

El Editor

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Hispanos Están Desertando La Escuela en Cifras Mayores

Los graduados hispanos del nivel bachillerato se están matriculando en universidades como más o menos la misma tasa que estudiantes blancos, reveló un estudio nacional que fue divulgado el cinco de septiembre, pero están desertando en cifras mucho mayores.

"Hemos logrado avanzar en cuanto a volver accesible la universidad para graduados hispanos del bachillerato", asentaba el informe de 32 páginas, emitido por el Centro Hispano Pew, financiado por las Fundaciones Pew de Caridad de Filadelfia. "El próximo paso consiste en ayudar a estudiantes universitarios a terminar sus estudios".

El estudio decía que la pobreza, fuertes lazos familiares y una preparación inadecuada son los principales factores que están impidiendo a muchos hispanos ganarse su título universitario. Los hispanos tienden a estudiar medio tiempo y asisten a facultades comunitarias más que otros grupos étnicos, ya que a menudo tienen que trabajar para mantenerse a sí mismos y debido a que desean mantenerse cerca de sus familiares en vez de estudiar en universidades residenciales a lo largo de cuatro años.

"Todo está relacionado con el ingreso", aseguró el catedrático de sociología Stephen Klineberg de la universidad Rice, un destacado demógrafo de Houston. "Creo que los hispanos desean obtener la misma educación que cualquier otra persona, pero encuentran que les resulta sumamente difícil hacerlo porque no cuentan con los recursos



A study release by the Pew Hispanic Center showed that although Hispanics are enrolling in universities at the same rate as Anglos, far few are graduating. See complete study at pewhispaniccenter.org

económicos. Es una batalla entre estudiar o salir a trabajar".

Klineberg y otros expertos afirmaron que la tendencia es inquietante, en particular en Texas, entidad donde la próspera y joven población de origen hispano conformará buena parte de la fuerza laboral en los años próximos.

"Todos comprenden que es crucial para la infancia hispana recibir toda la educación que les sea posible", dijo Klineberg. "Si los estudiantes hispanos no están preparados para el éxito en la economía del conocimiento del siglo 21, entonces resulta difícil imaginar a nuestra ciudad o estado teniendo éxito".

Según el Centro Hispano Pew, con sede en Washington, D.C., el 10% de los graduados del bachillerato de origen hispano estuvo matriculado en alguna clase de programa de educación superior para los años que abarcan de 1997 al 2000, en comparación con el 7% de la población total. El estudio Pew se basó en datos del censo anual de Estados Unidos sobre aprovechamiento y matriculación educativa.

Solamente los graduados estadounidenses de origen asiático estuvieron registrados en nivel universitario en cifras mayores, llegando al 11%. El 9% de los graduados negros de bachillerato se inscribió a la facultad.

No obstante, según cifras del estudio, el 36.5% de los graduados blancos de nivel bachillerato, entre 25 y 29 años de edad, había obtenido cuando menos un título universitario para el 2001, en comparación con el 20.6% de la población negra y el 16.4% entre los de origen hispano.

En lo tocante a obtener títulos universitarios, a los hispanos les fue mejor en Texas que en el resto *continúa en la pagina 3*

Mexico Briefs

Vicente Fox. Texas executed a Mexican citizen convicted of killing a US policeman in August 2002. Mexican President Fox had asked that he not be executed because he was not advised of his right, under the 1963 Vienna Convention of Consular Relations, to contact Mexican consular officials after his arrest; Texas authorities said the Mexican originally asserted he was born in the US. The US has 122 foreigners on death row, including 56 Mexicans. Mexico, which does not have the death penalty, has been trying to halt their execution.

President Vicente Fox canceled a scheduled trip to Texas to meet President Bush as an "unequivocal sign of repudiation" of the execution, saying "the cancellation of this important presidential visit contributes to strengthening respect among all nations for the norms of international law, as well as the conventions that regulate the relations between nations." Some 109 of the world's 200 nations forbid capital punishment or have stopped applying the death penalty.

Fox's failure to achieve concrete benefits for Mexican migrants as a result of better ties with the United States have reduced his popularity in Mexico. Some pundits speculated that, with a Fox-Bush meeting unlikely to produce a breakthrough on migration, Fox canceled the meeting in Texas to bolster his standing at home.

Migrants. President Vicente Fox created a new Cabinet-level agency, the National Council for Mexican Communities Abroad, to lobby for the interests of Mexicans abroad, and named himself to head it. The new office will coordinate programs within several Cabinet ministries and provide a formal channel for Mexican immigrants and Mexican-Americans to participate in decision-making and to offer policy recommendations. In July 2002, the previous Office for Mexicans Living Abroad was closed in what experts said was the desire of Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda to have direct access to Mexicans in the US to bolster his chances of running for president in 2006.

Santa Ana de Guadalupe, Jalisco, home of Toribio Romo, who was made a saint in 2000, has become a site for religious tourism, as St. Toribio was credited for "miracles" helping migrants to cross the Mexico-US border. Catholic officials say 5,000 pilgrims visit each weekend, many of them migrants at home on vacation or others who are about to embark.

Vendors sell a pocket-size "Migrants Prayer Book," which includes a prayer for migrants, Crossing Without Documents, which reads "I feel I am a citizen of the world and of a church without borders."

Mexico and Guatemala share a 962-kilometer (597-mile) border with three official crossing points, and are trying to increase border security. Many Guatemalans migrate to southern Mexico for seasonal farm work, and an arbitration panel is set up in the Mexican border state of Chiapas to assist undocumented migrants and to mediate their conflicts with Mexican employers.

Mexico has proposed the Puebla-Panama Plan to develop an infrastructure, investment and tourism corridor stretching from the central Mexican state of Puebla to Panama. One of the goals of the plan is to reduce the flow of migrants from Central America and Mexico's southern states who have flooded northern Mexican border cities while attempting to illegally enter the US.

Remittances. Remittances to Mexico are expected to top \$10 billion in 2002, up sharply from \$5.8 billion in 1999, \$6.5 billion in 2000, and \$9.3 billion in 2001. Remittances first surpassed income from tourism in 2000. According to the Mexican government, 42 percent of remittances went to places with less than 2,500 residents.

More Mexicans are sending remittances via banks, increasing competition for wire transfer companies such as Western Union. Only about 20 percent of Mexicans have bank accounts (60 percent of US Hispanic residents have bank accounts). Since Mexican consulates began issuing identification documents called matriculas, and US banks began to accept them to open accounts, there are a variety of new options that, for instance, allow Mexicans in the US to deposit money, and their families in Mexico to withdraw money with ATM cards.

Economy. President Vicente Fox canceled plans for a \$2.3 billion airport on communal or ejido land northeast of Mexico City in the Texcoco Basin, after farmers seized local government offices and took them hostage to protest plans to take their land for the new airport; the government at first offered them the minimum amount, \$3,000 an acre. The success of the protestors in stopping the airport project is expected to increase protests in other land disputes in Mexico. Mexico has hundreds of unresolved land disputes, particularly in poor areas, and there are predictions that more are likely to break out in violence.

Mexican Retirement Funds. Mexico in 1997 required employers to deduct part of their workers' pay and place it in privately managed pensions, Afores. By 2002, Afores had \$27 billion in assets, equivalent to seven percent of Mexico's GDP. The regulatory agency, Consar, has begun to attack pension managers who charge high fees; the managers counter that workers slip into and out of the formal sector, making administrative costs high. One manager said that half of the accounts it maintains for workers are not receiving payments.

Sanchez Pide Reformas al Plan de Medicamentos en Tejas

Un estudio reciente conducido por la campaña de Tony Sanchez candidato Demócrata a la gubernatura sobre los precios discriminatorios en prescripciones indica que los consumidores de Tejas pagan un alto costo por medicamentos y enfatiza la necesidad de reformas a este respecto.

Los precios de los mismos medicamentos varían para las personas que no cuentan con seguro médico hasta un 300 por ciento. De acuerdo a un estudio que se dio a conocer hoy, las mujeres de escasos recursos se ven forzadas a pagar los precios más elevados en sus medicinas para combatir el cáncer del seno.

"Las mujeres de Tejas son victimizadas doblemente. Primero por la enfermedad y en segundo por los precios exagerados de la industria farmacéutica,"

La encuesta que se tomó entre 45 farmacias en 10 ciudades de Tejas reveló que cinco de las prescripciones más usuales para el tratamiento hormonal del cáncer del seno tiene un costo de 150 por ciento más que el costo a clientes preferidos. Los cinco medicamentos incluyen: Megace (20 mg), Nolvadex (10 mg), Arimidex (1 mg), Fareston (60 mg), y Femara (2.5 mg). Por ejemplo, un solo medicamento cuesta 336 por ciento más para aquellas personas que no tienen seguro médico.

"Estas cifras no están justificadas especialmente porque afectan a las personas que menos pueden pagar. Estos precios están exprimiendo a los consumidores de Tejas y debemos ponerle un hasta aquí. Cuando una mujer de Tejas está pagando de su propio bolsillo por un medicamento que le podría salvar la vida, un descuento de unos cuantos dólares sería de gran ayuda," agregó.

"Las mujeres de Tejas gastan más y más cada año en medicamentos para combatir sus enfermedades y a la vez generan ganancias para las compañías farmacéuticas," dijo Sanchez. "El estudio indica la seriedad del problema. Y mientras que el enfoque de este estudio son



los medicamentos para el cáncer del seno, es muy probable que los resultados sean similares para otros medicamentos."

