

Bush y Fox Formalizan Agenda Para La Cumbre En Septiembre

Por Mónica Deady

En busca de un acuerdo sin precedentes con México para visita estatal del presidente Vicente Fox, del 5 al 7 de septiembre, la administración de Bush está revisando un informe emitido por un panel binacional sobre la reforma de la inmigración que incluye una discusión de un programa de legalización para los tres millones de inmigrantes mexicanos indocumentados que ahora residen en los Estados Unidos.

Los puntos claves del informe, del Grupo de Trabajo de Migración Mexicana, son la amnistía para los mexicanos indocumentados V un de temporal programa trabajadores huéspedes.

También se incluyen otros métodos de regularización del estado migratorio, los del trabajador, derechos laboral demanda cumplimiento legal a lo largo de la frontera de México con los Estados Unidos, informó Mercedes Viana de la oficina de prensa de la Casa Blanca a Hispanic Link. Al preguntarle a Viana sobre la posición del presidente Bush referente a la amnistía, Viana respondió, "No se ha emitido ninguna posición oficial. Estamos considerando todas las opciones que surgieron de las discusiones entre los miembros del de grupo trabajo".

informe un calendario para resolver los temas que enfoca. sesión plenaria de la de ayudar al país a entender exactamente qué es lo que ocurriendo. Frank está Sharry, director ejecutivo del Foro Nacional sobre la Inmigración en Washington, D.C., en una conferencia de prensa el 18 de julio explicó que, "Lo que está sobre la mesa no es nada menos que un intento de sobrellevar una serie de políticas que han causado fricciones".

Encabezando el panel están el Secretario de Estado Colin Powell, el Fiscal General John Ashcroft de los Estados Unidos, con los Ministros de Asuntos Exteriores de México, Jorge Castañeda y de Hacienda, Santiago Creel. También participan oficiales de los Departamentos de Estado Justicia y del

No se incluye entre el republicanos y latinos.

En su discurso ante la Parte del desafío consiste convención anual del Consejo Nacional de la Raza, en Milwaukee la semana pidió pasada, Fox expansión de "documentación v legalización" para los inmigrantes mexicanos que viven actualmente en los Estados Unidos. También hizo mención del tema de permitir que los mexicanos soliciten la licencia de conducir sin temor al Servicio de Inmigración Nacional, y que tengan acceso a los estudios superiores.

Representante demócrata de Texas, Silvestre Reyes, jefe Grupo Congresional del Hispano, dijo en una declaración emitida el 16 de julio que sabe que los miembros del Grupo Hispano Congresional trabajarán de cerca con la administración Bush y el Congreso para desarrollar un plan que sea de beneficio para los dos países. Sin embargo, añadió, el diálogo debe incluir a inmigrantes de otros países, aparte de México, también. Según Yvette Pena-Lopes, secretaria de prensa de Reyes, si bien el informe del panel binacional fue emitido directamente a la Casa Blanca, miembros del Grupo Congresional Hispano deben informados haber sido anteriormente por representantes de los Departamentos de Justicia y del Estado miembros del panel.

También dirigiéndose a los asistentes a la convención del Consejo, el presidente del Consejo Raúl Yzaguirre y líder mayoritario del Senado, demócrata de South Dakota, Tom Daschle, reiteraron lo dicho por Reyes, al decir que se debe permitir que otros inmigrantes participen en una propuesta amnistía. 'Quisiéramos igualdad de condiciones para toda persona en la misma situación", dijo Yzaguirre a los editores del periódico Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

Fondo Mexicano-El Americano de Defensa Legal y Educación también presta apoyo a un plan de aminstía. Aisha Qaasim, abogada del Fondo en su sucursal en Washington, D.C., dice que podría surtir un efecto positivo en la economía estadounidense, ya que el ingreso de los inmigrantes indocumentados muchas veces aumenta en un 10 a 20 por ciento cuando obtienen la residencia legal. Al Zapanta, oficial de operaciones de la Cámara de Comercio Estadounidense-Mexicana, encuentra positiva la discusión para los dos países, citando la especificidad y el alto nivel al que se desarrollan.

BUSH, FOX SHAPE ACTINGS FOR SEPTEMBER SUMMIT By Mónica Deady

In pursuit of a groundbreaking accord with Mexico during President Vicente Fox's scheduled Sept. 5-7 state visit, the Bush administration is reviewing a report from a binational panel on immigration reform that includes discussion of a legalization program for 3 million undocumented Mexican immigrants now living in the United States.

Key points addressed in the report, from the Mexican Migration Working Group, are amnesty for undocumented Mexicans and a temporary guest-worker program.

Also included are other methods for regularization of status, workers' rights, labor demand and law enforcement along the U.S.-Mexico border, Mercedes Viana in the White House press office told Hispanic Link.

Asked about President Bush's stance on amnesty, "No Viana responded, official positions have . been issued. We are reviewing all the options that came from the

discussions among members of the working group,"

The report includes no mention of a timetable for dealing with issues it raises.

