug Brocail's wild pitch, and Graffanino hit an RBI groundout.

Notes
Rogers' ERA, which had been second-best in the AL at 2.77, rose to 2.99. ... The Rangers, who lead the majors with 189 homers, were held homerless for three straight games for the first time all season. ... Hank Blalock had three hits for Texas. ... Barbara Bush threw out the first pitch, bouncing it to her husband, former President George Bush, in honor of turning 80 in June. ... Damon, who leads the AL in batting, singled in the eighth to extend his hitting streak to 14 games. ... Ramirez raised his major league-leading RBI total to 107. ... Boston sent 13 batters to the plate in the eighth.

The New South being changed by Latinos

continued from front page

According to the report, "As the new immigrants grow older and utilize more health services and as more wives join their husbands, evening out the current gender imbalance and leading to more children, the demands they make on public services will increase but so too may their contributions to the tax bases supporting those services."

According to Pichon, many of the immigrants who knock on the association's doors have come here with scarce financial resources and need jobs.

"They come here with children, who sometimes don't have clothing and they don't know where to register their children for school," says Pichon. "There are also a lot of people who don't have families and don't know where to look for help. These cases are difficult to resolve immediately."

A VISIBLE PLAYER

"For Hispanics migrating in search of work in the 90s, the new settlement areas of the South were attractive destinations," says the report. "Not only was the region's economy one of the most robust in the country, but its evolution and diversification created job opportunities that Hispanics were willing to fill."

The report states that economic progress was seen in a variety of industries, with some counties adding jobs in the manufacturing sector and other counties reducing jobs in this sector but adding growth in the service industries.

In counties like Gwinnett within or close to large metropolitan areas, growth occurred primarily in the service and financial industries, followed by construction, transportation and public utilities.

In Georgia, the industries experiencing the fastest job growth were construction, transportation and public utilities, retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate services.

According to Bert Brantley, Communications Manager for the Georgia Department of Economic Development, Georgia is the country's tenth largest Hispanic market and the third fastest growing in terms of Hispanic buying power (684 billions in 2004 according to the Selig Center).

"As a result, our state's economy will continue to benefit from the increasing Hispanic population," says Brantley. "The impact of the Hispanic work force on the state is particularly strong in agriculture (Georgia's biggest industry) as well as in small businesses and entrepreneurial enterprises. We expect all sectors of the economy to continue to rely on the contributions of this fast-growing segment of our population."

Job growth in business services (advertising, administrative services, computer services and the like) is skyrocketing at the rate of at least 5.9 percent a year in Arkansas and 7.5 percent a year in Georgia.

However, the average salary of Hispanics remains between \$16,000 and \$18,000 per year, which Pichon deems as unfair.

"It pains me to see how much Hispanics earn in comparison to non-Hispanics," says Pichon. "The difference is huge. There are a lot of cases where Hispanic workers just don't get paid, they get hired but they don't get paid and they're told that they are going to be reported to immigration authorities. They are obligated to pay these workers."

According to Pichon, some of the reasons for the income gap cited by employers include a lack of knowledge of English, but there is no reason to pay Hispanic workers less for doing the same work, thus workers are being taken advantage of.

"The community needs to understand their rights," concluded Pichon.

PROFILES

The study explains that:

- Hispanics who were born outside the U.S. have relatively little education.

- Due to their relatively short time here and low level of education, a large number of Latinos do not speak English.

- Current estimates on the size and characteristics of the unauthorized resident population show that a significant portion are undocumented. Nationally, about 80 percent of the migrants arriving from Mexico since 1995 became unauthorized residents.

- North Carolina, with roughly 300,000 undocumented immigrants, now ranks eighth among states with the largest undocumented populations. Estimates put the Georgia's undocumented population between 200,000 and 250,000.

- Among foreign-born Latinos in the six Deep South states (the Carolinas, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama), there are 173 men for every 100 women.