Los precios de las prescripciones normalmente se negocian a diversos niveles pero los descuentos significativos se negocian entre las com-

pañías de mayoreo. Tejas aprobó un programa de prescripciones en el 2001 pero no ofreció un presupuesto de fondos.

Sanchez pidió una minuciosa investigación sobre el costo de los medicamentos.

Rick Perry ha aceptado \$250,000 por parte de las compañías far-

macéuticas y sus cabilderos los cuales han sido acusados de precios sumamente elevados por autoridades estatales y federales. En el 2001, dichas compañías invirtieron entre un millón y dos millones de dólares en contra de las reformas a las prescripciones.

Gore Denounces Bush's Iraq Efforts

In his first major speech about Iraq, former Vice President Al Gore issued a harsh criticism of President Bush for wanting to go to war with Saddam Hussein, warning of ominous and untold consequences.

Like other leading Democrats, Gore has expressed reservations in recent months about military action against Iraq, suggesting the diplomatic costs would be extremely high.

But his speech Monday at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco was much more critical.

The former presidential candidate said Bush's concentration on Iraq has eroded world confidence in the United States and diminished the

war on terrorism.

"After Sept. 11, we had enormous sympathy, good will and support around the world," Gore said. "We've squandered that, and in one year we've replaced that with fear, anxiety and uncertainty, not at what the terrorists are going to do but at what we are going to do."

Gore said war with Iraq could lead to the creation of legions of enemies angry and fearful about U.S. domination and also prompt a short-term power vacuum that could increase the danger of chemical and biological attacks.

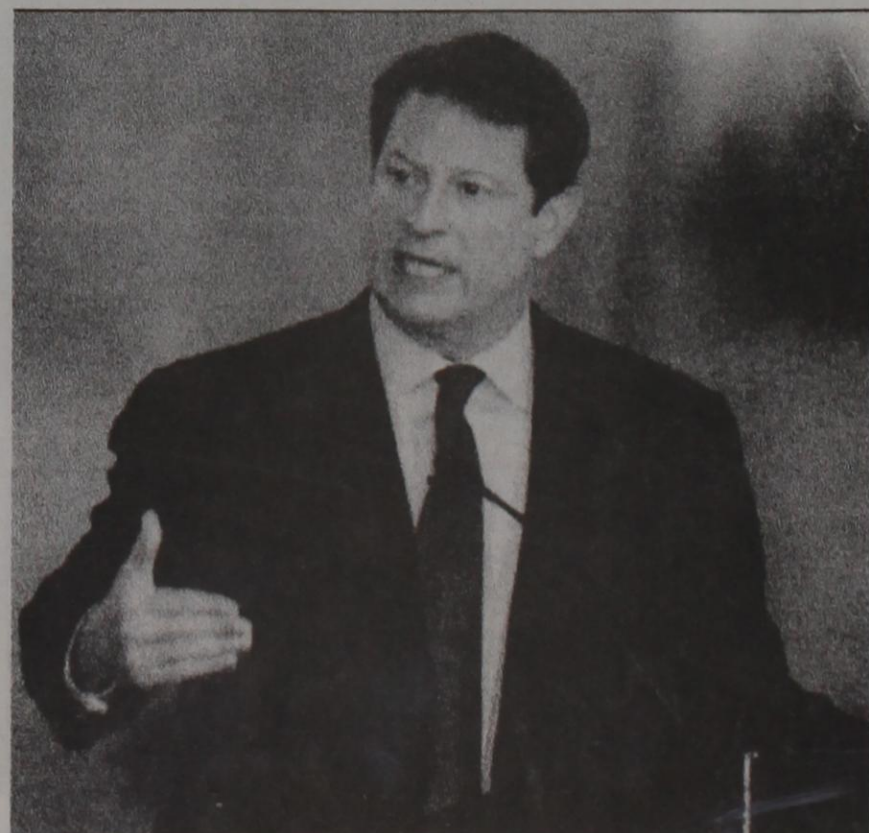
"If we end the war in Iraq the way we ended the war in Afghanistan, we could easily be worse off than we are today," said Gore, who told

the crowd he would decide in December whether to challenge Bush again for the presidency in 2004.

In Washington, Bush dismissed Gore's view, suggesting that it does not represent the support the president has received in his pursuit of a congressional resolution backing the use of force against Saddam.

"There's lots of Democrats in Washington, D.C., who understand that Saddam Hussein is a threat and that we must hold him to account," Bush said Tuesday after a meeting with his Cabinet. "I believe you'll see as we work to get a strong resolution out of Congress that a lot of Democrats are willing to take the lead in keeping the peace."

EL EDITOR Lo Mejor En Noticias!



From the National Council of La Raza

No Issue is Greater than Our Children's Education

No issue is of greater concern to the Latino community than the educational status of its children, who now represent the second largest segment of the school-aged population, second only to non-Hispanic Whites, and are a significant and growing share of the nation's workforce. This concern stems from the unsettling fact that the Latino education landscape is characterized by missed opportunities in early childhood, unsound educational treatments in elementary and secondary schools, and barriers to college. A few statistics bear this out. For example, compared to non-Latinos, Latinos are more likely to enter school with significant disadvantages, including high poverty rates, low levels of parental education, and (for about one-fourth of Hispanic children) limited-English proficiency. In addition, they are:

- *Less likely to receive early childhood development through preschool programs
- *More likely to be retained in grade
- *Less likely to be placed in gifted and talented education programs and advanced placement (AP) courses
- *Less likely to complete high school and participate in federal education and related programs intended to increase high school graduation
- *Less likely to pursue postsecondary education at four-

year colleges
 *Less likely to obtain a bachelor's or advanced degree
 In describing some of these conditions, I don't mean to say, like some others might, that Latino students have failed. Instead, I am saying that the system has failed Latino students and families. For example:

*Lack of access to federal education and related programs has hampered Latino students' opportunity to improve their educational status. Recognizing that children living in low-income communities often need extra help to keep up with their more affluent peers, the Congress has put in place several education and related programs that have since been successful in raising achievement and increasing high school completion and college attendance.

*Unfortunately, Latinos are underrepresented in these programs. For example, Head Start can prepare young children to enter the school system "ready to learn." That is, these children are ready to learn to read and do simple arithmetic. The main criterion for eligibility for Head Start is poverty. Although Latinos represented nearly 30% of poor children in 1998, less than 20% of Head Start participants that year were Latino.

*The TRIO programs identify high school students with the talent to finish school and go on to

college. As is the case with Head Start, Latinos are participating at roughly half their eligibility rate.
 *Although these statistics have been common knowledge within the federal government for many years, there has been little effort to rectify these disparities. The fact is the way these programs currently compete provides unfair advantages to existing programs. And the status quo has not worked well for Latinos. The problem rests, in large part, with the federal government. Particularly, bureaucrats in the Department of Education have been reluctant to change the way they do business.

Through its Policy Analysis Center, NCLR works for public school reform. At the federal level, the organization advocates for greater equity in the distribution of federal resources to ensure fair access of Latino students to Head Start, TRIO programs, and other effective interventions. NCLR also partners with local advocates to promote state-local education reforms, including authentic assessment and accountability systems that hold schools accountable for improving achievement of Latino students.

NCLR's Center for Community Educational Excellence (C2E2) has been the vehicle through which we have worked with our affiliates to address these concerns in our communities across the country. In 1985, we set in motion a vision for

improving the education of Latino students. This vision required the expansion and redefinition of the role that community-based organizations could be called upon to play in the overall education efforts that support Latino/Hispanic children in the United States. We needed to move beyond seeing community-based after-school centers as "havens of safety and recreation" to creating and building institutions with the ability to reach and teach Latino children and their families. We envisioned "Academias del Pueblo" that would engage parents, public schools, and community advocates in dialogue toward the development of joint ventures and partnerships for a stronger and more holistic education network that would support all children. Project EXCEL was our first step toward materializing this vision with the development of civics, math and science, and curricula for after-school programs for elementary and middle school-aged students.

In 1996, C2E2 began to expand its services to meet the growing needs of the affiliates. Affiliates were providing services such as adult ESL and literacy classes, childcare and preschools, and parent involvement, and many that had been operating alternative schools for years were beginning to investigate the possibilities that new charter school laws presented.

Three Chicano War Heroes Deserve Congressional Medals of Honor

By Joe Olvera

Guy Gabaldon, a tough Chicano youth from the slums of Los Angeles, captured 1,500 enemy troops on the Japanese occupied island of Saipan in July, 1944. Speaking fluent Japanese, because he had been adopted by a Japanese family when he was a young boy, Gabaldon became known as the Pied Piper of Saipan for his incredulous valor. He never received the Medal of Honor.

Gabe Navarrete, who hails from the barrios of El Paso, crossed the freezing cold Rio Rapido (a river aptly named) in Italy in the dark of night, was wounded seven times, yet was able to fulfill his mission and reported to his superiors the vast number of waiting German enemy troops on the other side. He warned the generals that forcing the men to cross the river would be suicidal. The brass didn't listen, causing one of the biggest fiascos in World War II. He never received a Medal of Honor.