Part of the challenge is helping this country understand what exactly is happening. Frank Sharry, executive director of the National Immigration Forum in Washington, D.C., explained at a July 18 press conference, "What's on the table is nothing less than an attempt to overhaul a set of policies that have led to friction." The panel is led by Secretary of State Colin Powell, U.S. Attorney General John Asheroft, Mexico's Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda and Interior Minister Santiago Creel. U.S. Justice and State Department officials and their Mexican counterparts are also members. Amnesty is one of a number of adjustment-of-status options. Length of time an immigrant has lived in the United States, family ties, employment records and other factors are reportedly among considerations being discussed. Blanket amnesty -- a term Sharry says is used by opponents of legalization to scare people -- is the most contentious topic for Republican and Latino leaders. Addressing a plenary session at the National Council of La Raza's annual convention in Milwaukee last week, Fox called for expanded "documentation and legalization" for Mexican immigrants currently living in the United States. He also touched on allowing undocumented Mexicans to apply for driver's licenses without fears of the INS, and having access to higher education. U.S. Rep. Silvestre Reyes (D.Texas), chair of the Congres-sional Hispanic Caucus, said in a July 16 statement that he expects caucus members will work closely with the administration and Congress to develop a plan that will benefit both countries. But, he added, the dialogue must include immigrants from countries other than Mexico. According to Reyes' press secretary, Yvette Pena-Lopes, while the binational panel's report was issued directly to the White House, CHC members have been briefed on it by representatives of the U.S. departments of Justice and State working on the panel. Also addressing NCLR convention attendees, La Raza President Raúl Yzaguirre and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) echoed Reyes, saying that people from other countries should be permitted to participate in any proposed amnesty. "We would want equity for everyone similarly situated,"

estadounidenses V sus contrapartes mexicanas.

La amnistía es una de varias opciones de ajuste del estado migratorio. Entre otras consideraciones están la duración de la estadía del inmigrante en los Estados Unidos, sus lazos familiares, antecedentes laborales y otros factores.

Una amnistía general -término empleado por los opositores a la legalización para infundir el temor, dice Sharry -- es el tema más contencioso para los líderes

"La cámara favorece un trabajadores programa de

continua en la pagina 2



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Democrats To Present New

Immigration Plan

COMTEX) (EFE via Democrats Congressional develop revised to plan immigration laws that will benefit undocumented immigrants from all nations as a response to an initiative President George W. Bush is expected to announce in the near future.

House Democratic Leader Dick Gephardt and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle plan to present a joint proposal they hope will augment Bush's plan.

Gephardt announced Friday of the that the chair Congressional Hispanic Caucus, Silvestre Reyes (Dem.-TX), and Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (Dem.-TX) will head a special working group coordinating plans for the reform measure.

Rep. Luis Gutierrez (Dem.-IL), in charge of immigration affairs for the Hispanic Caucus will also be part of the

team.

"We have our proposals for changes from 2000, which are a good start," Gephardt said during a press conference where he expressed concern that Bush has begun to back away from his plan to legalize immigrants.

The White House has Bush that 18 indicated alternatives studying the residency of legalizing million Mexicans nearly 3 living illegally in the United States.

"The message coming from the White House indicated that the president would rather establish a more open compassionate and policy," immigration National Democratic Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe noted in a written statement.

"A meaningful immigration plan is needed that recognizes the contributions of people who undocumented workers can

have been working hard in this country for many years," Gephardt noted, adding that it was important that Democrats now have control of the Senate.

Democrats support the permanent reinstatement of 245-i so that Section immigrants can stay in the United States while their requests for residency are being processed.

Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), which makes it easier for Nicaraguans and Cubans to become U.S. residents, be expanded to include all undocumented Central American immigrants currently residing in the significant United States.

In addition, Democrats urge modification of the deadline for strengths," Gephardt said, immigrants entering United States SO

amnesty and be receive granted legal residency in this country.

Democrats fear the Bush plan, being prepared to coincide Mexican with President Vicente Fox's official visit in September, will be limited Mexican to immigrants.

"The public policy we are developing will benefit They also ask that the immigrants from all parts of the world," Gephardt insisted.

The Missouri congressman, seen as a possible Democratic candidate for president in 2004, acknowledged that conservative some Republicans oppose changes in immigration law.

"Diversity is one of our the noting that immigrants often go on to become the best U.S. spokespersons for products and ideas. EFE

House Approves Funds To Tighten Security Along US-Mexico Border

Yzaguirre told editors of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund also supports an amnesty plan. Aisha Qaasim, staff attorney in the Washington, D.C., office, says it could have a positive effect on the U.S. economy since incomes for undocumented immigrants often increase 10 percent to 20 percent when they obtain legal residency.

Al Zapanta, CEO of the U.S.-Mexico Chamber of Commerce, saw the discussion as positive for both countries, citing the specificity and high level at which the talks are taking place.

"The chamber favors a guest-worker program that gives status to imnuigrants working in the United States, which will allow them to apply for residency and citizenship over time if desired," he explained.



18 July press conference, NCLR Vice President for Policy Cecilia Muñoz called the negotiations "a historic opportunity to transform immigration policies in the United States, to get us out of a situation where the laws are out of sync with the economy." She called the talks a "remarkable new approach to immigration." and commended Bush and

Fox for the "high-level negotiations from presidents that clearly get it."

"It provides a real opportunity for Bush to stand up to the small but vocal part of his party that opposes immigration," she said. "It can change a possible leaning toward the Democratic Party of Latinos."

Sharry made the point that "(Bush) can reposition the party as a friend of immigrants."

Adding cautionary notes were two other Latino leaders. Larry González, executive director of the Washington, D.C., office of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, warned, "We must be ready to tell the difference between rhetoric and action as we listen to Bush." Juan Andrade, president of the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute, added, "We can make it very difficult for (Bush) to walk away from an amnesty deal with Mexico." Mónica Deady is a reporter with the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C. She may be contacted via e-mail at mdeady(AT SIGN)HispanicLink.org.((c) 2001, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate International, a division of Tribune Media Services.

The U.S. House of Rep-Friday resentatives on approved a bill to budget more than \$600 million to strengthen security along the U.S.-Mexican border.

The measure will earmark \$50 million to strengthen local and state security offices along border, Rep. Ciro the Rodriguez (Dem.-TX) said.

Over \$500 million will be used to reimburse local governments that arrest and jail illegal immigrants, which is the responsibility of the federal government.

Funds should be made available to help security officials crack down on crime along the border, Rodriguez noted.

The funds will help equip local and state offices that practicing at all, while Allen and Stepnoski are being limited.

