

el Editor

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

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Hispanic Catholics Hope Pope is sensitive to Latin American Issues

Raquel Rodriguez was in Zapopan, Jalisco, in 1979 when Pope John Paul II made his first visit to Mexico. She stood on a sidewalk with thousands of people as the pope passed by.

It was an unforgettable and spiritual moment, she said. It also was one that gave her a feeling of enormous national pride.

"When he went there, it felt (as though) he was a Mexican," said Rodriguez.

The election of Pope Benedict XVI was Tuesday. Many Hispanic Catholics, including Rodriguez, say it will be important for the next pope to relate to Hispanics, one of the fastest-growing segments of Catholics worldwide.

The new Pope does speak Spanish, but they would like for him to visit Latin American nations and speak on social issues - such as poverty and HIV/AIDS - that are important to Latin Americans.

It's not that they expect the pope to solve such issues, but that he show his concern and give hope to those who must

face them.

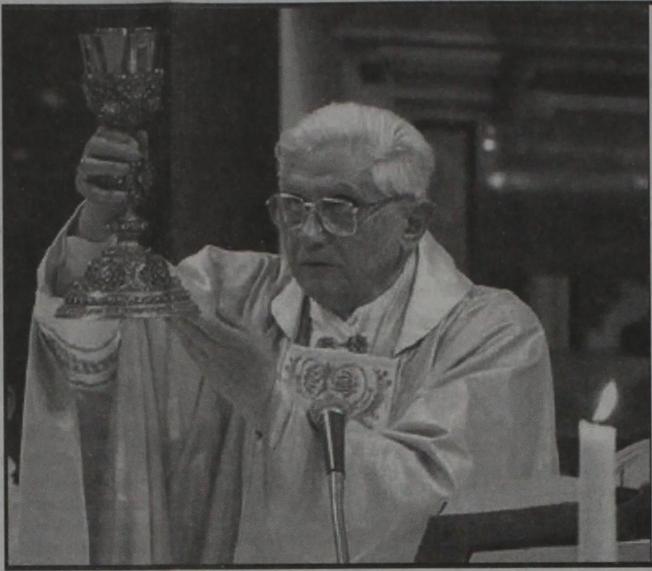
"I think - I pray - that the Pope's knowledge of the language and Latin American culture would be extremely important," said Ron Cruz, executive director of the secretariat for Hispanic affairs of the Washington, D.C.-based U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.

"One of the things John Paul did, he visited several Latin American countries. He was able to see and meet people face-to-face. He knew the face of the faithful, and he was able to hug the poor, the child with AIDS."

About 46 percent of the world's approximate 1 billion Catholics are in Latin America. In the United States, Hispanics make up 25 million - about 39 percent - of its 65 million Catholics, according to the conference.

Rodriguez, a parishioner of a large Spanish-speaking congregation, says those numbers underscore the importance of Hispanic Catholics.

If they're not a priority to the Pope, she



said, "their faith will decrease."

That's something that Peter Salmeron, also a member of that parish, is concerned about.

"There are religions that are working very, very hard and they are very actively trying to recruit people from Latin America," said Salmeron, a native of Peru.

One of the faster growing faiths in Latin America is Pentecostal, which is attracting many poor Catholics who don't have enough priests to serve them.

"South America, because of limited means of economic development, one of the ways they find fulfillment is through their religion," Salmeron said. "So I think if the new pope doesn't do a good job, the Catholics are going to find out a lot of their numbers are going to be reduced."

"The strength and probably the future of Christianity is probably in the Southern Hemisphere," he said. "It's not just a European church. It never really has been, but it really isn't now, and it's very noticeable."

Rodriguez says it will be important for the Pope Benedict to reach out not only to Hispanics, but to all people, as did John Paul II.

"They're waiting for the same results," she said in Spanish, "from the new Pope."

NEWSROOM PARITY?

'Not in my lifetime,' Says New ASNE President

By Alex Meneses Miyashita

The number of Hispanics and other journalists of color employed at the country's 1,413 English-language daily newspapers increased slightly in 2004 from the year before, but the gain remains far from reflecting the diverse U.S. population.

During its annual convention in Washington, D.C., April 12-15, the American Society of Newspaper Editors reported the Hispanic presence at the dailies last year at 4.29 percent, up from 4.17 percent in 2003.

For all journalists of color, the figure grew about half a percentage point, to 13.42 percent. The percentages are projected on a 65% response rate to an annual ASNE survey of its member newspapers.

Persons of color make up nearly a third of the U.S. population, with Hispanics now comprising 14 percent.

In 1978, ASNE established the goal of having newsrooms reflect the diversity of the nation's communities by the year 2000.

In 1998, having failed to advance even half way, it reset its goal to reach parity to

the year 2025.

By then Hispanics are projected to make up 18% of the U.S. population.

"At the rate we're going, you will be in the grave and we will still not have reached parity," Juan González, immediate past president of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, told Hispanic Link.

A year ago, Rick Rodríguez, executive editor of The Sacramento Bee, gave a similar response. "Not in my lifetime," he predicted.

Asked the same question after his elevation this month as ASNE's first Hispanic president, Rodríguez, who's 51, said his answer remained the same: "Not in my lifetime." He promised to make diversity a priority during his one-year term.

NAHJ president Verónica Villafañe called the increase of Hispanic journalists in newsrooms "dismal." She calculated that it would take nearly a full century for Hispanics to reach parity if they continue to grow at their current pace of only about one-tenth of one percent every year.

Rodriguez's Bee is one of the nation's few large dailies which, at nearly 30%, can claim its newsroom work force reflects the community it serves.

Gilbert Bailón, president of Al Día, a publication of the Dallas Morning News, told Hispanic Link that while parity won't happen unless dynamic change occurs in the pipeline and there is better retention, "I think we can make great strides. What we need to do is get people into the newsroom who can change the content."

Ernest Sotomayor, former president of UNITY: Journalists of Color, suggested that ASNE needs to put more emphasis on leadership training and prepare more people of color to take executive-level positions.

"Once you start changing the demographics of the newsroom at that level, you start having more hires at the reporter level," he said.

The survey found that overall employ-

ment in dailies' newsrooms since 2001 dropped by four percent, from 56,393 to 54,134. The number of white males fell by 1,744 (5.5 percent) and white females by 1,230 (6.8 percent).

Among non-whites, Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest numerical (365) and percentage (28.1 percent) increases, followed by Hispanics (259, 12.5 percent) and blacks, (34, 1.2 percent).

Milton Coleman, deputy managing editor of The Washington Post and member of ASNE's board of directors, suggested that the influential 83-year-old association needs to be more aggressive on the matter. He added that it is raising the number of editors of color through its recently developed annual Diversity Leadership Institute and that it's increasing its efforts to attract more journalists of color, starting at the high school level.

González pointed to NAHJ's "Parity Project," designed to raise the number of Latino journalists by working with partners such as the E. W. Scripps media chain. NAHJ's program, which includes town hall meetings, has reached 16 newspapers and two television stations in its early stages. Its first partner, the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, has nearly doubled its Hispanic newsroom staff, from 12 to 23, in less than two years.

NAHJ plans to partner with 48 media outlets by 2007.

"All of the papers in the parity project will more than double the number of Latinos in their newsrooms within two to three years and will reach parity within five years," González proclaimed. "So if they can do it, the rest of the industry can."

LEA EL EDITOR PRIMERO

¿Paridad racial en la sala de Redacción?

No durante mi vida', indica nuevo presidente de la Sociedad de Periódicos

Alex Meneses Miyashita

El número de hispanos y otros periodistas de color que trabaja en los 1,413 diarios en inglés de los Estados Unidos aumentó levemente en el 2004 del año anterior, pero el incremento sigue lejos de reflejar la diversidad de la población estadounidense.

Durante su convención anual, en Washington, D.C., del 12 al 15 de abril, la Sociedad Norteamericana de Editores de Periódicos (ASNE por sus siglas en inglés) proyectó la presencia hispana en los diarios el año pasado en un 4.29%, un aumento del 4.17% registrado en el 2003.

Para todos los periodistas de color, el porcentaje creció la mitad de un punto porcentual, a 13.42%. Las cifras se basan en un índice de respuestas del 65% a la encuesta realizada por ASNE a sus periódicos miembros.

Las personas de color representan casi la tercera parte de la población de los Estados Unidos, y los hispanos el catorce por ciento de la población total.

En 1978, ASNE se fijó la meta de hacer que las salas de redacción reflejaran la diversidad de las comunidades en los Estados Unidos para el año 2000.

En 1998, al no alcanzar la meta siquiera a la mitad, volvió a establecer su meta de paridad racial para el año 2025.

Para entonces se proyecta que los hispanos representarán el 18% de la población de los Estados Unidos.

"Al paso que vamos, estarás en la tumba y no habremos alcanzado la paridad", comenta Juan González, reciente ex presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Periodistas Hispanos (NAHJ por sus siglas en inglés) a Hispanic Link.

Hace un año, Rick Rodríguez, editor ejecutivo de The Sacramento Bee, dijo algo similar. "No durante mi vida", predijo.

(Sigue a la pagina 5)

Schwarzenegger wants Mexico-US border sealed

San Diego, U.S. - California's governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, demanded the U.S. border be sealed to all illegal immigration, something labeled by the democratic majority as "political extremism" and a "narrow vision".

"Let's seal the border, Let's close the border in California and all along the U.S.-Mexico border" the governor of California said last night at the American Editors-in-Chief National Convention in San Francisco.

Schwarzenegger's press office aired his speech on Internet radio this Wednesday.

The president of the legislative assembly in California (low chamber), Fabian Nuñez, responded with a press release in which he warned Schwarzenegger his "narrow-minded" vision would close the border to proactive relationships with Mexico and to commercial trade.

According to Schwarzenegger, "I think it is unfair to have all these people cross the open border we have", in direct reference to illegal immigration.

regarding the Congress proposal to triple the wall dividing California and Mexico, in the San Diego area, the governor said that "the border must be finished. It is a key issue, we have to have a border and enforce the law".

Nuñez answered back to California's governor by stating his speech reflects "political extremism, not political reasoning".

The Hispanic legislator asked Schwarzenegger "to give up to his rhetoric and narrow-minded vision about immigration".

Schwarzenegger delivered his speech to editors-in-chief of the U.S. most important papers in times when polls show his popularity dropped from a 70% during the 2003 election that took him to power to a 43% this week.

Congressman Fabian Nuñez stated at the Democrat State Convention last weekend in Los Angeles that "Schwarzenegger's political career is on a 'free fall' in California".