Ramon Rodriguez was awarded the Silver Star for his gallantry in action in Vietnam near Hue on January 24, 1968. He was awarded another Silver Star (First Oak Leaf Cluster) for his gallantry in Vietnam on Feb. 5, 1968, and received a third Silver Star for his gallantry in action near Phu Bai, Vietnam, on Feb. 26, 1968. He was never awarded the Medal of Honor.

These three men, although they served in two different wars, shared the same courage under fire. They took risks and they were intrepid in the carrying out of their duties. Gabaldon and Navarrete had been told by their superiors that they were in line for the Medal of Honor. Rodriguez, with three Silver Stars to his credit, expected the Medal of Honor. None of them was so rewarded. Why? Let's let Alfredo Lugo tell us.

Lugo, an independent film producer from California, is working hard to remedy the situation. He has had a life-long dream: To tell the stories of Chicano war heroes for the benefit of all Americans, and for posterity. He started it off in 1983 by writing and producing

"The Men of Company E" - which told of Navarrete's exploits. He has also written and produced: "Guy Gabaldon: American Hero."

Single-handedly, Lugo has raised the issues that should concern all of us. He has written letters to the President of the United States. His efforts have garnered some success, because he was informed that there is a written communication for recommendation for the Medal of Honor for Navarrete. On the other hand, however, he also has heard from U.S. Army officials that Navarrete can't be considered because of the time that has elapsed. But, he's not buying that.

"A couple of years ago, seven black soldiers did receive the Medal of Honor fifty years later," Lugo said. "And we all know how they were discriminated against during World War II." Lugo is being supported in his quest by the Los Angeles Chapter of the 11th Airborne Division Association of Southern California. However, it's his baby, and his dream to bring something that is long overdue: Justice.

Let's start with Gabaldon - just what did he do to deserve such an honor? Marine Private Guy Louis Gabaldon became famous for his capture of hundreds of die-hard enemy troops, using a combination of street Japanese and point-blank carbine fire. He entered enemy positions in caves, pillboxes, buildings and jungle brush and, in the face of direct enemy fire, obtained vital information and almost single-handedly captured over 1,500 enemy civilians and enemy personnel. Although his dramatic story has already been told by Hollywood in the movie "Hell to Eternity," his story largely remains unknown. Of course, the movie never identifies Gabaldon as a Chicano - his part was played by Jeffrey Hunter.

Gabaldon, with his knowledge of Japanese, was placed in Intelligence. After he landed in Saipan, Gabaldon ventured into the front lines, where he persuaded countless pockets of Japanese troops and civilians to surrender. His sorties into enemy territory yielded large groups of prisoners until - in his

most successful venture on July 8, 1944 - he brought in more than 800 prisoners. He had captured 1,500 prisoners over the span of a few days. He continued in this role until he was wounded in a machine gun ambush and evacuated to the rear. He retired to Saipan to live after the war.

As a Second Lieutenant during World War II, El Pasaon Gabe Navarrete, of Company E, 2nd Battalion, 36th Division, U.S. 5th Army, was assigned to lead a patrol across the Rapido River in Italy. His mission was to cross enemy lines to determine the strength and position of the enemy, and to find a suitable crossing point. Navarrete engaged the enemy in close combat, during which time he was wounded seven times. However, despite his wounds, he returned with the vital information needed for the assault on German lines. Angrily, he warned his commanders that crossing the Rapido would be suicidal.

Not taking his advice, his superiors proceeded to order that the crossing take place. In what has been described as one of the most tragic stupidities of World War II, more than 1,700 men were killed

by the waiting German forces. Although he was recognized for his leadership, Navarrete didn't rest easy. History has it that he had threatened one of his superior officers by telling him that if his men were sacrificed (more than 300 of them were from El Paso), he would challenge him to a duel. When Navarrete found out about all the casualties, he went looking for that officer. However, he was stopped before he could carry out his threat.

Command Sgt. Ramon Rodriguez, who was awarded three Silver Stars for gallantry under combat conditions while in Vietnam, first distinguished himself when his outpost came under a heavy barrage of enemy mortars, followed by a ground assault. Rodriguez, although wounded in the arm, and with complete disregard for his own safety, began moving through the trench line, administering aid to the wounded personnel and leveling intense fire that killed four enemy zappers.

On another mission, Rodriguez again distinguished himself while on a search-and-destroy mission. His platoon had been ambushed by an unknown-size enemy force - the platoon leader and the point man

US Latinos must not remain silent on the issue of:

Respect for Property Rights at the Border

By Patrick Osio, Jr.

Your wife and you are sitting in your back-patio when a group dashes across the yard, jumps and disappears over your fence. You turn to each other with the, "What the is this" look. You check the front gate and find it torn down. You call the police. By the time they get there, another group has dashed across the back yard, jumped the fence, and disappeared. You're scared, frustrated and mad.

The police inform you that it seems your property has become one of the favored 'short-cuts' to the principal avenue as short distance from your yard, that you can expect more of the same, and that eventually the back fence will also be torn down. And worse, there are

not enough police officers to help as the problem is too wide spread.

If this was your home, your back yard, small or big, one or several hundred acres - would you stop to be sensitive to the why your property, your peace is so trampled, so victimized? If you are black, and the trespassers are black, if you are white and the trespassers are white, if you are Asian and the trespassers are Asian, if you are Latino and the trespassers are Latino - would you say, "Well, they must have their reasons, I will do nothing, I will be sensitive. Go for it." I think not - not if it were our property. To the contrary, it would not be long before we would stand at the gate with a bat ready to fend of the intruders.

Along the width of the US-Mexico border this scene is played out on a daily basis. The trespassers are Mexican and Central American nationals fleeing poverty, not in search of the American Dream, just dollar-paying jobs to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and families.

Those of us, US citizens of Mexican or Central American descent, know their plight, understand them, wish them well and pray for their safety. We also know they trespass private property as nothing more than a passage-way, a short-cut, to their hoped for economic opportunity destinations.

Our sensitivity towards their plight is no different than those felt by Irish-Americans towards Irish, Italian-Americans towards Italian, Jewish-Americans towards Jewish, Chinese-Americans towards Chinese immigrants during their arrivals in great numbers. We know that for the vast majority of Mexican/Central American improv-

Mexico's PRI wants immunity and amnesty - or else

By Patrick Osio, Jr. / HispanicVista.com

The still unfolding corruption scandal concerning the former all-powerful PRI party in Mexico might tempt us to roll our eyes, and dismiss the issue as one more of Mexico's long string of dubious activities. The scandal, dubbed Pemexgate, threatens Mexico's infant democracy, and might easily prevent economic recovery. This in turn would signal higher levels of illegal immigration, and associated border security problems for the US.

In 2000, Mexican citizens were provided with the first opportunity since 1928 to have non-PRI controlled elections. They made the most of it voting the authoritarian and insitutional dictator PRI party out of the presidential office.

During his inaugural address, Vicente Fox, promised that there would be no witch hunts, but former crimes would not be forgiven. After two years in office little had been done - until recent revelations that during the 2000 campaign the state owned, PRI run, PEMEX, the oil monopoly state agency, had illegally siphoned \$200 million to PRI presidential candidate Francisco Labastida's campaign, and the more recent revelation - another \$146 million had been improperly spent by PEMEX officials.

The PRI claims this is nothing more than a witch hunt, as the PEMEX disbursements were perfectly legitimate, and if there was wrong doing, the party hierarchy did not know, did not receive illegitimate funds and so it must have been some underlings. To their dismay, the 'underlings' didn't take the accusations lightly, and they're talking.

When Fox ousted the PRI from the presidential palace, it did not drive the party out of power. Out of the 500 Congressional seats, the PRI has 208 (41.6%), the PAN 207 (41.4%), and the third strongest opposition party, PRD, has 53 (10.6%), the other 32 (6.4%) seats are held by six minor parties. The PRI holds 60 (46.88%) of the 128 Senate seats, the PAN 46 (35.9%), PRD 16 (12.5%), the other parties 6 (4.7%) seats.

And of critical importance, the PRI still controls most of the country's major labor unions - including the powerful 110,000 membership Oil Workers Union.

It was the Oil Workers Union that was used as the conduit to pass the illegal campaign funds. Three PRI politically appointed union leaders are now serving in Congress where they enjoy immunity from prosecution. The Attorney General's office has requested Congress to strip their immunity so they may face charges. The AG's office has issued five arrest warrants for present union leaders who do not have immunity, but all eight are high ranking PRI party members.

To reclaim the presidency, the PRI is attempting to demonstrate to Mexicans it has reformed, cleaned up its act, that it can be trusted. During their days of power, few investigations were conducted, and the few conducted always concluded there had been no wrong doing, unless the investigation was aimed at a political enemy or member fallen from grace.

The PRI cannot allow the Fox administration to provide in open court evidence of such magnitude against their 'reformed' party members. Convictions would create a catastrophic political setback in next year's congressional elections, and wipe out their chance at regaining the presidency any time soon.

To prevent their own demise, it seems the PRI is willing to push Mexico into another economic catastrophe, and as they did in past times while blaming others, this time the Fox administration.