- The young males who are the pioneers of the Latino migration to new settlement states are mostly still living without spouses, although there are signs that some of the newcomers are beginning to form families.

- Cobb County, Ga., which is just northwest of Atlanta, exemplifies this kind of Hispanic population growth. The foreign born make up 65 percent of the Latino population, and among those migrants, most (72%) report Mexico as their birthplace.

There are 152 males for every 100 females among the Latino foreign born, and these migrants are mostly young adults: their median age is 27. Most (56%) have not completed high school and a similar share (57%) reported limited or no English proficiency.

- Unemployment rates in the new South states and key metropolitan areas within those states were consistently lower than the nationwide rate between 1990 and 2000.

- The median annual income of Hispanic workers in the new South was about \$16,000. In manufacturing counties this was about 60% of the earnings of white workers.

However, in the larger counties with diverse economies the earnings of Latino workers were only 47% of the earnings of white workers.

- The Hispanic school-age population (ages 5 through 17) in the new settlement areas of the South grew by 322% between 1990 and 2000.

- In the six Southern states, 65% of Latinos are renters compared with 52 percent of Latinos nationwide and 21% of whites and 44% of blacks in the new settlement states.

- The impact of an influx of Latino immigrants on the region's housing is notable because Latinos have more children on average than non-Hispanics and Latino households frequently include members of an extended family or non relatives.

- Hispanics in the new settlement areas of the South states are predominantly foreign-born (57%). The immigrants are mostly men (63%) and young (median age 27).

- Most of these immigrants (62%) lack even a high school diploma, and 57% do not speak English well or do not speak it at all. More than half of these immigrants entered the U.S. between 1995 and 2000, and most lack legal status.

El crecimiento de la población hispana en Georgia en la última década ha sido de alrededor del 394 por ciento, según el Centro Hispano Pew. En ciudades como Marietta han surgido actitudes anti-inmigrantes. (Mario Guevara)

El Nuevo Sur de Estados Unidos

viene de la primer pagina

"Como resultado la economía de Georgia seguirá beneficiándose de la creciente población hispana", afirma Brantley.

Brantley agrega que aquí el efecto de la fuerza laboral latina es más fuerte en la agricultura - la principal industria del estado - así como en los pequeños negocios y corporaciones.

"Esperamos que todos los sectores de la economía sigan apoyándose en las contribuciones de este segmento", manifestó.

El crecimiento del empleo en servicios de negocios (publicidad, proveedores personales, servicios de computadores, de reparación y demás), es notorio, partiendo de 5.9 por ciento al año en Arkansas a 7.5 en Georgia.

Sin embargo, el salario promedio oscila entre los 16 y 18 mil dólares, un hecho que para la directora de la ALA es injusto.

"Me pesa ver el salario que ganan los hispanos en comparación con la población en general. Es mucha la diferencia. Hay casos donde a los trabajadores, los contratan, no les pagan y les dicen que los van a reportar a inmigración", reitera.

De acuerdo con Pichón entre los motivos para pagarles menos, los empleadores alegan por ejemplo, la falta de conocimiento de inglés, pero están haciendo el

mismo trabajo, entonces no hay ninguna razón para que les paguen menos.

"A la comunidad le falta entender sus derechos", afirma Pichón.

PERFILES

La investigación explica que: - La población de hispanos que nació en países diferentes de EE. UU. tiene relativamente un nivel bajo de educación.

- Debido al tiempo que llevan viviendo en el país y a su escaso nivel educativo, un gran número de latinos no habla inglés.

- Estimados actuales sobre el tamaño y las características de la población que no está autorizada para permanecer en EE. UU., demuestran que una parte de esta es indocumentada.

- Nacionalmente, un 80 por ciento de los inmigrantes que llegaron de México desde 1995 se convirtieron en indocumentados, de acuerdo con estos cálculos.

- Carolina del Norte, con cerca de 300 mil, es el octavo estado con una de las poblaciones de indocumentados más notoria. En Georgia los indocumentados están entre los 200 y 250 mil individuos.