Schwarzenegger pide sellar frontera México-EUU

El gobernador de California, Arnold Schwarzenegger, demandó sellar la frontera estadounidense con México a la migración indocumentada, lo que la mayoría demócrata legislativa calificó de "extremismo político" y "visión estrecha".

"Cerremos las fronteras. Cerremos las fronteras en California y en todo México y Estados Unidos", dijo anoche el gobernador de California ante la Convención Nacional de Editores de Periódicos de Estados Unidos en San Francisco.

La oficina de prensa de Schwarzenegger divulgó su discurso en versión radiofónica de Internet este miércoles.

El presidente de la asamblea legislativa de California (cámara baja), Fabián Nuñez, respondió con un comunicado en el que advirtió a Schwarzenegger que su visión de "mente cerrada", cerraría la frontera a relaciones proactivas con México y al intercambio comercial.

Según Schwarzenegger, "creo que es injusto que tengamos toda esa gente que cruza y tener la frontera abierta como esta", en referencia a la migración ilegal.

Respecto a la propuesta del Congreso de triplicar la barda metálica divisoria entre California y México -en un tramo de San Diego-, el gobernador dijo que "tenemos que terminar la frontera. Es un asunto clave. Tenemos que tener fronteras y aplicar las leyes".

Nuñez respondió al gobernador de California que su discurso refleja "extremismo político, no raciocinio político".

El legislador latino demandó a Schwarzenegger "renunciar a su retórica y a su mentalidad estrecha sobre el problema de la migración".

Schwarzenegger pronunció su discurso ante editores de los más importantes diarios de Estados Unidos, cuando recientes sondeos revelan que su popularidad cayó de 70 por ciento, durante la elección que lo llevó al gobierno en 2003, a 43 por ciento esta semana.

El asambleista Fabián Nuñez declaró en la Convención Estatal Demócrata el pasado fin de semana en Los Angeles, que Schwarzenegger va políticamente "en caída libre" en California.



Comentarios de Bidal



Un poquito de todo

Lauro Cavazos will be the featured speaker at the third annual Scholarship Banquet to held this coming Saturday at the Civic Center Banquet Hall. Proceeds from the \$30 a seat banquet will benefit the Mentoring Program. Tickets are available by calling (806) 742-8671

The Fiestas del Llano Committee will host their annual Cinco de Mayo Si Se Puede Banquet on May 5th at the new Hispanic Cultural Center located at 3rd Street and University Avenue. This will be the first event that will be held at the new Cultural Center which is slowly being developed. El Editor is taking part in the celebration by presenting an art display featuring Lubbock artist Andre DeLeon. A reception and a dinner will be held. For ticket information call Robert Narvaiz at 792-5037.

The American Heat Association will hold the Hispanic Festival of Health from 8:30 am to 2 pm April 30 at United Supermarkets, 112 N. University.

Participants may get lipid pills 8:30 to 10 am and body mass index, oxygen saturation, blood pressure, bone density and glucose screenings throughout the day.

The event is free of charge. For information call 762-6593.

It is good to see our County Commissioner working toward some good changes here in Lubbock. Ysidro Gutierrez is actively working on establishing a Latino Voter Association that will vote collectively to affect elections. It was about time someone worked to have our people vote together in order to create a power block.

He is also working to establish a West Texas Minority Elected Official organization that will also serve to create change throughout West Texas.

El Editor articles is now available on the web at eleditor.com You can also send your opinions to

eleditor@sbcglobal.net

U.S. Immigration Policy Issues Remain Up In The Air

By Bill Dahl

'Hispanimation'

Movies are a welcome escape for me. When the lights come down and the big screen lights up in front of me, I am transported to an artificial place that provides a respite from the reality of it all. Have you ever noticed the one thing that is certain from one movie theater to the next? No matter where the movie has taken you, when they turn on the lights, everybody's still in the same seat they were in when the lights went off. This state of suspended animation keeps us in our places and keeps us quiet. It's unreal!

For the Eduardo and Lola Lopez family, as well as millions of other undocumented Hispanics residing in the U.S., their position in our society remains in a state of Hispanimation: Each night Eduardo dutifully turns out the lights after tucking in his family of six daughters and one son for the night. As he lies down next to Lola, Eduardo drifts off to sleep and dreams of the day when this country will awaken to our responsibility to bestow the dignity, liberty and equality his family has earned by residing in Santa Ana, CA over the past twelve years. As the morning dawns, Eduardo's dreams are interrupted again. He rises from his bed to see four daughters sleeping in one bunk bed and two daughters and his son sharing the other. Lola rolls onto her side on the mattress they share on the floor. Eduardo closes his eyes for a moment to wipe away the tears with the back of his right hand. Nothing's changed. Everybody is in the same position they were in when the lights went off. It's real!

A New Vocabulary

One thing's for certain: This is the reality of living the continuing nightmare for millions of undocumented Hispanic immigrants in the U.S. Needless to say, the public policy pundits become quite animated over this issue. The "revision" of U.S. immigration policy by the Bush administration has effectively kept everybody in the same seat. I am convinced that politicians use terms that most people cannot understand for the purposes of a) pretending to understand things they really don't have a clue about b) if I can't spell a word you are using to describe a situation, I am going to believe you know better than I what the heck is going on. Politicians are empowered by this. Joe and Sally Citizen become bystanders. c) This creates a scenario whereby people like me become unwittingly excluded from the dialogue altogether, thereby elevating the possibility that we will leave it up to public policy professionals to figure it out for us.

My point is our focus on doing the right thing is obscured by the vocabulary that populates U.S. public policy debates regarding immigration reform. Consider a few of the following terms presently in use; "geopolitical tilt, national security considerations, political capital, constituency, multi-national economic integration, systematic policy integration considerations, socio-economic equanimity analysis, supply-side labor dynamics, equanimity, international cooperation, multi-national strategic geo-political encumbrances and, of course, a coalition of the willing." Do you really know what these terms mean? If so, in regard to the implications for resolving the present deficiencies in U.S. immigration policy, can you tell me how we can balance our national security concerns with the geo-political economic instability we might create for the Mexican government?

Of course you can't! Guess what? Nobody can. This debate just keeps going round and round and everybody stays in the same seat. It's all part of Hispanimation: the dialogue is entertaining and maintains your position as an uninvolved bystander; a spectator...just like at the movies.

The problem with all this is that Eduardo, Lola and their family are not characters in a movie. They can't afford to even go to a movie. We need a new vocabulary to inject into this debate that we common folks can understand. Can you spell Eduardo? Can you pronounce Lola? Can you imagine waking up every morning as determined, heartbroken and hopeful that somehow, somehow you can earn enough money today to feed your family tonight? Now imagine that you cannot talk about your plight for fear of being detained and deported back to a country that your children cannot even remember departing? You see, what we are talking about here are human beings whose present status and future as legitimate, honorable citizens of this nation remains suspended in mid air. It's time to remove our heads from the cloud cover provided by the useless vocabulary of the public policy pundits, and substitute some meaningful language that captures the essence of the issues, and allows us to identify who's who in the debate. Stay with me. I'm about to turn the lights on. Let me spell it out for you.

'Hispurgatory'

From a purely historical standpoint, the plight of undocumented Hispanic immigrants residing in the U.S. can be accurately characterized with the term Hispurgatory: A moment in U.S. history when approximately 10% of the "undocumented" U.S. population is caught in a state of legal limbo. Their standard of living is typically well below the official poverty level. Their daily existence is one of endurance and survival. They are motivated by the hope that their service to this country as upstanding, creative, contributing, law abiding residents will be rewarded someday by legitimate, official acceptance by the government of the Promised Land. The country they departed was, at least, economically oppressive. If the prospects for a better life for their families in their country of origin was without hope, then, that is hell. They were led by hope to our borders. Our gates are open and unlocked. Hope led them here. Hope keeps them here. They hope that we will awaken from our self-righteous indignation and accept them formally into this Promised Land. Until then, they remain among us in Hispurgatory.

In August 2004, for Eduardo and Lola, their city, Santa Ana, CA has just been ranked the #1 Toughest City in the U.S. to make ends meet. They can't afford to move. If they did, or miss their rent payment, there are people lined up to inhabit the squalor they call home. They remain in the same seat.

Eduardo is forty eight-years old. After sundown, you can find him scavenging dumpsters behind his apartment looking for cans, bottles and cardboard that he can take to a local recycler. He had a stroke last year brought on by untreated diabetes that raged out of control. He has numbness on his left side preventing him from the ordinary course mobility and stamina most of us take for granted. He cannot afford ongoing medical care. It's not unusual for him to be without insulin at certain times of the month. He goes without insulin so his family can eat. These are some of the cruel realities of Hispanimation.

The ignorance of Joe and Sally citizen about this issue actually contributes to Hispanimation: keeping everybody in the same seat. What

we need are some terms that can be used to identify both the issues in the debate, and those who espouse them. Until U.S. citizens learn to speak the language of authentic immigration reform, the family of Eduardo and Lola Lopez will not have a voice that the U.S. Senate and Congress can hear and understand.

The 'Intimmigration' Proponents

On one side of the debate are the proponents of intimmigration. Their arguments are filled with themes of legality, protectionism, blaming the individual, fear, misplaced patriotic fervor, self-righteousness, economic considerations and national security concerns. Their focus is to intimidate their agenda upon others through fear laced arguments and innuendo. The following are some terms that characterize the essence of their position and will assist you in identifying who they are by what they say. They are typically the loudest voices, yet are careful to veil their arguments behind more moderate intonation in the mainstream media. These are the voices and viewpoints of Intimmigration that you hear most often, if you listen for them.

Latillegals - "These people are criminals by virtue of their unauthorized border crossing. It's illegal. The entire immigration policy debate begins and ends with this one fact. Period!"

Hispanicriminals - "These illegals are robbing us blind! Most are disproportionately represented in gangs, drugs and alcohol abuse. They even drive illegally without any insurance coverage. We must do everything in our power to protect ourselves from these people."

Latimmorals - "Entering this country illegally is immoral. These people are going to infect American society with the influences that contribute to the ongoing moral decay of this nation."

Hispanationalsecurity - "The potential for terrorists to be among their lot is an absolute certainty. It's just a matter of time before they attack us. I'm scared to death of these people."

Latinomas - "Round em up and send em back where they came from! Every last one of em. You know, the internment camps during World War II did provide the country with a sense of comfort by virtue of the fact that we had our arms around the situation. No more!"