Then left tackle Flozell Adams went down in the first contact drill with pads. In the second one, right tackle

Solomon Page was hurt.

None of the injuries are major. Adams is the worst off, as a sprained knee ligament will keep him out at least three weeks.

"The way he went down, it could've been worse than it was," coach Dave Campo said.

Adams' next practice likely will be in Oxnard, Calif. He'll miss the first two exhibition games.

"Better now than a month from now," offensive line coach Hudson Houck said.

Page's problem is in his knee, but it's not to any ligaments. An MRI exam was taken Tuesday as a precaution.

"There's not a lot of concern at this point," Campo said.

Garmon has a strained calf and could return any day. He and Al Jackson are fighting for the line spot opened with the release of longtime starter Erik Williams. Jackson also has been fighting an ankle sprain.

Allen and Stepnoski don't need as much work to get into synch, so they're being held out as much to recover as to prevent them from further damage.

Ben Fricke has been working at center. Fifth-round pick Matt Lehr is playing guard and center, with Jason Gamble and Craig Page at the guard spots.

Seventh-round pick Charron Dorsey is filling in for Adams, along with Colin Sears and Dan Collins. Should Adams be out longer than expected, Page - once healthy - would shift to the left side. Allen also could be moved there.

Another concern for the line is the continued absence of

tight ends David LaFleur and Mike Lucky. Both are on the physically unable to perform list

LaFleur has a back problem that limited him last season. Lucky is recovering

from a knee injury suffered early in last year's training camp.

El Editor

Key Dates in California's Affirmative Action Wars

By Francisco Y. Honorio III

Key legal actions relating to the affirmative action ban in California: July 20, 1995 --Led by Ward Connerly, chairman of the California Civil Rights Initiative and University of California Board of Regents, the UC System banned affirmative action -consideration based on race or gender -- in admissions.

Soon after, the number of Hispanic freshmen admitted to state

universities dropped. Nov. 5,

1996 -- California residents approved Proposition 209 with 54 percent vote. Under Proposition 209, state and local governments may not give special consideration to women and minorities in contracting hiring, and education.

Dec. 23, 1996 -- The district court granted a preliminary injunction to the State of California, prohibiting any implementation of Proposition 209 to the extent it purported

prohibit to affect or affirmative action programs in public employment, public education public or contracting.

April 8, 1997 -- The Ninth Court ultimately Circuit vacated thepreliminary injunction and announced that Proposition 209 is constitutional.

May 16, 2001 -- UC regents rescind their anti-affirmative action in admission policy claiming that it hinders the university recruiting efforts.

SOUTHVEST OF LETTURE El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.-July 26, 2001 Mass Incarceration Comes at a Moral Cost To Every American Liberty and Justice For Some

Editor's Note: The issue of incarcerating black and brown citizens in disproportionate numbers is an overlooked issue that needs attention at every level. For us in Lubbock, this issue is just as important as can be demonstrated in the article by Contributing Editorial Writer, Eliseo Solis.

It has been rumored that plan are in the works to increase our jail capacity in the county. If this is the case, our community needs to contact our representatives for the details and raise questions of equity.The following article is excepted from Mother Jones Magizine.

By Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Sr. July 10, 2001

We must hold on to the spirit of America, the ideals upon which this nation was built. What is that spirit? Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses who yearn to breathe free. You will not be limited because of race, sex, religion, blood line, SAT scores, or previous conditions of servitude. Here, we will provide you an even playing field and equal opportunity. And to the extent that we have evened the playing field, we have indeed experienced some amazing results. America, known the world over as the land of the free, was founded on the principle of liberty and justice for all. Our freedoms are to be envied in many respects. We have a free press and are protected by the First Amendment, which allows us to openly criticize our government. We are able to move about the country and the world at will. We have certain inalienable rights that arguably exceed those of any other modernized country. Yet, at the same time, some 2 million of our citizens are denied their freedom. They are caught up in the tangle of webs known collectively as the prison industrial-complex. We

locking up our youth rather than lifting them up? Until something is done about this staggering practice we can no longer claim to be "the land of the free."

Although our criminal justice system is predicated on a promise of equality, it often fails to deliver. In fact, now more than ever it appears structured to affirmatively exploit race and class inequality. If left unchecked, the American dream will no longer be within every person's reach.

What is the American dream, where all of us fit inside and no one is left in the margins. Under this tent there are five basic promises: equal protection under the law, equal opportunity, equal access, fair share, and a concern for the least of us. Our national character must be measured by our commitment to these principles. We must leave no American behind. Yet, through the prisonindustrial complex and the "War on Drugs," access to justice for many is denied. A large proportion of the growth in US incarceration is not the result of increasing crime rates, which have been falling since 1992, but instead the "War Drugs," whose on arsenal includes policies such mandatory-minimum as sentencing and "three strikes" laws. in jail, 90 percent are high school dropouts, 92 percent functionally illiterate, are with a 76 percent recidivist rate. We are often tempted to think of China as an oppressive country, but we incarcerate 500,000 more people in this country -despite the fact that we have less than one-fourth the population of China. We lock up our poor, our uneducated, our unruly, our unstable and our addicted, where other countries provide treatment, mental hospitals and care. The financial costs of

than on universities.

We are increasingly becoming a nation of first-class jails and secondclass schools. Most rural and urban schools are not wired for the Internet, but nearly all of the jails are. The United States is spending an average of \$5,500 per year to educate a youth, and almost \$20,000 to lock up a youth. These costs come at the expense of minorities especially, and young African American men in particular. African Americans represent 13 percent of regular drug users, compared to 74 percent dream? It is a "one big tent" for whites and 9 percent for help, and in fact sometimes Hispanics.