- Entre los hispanos nacidos en el exterior en estados como Carolina del Norte y del Sur, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee y Alabama, hay 173 hombres por cada 100

mujeres.

- Los hombres jóvenes que son los pioneros de la inmigración latina a estos estados. En su mayoría, viven sin sus esposas, a pesar de que existen señales de que están empezando a formar familias.

- El condado de Cobb, al noroeste de Atlanta, es un ejemplo de este tipo de crecimiento. Los inmigrantes latinos son el 65 por ciento de la población hispana, y entre ellos, la mayoría (72 por ciento) reportó haber nacido en México.

Existen 152 hombres por cada 100 mujeres, y la mayor parte son adultos jóvenes cuya edad en promedio es 27 años. La mayoría (56 por ciento) no han terminado la escuela secundaria y un 57 por ciento reportó tener habilidades limitadas del idioma inglés.

- Entre 1990 y el 2000, las tasas de desempleo en los estados del sur y en áreas claves metropolitanas fueron menores que las nacionales.

- El promedio de ingresos anuales de los trabajadores hispanos fue de 16 mil dólares. En los condados manufactureros fue cerca del 60 por ciento de las ganancias de los trabajadores blancos.

Sin embargo, en los condados más grandes con economías diversas, las ganancias de los latinos fueron solo un 47 por ci-

ento de las de los blancos.

- La población escolar hispana (entre los 5 y 17 años) en algunas zonas del Sur creció en un 322 por ciento, entre 1990 y el 2000.

- En los estados anteriores, 65 por ciento de los latinos renta vivienda en comparación con 52 por ciento a escala nacional y con un 21 por ciento de los blancos y un 44 por ciento de los afro-americanos.

- El impacto de la influencia de los inmigrantes de la región en la vivienda, es notorio porque los hispanos tienen más hijos en promedio en comparación con los no hispanos y los hogares latinos frecuentemente incluyen miembros de la familia no inmediata o incluso que no son familiares.

- Los hispanos en el Sur son en su mayoría nacidos en el exterior. Un 63 por ciento de los inmigrantes son hombres.

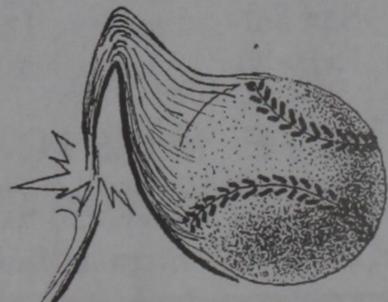
Un 62 por ciento no ha recibido ni siquiera diploma de escuela secundaria y un 57 por ciento habla inglés poco o no sabe ni una palabra. Más de la mitad de estos ingresó al país entre 1995 y el 2000 y muchos carecen de estatus legal.

Para comentarios sobre la fotografía del establecimiento en Marietta, GA visite el blog enwww.atlantainlatino.com/forum.php

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New Survey Shows Hispanic Women Need More Long-term Family Planning Information

(CL) -- When it comes to family planning and birth control, women have many options. Hormones can be taken in the form of a pill, an implant, a shot, an intrauterine method and a patch, to name a few. There are male and female condoms, spermicides and sterilization. Yet with all of these options, recent research shows that Hispanic women need more information about long-term family planning.

A new national survey by International Communications Research (ICR), conducted in February and March 2005, of 274 Hispanic women between the ages of 25 to 49 reveals gaps in knowledge about long-lasting birth control options. Women ages 35 to 44, and married and formerly married women in the United States are most likely to choose to have their tubes tied as their long-term family planning method.

According to the survey, 42 percent of Hispanic women believe that female sterilization is 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy. But research published in the journal *Contraception* shows that the failure rate is actually approximately five pregnancies per 1,000 users.