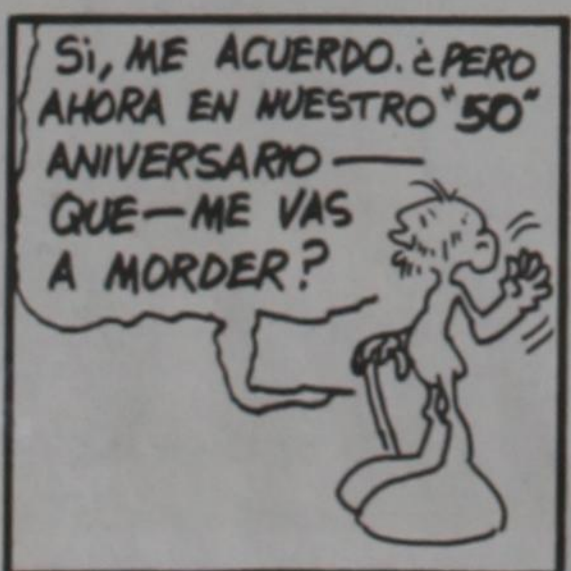
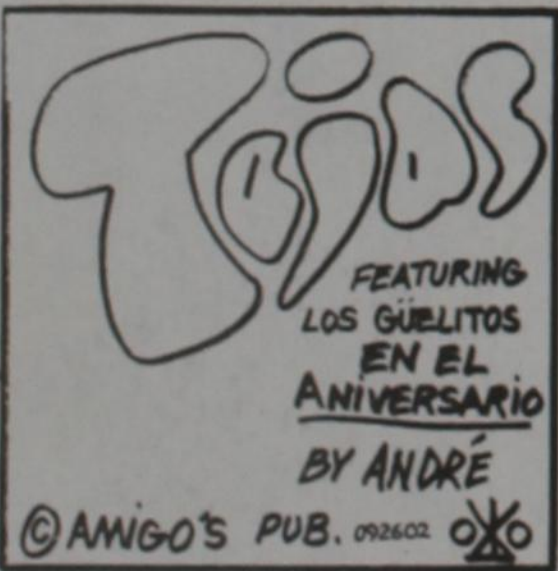
The PRI's message to Fox is clear, pursue this course and we will cripple the country. Warning shots have been fired. Three days after prosecutors asked Congress to strip the immunity of their three members, PRI legislators walked out on a scheduled Congressional talk by Fox's Minister of Interior Governance (Governacion).

were seriously wounded Rodriguez assumed command. Although wounded himself, and with disregard for his own safety, he made a sweep of the area - revealing eight mortally wounded insurgents, seven AK-47 rifles, and three grenade launchers.

Three Chicanos - three stories of courage and intrepidity under combat conditions during two different wars - World War II, and Vietnam. Is it any wonder that more Latinos have received Medals of Honor than any other ethnic group? At last

count, 38 Medals of Honor have been awarded to Latinos by the U.S. congress - making them the largest single ethnic group to receive this most prestigious award, in proportion to the number who served. Yet, there is something missing - Three more Medals of Honor, for three more guys. They've earned the accolades. Let's make sure it happens.

El Editor
The Best In News!



El Editor Newspapers

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 Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

Sadam Husein Busca Armas Atómicas: Blair

El primer ministro británico Tony Blair aseguró este martes que Irak podría fabricar un arma atómica en uno o dos años, afirmación que Bagdad catalogó de "insensata", al tiempo que se declaraba dispuesto a inspecciones en "todos los lugares" pedidos.

El presidente George W. Bush fe-

licitó a Blair y subrayó su decisión de su aliado principal de contar la "verdad" sobre Irak.

"Blair es un líder muy fuerte y admiro su capacidad de liderazgo y que diga la verdad", afirmó Bush al mismo tiempo que criticaba una vez más la actitud de Irak y pidió que el Consejo de Seguridad de la

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de Estados Unidos. En el 2001 el 20.5% de los graduados texanos de origen latinoamericano, en nivel bachillerato y entre los 25 y 29 años, había conseguido un título, comparado con el 32.5% de los blancos y el 14.6% de los negros.

Richard Fry, miembro investigador del Centro Hispano Pew que escribió el informe, destacó que otra fuente de inquietud es que el 33% de los graduados hispanos del bachillerato, de entre 18 y 24 años de edad y en escala nacional, están matriculados en alguna universidad, en comparación con el 42.4% para blancos, 37.2% para la población negra y 56.9% entre los de origen asiático.

En años recientes, la Legislatura de Texas ha tratado de impulsar la matriculación universitaria de minorías en el estado, mediante la creación de un programa denominado Beca TEXAS, enfocado a financiar la educación universitaria de estudiantes provenientes de familias necesitadas. Dicho programa fue expandido drásticamente el año pasado.

Con el fin de preparar de la mejor manera a los estudiantes para la universidad, todos los alumnos de nuevo ingreso en la educación preparatoria de Texas, a partir del 2004, deberán tomar programas introductorios para la universidad si desean ser aceptados en universidades texanas. El Distrito Escolar Independiente de Houston comenzó a requerirle a su alumnado que tomara esos programas hace varios años.

Las universidades texanas cuentan con muchos programas enfocados a prestar ayuda para que estudiantes de minorías tengan éxito en sus facultades. Debido a que el dictamen de la corte de Hopwood en 1996 ha prohibido la entrega de becas en el estado basado en la raza, la Universidad de Texas (UT) creó becas y un programa de asesoría para graduados de escuelas provenientes de áreas pobres. La subadministradora de la UT Lucia Gilbert afirmó que el 60% de los 400 estudiantes en el programa era de origen hispano.

En la Universidad de Houston el 90% del alumnado que ha recibido becas del Programa Experiencia Urbana para estudiantes de primera generación está compuesto por his-

panos, aseguró Rebecca Treviño administradora del programa. Asimismo la Universidad de Houston tiene un amplio programa de alcance para llegar a la Preparatoria Austin, donde predominan los hispanos.

Klineberg hizo énfasis en que si bien el estudio de Pew tiene algunas noticias alentadoras, no significa que los hispanos hayan superado sus grandes obstáculos para matricularse en universidades de Estados Unidos. Muchos estudiantes de origen latinoamericano abandonan la preparatoria, pero el estudio se centró sobre el porcentaje de graduados de bachillerato que ingresa a la universidad.

En 1996 el Fondo de Becas Hispánicas en escala nacional, fijó un objetivo relativo a duplicar la tasa de hispanos que obtenían títulos universitarios. Dicho objetivo, que es del 18% para el 2010, fue adoptado por la Casa Blanca en el 2000, destacó el estudio del Pew.

El Consejo Coordinador de Educación Superior de Texas también fijó metas en el 2000 para aumentar la matriculación universitaria de hispanos y todos los demás grupos étnicos. El plan, denominado Zanjando las Brechas, propone incrementar la matriculación en universidades texanas de un millón a 1.5 millones para el año 2015.

De acuerdo con el primer informe sobre progreso que se emitió en julio, las inscripciones en facultades texanas registraron un aumento, de 1.02 millones en el otoño del 2000 a 1.07 millones para el otoño del 2001. El aumento de 50,000 estudiantes fue el mayor incremento anual en más de 25 años y se atribuyó a la lenta economía de Estados Unidos, dijo el Consejo Coordinador.

La matriculación de hispanos durante ese periodo creció en 15,400 estudiantes, muy por debajo del aumento promedio que se necesita anualmente para cumplir la meta del 2005. Debido a que el segmento hispano tuvo una representación sumamente baja en universidades de Texas con 234,000 alumnos en el otoño del 2000, el objetivo del 2005 busca que 340,000 personas de origen latinoamericano se inscriban en instituciones texanas.



Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) apruebe una resolución enérgica sobre el desarme de ese país.

Bush volvió a advertir que, si el Consejo de Seguridad no actúa, "Estados Unidos y sus amigos lo harán".

Según el informe de 50 páginas del gobierno británico, Irak no ha dejado de buscar la forma de hacerse con un arma atómica, a la vez que sus armas químicas y biológicas constituyen una amenaza inmediata.

Blair habló ante la Cámara de los Lores (Parlamento) y reafirmó sus dichos, asegurando que Irak tiene un programa de armas nucleares, biológicas y químicas "activo y en plena expansión", y que la ONU debe obligarlo a desmantelarlo "de una forma u otra".

El primer ministro aseguró que su gobierno "no va a emprender una intervención militar pase lo que pase", pero recordó que "son abrumadores los argumentos a favor del desarme iraquí, como ha estipulado la ONU".

Y mientras continúa la vía diplomática para lograr que Irak abandone sus programas armamentísticos, es necesario --recalcó-- prepararse para una ofensiva militar por si aquella iniciativa no tuviera éxito.

"Sabemos, gracias a la Historia, que la diplomacia que no viene respaldada por la amenaza de la fuerza no ha funcionado ni nunca funcionará contra los dictadores", afirmó Blair.

"Si optamos por ese camino [de la diplomacia sin más], Sadam Husein seguirá adelante, intensificará sus esfuerzos, aumentará su confianza y, en algún momento, en un futuro no muy lejano, la amenaza se hará realidad", añadió.

El consejero de la presidencia iraquí Amer Al Saadi calificó en Bagdad las acusaciones de "absoluta insensatez" y el ministro de Cultura, Hamed Yusef Hamadi, había declarado anteriormente que "Blair está contra Irak y por lo tanto todas sus afirmaciones son infundadas".



"Sus denuncias son numerosas y su evidencia escasa", agregó Al Saadi, quien calificó el informe como "una mezcla de verdades a medias, mentiras y denuncias desafortunadas e ingenuas" que aseguran serán refutadas tras un examen por expertos "competentes e independientes".