Hispanicomic - "They're taking our jobs, overwhelming the jails, prisons, healthcare, affordable housing and social welfare institutions that our tax dollars are supporting. This is an outrage! No wonder this country's economic recovery is retarded."

Latinomo - "Build the damn wall! From the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. It's the only way we're gonna stop the ongoing incursion by these insurgents!"

Hispanitsyourowndamnfault - "Their lot is what they deserve."

Latinotonmywatch - "Establish a road to residency for these people? It's not gonna happen on my watch! There isn't a politician in the country who's dumb enough to advocate for this. What's this world coming to anyhow?"

Hispaniconstituency - "Just imagine if we give these people the right to vote. That will be the day when we can all pack up and move to Canada. All hell's gonna break loose. Our nation will be overrun with foreigners."

Latilliterates - "These people are stupid and lazy. They're sure to drag our economy down and further the decline of the U.S. in the world from a competitive standpoint. There has always been an underclass in this country that has served a purpose for the majority. They should just accept their position in our society and be grateful we don't round em up and send em back where they came from."

The 'Latinocomprende'

On the other side of the debate are the 'Latinocomprende's.' These are the folks who feign ignorance, a lack of understanding, indifference, ambivalence and apathy. They are also known

as the Ambivalatinos. The following are some of comments you will hear from them and the corresponding new vocabulary that might assist you in identifying who they are by what they say.

Latinapathy - "Who cares! There are vastly more important issues to address in this country. These people can wait."

Latinoblivious - "Huh? What are you talking about?"

Latinotnow - "Every issue has its time and place to be resolved. Let's get the Iraq situation behind us before we tackle issues like this?"

Latinollusion - "I really can't relate to what you're talking about. Those people don't live in my neighborhood."

Latinonsense - "These people are better off now than ever before. It's all a bunch of nonsense."

Latinocommotion - "These people are harmless. Just leave the situation the way it is and everything will work itself out."

Latinonlooker - "Wow! It's really tragic. I gotta go. See ya!"

Latinotmyproblem - "That's interesting. Who's gonna make the play-offs at the end of the season?"

Latinada - "I don't see any solution to all this. Somebody should figure this out. When they do, they'll let us know."

Hispanicignorance - "Golly, I never realized this was occurring in our country."

Conclusion:

If your sensibilities have been offended by the characterizations in this article, they should be. The vocabulary and voice of oppression and racism are abhorrent. I am able to write an article like this because I've heard people speak this way.

Something must change. If you have read this far in this article, I only hope that you recognize what it is that must change. It is you, it is me, it is us. We must change. Until we recognize the essence of the vocabulary that inhabits the dialogue of this debate, we cannot hope to contribute our voices to the chorus that must arise to have the hopes of the families like the Eduardo and Lola Lopez family realized. U.S. immigration policy won't change until the Joe and Sally Citizens of our nation raise their voices on behalf of the millions of undocumented immigrants residing in our country whose lives remain suspended in a state of Hispanimation.

We are the one's who are responsible for ridding this country of what one author has characterized as "man's inhumanity to man." I it up to us to restore the contradiction that Hispanimation shouts to the world and solidify the reputation of our country as "the land of the free, the home of the brave, with liberty and justice for all."

I conclude with the words of former President Theodore Roosevelt:

"Until we put honor and duty first, and are willing to risk something in order to achieve righteousness both for ourselves and for others, we shall accomplish nothing; and we shall earn and deserve the contempt of the strong nations of mankind."

The Eduardo and Lola Lopez family are deeply grateful to you. Speak up. They can't.

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Minute Men - Texas Version, Circa 1825

By Josué M. González

As the Minuteman Project vigilantes patrol the Arizona/Mexico border this month to keep undocumented Mexicans from crossing the line, I get flashbacks.

Some 180 years ago Stephen F. Austin and his army of colonists streamed into Texas from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. One of its leaders, David Crockett, who had contributed to crafting the vision of Manifest Destiny while serving as a member of Congress, helped enact it by flooding Texas with undocumented white settlers. Crockett knew perfectly well what Washington had in mind in terms of westward expansion.

It's true that Austin's father had received permission from the Spanish crown to bring 300 families to settle in Texas, but Mexico had just become independent of Spain and the new Mexican government balked at honoring the arrangement.

Additionally, the number who followed Austin there greatly exceeded 300, becoming undocumented migrants who had no more right to be there than do the modern Mexican migrants coming to Arizona.

Almost all came heavily armed. They were itching for a confrontation with the central government of Mexico, a fact that Austin probably neglected to report to officials in Mexico City.

Mexico President Antonio López de Santa Anna reacted with excessive force. He reasoned that the U.S. settlers, left to their own devices, would overtake the Hispanics who then lived in Texas and eventually seek alliance with the United States. The Mexican charter issued to the Austins required that the new immigrants become Mexican citizens - an important difference between then and now, but one that the outlaw immigrants did not embrace.

Since the basic outline of Manifest Destiny was no secret to the Mexicans by this time, Santa Anna's fears were not unfounded, especially once he found out that the new immigrants came with canons, Bowie knives, muskets and a snarling, fighting attitude toward Mexico.

An important difference between then and now is that Mexican immigrants do not cross the Sonora Desert bearing weapons and they do not intend to rebel against the United States. They come to work.

In fact, once they become citizens many become Republicans, a fact that has not escaped George W. Bush and his advisors. Thank God for the President's sensitivity. Without it, things could be worse.

There are differences and similarities in these two movements separated by nearly two centuries. Many resident Tejanos (a.k.a. Mexicans) welcomed the 19th century arrivals and helped them settle in. They recognized the value of partnering to colonize the area. (But as soon as the unpleasantness of the Alamo and San Jacinto ended, the settlers from the East began to turn against their Spanish-speaking neighbors.)

There is no evidence that Tejanos were hostile to their new neighbors, their language or their culture.

This context is far different from what is happening in Arizona today, where Spanish has been outlawed in the schools and where public officials can be punished for speaking Spanish to the people they serve.

The Minutemen in Arizona have chosen to ignore the fact that Mexican immigrants, legal or otherwise, also contribute to the development and prosperity of the cities and states where they come in search of work.

The fact that the Minutemen strap on six-shooters when they patrol the border suggests that they expect a firefight from the migrants. Further, there is no evidence to suggest that Mexican immigrants today are any less hard-working than their counterparts in the early 1800s. Nor is there evidence that they take away jobs from the Minutemen or anyone else. Neither do they steal social services for which U.S. citizenship or legal residency is a requirement. Studies show quite the opposite.

Documented or otherwise, Mexican immigrants pay the same taxes to states and the federal government as do the rest of us. They cannot escape sales taxes. The same applies to payroll deductions for income taxes and Social Security.

The Minutemen and their supporters seem to have forgotten their history. Many of them would not be in the Southwest today if their own ancestors had not crossed the border into Texas illegally.

So, had there been Hombres Minuto in Texas at the time, what would their function have been? Probably as precursors to the Welcome Wagon ladies of today. "Bienvenidos, amigos, please feel welcome here. May we all prosper and work together as neighbors."

As a third generation U.S.-born Tejano, I can't help but wonder: did my ancestors make a mistake back then by being so darn welcoming?

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Los Hombres Minuto - La Version Tejana, Alrededor de 1825

Josué M. González

Mientras los vigilantes del proyecto Minuteman (milicianos -- en referencia a la guerra de la independencia de los EEUU - 'hombres minuto' traducido literalmente al español) patrullan la zona fronteriza entre Arizona y México durante este mes para impedir que los mexicanos indocumentados crucen la frontera, llegan a mi mente imágenes del pasado.

Hace 180 años, Stephen P. Austin y su ejército de colonos entraron a Texas desde Virginia, Kentucky y Tennessee. Uno de sus líderes, David Crockett, quien había contribuido a forjar la visión del Destino Manifiesto mientras se desempeñaba como congresista, contribuyó a ponerla en práctica al inundar a Texas con colonos blancos indocumentados. Crockett tenía pleno conocimiento de lo que Washington se proponía hacer en términos de la expansión hacia el oeste.

Es cierto que el padre de Austin había obtenido permiso de la corona española para que 300 familias se establecieran en Texas, pero México acababa de lograr su independencia de España y el nuevo gobierno mexicano estaba renuente a honrar el acuerdo.

Además, los seguidores de Austin, que sobrepasaban en gran medida la cifra acordada, se convirtieron en inmigrantes indocumentados sin más derecho a establecerse en el lugar que los inmigrantes mexicanos que entran a Arizona en la actualidad.

Casi todos llegaron fuertemente armados. Estaban deseosos de tener una confrontación con el gobierno central de México, un dato que probablemente Austin no informó a los funcionarios de la Ciudad de México.

El presidente de México, Antonio López de Santa Ana, reaccionó con el uso de la fuerza excesiva. Consideró que si a los colonos se les permitía el libre ejercicio de sus actividades, dominarían a los hispanos que vivían en Texas para esa época, y con el tiempo, se aliarían con los Estados Unidos. La cédula mexicana emitida al grupo de Austin requería que los nuevos inmigrantes se convirtieran en ciudadanos mexicanos - una diferencia importante entre esa época y la actual - pero los inmigrantes indocumentados no cumplieron con esa disposición.

Dado que para esa época las ideas principales del Destino Manifiesto no constituían un secreto para los mexicanos, los temores de Santa Ana no eran infundados, en particular cuando descubrió que los nuevos inmigrantes habían llegado con cañones, cuchillos Bowie, mosquetes y una actitud beligerante y de lucha contra México.

En la actualidad, a diferencia de esa época, los inmigrantes mexicanos no portan armas cuando cruzan el desierto de Sonora y no tienen intención de rebelarse contra los Estados Unidos. Vienen a trabajar.

En realidad, después que se convierten en ciudadanos estadounidenses, muchos se convierten en republicanos, un hecho que no ha pasado inadvertido para George W. Bush y sus asesores. Gracias a Dios por la sensibilidad del presidente. Sin ella, la situación podría ser peor.

Existen diferencias y semejanzas entre estos dos movimientos que se dan con casi dos siglos de separación. Muchos residentes tejanos del siglo XIX (también conocidos como mexicanos) dieron la bienvenida a los recién llegados y los ayudaron a establecerse en el lugar. Comprendieron el valor del trabajo en conjunto para colonizar el área. (Pero tan pronto finalizó la situación desagradable de El Alamo y San Jacinto, los colonos se tornaron contra sus vecinos de habla hispana).