Gaby Madrigal, a clinical assistant and mother of a four-year-old child, chose a five-year, reversible intrauterine contraceptive as the method that best suits her needs. "As the mother of a young child, and a full-time clinical assistant, I don't have time to think about birth control. My doctor recommended Mirena, a long-lasting birth control option that is just as effective as sterilization," said Gaby. "My husband and I have not decided whether later we'll want more children, but with Mirena, we still have that possibility," added Gaby.

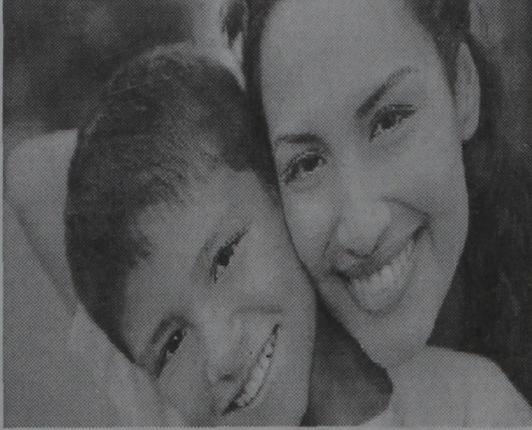
Mujer de Hoy Una Nueva encuesta Demuestra Que Las Mujeres Hispanas Necesitan Más Información sobre la Planificación Familiar a Largo Plazo

(CL) -- Con respecto a la planificación familiar y la prevención del embarazo, las mujeres tienen muchas opciones. Se pueden tomar hormonas en forma de una píldora, un implante, una inyección, un método intrauterino y un parche, para nombrar unas pocas. Hay condones para hombre y para mujer, espermicidas y la esterilización. Aun con todas estas opciones, los estudios recientes indican que las mujeres hispanas necesitan más información sobre la planificación familiar a largo plazo.

Una encuesta nacional reciente llevada a cabo por la International Communications Research (ICR) en febrero y marzo del 2005, de 274 mujeres hispanas entre las edades de 25 a 49 años revela que existe una falta de conocimientos sobre las opciones para la prevención del embarazo a largo plazo. Las mujeres entre las edades de 35 a 44 años, y mujeres casadas y aquellas anteriormente casadas en los Estados Unidos, demuestran una tendencia a escoger el método de ligadura de las trompas para la planificación familiar a largo plazo.

De acuerdo con la encuesta, el 42 por ciento de las mujeres hispanas creen que la esterilización femenina es un método 100 por ciento efectivo para prevenir el embarazo. Pero estudios publicados en el boletín *Contraception* indican que la proporción real de fallas es aproximadamente cinco embarazos por cada 1,000 mujeres que usan este método.

Gaby Madrigal, una auxiliar clínica en la University of Southern California y madre de un hijo de cuatro años de edad, escogió un anticonceptivo intrauterino reversible por ser el método que mejor se adapta a sus necesidades. "Siendo madre de un hijo pequeño y una auxiliar clínica de tiempo completo, no tengo tiempo para pensar en prevenir el embarazo. Mi doctor me recomendó a Mirena, una opción para la prevención del embarazo a largo plazo que es tan efectiva como la esterilización," dijo Gaby. "Mi esposo y yo no hemos decidido si queremos más hijos en el futuro, pero con Mirena, tenemos esa posibilidad," agregó Gaby.



REVERSAL OF FEMALE STERILIZATION

While reversal is possible in some instances, the medical community considers sterilization a permanent method of birth control. Reversal requires complicated surgery, and future pregnancies cannot be guaranteed. In addition, certain sterilization procedures may leave some women unable to pursue reversal surgery. What's more, reversal surgery is costly and is not always covered by insurance.

"Many women are not aware that the success rate of reversing sterilization is unpredictable," says Diana Ramos, M.D., assistant professor at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Keck School of Medicine at University of Southern California in

Los Angeles. "While women cannot control what life changes may occur over time -- pressures of work life and second marriages -- they can keep some control over their ability to have children. Because of the finality of the procedure, women who choose surgical options should assume they are giving up that control."