"El sabe que su legajo es para consumo interno y propaganda en preparativo para la guerra y no para el escrutinio de expertos", agregó.

Por su parte, el canciller iraquí Naji Sabri desafió a Londres a demostrar sus acusaciones y respondió que Bagdad está dispuesto a recibir a expertos británicos en desarme.

"En lo que respecta a los alegatos de Tony Blair y los informes que presentó, estamos dispuestos a facilitar la visita de un equipo de expertos británicos para que le digan al mundo dónde están esas armas", declaró en El Cairo.

A su vez, Al Saadi precisó que los inspectores de la ONU serán autorizados a visitar "todos los lugares" que deseen, incluyendo los señalados por Blair. Tendrán "acceso irrestricto", pero reiteró la oposición de Irak a nuevas demandas del Consejo de Seguridad.

Mientras, el primer ministro chino Zhu Rongji declaró en Copenhague que cualquier acción militar contra Irak sin autorización de la ONU acarrearía consigo "graves consecuencias" y su canciller, Tang Jiaxuan, se mostró favorable a "evaluar de forma objetiva" los resultados de las inspecciones de la ONU a Irak antes de emprender acciones.

Bagdad podría fabricar un arma atómica en uno o dos años e intentó "procurar cantidades importantes" de uranio en África, cuando ningún programa nuclear civil lo justifica, según el informe británico.

Irak "intentó adquirir clandestinamente una tecnología y materiales que podrían ser utilizados en la producción de armas nucleares", agregó.

Al menos una parte de las armas iraquíes pueden ser desplegadas en

45 minutos, dijo el informe.

Bush aplaude

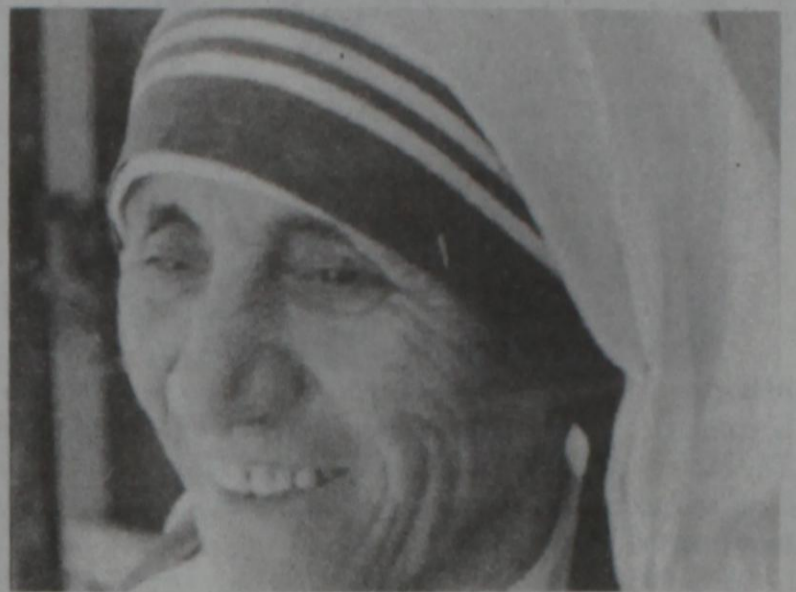
El presidente Bush no ocultó su entusiasmo. "Blair es un dirigente fuerte y yo admiro su voluntad de decir la verdad y de tomar la delantera. Continúa intentando probar que Sadam Husein es una amenaza para la paz", declaró. Su portavoz Ari Fleischer había precisado poco antes que los elementos de juicio de que dispone Washington "coinciden" con los reunidos por Gran Bretaña.

Bush exhortó de nuevo al Congreso a actuar con rapidez a efectos

de darle carta blanca para un eventual ataque a Irak. Un sondeo de CNN/USA Today/Gallup revelado este martes mostró que 57% de los estadounidenses consultados estaría a favor de enviar tropas a Irak, mientras que el 38% señaló su oposición.

Por su parte, el presidente francés Jacques Chirac afirmó que Francia tiene "indicios" de la posesión de armas de destrucción masiva por parte de Irak, pero que sólo el retorno de los inspectores de ONU

continued on page 5



Es Proceso, beatificación de la Madre Teresa

La Congregación vaticana para las Causas de los Santos confirmó ayer "las virtudes heroicas" de la Madre Teresa de Calcuta, primer paso en el camino hacia la beatificación.

El caso de la religiosa albanesa, que dedicó su vida "a los más pobres entre los pobres" y que fue venerada como una santa cuando estaba viva, fue examinado por la comisión vaticana que suscribió "sin duda alguna" sus virtudes de cristiana ejemplar.

Según fuentes cercanas a la congregación, "todos participaron con vehemencia" en la reunión y mostraron su voluntad de elevar a la Madre Teresa a los altares.

El próximo 1 de octubre, a pedido de la misma congregación, se reunirán importantes prelados para pronunciarse sobre la validez del primer milagro atribuido a la religiosa: la curación inexplicable y repentina de una mujer que tenía un tumor en el abdomen.

Tras la confirmación de las virtudes heroicas y del milagro realizado por intermedio de la religiosa,

la Madre Teresa podría alcanzar los altares en un plazo récord.

Es posible que el papa Juan Pablo II presida en el Vaticano la reunión de prelados para el reconocimiento oficial del primer milagro atribuido a la religiosa fundadora de las Hermanas de la Caridad, lo que aceleraría ulteriormente el proceso.

Apenas cinco años después de su muerte, ocurrida en Calcuta el 5 de septiembre de 1997, la religiosa albanesa, quien pasó casi toda su vida en India, se encamina a convertirse en beata.

Su trabajo entre los pobres de Calcuta y alrededor del mundo le valieron el reconocimiento mundial, el premio Nobel y millones de admiradores.

El primer paso del proceso de beatificación de la Madre Teresa, consistente en una investigación diocesana de dos años de duración en torno a su vida, fue completado en agosto de 2001.

La Madre Teresa nació en 1910 en Skopje, hoy en día Macedonia, de padres albaneses, y su nombre era Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu.

Breast Cancer Nutrition Class Set at Covenant

LUBBOCK - A breast cancer nutrition class is set for Tuesday, Oct. 8, from 6 to 7:30 p.m., at the Joe Arrington Cancer

West Texas Cardiac Symposium Set at Covenant

LUBBOCK - Covenant Health System will host the West Texas Cardiac Symposium on Saturday, Oct. 12, at the Knipping Education/Conference Center, located on the sixth floor of the west parking garage at 21st Street and Louisville Avenue. The program is designed to facilitate patient safety and promote optimal cardiac care by providing participants with comprehensive theoretical and technical information related to patients needing advanced cardiovascular intervention.

Registration for the event will begin at 7:45 a.m., with a welcome and introduction at 8:20 a.m. The schedule of speakers includes:

- 8:30 a.m. - Research Update, Tom Tenner, Ph.D.;
- 9:20 a.m. - Cath Lab Hot Topics, Charles Wilkins, M.D.;
- 10:10 a.m. - Exhibits;
- 10:25 a.m. - Vascular Complications Related to Invasive Procedures, Donald Bricker, M.D.;
- 11:15 a.m. - Electron Beam Tomography, Heather Williams, R.N.;
- 12:05 p.m. - Exhibits;
- 1 p.m. - Innovations in Cardiovascular Surgery, Andrew Hansen, M.D.;
- 1:50 p.m. - Pedi Cath and CV Surgery, James Harrell, M.D.;
- 2:40 p.m. - Exhibits;
- 2:55 p.m. - New Treatment Modalities in CHF, Brenda Thompson, R.N.;
- 3:45 p.m. - Biventricular Pacing, Guy Wells, M.D.;
- 4:35 p.m. - Evaluation; and
- 4:40 p.m. - Door Prizes.

For more information about the West Texas Cardiac Symposium, call Patty Freier, R.N., at (806) 725-0708.

Center (JACC). The class will be on the second floor classroom of JACC, which is located at 4101 22nd Place.

The class is designed to teach the many patients with breast cancer or who have survived breast cancer how to nourish their bodies back to good health.

"The class will address issues such as portion control, dining out, exercise, soy, flax and fad diet," manager of patient and community services for JACC, Charley Wasson said.

"Weight gain is common among breast cancer patients. The participants in the class will be instructed on the value of managing their weight through balanced diets and exercise."

Registration is required. To register or for more information, call (806) 725-7977.