> Yet African Americans make up 35 percent of those arrested for drug

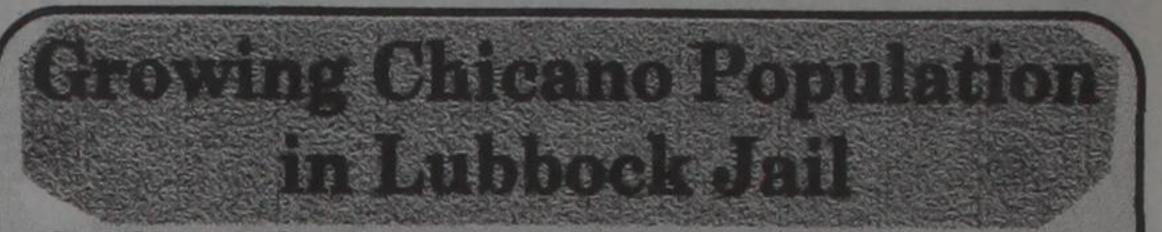
> possession, 55 percent of drug convictions, and 74 percent of those sentenced to prison for drug possession.

Similar disparities are found

loss of young able-bodied members of the community is as consequential as losses suffered on the continent of Africa as a result of the slave trade. High rates of incarceration among minorities further erode communities that are already depressed, when members must support increasing numbers of economically, socially, politically and impaired men, women, and children.

For far too many African American youth, our schools fall short of their mission to act as a slippery slope toward incarceration. Limited resources in urban public schools have conspired to limit students' preparation to meet the challenges of the job market in the

new millennium.



By Eliseo Solis, Contributing Editorial Writer

Around 1986, as Commissioner, I began to keep a count of the jail population because if my and other's concern that there appeared to be more "minorities" being arrested and jailed than whites. The question of having two sets of standards in applying the law was discussed a lot among these communities and I was not aware of any reports to support those suspicions. I was not sure how to approach the situation so I asked Sheriff Keese if the inmates could be broken down ethnically --- At the time, my relationship with the sheriff and others in the judicial system was friendly--- and although I was told that they had not been requested for this type of data in the past, they were willing to assist, so with help of members of the jail staff, we were able to identify blacks, browns, and whites manually. Mexicans were easier to identify than blacks because of the surname but it was finally worked out somehow. Eventually they would send the roster on a

	Jail Population in Late Eighties (range)					
Ethnicity	Percent					
Black	33-37%					
Brown	33-35%					
White '	30-33%					

weekly basis so we could keep the data on an ongoing basis and develop some trends. The following table demonstrates some of the results necessary for the point of this article.

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Another area of investigation and study that interested me was the adjudication results in areas such as DWIs, robbery, burglaries, etc. Data

Processing handed me several large stacks of computer paper that needed to be looked at manually because of the cost of having to do a computer run. And so after several weeks of poring over the information, I found that besides the overloading of Mexicans and Blacks in jail, another funny thing seemed to surface. This had to do with the way very similar cases would end up different. Example: One young white man who happened to have connections was stopped for DWI, and charged with two violations, one serious. Somewhere along the line, and in spite of the obvious police report, the serious charge was dropped and the minor one was settled with a deferred adjudication, which is a pretty word for "It won't go on your record"." Similar cases involving blacks or browns resulted in jail time and probation with permanent arrest records for future job applications. Feeling my suspicions warranted and confirmed, I therefore began asking myself and others as to the possible reasons for the discrepant numbers in case I might be mistaken. In the beginning, it was mostly one-onone with the Sheriff, District Attorney, Commissioners, County Judge and sometimes other judges. The response was mostly condescending until I began asking the questions in public forums, such as budget meetings. This and other issues ended my friendly and cordial relations with most of these folks and in particular the John Montford/ Travis Ware syndicate. I explain with so much detail because it needs to be understood that these serious declarations have been documented and if still happening, our elected officials need to address and confront these injustices. Moreover, the public needs to begin questioning public statements made by our "leaders" to assure their claims about honesty and integrity. For instance, after explaining in last week's column about the various pay raises Commissioners gave themselves in the past, Commissioner Flores stands up this past Monday and declared boldfaced again that he hasn't been given a raise in 9 years. Caramba, que pantalones!!

incarcerate more of our

throughout the court system, from arrest on through death penalty sentencing and the plea bargaining process at the federal level. And racial disparities in the criminal justice system do not stop at adult incarceration, but increasingly impact African-American youths as well. Although overall juvenile crime declined 30 rates by 1993 percentbetween and 1998, juvenile incarceration continued has to mse, particularly among African American youth. Most devastatingly, all 50 states now Of the 2 million Americans have laws that allow juveniles to be tried as adults. The movement toward youth involvement in adult courts is similar to "get tough" schemes in the education system. And, as is the case for school discipline policies, the rise in juvenile incar-ceration has disproportionately impacted minority youth. Consequently, although minority youth are one-third of the youth population nationwide, they represent two-thirds of all youth confined in local detention and state correctional systems.

As a result of all this, minority, particularly African American, communities are losing tremendous human capital as their members are warehoused in prisons. The

cross the U.S.-Mexico border

were discovered. Some were

children. The tally doesn't

include undiscovered bodies

on the Mexican side. A

surprise factor triggering this

high number of migrant

deaths is the fact that we're

doing such a great job of

Trends in Migrant Deaths

Border," issued by the

University of Houston's Center

for Immigration Research,

found that because of

increased patrolling at key

crossing points, immigrants

are forced to find alternative

entry points that cross more

dangerous terrain and make

immigrants more vulnerable

to unscrupulous smugglers

The report, "Causes and

U.S.-Mexico

patrolling our borders.

the

Along

and gangs.