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

The fact is that there are long-lasting contraception options that don't require surgery. Yet the survey revealed that a high percentage of Hispanic women select female sterilization for long-lasting contraception without being informed of these other options.

"Nearly 65 percent of Hispanic women surveyed were unaware of a long-term removable contraceptive option called Mirena," says

Dr. Ramos. "It is as effective in preventing pregnancy as having your tubes tied, yet is reversible and does not require surgery," she says.

According to the drug's manufacturer, Berlex Laboratories, Mirena (Levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system) is an advancement in contraception that is as or more effective than surgery. Mirena is 99.9 percent effective and works up to five years. Once it is removed, users have the same chance of getting pregnant as women using no contraception at all. Over the past 14 years, more than 7 million women have used Mirena successfully worldwide.

Female sterilization can make having more children highly unlikely, but long-lasting reversible* contraceptives, such as Mirena, make it possible for

women to try to have kids. "Family is the heart and soul of the Latina community," says Dr. Ramos. "That's why it's important for women to understand all of their family planning options so they can make the best choice for them."

If you are considering surgery, Dr. Ramos recommends that you first speak with your health-care provider and learn about alternative long-lasting contraceptive options.

Only a woman and her doctor can determine if intrauterine contraception is right for her, but women with a history or at risk for pelvic inflammatory disease or ectopic pregnancy should not use Mirena. Otherwise, most women who have had a child are typically good candidates for Mirena. Side effects are uncommon and may include missed menstrual periods, irregular bleeding or spotting for the first 3-6 months, and most women will experience lighter, shorter periods thereafter. Rarely, some women experience a cyst on their ovaries. Mirena does not protect against HIV (AIDS) and other sexually transmitted diseases. For full prescribing information, please visit www.longtermbirthcontrol.com.

* Studies show the chances of getting pregnant after discontinuing Mirena use are the same as for women who have not been using any method of birth control.

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Un Desafío a las Grandes Ligas de Beisbol

viene de la pagina 3

mio de jugador de mayor valor por negarse a hacerles prueba de detección de esteroides. Es demasiado "caro y complicado", dijo, antes de decir, "No queremos pasar por el inodoro un montón de plata". Recalcó esta escabulosa declaración hueca: "Estamos intentando reunir información y volver a evaluar lo que queremos estar haciendo". Ahora lloriquea, "Por desgracia, las leyes en la República Dominicana nos prohíben suspender a los que cometen la infracción de inyectarse esteroides y hacer del funcionamiento de un programa óptimo más difícil".

Vaya tamaño tontería. No existe ley alguna que prohíba que los patrones vedan sustancias que afectan directamente la productividad de sus empleados.

Durante las peroratas del Congreso antes de empezar la temporada, el demócrata de California, Henry Waxman, preguntó si algún "país extranjero diabólico" estaba metiendo de contrabando los esteroides a los Estados Unidos. Que se ajuste al expediente histórico; los que olvidan la historia serán olvidados por la historia.

Utilizando investigaciones confiscadas de laboratorios nazi como botín de guerra, el doctor John Ziegler, un hincha del levantamiento de pesas, produjo los primeros esteroides en un laboratorio en York, Pensilvania, en 1958, para ayudar a los Estados Unidos contra los soviéticos en las olimpiadas.

Los dominicanos aceptaron los

esteroides como otro milagro estadounidense, como la vacuna contra la poliomielitis de antaño o el McDonald's de hoy. Pero entonces los Estados Unidos les volteó la torta, controlando aquí los esteroides, pero los laboratorios estadounidenses continuaban produciendo y distribuyéndolos libremente allá abajo, creando situaciones de sublime ridiculez.

Frank Almonte, tele-evangelista en Queens, fue detenido en el aeropuerto JFK en Nueva York al intentar traer esteroides ilegales para su hijo de doce años, levantador de pesas. Las acusaciones contra él se retiraron ya que compró los esteroides legalmente en la República Dominicana.