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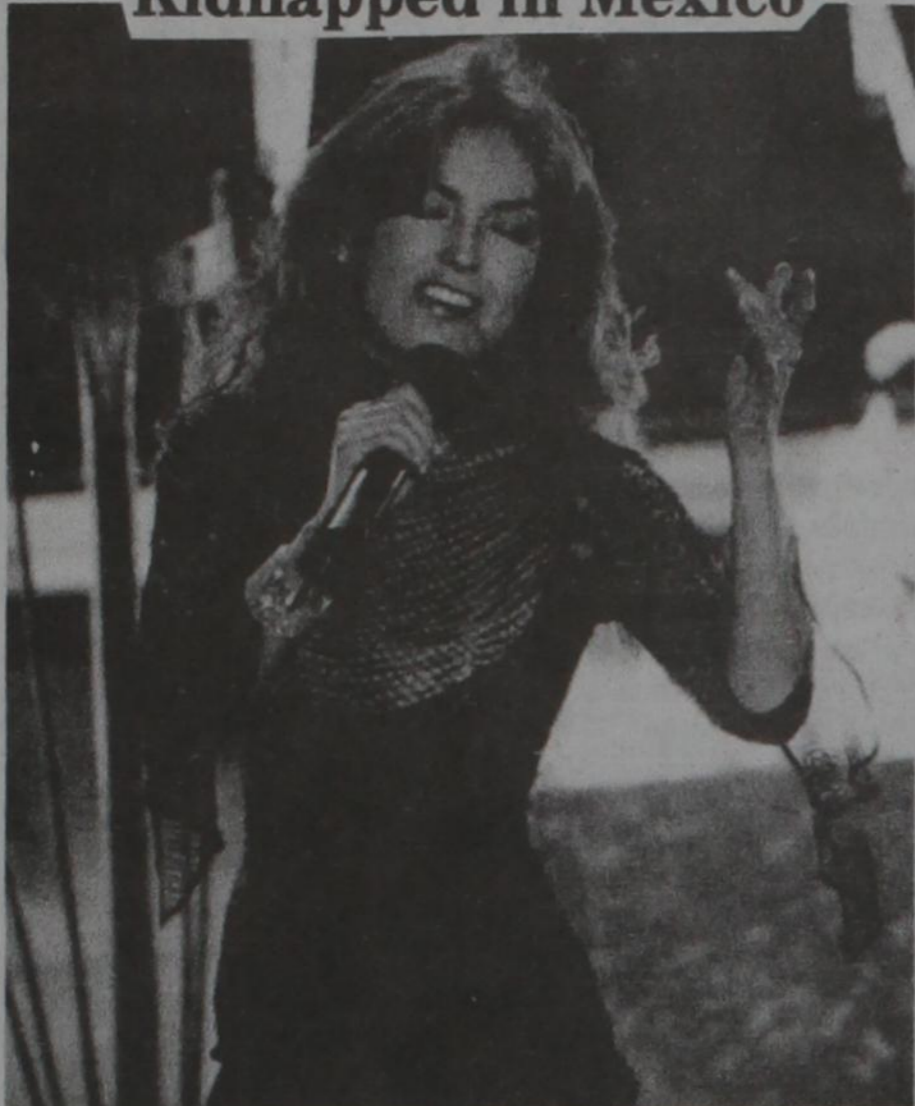
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Aunque nosotros enterramos las líneas de alta tensión a una profundidad segura, la erosión y los trabajos de jardinería pueden moverlas y dejarlas más cerca de la superficie y sería mortal si alguna persona las llegara a cortar. Por favor, tome en cuenta que siempre debe de llamar al Sistema de Seguridad de Excavaciones de Texas (Texas Excavation Safety System), al 1-800-344-8377 antes de escarbar y luego, espere el tiempo necesario, porque así lo dice la ley. Gratuitamente se colocarán marcadores de colores para su seguridad; por favor respete los marcadores y escarbe con mucho cuidado y a mano, alrededor de ellos. En Xcel Energy, nos preocupamos por su seguridad. Aléjese y cuide su vida.

Police Investigate Whether sisters of Singer-Actress Thalia were Kidnapped in Mexico



Mexico City police were investigating Monday whether Laura and Ernestina Sodi, sisters of singer-actress Thalia, had been kidnapped in Mexico City.

Police found a car belonging to the sisters abandoned along a Mexico City highway. Nearby was a sports utility vehicle that Laura Sodi reported stolen six months ago, the capital's attorney general, Bernardo Batiz, said at a news conference Monday. The two cars were found over the weekend.

A representative for the Sodi family declined to comment on the case, and Batiz said police had received no report from relatives on the sisters or their cars.

Kidnappings are common in Mexico, and often go unreported to police because relatives fear officials may be involved with the kidnapers.

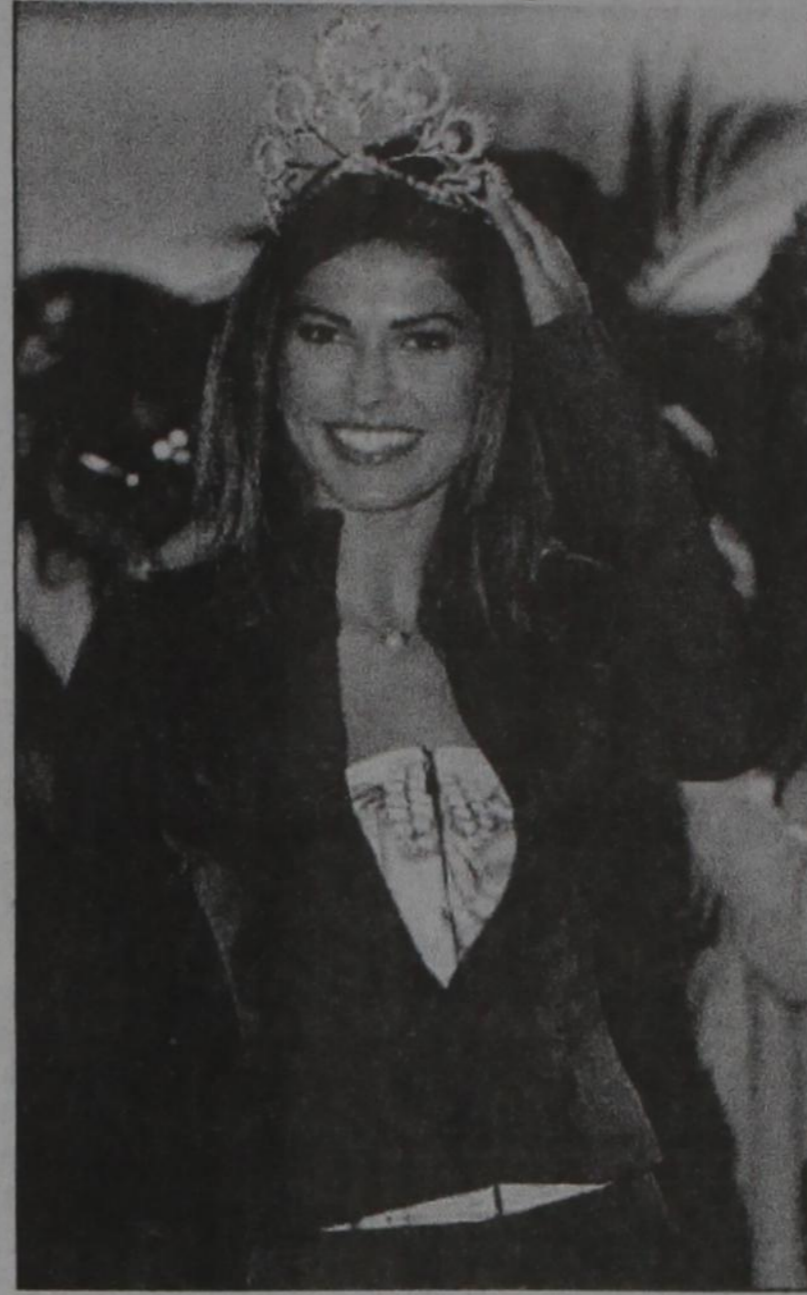
Laura Sodi, an actress and singer known by her stage name Laura Zapata, has starred in dozens of Mexican soap operas.

She began her career in 1977, and starred along with Thalia in the popular soap operas "Maria Mercedes" and "Rosalinda."

Thalia, who performed during Wednesday's Latin Grammys, is married to Sony Music Chairman Tommy Mottola.

Mexico's Thalia performs during the 3rd annual Latin Grammy Awards in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles. The sisters of Mexican singer-actress Thalia were followed and ambushed after leaving a play, unidentified witnesses told media.

Miss Universe Fired, to Be Replaced by Runner-Up



Miss Universe pageant officials have "fired" the reigning Miss Universe, Russian cop Oxana Fedorova, and will replace her with Miss Panama, the runner-up, a spokeswoman for the pageant said on Monday.

The raven-haired Fedorova, who delighted Russians when she was portrayed there as a sharp-shooting St. Petersburg police lieutenant in addition to being a beauty queen and post-graduate university student with a law degree, has returned home, the spokeswoman said.

Fedorova, who was chosen over 74 other candidates at the pageant in May, will be replaced by "crowd favorite" Justine Pasek of Panama, the spokeswoman said.

It marked the first time in the pageant's 52-year history that a Miss Universe has been stripped of her title, and Fedorova had been the first Miss Russia to win the crown.

Organizers of the pageant, which is co-owned by New York real estate mogul Donald Trump, scheduled a press conference for Tuesday in New York to announce the switch.

The spokeswoman declined to elaborate on the reasons for the change but a source close to the matter said that the green-eyed Fedorova had failed to carry out the responsibilities of Miss Universe.

"Basically, she was fired for not fulfilling her duties," the source said. "It's just like if you have a job to do. If you don't do your job you can get fired."

The source declined to comment on a report in the New York Post newspaper that officials were concerned that Fedorova might have "secretly" married her boyfriend, in violation of pageant rules, and could even be pregnant.

GORBACHEV WEIGHS IN
"It's too bad it didn't work out better with Oxana but our new Miss Universe is equally beautiful and she is a tremendous crowd pleaser," Trump told the Post. Trump's spokesman said he would not comment further until after the press conference.

The Post reported that Fedorova was expected to travel extensively and make personal appearances as part of her reign but refused to take part in a number of those assignments, including the 2002 Miss Teen USA Competition.