No existen pruebas de que los tejanos fueran hostiles a sus nuevos vecinos, a su lengua o a su cultura.

(Síguela a Pagina 5)

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U.S. Food & Drug Administration Launches Campaign

Several deaths due to contaminated cheeses in various cities across U.S. prompts call to action

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is issuing a warning today to Hispanics, especially pregnant women and newborns, older adults, and people with weakened immune systems, to use caution when eating "queso fresco" style cheeses because they could be at risk of contracting listeriosis.

Hispanic consumers should be aware that any cheeses made with unpasteurized milk can put them at risk of listeriosis, a serious illness caused by the consumption of foods contaminated with the *Listeria monocytogenes* bacterium. Queso fresco style cheese, which is soft, moist, and white, has been found to be the most popular kind of cheese among the Hispanic community and can include styles such as queso panela and asadero, among others.

The FDA has discovered that many Hispanics are making their own queso fresco from raw milk and selling it in their communities and/or transporting cheeses illegally from Mexico. As a result, there have been several outbreaks of listeriosis reported in California, Washington, and North Carolina, where 12 cases of infected individuals, who were all Hispanic, were linked to consumption of contaminated, homemade queso fresco.

The most recent outbreak of listeriosis included 11 pregnant women. These infections resulted in five stillbirths, three premature deliveries, and two infected newborns. Recently, cases of tuberculosis in New York City have been linked to consumption of queso fresco style cheeses as well. One infant has died and dozens of New Yorkers have contracted tuberculosis between 2001 and 2004, city and federal officials announced in March.

This disease is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis* and was found in cheeses imported from Mexico. Brucellosis and Salmonellosis have also been linked with queso fresco style cheeses.

Outbreaks have become a seri-

Civil Rights Group in California Opposes Doctor Assisted Suicide

LULAC California, (League of United Latin American Citizens), recently took a position of "strong opposition" against AB 654 (Berg), the bill to legalize doctor assisted suicide.

LULAC is the largest and oldest Hispanic Organization in the United States. LULAC advances the economic condition, educational attainment, political influence, health and civil rights of Hispanic Americans through community-based programs op-

Reunion de los Testigos de Jehová

Los Testigos de Jehová del Circuito Hispano de Nuevo México 5B-S se estarán reuniendo el domingo, 24 de abril para celebrar su día especial de asamblea en el Centro Cívico (Banquet Hall) de Lubbock. Delegados de Clovis, Nuevo México, Littlefield, Leveland y cuatro congregaciones hispanas de Lubbock estarán asistiendo a esta asamblea. El tema del día especial de asamblea será "Presten atención a cómo escuchan".

En su primer discurso, el orador visitante explicará cómo nos atañen hoy los consejos de los primeros capítulos de la carta a los Hebreos. También tendrá a su cargo el discurso de conclusión titulado "Prestemos constante atención a la enseñanza divina".

Habrà varias intervenciones del programa que resultarán particularmente beneficiosas para las familias. En el discurso "Familias que escuchan sin distracción la Palabra de Dios" se mostrará cómo impedir que las cosas del mundo ahoguen nuestra espiritualidad y se entrevistará a algunos que han hecho cambios para poner los asuntos espirituales en primer lugar.

El discurso "Cómo fortalece a nuestros jóvenes escuchar con atención la Palabra de Dios" incluirá entrevistas a jóvenes que han demostrado lealtad en la escuela, ante sus compañeros o en el ministerio. En la disertación "Pequeñuelos que escuchan a Dios y aprenden" se nos enseñará a no subestimar la capacidad de aprender de los niños. Se nos ayudará a ver la conveniencia de instruirlos en los caminos piadosos desde muy tierna edad.

La primera sesión comenzará el domingo por la mañana a las 9:45 a.m. y se invita al público a estar presente.

Inmigrantes Indocumentados, unos los enfrentan y otros los atraen

Frustrados por la afluencia de inmigrantes indocumentados, algunos estados están intentando que este país sea menos atractivo para aquellos que se infiltran a través de las fronteras. Otros están avanzando en la dirección opuesta y buscan ofrecerles muchos de los privilegios que gozan los ciudadanos estadounidenses.

La Cámara de Representantes de Arizona durante una sesión en Phoenix, Ariz. Mientras que Arizona y otros estados están buscando desalentar la inmigración con varias leyes que limitan el acceso de los extranjeros a varios servicios públicos, otras entidades como Colorado y Nuevo México analizan cómo dar educación universitaria a los indocumentados.

Legisladores de Arkansas, Colorado, Carolina del Norte, Nuevo México y Nebraska han considerado permitir que los hijos de inmigrantes indocumentados estudien en las universi-

dades estatales.

Los legisladores de Iowa, en cambio, han buscado la forma de facilitar a los inmigrantes indocumentados la obtención de la licencia de conducir.

Una nueva ley de Utah, en tanto, reemplazará las licencias para indocumentados por tarjetas para conducir que no podrán ser empleadas para abordar aviones o empadronarse para votar. Un legislador de Virginia quería prohibir que los extranjeros indocumentados estudiaran en universidades estatales.

Las medidas más restrictivas provienen de Arizona, el estado por el que más inmigrantes se infiltran a través de las porosas fronteras del sur del país.

"Tal vez no podamos custodiar las fronteras como nos gustaría", dijo el legislador republicano estatal Russell Pearce. Pero "no debemos permitirles (a los inmigrantes indocumentados) conseguir cosas de manera gratuita".

Los votantes de Arizona apro-

baron el año pasado una ley que niega algunos beneficios sociales a los inmigrantes indocumentados. Actualmente los legisladores del estado están buscando prohibir que asistan a clases de educación para adultos, obtengan atención para sus niños, o puedan gozar del estatus de residentes estatales para evitar que asistan a universidades públicas o que consigan ayuda financiera para sus estudios terciarios.

En marzo, el Pew Hispanic Center, un grupo de investigación privado, informó que en Estados Unidos vivían cerca de 10.3 millones de inmigrantes indocumentados en el 2004, un incremento del 23 por ciento con respecto al 2000.

El Departamento de Seguridad Interna anunció el mes pasado que estaba emplazando a unos 534 agentes de seguridad adicionales para custodiar la frontera de Arizona, elevando el total a unos 3,000.

El presidente George W. Bush

busca permitir que algunos inmigrantes ilegales permanezcan en el país bajo un programa especial de trabajo, pero ha enfrentado la oposición de su propio partido.

Mientras tanto, Arizona y otros estados se quejan de que tienen que gastar decenas de millones de dólares cada año para el cuidado de la salud y la asistencia a clases de inmigrantes ilegales, y para encarcelar a los que transgreden las leyes.

Los sectores que respaldan a los inmigrantes sostienen que sólo el Congreso puede confrontar la razón principal de la inmigración indocumentada: los extranjeros indocumentados ganan más trabajando una hora en Estados Unidos que todo lo que consiguen en un día de labores en sus países.

Pero los críticos de la inmigración ilegal dicen que existe poca voluntad política para frenar la tendencia debido a que los negocios se benefician con su mano de obra más barata.

April is Child Abuse Prevention Month in Texas & Across the National

It is a time to focus on ways to not only protect children from abusive environments, but more importantly to prevent abuse from ever occurring.

Unfortunately, child abuse and neglect exists in our state and will not go away by simply ignoring it. It's up to each of us to arm ourselves with the facts, learn the warning signs and watch out for our most innocent Texans.

It's up to all of us to prevent a child from becoming another heartbreaking statistic.

Story of the Blue Ribbon
The Blue Ribbon Child Abuse Prevention Campaign had its early beginnings following the death of a very young child. In spring 1989, Bonnie Finney, a Virginia grandmother received the devastating news that her beloved grandson had died of injuries inflicted by his parents. In an expression of her grief and outrage, this grandmother did something that has given us a symbol, around which we rally for the cause of child abuse prevention.

She tied a blue ribbon to the antenna of her van as a way to remember "the bruised and battered body of her grandson" and to alert her community to the tragedy of child abuse.

In Bonnie's own words: The blue ribbon serves as a constant reminder to fight for protection of our children. Please wear a blue ribbon. Put one on your car. Give one to your friends. Tell them what it means. You may save a child's life!

Her simple idea, to wear or display a blue ribbon to show support for her child abuse prevention was picked up by grassroots organizations across the county.

The act of one grandmother thousands of miles away leads us to this day. Just think what could happen if each one of us helped to spread the word to a few of the people that we come in contact with each day. The groundswell of support that would follow just might be enough to move us towards the day when our homes and communities are completely safe.

During April, we ask that you wear a blue ribbon to show your

support of child abuse prevention.

To start a Blue Ribbon campaign in your community Contact a local florist, gift shop or variety store for possible donation of blue ribbon material.

Encourage people to wear a plain blue ribbon.

Consider sponsoring a fund raising event to benefit a Prevent Child Abuse Texas.

We are proud to be offer blue child abuse prevention wristbands and blue ribbon pins and car magnets that can be used as a part of your fund raising activities at a reduced price.

Engaging communities in the important work of strengthening families and valuing children are the core values of Prevent Child Abuse Texas. We provide community based programs and services that support parents and reduce the likelihood of child maltreatment.

I truly believe that child abuse can be prevented. For over twenty years,

Prevent Child Abuse Texas has worked on the state and community levels to prevent child abuse in all its forms. We are striving to create a society that values children, strengthens families and engages communities in nurturing their children.

Our long-term goals include finding answers to preventing child abuse and neglect through our ongoing research, establishing prevention as a public policy priority at state and local levels, and promoting effective prevention strategies and programs in communities. I believe that Prevent

Child Abuse Texas can achieve its goals with your support and the support of people like you.

With your help, we can stop this violence - and bring hope to Texas' children.

Children are helpless against child abuse and neglect, but you are not. I encourage you to join us in our efforts today.

You can make a difference in the lives of our children.

Sincerely, Wendell Teltow Executive Director Prevent Child Abuse Texas
www.PreventChildAbuseTexas.org

ONU Se Pronuncia sobre derechos de inmigrantes

México consiguió ayer en el seno de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) un apoyo sin fisuras al hacer condenar "enérgicamente" los actos de racismo, xenofobia e intolerancia contra los inmigrantes en el mundo, en una resolución adoptada por consenso.

La medida condena también las particulares formas "de discriminación racial y xenofobia en el acceso al empleo, la formación profesional, la vivienda, la educación, los servicios de atención de la salud, los servicios sociales y los destinados al uso público", que se les pudiera negar a los inmigrantes.