Another devastating impact of rising incarceration rates among African Americans is disenfranchisement from the voting process. Dozens of states bar current and former convicts from voting. As a result, 3.9 million US citizens are disenfranchised, including 1 million who have completed their prison and jail terms. African Americans While represent approximately six percent of the US population, they represent 36 percent of the total number of US citizens who have lost their right to vote. The gains of the civil-rights movement are thus being rolled back by the march of the prison-industrial

Challenging these trends requires concerted action from all elements of our society. If

complex.

we are to advance as a nation, we must ensure that all people have adequate opportunities to become selfsufficient and productive members

of our society. We will either flourish or perish together. The choice is ours to make.

Reverend Jesse L. Jackson Sr. is the founder and president of Rainbow/PUSH multi-racial, Coalition, a

Thus, because we as Chicanos only made up around 22% of the county population at the time, I felt in my gut that it had to do with something other than that we socalled minorities were criminally prone or that it was hereditary. It was worse for blacks....they made up only 9% of the population. I began getting responses in various forms but two factors emerged as the most reasonable on why the over representation. Sonny Keese was the most honest in saying that money was the biggest factor, that whites generally had the money to buy justice. This response was made in a budget meeting while discussing the Sheriff's department budget. Most other responses just concluded that this is just the way things are.

citizens than any other nation.

At some point we must ask ourselves: What is the moral price we pay as a nation for

Putting a Face, With Dimples **On the Immigration Issue**

By Marisa Trevio

¿Sabe qué, maestra? ¿Sabe quéi

It was a simple question that I heard countless times during my days as a bilingual aide for an inner-city kindergarten class. With no muscles to flex, the children knew one sure way to garner the spotlight was to pose that simple mystery that begged to be solved. It was always a contest as to who could outdo the other.

This time, the contender was our newest student, Erik. With a dimpled smile that underscored his confidence, Erik felt no one could top him. Oh, was he right.

While the class encircled us, Erik lifted his chin and in a clear, proud voice declared that he had crossed the Río

Before I could catch my breath, Erik recounted his nighttime journey curled on the bottom of a boat nestled under his mother's coat until they ran aground on the Texas side.

maintaining such a system are

prisons this year will cost

about \$40 billion. Our states

now spend more on prisons

staggering. Operating

He ended his tale by parroting what he must have heard his parents say a million times, that he was here because his family wanted una vida mejor. A better life.

I share this story not to debate the issue of educating undocumented immigrant children, but to give a face to the hundreds of people who cross our southern border daily in the hopes of finding work and living the kind of life every person should be entitled to have.

As we know from recent accounts, border news

international multi-issue, membership organization working to move the nation and the world toward social, racial, and economic justice.

crossings aren't all as smooth be that one last hope. For us as Erik's. Last year the to ignore that reality is a crime bodies of more than 400 unto itself. immigrants who died trying to

I am not advocating that our borders be dissolved, but it is became better we time neighbors.

We think nothing of going south and taking advantage of the Mexican economy so we can return triumphantly home bragging about our bargaining prowess. Yet we scowl and complain when they dare to cross into our territory, not looking for bargains, but for back-breaking, menial jobs that not even our cash-thirsty teenagers would stoop to do.

In September, Presidents Bush and Fox will meet to discuss what can be done to stem this senseless waste of life. Unless there are strong policy questions addressed, this human tragedy will continue.

In the meantime, the biggest sadness is knowing that there will be Eriks who will never get the chance to ask a simple question.

I don't know if others felt this way and it could have just been a misguided notion, but it was infuriating and disconcerting. This issue was also the reason that I opposed the building of a state prison in Pct. 3a subjuct which came up around those same years. Therefore, I began to pose the possibility that there just might be a double standard in the administration of justice within the law enforcement community of Lubbock Texas in the nextto-the-last decade of the 20th century.

The ensuing developments drew angry responses from distinguished people like District Attorney Travis Ware. I kept presenting the double standard issue in various meetings, including a Candidates Forum in which Keese and candidate, now District Judge Jim Bob Darnell, basically conceded the issue as being a factor along with the money component. I was flabbergasted when it came time for candidate for re-election, now District Judge Sam Medina declared that "this does not happen in my court", which begged the question that I was unable to ask, but would have been, "And if you know that it is happening in other law enforcement agencies and courts, are you, Judge Medina just going to look the other way?

Well, now comes the 21st Century and we come to find out that the situation for Chicanos is not only bad, it has just been getting worse. Look at the next table and if this does not raise some serious concern and anger.

Checking with the Jail Population for 19 Jul 01, the following figures were given and it was stated that the numbers were fairly representative of the norm for this span of time. Well, now comes the 21st Century and we come to find out that the situation for Chicanos is not only bad, it has just been getting worse. Look at the next table and if this does not raise some serious concern and anger, then I must be blowing the famous smoke. Checking with the Jail Population for 19Jul01, the following figures were given and it was stated that the numbers were fairly representative of the norm for this span of time. July 19, 2001

Grande in barco.

De La Pagina Numero Una

huéspedes que otorgue un estatus a los inmigrantes que trabajan en los Estados Unidos, y que les permita solicitar la residencia y la ciudadanía con el paso del tiempo si así lo desean", explicó.

En una conferencia de prensa el 18 de julio, vice-Consejo del presidenta Nacional de la Raza, Cecilia las dijo que Muñoz "una negociaciones son para histórica oportunidad transformar las políticas de inmigración en los Estados Unidos, para librarnos de una situación en la que las leyes no concuerdan con la economía". Dijo que las dicusiones son "un nuevo enfoque notable hacia el tema de la inmigración", y elogió a Bush y a Fox por "las negociaciones al nivel de dos presidentes que claramente entienden los temas".

"(Las discusiones) proveen a

oportunidad ue Bush la enfrentarse con una parte pequeña pero vociferante de su partido que se opone a la inmigración", díjo. "Podrá desviar una posible tendencia hacia el partido demócrata de parte de los latinos".

Sharry enfatizó que "(Bush) puede reorientar el partido posicionándolo como amigo de los inmigrantes".