Fedorova was bestowed with the diamond- and pearl-encrusted crown on May 29 in Puerto Rico. In second place was Pasek, followed by Miss China, Ling Zhuo.

Fedorova's crowning touched off delirious celebration in her native country, where Russians reveled in their first Miss Universe and former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said she was proof that "Russians can win in all kinds of competitions, starting with mathematics and Olympics, with young boys and girls, and all the way to beauty contests."

Russian television alternated footage of her erupting in radiant glory as she was crowned with shots of her looking chillingly elegant in standard-issue olive drab police uniform: black necktie, white shirt, mid-thigh skirt, dark tights and knee-high black leather boots.

The head of St. Petersburg's Interior Ministry Academy said he expected her to continue her law enforcement career in a country where police can make less than \$100 a month, and added that she was due for a promotion to captain.

Fedorova, who also lists on her resume a law degree and a doctoral law thesis on civil law from the Russian Ministry of Interior University, said at the time that she was overjoyed to win the title and vowed to improve her English.

She won a year's salary, a wardrobe allowance, use of a New York apartment and travel and public engagements around the world that include fund-raising for AIDS research.

A show business perennial launched by a swimsuit company 51 years ago, the Miss Universe pageant draws an estimated global television audience of 600 million people in 176 countries.

EXTRAVAGANZA



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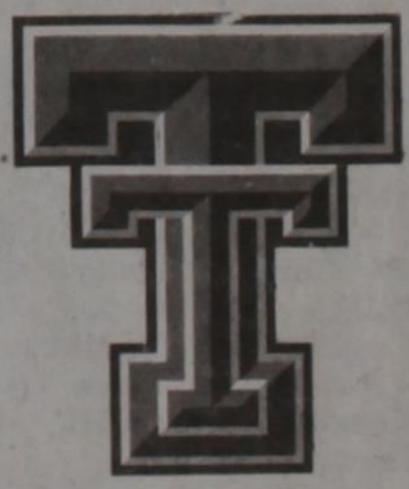
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Texas Tech Red Raiders
Sept. 28-Open Week
Oct. 5-at Texas A&M

TBS Offering College Football TV Feed in Spanish

TBS Superstation, the cable television network owned by AOL Time Warner Inc., hopes to score a touchdown with Hispanic viewers by offering Spanish-language coverage of top U.S. college football games starting Saturday.

The coverage will include the Big 12, a league of mostly Midwest colleges, as well as the Pac-10, comprised of West Coast-based universities.

TBS will kick off its Spanish-language football coverage with the University of Nevada at Las Vegas-Oregon State game. Viewers with the second audio programming (SAP) feature on their television sets can switch to the Spanish-language feed.

Instead of offering a Spanish translation, TBS has hired announcers Jose Medelin and Marcelo Godoy to provide play-by-play and analysis.

Mexico-born Medelin, who studied at the Indiana University at Bloomington, has covered football for several Spanish-language newspapers. He was also Fox Network's first Spanish-language announcer for its major league baseball "Game of the Week" program via SAP.

Godoy has covered major local sports teams in Atlanta and has also held stints as radio host, anchor and producer.

TBS joins a growing list of U.S. corporations directly targeting the Latino community, which is expected to become the largest U.S. minority by 2005. U.S. Hispanics now exceed the 35 million mark.

While Hispanics are widely known for being hard-core soccer

fans and baseball aficionados, younger generations -- usually the grandchildren of the first immigrants -- have started to embrace other sports.

"I have family in the United States, third generation, that are avid followers of American football," Medelin told Reuters in an phone interview and added that the growing interest in other sports than soccer should not be underestimated.

"There are millions of Hispanics who prefer to speak in their own language despite the fact they have full command of the English language," he added. For him, sports coverage in Spanish is a fertile territory yet to be tapped.

Last month NBC's Spanish-language Telemundo network said it will include 15 exclusive National Basketball Association (NBA) weekend games in its sports coverage as well as 10 WNBA games in each of the next three seasons.

TBS' bullish bet on Spanish coverage is even making it consider expanding the SAP feature to basketball games although no deal has yet been signed.

At half time, Medelin and Godoy will translate an intervention by legendary sportscaster Ernie Johnson, who apart from commenting on the game will also present a preview of a TBS movie to follow the match.

While no Spanish-language advertising is likely to appear during this first football coverage for Hispanics, Medelin said the possibility has not been ruled out and could take shape next year.

¿Que Pasa?

Grant Workshops Scheduled

The Lubbock Arts Alliance has scheduled two free grant workshops in preparation for the December 1 deadline for the City of Lubbock/Lubbock Arts Alliance Cultural Grant Program. The informal workshops will be held at 5:30 pm on Monday, Oct. 21 and Tuesday, October 22 at the Lubbock Arts Alliance office at 2109 Broadway.

Funds for the grant program are generated by the hotel/motel occupancy tax. Additional funding for the grants program is provided by the Texas Commission on the Arts.

The Cultural Grants Program is open to all local arts and humanities organizations that are tax exempt and have been pursuing their goals for at least one year are eligible to apply. Projects funded must serve the residents of and visitors to Lubbock and demonstrate elements of service, community involvement, organizational capability, and artistic merit.

The workshops will include a review of application and selection procedures for programs beginning after March 1. Attendance at one of the workshops in a 12-month period is mandatory for all grant applicants.

For more information call 744-2787.

Free Wills Clinics

West Texas Legal Service's Private Attorney Involvement Program in conjunction with the Maggie Trejo Supercenter and the Texas Tech University School of Law, Clinical Program are sponsoring a free wills clinic on Tuesday, Oct. 2, and Tues., Oct. 16, 2002, 12:30 to 2:30 pm at 3200 Amherst Street in Lubbock.

The purpose of these clinics is to provide service to the large number of low-income individuals who reside in Lubbock who are needing a will prepared.

West Texas Legal Services is a non-profit organization which provides free wills for individuals who qualify under the financial eligibility guidelines.

To schedule an appointment or if you need more information please contact, Nancy Mojica or Mary Ann Newsom at 763-4557.

South Plains Obedience Training Club of Lubbock Hosts AKC Dog Agility Trials

The South Plains Obedience Training Club of Lubbock will be hosting three days of American Kennel Club All Breed Dog Agility Trials. The event will be held at the Carport Equestrian Center, Oct 18 thru 20. Trials hours will start at 9 am and end approximately 4 pm each day. About 150 pure bred dogs from surrounding states will be judged at this event.

Agility is one of the newest AKC events and is open to every breed. Dogs must be at least one year old to compete. There are different height categories so each dog is tested fairly on the course. Each exhibitor and dog team will be judged at one of 3 different levels of competition. The dogs competing in these classes are working toward AKC Agility titles.

There will be free canine educational material available at these trials. No admission fee will be charged for this fun filled and educational event. For more information call 794-1256.

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WHAT'S UP?

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advocacy work. Moreover, much of NCLR's affiliate network supports and complements the public schools - by preparing Hispanic children for school through early childhood programs and keeping them in school through after-school and college preparation programs. But when school systems fail, NCLR and its affiliates also recognize their responsibility to act as a "safety net" for Hispanic students who fall through the cracks.

four affiliate organizations that have responded to the educational challenges of our Latino students. These stories are unique in their details, but the spirit of commitment and excellence is shared throughout our affiliate network. Since the overwhelming majority of Latino students attend public schools, NCLR remains committed to building a strong, effective public education system that works for all students through its ongoing policy analysis and

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Aguilas Vuelan Demasiado Alto Para Los Vaqueros

Después de la humillación sufrida en el primer partido de la temporada ante los Texas de Houston, el dueño de los Vaqueros de Dallas Jerry Jones reconoció que tal vez su equipo no era tan bueno como él lo creía.

Su entusiasmo siguió en caída, a pesar de una victoria alentadora en contra de los Titanes de Tennesi en la segunda semana.

Las razones de la reevaluación de Jones estuvieron en exhibición después de una paliza vergonzosa y contundente de 44-13 el domingo ante las Aguilas de Filadelfia.

La ofensiva de los Vaqueros fue un desorden que no produjo nada y que fue víctima de errores. El mariscal de campo Quincy Jones, en su segundo año, lanzó para 201 yardas pero perdió el balón dos veces, tuvo una intercepción y no pudo llevar a los Vaqueros a la zona de anotación.

La defensiva tuvo fallas, sobre todo en la posición de esquinero. Los Vaqueros no tuvieron una respuesta para el trabajo que realizó el mariscal de campo Donovan McNabb, quien dominó a los Vaqueros con su brazo y sus pies.

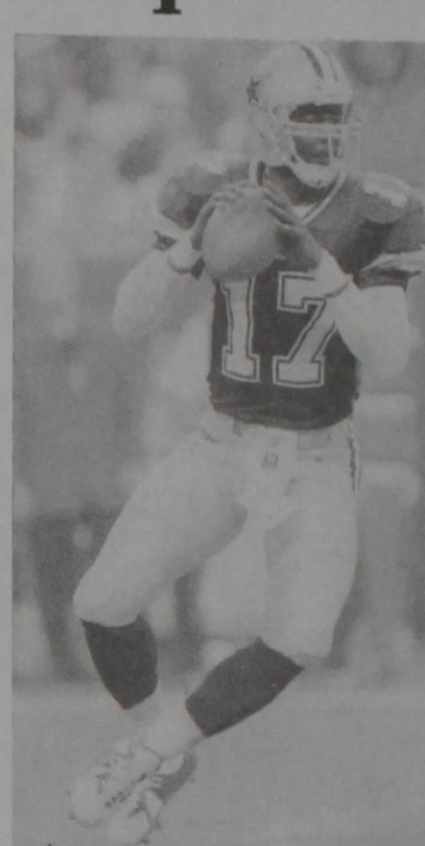
McNabb lanzó para 287 yardas y tres anotaciones. También acumuló 67 yardas en siete corridas, incluyendo una anotación de dos yardas.