La comisión —compuesta por 53 estados que se van rotando anualmente por distribución regional— informó que el número de inmigrantes en el mundo sigue creciendo y que, por consiguiente, los países deben comprometerse a garantizar todos los derechos establecidos por los Pactos Internacionales a los individuos extranjeros que se encuentren en su territorio y estén sujetos a su jurisdicción.

En particular, la comisión se refiere en esta resolución a la obligación de las autoridades migratorias de cualquier país a informar al inmigrante de sus derechos, en particular a que puede recurrir a la asistencia de un con-

sulado de su país de origen, advirtiéndole que los gobiernos no tomen medidas legislativas que restrinjan los derechos de estas personas.

La ONU pide concretamente que se facilite en todo el mundo la reunificación familiar de los inmigrantes, lo cual, estima, facilita la integración de éstos en los países de acogida, exhortando a que se tome en consideración especial los casos de los menores y las mujeres cuyos padres han emigrado.

A su vez, la ONU se refiere a problemas específicos que afectan a los inmigrantes, como las violaciones de las leyes laborales, el pago de pensiones, las transferencias de fondos a las familias en los países de origen, detenciones arbitrarias, ejecuciones extrajudiciales y tráfico ilegal de personas, alentando a los países que firmen acuerdos bilaterales para solucionar estas situaciones.

Para atajar las violaciones de los derechos humanos que afectan a los inmigrantes, la comisión insta a los estados que aún no lo hayan hecho a ratificar las convenciones que tienen relación con esta problemática, como la que sanciona el tráfico ilícito de inmigrantes y la que lucha contra la delincuencia organizada transnacional.

EL EDITOR Newspaper #1 In News

Local, State, National, International

A TODAS LAS PERSONAS Y ENTIDADES INTERESADAS:

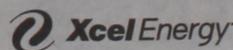
Amerada Hess Corporation se ha registrado con la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Tejas (TCEQ o Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) para la renovación de un Permiso de Calidad de Aire Núm. 29277 el cual autorizará continuar el funcionamiento de un(a) Seminole Deep Tank Battery Oil and Gas Production facility en 2.6 mils norte de la juntura de Carretera 214 y Carretera 62/180 en Carretera 214 y 1.3 mils oeste en camino de condado, Seminole, Condado de Gaines, Tejas. Información adicional sobre esta solicitud puede encontrarse en la sección de avisos públicos de esta publicación.



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Heavy Demand, talent collide at corner

For the fifth straight year a quarterback should be the first choice of the NFL draft, yet this is not a year for teams interested in quarterbacks. It's a year for teams interested in cornerbacks, with as many as six considered potential first-round draft choices.

Adam Jones was a dual-threat, big-play machine at West Virginia. (Provided to SportsLine) The last time there were that many was 1997 when Shawn Springs and Bryant Westbrook were two of the first five players chosen. That won't happen this year, but there should be a run on the position after Miami's Antrel Rolle and West Virginia's Adam "Pac-Man" Jones disappear -- with both expected to be gone in the top 10.

Rolle is considered the more versatile player, able to play cornerback or safety, but the smaller Jones is the ticket if you're looking for a pure cornerback with speed to play man-to-man coverage.

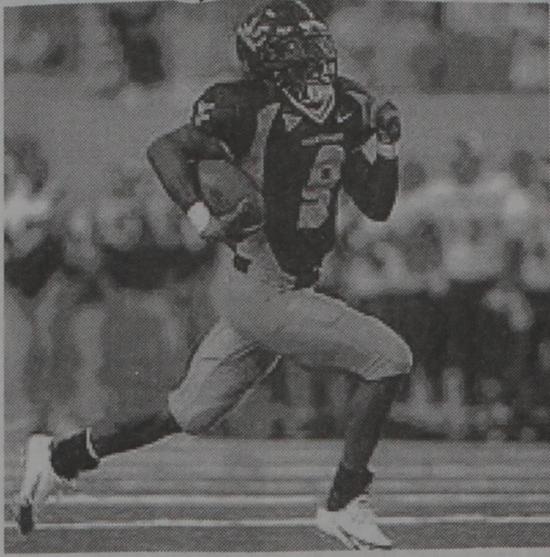
"He's the kind of guy you can lock on a wide receiver for 65 plays and forget about him," said an NFL scout. "Sure, he doesn't have the ideal size, but he can run and cover the fastest wide receiver on the field."

Considered the best defensive player turned out by West Virginia in the last 10 years, Jones was beaten for one touchdown in two years as a starter -- and only because he lost the ball in the sun. He has top-notch speed. He led the Mountaineers in tackles his junior season. And he's a return specialist, finishing second in career yardage in kickoff returns and scored twice. He was named last year's Big East Special Teams player of the year.

"If I had to compare myself to anyone, it would be Charles Woodson while he was in college," Jones said. "To me, he was one of the best while he was in college. And Champ Bailey. Charles did what he did, and he could cover. Champ Bailey had great special-teams ability, and he could cover, too."

Funny he should mention Bailey because one team that could be locked in on Jones is Washington, the same club that drafted Bailey and last year traded him to Denver for running back Clinton Portis. The Redskins have a need at the position, with free agent Fred Smoot leaving this year for Minnesota, and Jones would be a perfect fit for their defense.

Plus, he could perk up a return unit that was little more than me-



diocre a year ago.

The knock on him, of course, is that he's undersized. While West Virginia listed him at 5-11, 185 pounds, Jones checked in at the NFL scouting combine at 5-foot-9 1/2 and 187. That could be a problem, especially with the game's wide receivers growing taller, but there are few scouting directors or coaches who believe it's a factor here -- with one comparing Jones to Houston's Aaron Glenn, a 5-9 cornerback entering his 12th season.

"I prefer going against big receivers," said Jones. "I can get my hands on them a little bit more. The short receivers are a little quicker, and you can't get your hands on them. But big, tall receivers ... you can pretty much touch them anytime, and I feel that I have the speed to run with any of them."

Reminded that the NFL only allows contact in the first 5 yards, Jones didn't back down.

"But in the first 5 yards," he said, "that's a lot of touching."

He's right, and if you don't believe him look at tape of the guy. Scouts have, and they place Jones no lower than second on their board, behind Rolle. The only question is which one goes first.

Top Prospects: Defensive Backs

Top Five

1. Antrel Rolle (CB), Miami (Fla.)

The skinny: Three-time all conference. Best athlete but not true cornerback. Could play corner or safety. Good size and speed.

Physical. Can return punts.

2. Adam "Pac-Man" Jones (CB), West Virginia

The skinny: Undersized but terrific player with outstanding speed. True cornerback. Tough. Fearless. Big East special teams player of the year.

3. Carlos Rogers (CB), Auburn

The skinny: Another tweener who could play safety. Great size. Tough. Good closing speed. Jim Thorpe award winner.

4. Thomas Davis (S), Georgia

The skinny: Big, physical. Projected by some clubs as an outside linebacker, a position he played at Georgia. A box safety who struggles in coverage.

5. Justin Miller (CB), Clemson

The skinny: Terrific kickoff return man, averaging 33.1 yards an attempt -- including two for

Brevés para la Salud

Una nueva tecnología de láser puede llegar a ser uno de los medios más seguros y efectivos para luchar contra el acné severo, dijo un dermatólogo del Colegio Baylor de Medicina (CBM) en Houston.

La Administración Federal de Drogas (FDA) aprobó el tratamiento con un leve rayo láser llamado Candela para el acné severo. En estudios de voluntarios con acné en la espalda, hubo una mejoría del 98 por ciento después de cuatro tratamientos.

"Los pacientes salen de aquí sorprendidos", dijo el Dr. Ramsey Markus, Profesor Agregado de Dermatología en el CBM. "El

TDs versus Florida State. Physical. Quick but not fast.

Rising
Stanford Rount, CB, Houston. Fastest corner at combine. Sprint champ at 2004 Conference USA track and field championships. Great height. Smart. Needs work with his techniques.

Falling
Ernest Shazor, S, Michigan. Like Georgia's Davis, a box safety who can be one-dimensional. Led team in tackles as a junior. Physical. Intimidating. Marginal cover skills.

Sleeper
Nick Collins, CB, Bethune-Cookman. Had 13 career interceptions, including six last season. Great athlete. Good hands. Good burst. Looked good in workouts at February scouting combine.

Overrated
Brandon Browner, CB, Oregon State. At the February combine he proclaimed himself the best corner out there, then he ran the slowest time. More of long strider. Pac-10 Freshman of Year in '03.

Underrated
Corey Webster, CB, LSU. Had a disastrous senior year, partly due to injuries. Great physical ability. Marvelous junior season when he played ahead of New England's Randall Gay. Instinctive. Had 16 career interceptions.

Position assessment
The position is rich at the top and it's deep, particularly at cornerback. There could be as many as six cornerbacks taken in the first round, along with Georgia safety Thomas Davis and, perhaps, Oklahoma safety Brodney Pool.

Un rayo láser parece ser muy efectivo con muy pocos efectos secundarios, principalmente un leve color rojizo en la piel que desaparece en unas cuantas horas."

La nueva tecnología calienta la piel y encoge las glándulas sebáceas, mejorando gradualmente el acné entre tres a cinco tratamientos que duran generalmente menos de 15 minutos cada uno. El médico trata las áreas del cuerpo que tienden a desarrollar el acné, tales como la cara, la espalda o los hombros.

De acuerdo a estudios clínicos, un 60 por ciento de mejora ocurre con solo un tratamiento.

La crupción de los párpados no son tan fáciles

Muchas mujeres que desarrollan una irritación en los párpados con comezón y dolor asumen que el culpable es el maquillaje. Pero a menudo, es el esmalte de uñas que usan.

"Las personas que tienen dermatitis en los párpados asumen que ésta se debe a algo que ponen en sus ojos", dijo la Dra. Rajani Katta, Catedrática Agregada en Dermatología del Colegio Baylor de Medicina. "La mayor parte del tiempo, esto es algo que accidentalmente entra en contacto con el párpado."

Los párpados son un lugar común para que se desarrollen erupciones, porque la piel es muy sensible en esa área, añadió ella.

"Uno puede tocar cosas con las manos y esto no las afecta. La piel de las manos es gruesa y no tan sensible", continuó la Dra. Katta. "Pero si accidentalmente se tocan los párpados, una erupción puede desarrollarse."

Los cosméticos para los ojos pueden causar irritación, aún si el paciente ha usado el mismo producto por un largo tiempo.