Otros dos líderes latinos añadieron notas de cautela.

Larry González, director ejecutivo de la Asociación Nacional de Oficiales Latinos Elegidos y Nombrados, en Washington, D.C. advirtió "Debemos estar que, preparados a distinguir entre la retórica y la acción al escuchar a Bush".

Juan Andrade, presidente del Instituto de Liderazgo de Hispanos en los Estados Unidos, agregó, "Podemos hacer que le sea a Bush muy difícil dar marcha atrás con un plan de amnistía con México".

Some would say that knowing these odds ought to be enough to deter any sensible person from putting themselves in danger.

Sensible, yes; desperate, no. I used to think I knew what being poor meant, but not until I traveled deep into Mexico did I see the word defined in its rawest form.

I saw families pull together discarded refrigerator boxes, fill them with their meager worldly possessions and call them home until the first hard rain dissolved the corrugated walls.

I saw people with grotesque treatable physical but ailments walk the streets praying for someone to see past their appearances and give them a chance to earn money to pay a doctor to treat them.

I saw people, young and old, eager to work but unable to earn enough to buy even flour to make tortillas.

To these people who struggle daily with no prospect for help from their government, the United States will always

Marisa Trevio, of Rowlett, Texas, is a freelance writer and regular contributor to Hispanic Link. She may be contacted by e-mail at mtrevino@)airmail.net

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Newspapers

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Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	Percent	
Black	167	30	197	25%	
Brown	291	48	339	43%	
White	99	48	247	31%	
TOTAL	657	126	783		
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We are not only over represented in the jail population, it has gotten so bad that we almost compose half the jail population. How can this not raise some questions in the eyes of anyone. The seriousness is compounded by the fact that we now have Latino representation in just about every level of the budgetary, judicial and law enforcement level of county government. What is the deal? Are we really so content with the present state of social justice, that matters such as these are of so little importance? Is the double standard still at work? Is there racial profiling going on? In the humble opinion of this writer and El Editor, the answer to the questions about the double standard in the judicial system and racial profiling is a resounding YES!! If anybody has an opinion either way about this issue, do not hesitate to communicate it to us.

Subscribase Hoy A El Editor P.O. Box 11250 - Lubbock, TX 79408

Hispanics Risk Working In Dangerous Jobs

Along Division Avenue in Brooklyn, Luis Vazquez waits for work, standing with other day laborers as trucks and cars rumble by. The sounds of hammering and sawing can be heard at a construction site nearby. When a prospective employer stops in the street, the men rush up, hoping for a job.

Vazquez is Puerto Rican, but standing on the corner in a baseball cap and plaid workshirt, he blends in easily with the Hispanic immigrants huddled around the employer's car. They all listen eagerly to the offer of a day's work.

"Only \$5 an hour," groans a friend of Vazquez, as they both turn away dejected.

"Those construction jobs don't pay - they kill you for money," the Vazquez, 41, who returns to the sidewalk and will wait instead for a painting job. "It's not worth the chance of six times as high as that for getting hurt." Perhaps not for whites or blacks, federal labor Vazquez, who was born a U.S. citizen, but for many other workers of Hispanic accounted for 2,295 of the origin, particularly those here illegally, the need to earn cash outweighs everything else, including their safety. A Newsday investigation shows that Hispanic immigrants are particularly at risk for getting killed in the workplace. Toiling with hands or with dangerous tools, often in low-paying jobs for which they are ill trained, Hispanic immigrant workers make up higher percentage of occupational deaths than any ethnic or racial group in America. Nationally, Hispanics accounted for 54 percent of all immigrant deaths from 1994 to 1999, federal records show. Coming from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and other countries, they are part of what many health experts warn has become a "disposable" workforce in America.

them on Division Avenue: Eduardo Daniel. When concrete was poured into the flooring that would make up the third floor where he was working, the weight of the concrete caused it to collapse. Daniel fell three stories and drowned in a pool of cement; his body was later discovered amid the rubble.

"He was a regular guy who used to come here looking for a job," Vazquez remembers. "He had the bad luck of being there at the wrong time when the bricks fell down. He didn't chance." have Risks a for Hispanics Greatest Newsday's computer-assisted analysis of records from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows Hispanic immigrant workers face some of the worst safety and health explains problems in America.

Nearly 60 percent of Hispanics who die on the job are immigrants, a rate at least records show.

training often results in immigrant workers stepping into life-threatening work environments.

"We do a lot of work with day laborers who get hurt in construction and says Nadia landscaping," executive Marin-Molina, director of the Workplace Project in Hempstead, a group helps immigrant that workers. She recalls recent cases of Spanish-speaking day laborers being hurt on the job, including one hospitalized with burns suffered at a car wash and another who in fractured bones a scaffolding accident. Because they are day laborers, many work for cash and are never put on the payroll. They often become invisible workers, unable to get compensation or protections accorded most U.S. workers. "If a person gets injured on the job ... the day laborer isn't even going to

remembers. "Even the ones with blood on their heads, because they didn't want to be questioned. They just didn't want to have any medical attention at all because they were here illegally." Eugene Ostreicher, 70, the owner of Industrial Enterprises and Faye Industries, pleaded guilty last month to a felony for lying to OSHA during its investigation of the Williamsburg collapse about a prior collapse at an another job site on Lorimer Street in Brooklyn. He agreed to pay a \$1 million fine and get out of the construction business. The fine will be divided among the Daniel estate and the eight other injured workers. Ostreicher also must pay a \$100,000 OSHA fine and could get 6 months in prison. His sentencing is scheduled for Oct. 15.