A los dominicanos se les enseñó todo sobre los beneficios de los esteroides, nada sobre sus peligros. Nuestra ignorancia y pobreza, condimentada con esteroides y cocida en los huecos de escapatoria del sistema legal internacional, han resultado muy remunerables para los magnates del béisbol. Una polinización "malévola" de drogas y avaricia ha producido esta locura a base de esteroides, orientada por el rendimiento, que termina asesinando tanto a niños estadounidenses como dominicanos.

Bob Dylan preguntará:

How many dead kids will it take 'til we know that too many children have died? (¿Cuántos niños tendrán que morir hasta que sepamos que han muerto demasiados?)

Nosotros debemos preguntar: ¿En verdad queremos que el bé-

isbol inspire a nuestros hijos a la vez que perjudica a tantos otros niños?

¿Será que tendrían que formar una coalición los hinchas a morir Fidel Castro, Kim Jong Il y Hugo Chávez para lanzar un ataque de avanzada y rescatar a Cooperstown de convertirse en Steroidstown?

Béisbol, alguna vez luz de la esperanza, nuestro mejor embajador de buena voluntad al mundo, ahora mata a los mismos chicos que antes sacaba de la pobreza. Y pronto empezará a dar fuelle al anti-americano, al menos que la reclutación de las grandes ligas se comprometa globalmente con un programa serio de pruebas de detección de esteroides.

La historia del béisbol es haber sido pionero con la integración racial con Jackie Robinson. Con una campaña de reclutamiento global, el viejo juego estará exportando las normas laborales de los Estados Unidos para proteger, eventualmente, a los trabajadores a nivel mundial.

Eso es hacer historia. En este mundo "con nosotros o contra nosotros" todos tienen que tomar una posición: con o contra la historia, con o contra el béisbol sano. Ahora les toca jugar a los políticos, dirigentes sindicales y magnates empresariales.

(Periodista dominicano, Julio C. Malone, es becario del Knight Center for Specialized Journalism, y autor de "Sammy Sosa in 9 Innings." Comuníquese con él por correo electrónico a: editor@hispaniclink.org) (c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

More Latinas Lighting Up: The Health Effects of Acculturation

Hispanic women who immigrate to the United States are lighting up cigarettes at higher rates than their female counterparts in Spanish-speaking countries, while Hispanic men's smoking rates remain unchanged, according to a new systematic review of studies by Marc and Bethel Schenker.

The review provides an overview of 11 studies surveying a total of 26,611 predominantly Mexican men and women. Nine studies revealed a significant positive association between acculturation and current smoking status, with smoking rates more than doubling from 11 percent to 25.1 percent in one such study.

While the reasons for this relationship are unclear, the study suggests that it is likely due to cultural influences that promote smoking as glamorous and socially acceptable. This explanation accounts for the apparent link between acculturation to the United States and higher smoking rates, according to recent studies. Researchers define acculturation as changes in values, attitudes and behavior in individuals as a result of continuous interaction with people of different ethnic groups.

"Men in Mexico are pretty independent and their culture facilitates their independence," said Marc Schenker of the American Journal of Preventive Medicine Review. "When men come to the U.S., you don't see a dramatic change. But women often assert

their independence. Smoking may also be a status issue in that it shows sophistication and an income level that can afford cigarettes."

Although Dr. Norman H. Ed says these findings are alarming, he is not surprised.

"When you acculturate, you pick up the bad habits of a culture along with the good ones," Edelman says.

"Cultures who are traditionally thin come to the U.S. and get fat. People who don't traditionally smoke start smoking. It's yet another health threat that women will have to deal with."

To address this issue, the co-authors of the review study recommend that new strategies must be implemented to specifically deter Hispanic women from the dangers of smoking.

"Gender-specific and immigrant-specific approaches are necessary to halt the increase in smoking among Hispanics before it begins," the review authors conclude.

http://news.ncomonline.com/news/view_article.html?article_id=dd27b8adca7011b55831abb51a307e8%20

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