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R-e-s-p-e-c-t: The NBA's Best for 2004-05

The playoffs are upon us, and before they start, we were forced to go through our mental Rolodex of memories and observations in order to dole out this season's accolades. That's more six months and 1,200 games of material. Sounds exhausting, but it's a labor of love.

Once hours upon hours of research were properly conducted and all the votes came in, we faced the daunting task of choosing a name for our honors.

It's our understanding that "Tony Awards" already exist. They tout musicals or something. The "Mejia Awards" sound too self-serving, and there are a lot of you who can't pronounce Mejia (Meh-he-uh; say it fast and it sounds like a sneeze). So we figured we'd keep it simple: "Respect".

After all, what are awards but one glorified offering of props?

As Al Pacino's Carlito Brigante would say: without any further "to do," here are those most worthy of CBS SportsLine.com's "Respect" for 2004-05:

Most valuable player: Steve Nash, Phoenix. You can argue for Allen Iverson and Shaquille O'Neal, and you wouldn't be off base, but considering the season the Suns have had, why not honor the orchestra leader? He has been instrumental to their success; there's no doubt he's the central figure the Suns attack was built around. Nash made the art of the pass cool again, doling out of dimes in a fashion that always looked simple and yet beautiful at the same time.

Coach of the year: Mike D'Antoni, Phoenix. Looking at things from the vantage point of an entire season, D'Antoni's decision to employ an up-tempo style and his resolve in never deviating from it earns our nod. It was a brilliant assessment of personnel and paid off with the league's top record. As for bench coaching -- underrated because there are some that think he simply tossed balls out there and said "run" -- D'Antoni made sure his players executed, kept them humble and maintained a happy-go-lucky attitude that prevailed during the few instances times did get tough. Seattle's Nate McMillan, Miami's Stan Van Gundy and Indiana's Rick Carlisle were also considered. Denver's George Karl was not; perhaps if the award was titled Coach of 2005. Rookie of the year: Emeka Okafor, Charlotte. Among the toughest calls, the award for this season's top newcomer could be sliced in a number of ways. Chicago's Ben Gordon captivated the league with his late-game heroics and scoring spurt-ability, and of the four top candidates, his team won the most. Orlando's Dwight Howard and Philadelphia's Andre Iguodala have stardom written all over them and were at their best late. But in keeping with our tradition of awarding season-long success, we're going with Okafor, a double-double machine tasked with becoming the face of an expansion team. No other candidate had that added pressure, and none could have handled it any better than Okafor did. Sixth man of the year: Ben Gordon, Chicago. By all means, this is no consolation prize for overlooking him for top rookie. One of the first columns we penned this year pointed out Gordon should be starting and learning how to overcome his defensive deficiencies and stamina concerns. Scott Skiles didn't listen, and you can't very well argue with success. No reserve contrib-

uted more to his team or made more of an impact when it mattered most. Boston's Ricky Davis, Dallas' Jerry Stackhouse and Minnesota's Wally Szczerbiak deserve mention, but all come in a notch below the Bulls rookie.

Most improved player: Bobby Simmons, L.A. Clippers. C'mon, you know you thought Simmons was a scrub before the year began. But when former college teammate Quentin Richardson left for greener pastures, Simmons stepped into his role and flourished, knocking down big shots and doing the little things that make a team successful. There's no doubt he made the biggest jump of anyone in the league. Those touting Dwyane Wade for this award must have been asleep through last season's second half, when Wade helped carry the Heat from a spot in the lottery to within a game of the Eastern Conference finals. Candidates we will accept are Toronto's Chris Bosh, who has started to live up to his limitless potential, Cleveland's Drew Gooden and Phoenix's Joe Johnson.

Defensive player of the year: Bruce Bowen, San Antonio. Long deserving of this honor, Bowen has been edged out in years past by players who block more shots or net more steals, but for on-the-ball defense, there's no one better. He has detractors throughout the league who say he does nothing but mug people, but hey, whatever works, right? Portland's Joel Przybilla has a shot at this award next year if he keeps improving, especially if he limits his goal-tending calls. You're not Mike Richter, Joel. Detroit's Tayshaun Prince and Washington's Larry Hughes also have to be considered contenders alongside perennial favorite Ben Wallace.

Executive of the year: Kobe Bryant, Miami Heat. In engineering the departure of the Diesel, Bryant not only shipped out the most dominant player in the league, he also lit a fire under him, inspiring him to get back into the best shape of his career. See, Chucky Atkins wasn't kidding when he called Kobe a GM. OK, seriously, we'll go with Phoenix's Bryan Colangelo over Miami's Pat Riley. Either is more than worthy. Incidentally, remember when we told you we suspected Sacramento's Geoff Petrie was too smart to let Chris Webber go for seemingly so little unless the Kings knew his knee might not make it? Listen to us next time.

Grant Hill Award (comeback player): Grant Hill, Orlando Magic. The league no longer gives this out, but it says here David Stern should bring it back and name it after the season's top feel-good story. Incredibly, Hill made it back after a virtual four-year absence and picked up his Hall of Fame career right where it left off. Sure, he's older, subject to more aches and pains and has to be more careful, but the manner in which he returned was truly remarkable. Charlotte's Brevin Knight would be our honoree any other year. What about Vince Carter, you say? We admire what he's doing, but coming back strong after loafing isn't really honor-worthy.

Presence of the year: Shaquille O'Neal, Miami Heat. Quite simply, he changes the game. Denver's Karl comes in a close second.

Presents of the year: Shaquille O'Neal to the Heat; Baron Davis to the Warriors; Vince Carter to the Nets; Antoine Walker to the Celtics.

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Lopez & Banderas to shoot "Bordertown" in Mexico

Actress and singer Jennifer Lopez and Spanish actor Antonio Banderas will be in Mexico to shoot the film "Bordertown", to be directed by Gregory Nava, and that will deal with the case of murdered women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua since 1993.

Although the exact date in which both of them will travel to Mexico to start the shooting in Nogales, Sonora, a film promoting agent of the state told Natividad Lopez and Banderas are likely to arrive in Mexico on early May while the staff should get there by the end of the month.

In this film, Lopez will play a Chicano journalist in charge of investigating the crimes against women. However, as she gets closer to the core of the mystery, her life will be in danger.

The Mexican actress Kate del Castillo will also be part of this project, she will play the wife of Banderas' character, who will be the star of the film.

Besides the Mexican state of Sonora, the "Bordertown" production, with a 20-million-dollar budget, is planning to shoot some scenes in Baja California.

This is the third time Puerto Rican-rooted Jennifer Lopez is



directed by Gregory Nava, who was responsible for the film "Selena", turning her into a household name back in 1997.

Hispanic Board Member on Pulitzer Prize Board

NEW YORK Henry Louis Gates Jr., the newly appointed chair of the Pulitzer Prize Board, said he would like to see the board appoint its first Hispanic member soon. He'll also push for more diversity on the juries that pick finalists in the letters and drama categories.

Gates, who is the third African American to chair the board, said the make up of the 14 juries that choose journalism finalists -- which range in size from five to seven each -- appear to be diverse. But he noted that the three-person juries choosing the seven non-journalism finalists need some ethnic mix.

"Get more people of color, more Hispanics, and more women on those juries," Gates told E&P today, the day after he was appointed chairman of the 19-per-

Los Hombres Minuto-La Version Tejana, Alrededor de 1825 viene de la pagina 1

El contexto es muy diferente al de la situación actual de Arizona, donde se ha prohibido el uso del español en las escuelas y donde se puede penalizar a los funcionarios públicos que hablen español a las personas que atienden.

Los minutemen de Arizona no toman en cuenta el hecho de que los inmigrantes mexicanos, legales o indocumentados, también aportan al desarrollo y a la prosperidad de las ciudades y estados a los cuales llegan en busca de trabajo.

El hecho de que los minutemen patrullen la zona fronteriza armados con revólveres de seis tiros sugiere que esperan enfrentamientos con armas de fuego de parte de los inmigrantes. Además, no existen pruebas de que los inmigrantes mexicanos de nuestra época sean menos trabajadores que los colonizadores de principios del siglo XIX. Tampoco hay pruebas de que les quiten los empleos a los minutemen ni a ninguna otra persona. Tampoco les roban los servicios sociales que sólo se brindan a los ciudadanos estadounidenses o a las personas que cuentan con la residencia legal. Los estudios demuestran todo lo contrario.

Documentados o indocumentados, los inmigrantes mexicanos pagan los mismos impuestos a los estados y al gobierno federal que el resto de nosotros. No pueden evadir el pago de los impuestos sobre las ventas. Lo mismo aplica a los descuentos de nómina que les hacen para pagar impuestos sobre los ingresos y para el Seguro Social.

Los minutemen y sus simpatizantes parecen haber olvidado su historia. Muchos de ellos no estarían, en la actualidad, en el suroeste si sus propios antepasados no hubieran cruzado la frontera de Texas ilegalmente.

Así que, si hubiera habido hombres minuto en Texas para esa época, ¿cuál hubiera sido su función? Probablemente hubieran sido precursores de las damas de los vagones de bienvenida de nuestra época. "Bienvenidos, amigos, por favor, sean bien recibidos aquí. Ojalá que todos podamos prosperar y trabajar juntos como vecinos".

Como tejano de tercera generación, nacido en los Estados Unidos, no cabe sino preguntarme, ¿no cometerían un error, mis antepasados de esa época, al ser tan extremadamente hospitalarios?

"Cantinflas", the comedy master, 12 years after his death

Kinky and sweet, the Mexican Mario Moreno "Cantinflas" made himself a name of his own in the history of comedy throughout the art of talking without saying anything. He passed away 12 years ago.

Admired for his humbleness and generosity, qualities he got from a poor childhood, the comedian made films to set an example of how good life is when seen from another perspective, from the point of view of the oppressed people.

Mario Moreno Reyes, a.k.a. "Cantinflas" thanks to the character that skyrocketed him to fame on the big screen. He was born on August 12, 1911 in Santa María la Redonda, a poor Mexico City neighborhood, where he died on April 20, 1993.

Born in a poor house, Mario Moreno was the sixth child in a family of 15 brothers. He started studying medicine to please his father but due to the family's poor situation he was forced to drop out of school and make a living playing small roles on street shows.

He worked on a circus but his talent for comedy and optimistic vision of the world took him to create his character: a poor and lame Mexico City man.

The legendary character named as "Cantinflas" was inspired by a drunk garbage man he met when he used to work at the Follies theater.