Jones no se pudo encontrar después de la aparición final del equipo en el Veterans Stadium. Las Aguilas jugarán en nuevas instalaciones el próximo año.

Pero al final, fue el dominio completo de las Aguilas y la autodestrucción de los Vaqueros lo que indica sobre las oportunidades de avanzar esta temporada.

"Donovan McNabb nos mostró la clase de jugador que es él", indicó el entrenador de los Vaqueros Dave Campo. "Cada vez que se metía en problemas, corría y hacía jugadas. Simplemente nos aplastaron..."

Las Aguilas, favoritos de la División Este en la Conferencia Nacional que podrían llegar hasta el Súper Tazón, han ganado cinco encuentros consecutivos en contra de



los Vaqueros, incluyendo cuatro seguidos en el Veterans Stadium, y seis de los últimos siete desde 1999. Las últimas cinco victorias han sido por una puntuación acumulada de 177-61.

"Estoy tratando de olvidar este lugar y salir adelante", dijo el corredor de los Vaqueros Emmitt Smith, quien rompió el récord de acarreo de la NFL en el juego. "Nos ganaron de manera decisiva. No hicimos nada".

Pero lo parece más evidente es que están cometiendo las mismas fallas que los han accediendo durante temporadas consecutivas en las que lograron fojas de 5-11.

No pueden ganar fuera de casa -- los Vaqueros tienen un récord de 4-24 fuera de Texas Stadium desde 1998 -- y no han podido ligar dos victorias seguidas. Los Vaqueros ostentan un récord de 2-9 desde la temporada 2000 después de ganar encuentros.

Ambos asuntos apuntan a la inhabilidad de mantenerse concentrados, tener disciplina y jugar de manera consistente de juego a juego --como fue el caso el domingo.

EL EDITOR

Lo Mejor En Noticias!

AVISO DE FINAL DE JUEGO

Prueba Tu Suerte, Antes De Que Estos Se Te Escapen!

<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #265 (\$1) 9's In A Line *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.68</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #275 (\$2) Double Lucky Number *Probabilidades son 1 en 3.61</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #282 (\$2) Cash Reward *Probabilidades son 1 en 3.61</p>
<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #284 (\$1) Deuces Wild *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.77</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #298 (\$1) Red Hot & Blue Tripler *Probabilidades son 1 en 4.87</p>	<p style="font-size: small;">Juego #710 (\$5) Show Me The Money *Probabilidades son 1 en 3.04</p>

Estos juegos se terminan el 31 de octubre del 2002. Tiene hasta el 29 de abril del 2003 para cobrar cualquier boleto ganador para estos juegos.

Usted puede cobrar los premios de hasta \$599 en cualquier tienda que venda boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Premios de \$600 o más son cobrables en uno de los 22 Centros de Cobro de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Preguntas? Llame a la Línea de Servicio al cliente de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

*Las probabilidades listadas son las posibilidades de ganar cualquier premio en estos juegos, incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto. AVISO: Un juego instantáneo puede seguir vendiéndose aún cuando todos los premios mayores hayan sido reclamados. Para la más reciente información sobre los premios restantes de los juegos instantáneos, favor de llamar al 1-800-37-LOTTO. Debe tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. ©2002 Texas Lottery Commission.

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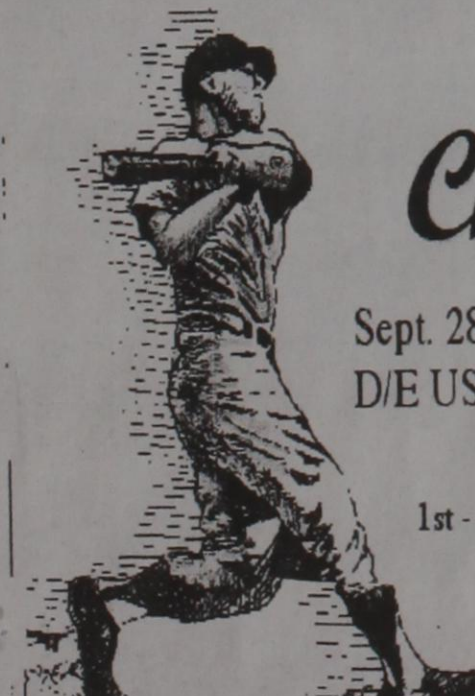
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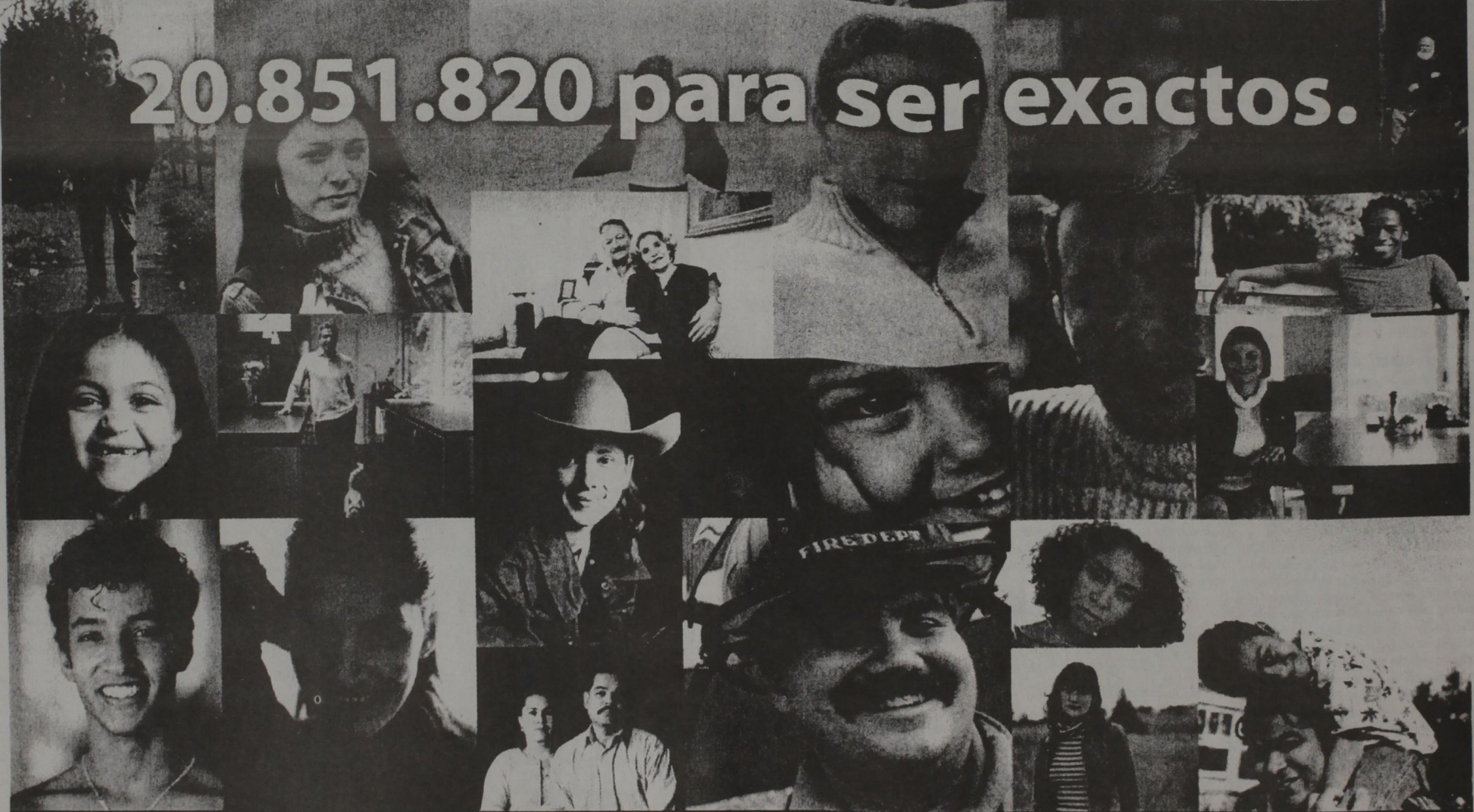
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Hay muchas razones por que Tony Sanchez quiere ser Gobernador.



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Porque Tony Sanchez quiere servir a toda la gente de Tejas.



Tony Sanchez tiene un profundo amor por la gente de Tejas. El sabe que el gobierno está paralizado por la falta de acción. Pero no entiende porqué. Y va a hacer algo para remediarlo. El quiere ayudar a los millones de niños que no tienen seguro médico. El quiere ayudar a los miles de propietarios que no pueden pagar las nuevas tarifas del seguro de su vivienda. El quiere cambiar la educación pública para que Tejas se sienta orgullosa una vez más.

Este 5 de noviembre vote por Tony Sanchez para Gobernador.