The Corner It didn't take long for word of Daniel's death to reach Division and Bedford. "A couple of the guys who were working with him came here the next day, and they told us about it," recalls Vazquez. "But they were here the next day, still looking for work." Each workday begins for Solbes and several of the Mexican day laborers when they awake at a church-run homeless shelter and then walk over to Division Avenue by 6:30 a.m. Solbes came to the United States in 1996, crossing the Mexican border illegally. "I came through the mountains, running away from Mexico," he says with a smile. "I got false papers to work." Eventually, he landed a job at the Brooklyn lumber yard where he got hurt in 1999. Although disabled from his accident, Solbes says he wants to earn enough money to return to his native country, where his wife still lives with their five children.

political storm in several among immigrants against states such as California and the employers who ask them Texas, and on Long Island, to do dangerous work for very where Farmingville residents low pay. "They are cheap and have protested day laborers, they want to kill you," he mostly Mexicans, congregating says. "I've looked at some on street corners looking for work. Protesters say illegal immigrants have saturated area housing and increased crime.

Last September, in a highly incident, publicized two Mexican immigrants were lured from Farmingville to a Shirley house with the promise of work and attacked with a knife, shovels and a post-hole digger. Two white men, including one with racist tatoos covering his body, were Avenue, they still talk about arrested and charged in the attack. The trial of one defendant was scheduled to begin this week.

Advocates for day laborers say the violent attack is only a symptom of the broader prejudices and exploitation confronting immigrant workers. "On Long Island, the majority of day laborers are from Latin America," says Marin-Molina of the Workplace Project. "What's sad to see is that many of the people who are against these workers are the grandchildren of Italian and Irish immigrants who used to 'shape up' on the street corner and faced the same problems." On Division Avenue in Brooklyn, Luis Vazquez still waits for work as this warm spring morning slowly ebbs away. Vazquez has been coming to this corner for the past three or four years, usually arriving by 6:30 a.m. with the throng of immigrants seeking work. Perhaps a familiar contractor driving by will stop, he says, wanting someone to paint a wall or hammer in some nails. "You might get lucky in an hour or so, or you might be here all day," he explains, holding a cup of coffee. "The guys who give you a job will know you, and they'll look for your face when they come by." Vazquez, who came from American economy in the Puerto Rico when he was a 1990s, the rising tide of illegal young man, says there is a

jobs and quit right away because they were just too dangerous." He's had several close calls himself and prefers to work as a painter or in various odd jobs around the neighborhood, unloading trucks and making deliveries.

"I was on a scaffold high up on a construction job here in Williamsburg.

They asked me to go [higher] up on it and I said, Division 'No way.'" On Eduardo Daniel and wonder whose death might be next. "We always talk about the way they treat you, about getting hurt on the job," says Vazquez. "Every day you take a chance."

That's no surprise to the men gathered on the corner of Division and Bedford avenues in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. Injury and death have become accepted risks to the men gathered on these streets. The week before, Vazquez says, he was slightly injured when he fell off an employer's truck. Another day laborer waiting on Division Avenue that day, Francisco Solbes, says he spent 18 days in the hospital when a load of lumber tumbled onto him in 1999, fracturing his leg and foot in seven places. Solbes wears an oversized black boot to hide the huge lump on his foot. Solbes says many of the day laborers clustered along this undocumented block are workers from Mexico like himself, willing to take a job, any job, regardless of the risk. "The Mexicans here all know each other, and we wind up doing the hardest jobs - the ones the others don't want to do," explains Solbes. "Because we're illegal, we get nothing. We work the \$5 jobs or we don't eat." Both Vazquez and Solbes say they knew another Mexican day laborer who once stood with

immigrants Hispanic 4,254 immigrants killed in U.S. workplaces during the sixyear period studied, with foreign-born workers dying in far larger percentages than native-born workers in several job categories, including day laborers. In California and Florida, two of the top states for new immigrants, the of foreign-born percentage attributed to deaths agriculture is twice that of native-born workers.

Experts say dangers to Hispanic immigrant workers are heightened because of language and cultural barriers, and because they lack proper safety training from employers who don't speak Spanish.

Their legal status as undocumented workers makes many Hispanic immigrants especially vulnerable to unsafe working conditions, experts say, often making them willing to accept dangerous work without complaint.

"There's a huge number of Mexicans who come here to work, save their money but

know the name of the Marin-Molina employer," adds.

Barely anyone knew Eduardo Daniel's name when he began working at a Williamsburg building site on Nov. 23, 1999. The 21-yearold Mexican laborer, who smuggled himself across the U.S. border two years earlier, was picked from among the day laborers that morning on Division Avenue. Daniel agreed to work for the going rate of about \$6 an hour, other workers say, carrying bricks and pouring cement at the building on Middleton Avenue.

Andrew Nazarus, an immigrant from St. Lucia who worked at the site for several weeks as a mason, recalls seeing Daniel for the first time that morning. "He only came for one day," Nazarus says. They were working on the unfinished third floor of the building complex, about 40 feet above ground level, where a crew was pouring concrete. Daniel was helping to smooth out the wet cement. Suddenly, the building's metal structure gave way and collapsed.

With so many willing to become a part of the cheap labor pool that helped fuel the immigration has created a high level of resentment

Majority of **Hispanics** Online

NEW YORK, - Despite a dearth of Web sites in Spanish, half of the nation's Hispanic adults are now online, according to a survey released Wednesday.

MORE THAN 2 million Hispanics logged on for the first time between March 2000 and February 2001, the **Pew Internet and American** Life Project found. During that period, the percentage of Hispanic adults online went from 40 percent to 50 percent.

The number still trails that of non-Hispanic whites, at 58 percent. But it exceeds that of non-Hispanic blacks, 43 percent of whom are online.

"Clearly Hispanics are finding the activities and the content they want online even though in the vast majority of cases they have to get it in English," said Lee Rainie, director of the Pew project.