Boxer, taxi driver, shoe polisher, tent comedian and dancer, "Cantinflas" played the 1930's Mexican "foulmouthed" who became quite popular due to his trousers hanging down from his waist, hat and handkerchief that mingles around a labyrinth of words and expressions.

His filming career started as publicist but his first gig as an actor was in the film "No te engañes corazón" (1936), closely

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followed by "Ahí está el detalle" (1940), directed by Juan Bustillo Oro, and which catapulted his character to fame.

He made around 50 films including two Hollywood movies: "Around the world in 80 days" (1956), which won an Academy Award for Best Film, and "Pepe" (1960), as well as another film shot in Spain called "Don Quijote cabalga de nuevo" (1972).

Some of his films are "El bombero atómico" (1950), "El señor fotógrafo" (1952) y "El bolero de Raquel" (1956), his first film in color.

Other films are "Sube y baja" (1958), "El analfabeto" (1960), "El extra" (1962), "Entrega inmediata" (1963), "El padrecito" (1965), "El señor doctor" (1965), "Su excelencia" (1966), "Por Mis Pistolas" (1968), "Un Quijote sin mancha" (1969) y "El profe" (1971), among many others.

He also did a great altruistic work that have remained even after his death. This includes foundations bearing his name.

As a member of the Actors Union, "Cantinflas" founded the Actor's House and in 1952, showing his great generosity, started a campaign to help the poor.

His name, as well as all the

words springing out of it (cantinflada, cantinflar and cantinflesco) are already part of the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language as a vacuous verb, nonsense, loony and using many fillers.

The Organization of American States paid homage to his work in Washington and named him "Peace Ambassador" to acknowledge his "brilliant labor in bringing all the peoples around the world together".

Mario Moreno "Cantinflas" died of lung cancer on April 20, 1993 in Mexico City, but his character remains as the funniest ever.

After being cried by crowds of people, the National Actors Association (ANDA), which he led for some time, his body was cremated at the National Fine Arts Institute (INBA) and his ashes were placed in his family's crypt at the Spanish Graveyard in Mexico City.

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son board. "I am an arts-and-letters guy."

Gates' interest in ethnic diversity is not a surprise, given that he is the author of 12 books on African-American issues and experiences. Those include "Colored People: A Memoir," which traces his childhood in West Virginia during the 1950s and 1960s; "Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Black Man," and "Figures in Black: Words, Signs and the 'Racial' Self."

Gates, who is chair of the Department of African and African-American Studies at Harvard University, has served on the Pulitzer Board since 1997. He has one year left on his third, three-year term. He replaces outgoing board chairman Andrew Barnes, chairman of the The Poynter Institute, who will step down from the board this year.

After Barnes steps down, the board will have 18 members, 16 of whom are eligible to vote on prizes. Pulitzer Administrator Sig

Viene de la Primera
 Milton Coleman, sub-editor administrativo de The Washington Post y miembro de la junta directiva de ASNE, sugirió que la influyente organización de 83 años debe mostrar mayor agresividad en el tema. Agregó que ASNE está aumentando el número de editores de color mediante su recién desarrollado Instituto de Diversidad en el Liderazgo que se lleva a cabo anualmente, y que está aumentando sus esfuerzos por atraer a más periodistas de color, empezando desde la preparatoria.

González señaló el proyecto "Parity" de la NAHJ, diseñado para aumentar el número de periodistas latinos por medio de asociaciones con organizaciones noticiosas como E.W. Scripps. El

Gissler said a new member to replace Barnes will likely be chosen when the board next meets in November. "I think the board is interested in being a diverse body," Gissler said when asked about Gates' push for an Hispanic member. "I am not going to speak for the board, but I think they are interested in being diverse."

Among the 19 members currently on the board, three are black, four are women, and the remaining 12 are white men. Gissler confirmed that no Hispanic had ever served on the board.

"I would hope that there would be an Hispanic person elected to the board soon, in the very near future," Gates said. "I think that is a concern shared by members of the board."

When asked about other changes he would like, Gates said he believed the current procedures were working well. He declined to advocate releasing the

continued on page 6

programa, el cual incluye reuniones comunitarias, ha alcanzado 16 periódicos y dos estaciones de televisión en su primera etapa. Su primer socio, el Rocky Mountain News, en Denver, prácticamente dobló su personal hispano en la sala de redacción, de 12 a 23, en menos de dos años. Piensa establecer asociaciones con 48 organizaciones del medio informativo para el 2007.

"Todos los periódicos del proyecto "Parity" aumentarán al doble o más el número de latinos que trabajan en sus salas de redacción en dos o tres años, y llegarán a la paridad en 5 años", dijo González. "Entonces, si ellos lo pueden hacer, también lo puede hacer el resto de la industria".
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El Senado rechaza la legalización de campesinos

El proyecto de ley AgJobs no obtuvo ayer los 60 votos necesarios para garantizar su avance en el Senado, pero una sólida mayoría bipartidista de 53 senadores votó a favor de la medida lo cual, según grupos pro inmigrantes y sus auspiciadores, indica que el proyecto tiene probabilidades de ser aprobado en el futuro en la Cámara Alta.

Dicen también que otras medidas migratorias, como el plan presidencial de trabajadores Juéspedes, podrían ser aprobadas por el Senado.

"Hoy [ayer] la mayoría de mis colegas envió un fuerte mensaje de que apoyan AgJobs y de que están listos para abordar el tema de una reforma de inmigración", declaró el senador republicano de Idaho, Larry Craig, autor de AgJobs, proyecto de ley destinado a facilitar la legalización de medio millón de trabajadores agrícolas y a sus familias (aproximadamente tres millones de personas).

"El presidente [George W.] Bush y el líder de la mayoría [republicana del Senado, Bill] Frist siguen enfatizando la importancia de abordar una reforma de inmigración este año. Seguiré trabajando con el senador [demócrata Edward] Kennedy [coautor del proyecto] y con quienes nos apoyan para traer este asunto ante el Senado más pronto que tarde", agregó Craig.

La medida se sometió como enmienda al proyecto de gastos de más de 80,000 millones de dólares para Irak, Afganistán y las víctimas del tsunami de diciembre, pero requería 60 votos para avanzar. El voto final fue de 53 a favor sobre 45 en contra.

No obstante, la alternativa de los senadores republicanos Saxby Chambliss y Jon Kyl, que según Craig y Kennedy y los grupos pro inmigrantes favorecía primordialmente a los patronos, corrió peor suerte porque 77 senadores votaron en contra de la misma y sólo 21 votaron a favor.

Flavia Jiménez, analista de asuntos migratorios del Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR), dijo a La Opinión que obviamente no es bueno que AgJobs no haya tenido los 60 votos para seguir adelante, pero obtuvo una may-

oría de votos que hace pensar en que la medida va a avanzar en la Cámara Alta.

"Contar con el apoyo de una mayoría significa que ahora debemos reenfocarnos y dedicar nuestras energías a ampliar el apoyo a AgJobs y lo haremos en breve", afirmó Jiménez.

También restó importancia al argumento de la oposición de que no acumular los 60 votos supone que tanto AgJobs como cualquier otra reforma de inmigración carece de apoyo en el Senado al menos a corto plazo.

"Eso es una interpretación de lo que ocurrió, pero eso no es cierto. Si hay apoyo de una mayoría", declaró la analista.

Por su parte, Arturo S. Rodríguez, presidente del Sindicato de Trabajadores del Campo (UFW), dijo que los 53 votos de apoyo a AgJobs suponen buenas noticias.

"Hemos demostrado que AgJobs tiene un apoyo bipartidista sólido y, dada la aplastante derrota de la propuesta alternativa [Chambliss-Kyl], AgJobs es claramente la única solución viable y bipartidista para la industria agrícola de nuestra nación... Volveremos hasta que AgJobs sea aprobada", afirmó Rodríguez.

Se calcula que más del 70% de los 1.6 millones de trabajadores agrícolas son indocumentados.

El presidente de la Central Sindical AFL-CIO, John Sweeney, alabó también el proyecto AgJobs y dijo que "es una necesaria reforma de inmigración que protegerá los derechos y el bienestar económico tanto de los trabajadores inmigrantes como de los trabajadores estadounidenses".

Aumento de visas
Entre tanto, el Senado aprobó por 94 a 6 votos la enmienda de la senadora Bárbara Mikulski, de Maryland, para elevar el tope anual actual de 66 mil de las visas de trabajadores de temporada (seasonal workers).

Al cierre de esta edición, se contemplaba la posibilidad de que el senador republicano de Georgia Johnny Isakson sometiera la medida Real ID como enmienda al proyecto de gastos. La versión que aprobó la Cámara de Representantes incluye la medida Real ID y por eso los promotores de

AgJobs argumentaron que ya se había abierto la puerta al tema de inmigración y que ellos tenían derecho de someter su medida en el Senado.

Real ID es la medida que prohíbe la emisión de licencias de conducir y tarjetas de identidad a indocumentados pues si va a

usarla con fines federales el solicitante debe probar que es ciudadano o que reside legalmente en este país. Restringe además las leyes de asilo; y pide que se complete una valla de tres y media millas en la frontera entre California y México.



WASHINGTON, - President Bush demanded on Wednesday that Congress get a long-stalled energy bill to his desk for signing by the summer, even as he admitted that the legislation would do nothing to lower the rising gasoline prices that polls suggest have cut into his approval ratings.

"I wish I could simply wave a magic wand and lower gas prices tomorrow," the president told a gathering here of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The bill, he said, "wouldn't change the price at the pump today. I know that, and you know that."

But Mr. Bush indicated that in his view the legislation would help the United States overcome the growing worldwide demand for energy and the nation's reliance on foreign oil and would make energy "more affordable and secure" in the future. Officials at the Energy Department have said that gas prices are expected to remain well above \$2 a gallon through the summer.

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El propósito de un Permiso Federal de Operación es mejorar el acatamiento general de las reglas que gobiernan el control de la contaminación atmosférica, claramente definiendo todos los requisitos aplicables como están definidos en el título 30 del Código Administrativo de Texas § 122.10 (30 TAC § 122.10, por sus siglas en inglés). El permiso preliminar no autoriza construcciones nuevas, ni tampoco el aumento de emisiones del sitio. El Ejecutivo Director de la TCEQ ha concluido el análisis técnico de la aplicación y ha preparado un permiso preliminar para la revisión y comentarios del público. El permiso preliminar si es aprobado, establecerá las condiciones debajo de las cuales el sitio debiera operar. El director ejecutivo recomienda que se otorgue este permiso preliminar. La aplicación completa y el permiso preliminar están disponibles para ser revisados y copiado en la Oficina Central de la TCEQ, 1200 Park 35 Circle, Bldg. E, First Floor Austin, Texas, y en la Gaines County Courthouse, Judges Office, 101 South Main Street, Seminole, Texas. En la oficina central y la oficina regional también podrá revisar y copiar todos los demás documentos pertinentes al permiso para operar preliminar, así como los permisos para la Revisión de Fuentes Nuevas que han sido incorporados por referencia. Personas que tengan dificultades obteniendo estos materiales debido a restricciones para viajar pueden comunicarse con la oficina central al teléfono (512) 239-1540.

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INFORMACIÓN. Para más información, usted puede llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública (Office of Public Assistance), sin cargo, a el 1-800-687-4040. Información general concerniente a la TCEQ puede encontrarse via internet en www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Más información puede ser obtenida de Amerada Hess Corporation en la dirección en el primer párrafo o llamando a Mr. Rob Williams a el teléfono (432) 758-8601.

AVISO DE RECIBO DE SOLICITUD E INTENTO DE OBTENER UNA RENOVACION DE PERMISO DE CALIDAD DE AIRE

PERMISO NUMERO: 29277

SOLICITUD. Amerada Hess Corporation, se ha registrado con la Comisión de Calidad Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ o Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) para la renovación de un Permiso Calidad de Aire Núm. 29277 el cual autorizará continuar el funcionamiento de un(a) Seminole Deep Tank Battery Oil and Gas Production Facility en 2.6 miles norte de la juntura de Carretera 214 y Carretera 62/180 en Carretera 214 y 1.3 miles oeste en camino de condado, Seminole, Condado de Gaines, Texas. La instalación existente va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos: óxidos de nitrógeno, monóxido de carbono, compuestos de carbono, óxidos de azufre y material en partículas.

Esta solicitud fue sometida al TCEQ en Marzo 3, 2005. La solicitud está disponible para revisarse y copiarse en la Oficina Central del TCEQ, en la Oficina Regional del TCEQ en Midland, y en el Condado de Gaines Palacio de Justicia, 101 South Main Street, Seminole, Condado de Gaines, Texas. El archivo del cumplimiento de las leyes de la instalación, si existe, estará disponible para el público en la Oficina Regional del TCEQ en Midland.

El director ejecutivo del TCEQ ha determinado que la solicitud se halla administrativamente completa y conducirá un análisis técnico de la solicitud.

COMENTARIOS PUBLICOS/JUNTA PUBLICA. Usted puede someter comentarios públicos, solicitar una junta pública, o solicitar una audiencia en controversia sobre esta solicitud a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación. El TCEQ considerará todos los comentarios públicos en el desarrollo de una decisión final sobre esta solicitud. El plazo límite para someter sus comentarios es 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso. Después del plazo límite para los comentarios públicos, el director ejecutivo preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales o de otro modo significativos.

El propósito de una junta pública es para proveer la oportunidad de someter comentarios, o hacer preguntas sobre la solicitud. Una junta pública sobre la solicitud se llevará a cabo si el director ejecutivo determina que existe un grado significativo de interés público en la solicitud o si la solicita un legislador local. Una junta pública no es considerada una audiencia en controversia.

Si sólo se reciben comentarios sobre esta solicitud, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con un aviso de la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, será enviada por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios o solicitado que se les incluyera en la lista de correo para esta solicitud.

Si la petición para una audiencia en controversia es sometida a tiempo, el director ejecutivo completará el análisis técnico, emitirá una decisión preliminar sobre la solicitud y un Aviso de Solicitud y Decisión Preliminar será entonces publicado y enviado por correo a todos los que estén en la lista de correo para esta solicitud. El aviso tendrá la fecha final para someter comentarios públicos.

Después del plazo final para someter comentarios públicos subsiguientes a cualquier Aviso de Solicitud y Decisión Preliminar, el director ejecutivo considerará los comentarios y preparará una respuesta a todos los comentarios públicos relevantes y materiales, o significativos. Si se reciben comentarios, la respuesta a los comentarios, junto con la decisión del director ejecutivo sobre la solicitud, serán entonces enviadas por correo a todos aquellos que hallan sometido comentarios públicos o que estén en la lista de correo sobre esta solicitud.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA UNA AUDIENCIA EN CONTROVERSIAS Usted puede peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Una audiencia en controversia es un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal. En el caso de que una petición por escrito para una audiencia en controversia no se sometido dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso, el director ejecutivo podrá aprobar la solicitud. Si no se reciben peticiones para una audiencia en controversia dentro de este periodo de 15 días, no habrá mas oportunidad para peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Una audiencia en controversia sólo se otorgará basada en asuntos en controversia que sean relevantes y materiales a la decisión de los Comisionados sobre la solicitud. Además, la Comisión sólo concederá una audiencia en controversia en esos asuntos que fueron presentados durante el periodo de los comentarios públicos y que no se retiraron.

Una persona que pueda ser afectada por las emisiones de contaminantes atmosféricos de la instalación tiene derecho a peticionar una audiencia en controversia. Para peticionar una audiencia en controversia, una persona debe de actualmente vivir en una residencia permanente dentro de 440 yardas de la instalación propuesta. Para solicitar una audiencia en controversia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número de permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a contested case hearing;" (4) una descripción específica de cómo le perjudicaría la solicitud y las emisiones atmosféricas de una manera que no es común con los miembros del público en general; (5) la localización y distancia de su propiedad en relación a la instalación; y (6) una descripción de cómo usted usa la propiedad que pudiera ser afectada por la instalación. Si la petición es hecha por un grupo o asociaciones, el o la miembro o miembros que tienen derecho a pedir una audiencia en controversia y los intereses que el grupo o asociación quieran proteger deberán también ser identificados. Usted también podrá someter sus propuestas de ajustes a la solicitud o permiso que puedan satisfacer sus preocupaciones. Peticiones para una audiencia en controversia en controversia deberán someterse por escrito dentro de 15 días después de la publicación de este aviso a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, en la dirección a continuación.

Si una petición para una audiencia en controversia se recibe a tiempo, aviso adicional será dado. Después de que se cierran todos los periodos aplicables de comentarios y peticiones, el director ejecutivo mandará la solicitud y todas las peticiones de audiencia en controversia a los Comisionados del TCEQ para su consideración en una junta de Comisionados en su itinerario. Si se concede una audiencia en controversia, el objeto de la audiencia en controversia será limitado a los asuntos de hecho en disputa relevantes y materiales a la calidad del aire, que hayan surgido durante el periodo de comentarios. Asuntos como el valor de la propiedad, ruido, seguridad de tráfico, y zonas municipales están fuera de lo que la Comisión tiene la jurisdicción de considerar en este proceso.

LISTA DE CORREO Usted puede solicitar que se le ponga en una lista de correo para recibir información adicional de esta solicitud solicitando a la Oficina del Chief Clerk en la dirección a continuación.

INFORMACIÓN Comentarios públicos por escrito, peticiones para una junta pública o peticiones para una audiencia en controversia deberán someterse a la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087. Para más información sobre esta solicitud o el proceso de permisos, por favor llame a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública, gratis, al 1-800-687-4040. Información general sobre el TCEQ se puede encontrar en el www.tceq.state.tx.us.

Más información también puede obtenerse de Amerada Hess Corporation en la dirección escrita anteriormente o llamando al señor Samuel Small, Environmental Coordinator en el 432-758-6741.

Former Education Secretary to Speak at Mentoring Banquet

WHAT: Lauro Cavazos and Ophelia Powell-Malone Mentoring Program's Third Annual Scholarship Banquet

WHEN: 6-8 p.m. April 25

WHERE: Lubbock Memorial Civic Center Banquet Hall

EVENT: The event will feature Cavazos, the former U.S. Secretary of Education and Texas Tech University president. Proceeds will fund scholarships for the program.

The mentoring program was introduced in fall 2002 to enhance the retention of students from under-represented groups within the university. Students, or protégés, are paired with faculty and staff mentors according to their academic, professional and cultural interests.

"Tech is to be commended for having such a program," said Cavazos. "I have become convinced that mentoring programs are essential to the success of all students, but especially disadvantaged students."

Cavazos served as the U.S. Secretary of Education from 1988 to 1990, becoming the first Hispanic to hold a cabinet level position. He also was the first Texas Tech alumnus to serve as the university's president.

Tickets for the banquet cost \$30 for general admission - \$13 of which is tax deductible - and \$17 for children or students with a valid ID. Tables can be reserved for \$400 and a table with a scholarship sponsorship can be purchased for \$600.

Texas: Jurado fedal halla culpables a miembros de Mafia Mexicana

Cuatro hombres acusados de ser miembros de la pandilla Mafia Mexicana fueron hallados culpables el miércoles de cargos relacionados a drogas y armas, de acuerdo con la procuraduría federal.

Los cuatro hombres residentes de San Antonio fueron identificados como Juan Victor Valles, de 30 años; Jimmy Zavala, de 35; Johnny García-Esparza; y Sammy García. Las edades de García-Esparza y García no estuvieron disponibles inmediatamente.

Ellos fueron hallados culpables de participar en asociaciones ilícitas para vender drogas y esconder sus ganancias lavando el dinero.

Zavala, descrito como el cabe-

ceña de la banda, también fue hallado culpable de tres cargos de posesión de arma de fuego al momento de traficar drogas. Los cuatro hombres podrían ser condenados a hasta cadena perpetua.

De acuerdo con fiscales federales, los cuatro presuntos pandilleros fueron parte de una confabulación para distribuir grandes cantidades de heroína y cocaína a partir de 1999. Ellos también obtuvieron dinero de narcotraficantes rivales por "protección" y trataron violentamente a quienes se resistieron, dijeron funcionarios.

Anteriormente, dos docenas de otros acusados en el caso llegaron a acuerdos extrajudiciales con la fiscalía.

From Page 5

list of Pulitzer finalists prior to the announcement of winners.

The leaking of finalists in recent years has sparked some debate among journalists as to whether they should be revealed after the juries choose the top three contenders in each category. Pulitzer rules continue to bar such information from being distributed before the winners are revealed, but the list continues to be leaked each year.

"I would advocate the continuation of secrecy because it is so painful for people when they lose," Gates said. "I think it is agonizing for people." But, he had no solution for how the leaks could be curtailed. "What can you do?" he said. "You can try to encourage secrecy, but all you can do is ask."



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