A survey last year from VilaWeb.com found that fewer than 3 percent of Web sites were in Spanish, compared with 68 percent in English. The second is the stand of the

don't stay here," said Jordan Barab, a safety and health expert who has worked with both the federal Occupational Health and Safety the Administration and national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "As a result, the employers don't have to worry about their health and safety. And they don't have to worry about employees complaining to the government. They are considered disposable."

Throughout states with large immigrant populations, stories abound of workplace tragedy. In Nevada, for Mexican four example, immigrant workers were blown apart in a 1998 chemical plant explosion. Federal and state safety inspectors later found the plant's workers to be illtrained to handle explosives, with safety information only available in English. "We were doing this kind of work so American people wouldn't have to do dangerous work like this," a surviving immigrant worker later told a state workplace safety panel.

Eduardo Remembering Daniel Experts say a lack of

"I fell on my back," recalls Nazarus, 37, of the Bronx. "I felt the whole building was going down. I was holding on to a wire and then ran to the other side of the building." Daniel wasn't so lucky. Hundreds of pounds of cement and metal beams, the very structure of the building that federal safety records say was improperly built and couldn't hold its own weight, crashed into the basement along with Daniel.

"He was just laying there in the cement with his face recalls William down," Pieszak, a New York City police officer with the department's Emergency Services Unit, who waded through the basement searching for survivors. "The like cement, it was quicksand. He had drowned in the cement." Nine other workers were injured.

His partner, Police Officer James Barnes, says other Spanish-speaking immigrants, though clearly injured, refused their help. "The workers were all filled with cement, but they just wanted to leave," Barnes

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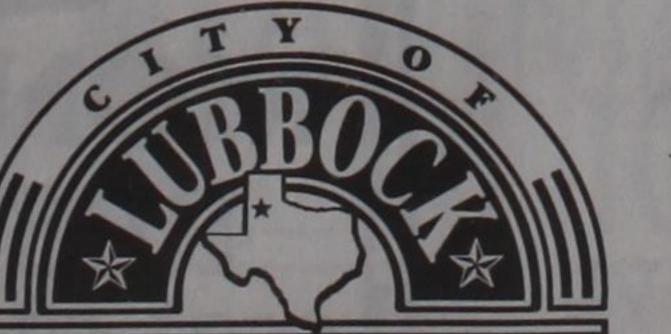


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Q: When is the best time to water my lawn? A: Early morning or late evening. Watering during these times ensures that all the water used for watering actually reaches the ground and does not evaporate. Never water during the heat of the day.



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El 30 de Augosto del 2001 será la última vez que puedas jugar Cactus Cash, Seasons Greetings \$5 y Jack O' Lantern Cash. Sin embargo boletos ganadores pueden ser cobrados hasta el 27 de Febrero del 2001. Premios en efectivo hasta \$599 pueden ser cobrados en cualquier lugar de venta de boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Premios con un total de \$600 o más son cobrables en cualquiera de los 22 centros de cobro de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. Para más información, por favor llama a la línea de servicio al cliente de la Lotería de Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).

GAME #177

AVISO: Un juego instantáneo puede seguir vendiêndose aun 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. Las probabilidades de ganar en Cactus Cash son1 en 4.52, Seasons Greetings \$5 son 1 en 3.32 y Jack O'Lantern Cash son 1 en 4.56 incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto. Debes tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. O 2001 Texas Lottery

El Editor. Lubbock, Tx.-July 26, 2001 Visita del Ing. Esau Caro Meza del Peru a Lubbock y El Editor



While visiting Texas Tech University during the week of June 17-22, Ing. Esau Caro Meza, Rector of the National University of Central Peru, visited El Editor. Ing. Caro Meza is starting his second term as Rector of the University which is lo-

cated in the Central Andean city of Huancayo, northwest of the Campital of Lima. Ing. Caro Meza was especially interested in Distance Education Programs for graduate program in Engineering and Computer Science as well as in the City of Lubbock's Waste Water Treatment program in which sewage water

is re-cycled into irrigation water as well as supplying the Canyon Lakes with water. He visited the experimental laboratory of Prof. Cliff Fedler in converting feedlot waste into fish through a system of water tanks using stagnant water plants, algae and tapia fish. While in Lubbock Profesor Emeritus Neale Pearson brought him to visit the oldest Hispanic Newspaper in West Texas on June 21. After visiting Lala's Restaurant, he visited the offices of State Representative Delwin Jones to examine the system of redistricting and then to visit the ranch of James Boren between Justiceburg and Lake Alan Henry. From Lubbock, he returned to his home in Peru.

Ing. Esau Caro Meza de Peru Visito El Editor

Durante la semana de 17-22 de Junio Ing. Esau Caro Meza, Rector de la Universidad Nacional del Peru Central, visito las oficinas de la Redaccion de El Editor, es mas viejo periodico Hispanico en el Oeste de Texas. Ing. Caro Meza esta en su segunda epoca como Rector de la Universidad que se ubica en la ciudad Andina de Huancayo, al noroeste de la capital de lima. El Ing. Esta interesada especialmente en programs de educacion a la distancia al nivel pos-graduado this?" en Ingenieria y Ciencias de Computo. Tambien le interesaria el programa de la Ciufirst dad de Lubbock en convertir las aguas negra a aguas re-ciclados para la irrigacion agricola y para mantener el nivel de las aguas de los Lagos del Canyon. Visito el Laboratoria del Profesor Cliff Fedler donde se convierte la esterca de los feedlots a productos de algae y pescas chica como la Taba por medio de un sistema de tanques con plantas de la zona. Durante su estadia en Lubbock, Profesor Emerito Neale Pearson le trajo a el a last la Redaccion de El Editor, El mas viejo periodico Hispanico en el Oeste de Texas. Despues de visitar el Restaurante had taken an 0-fer in the first Lala's, visito las oficinas del two games of the series, Representante Delwin Jones promptly banged out two hits para examinar el sisteme de in the post-hamburger game. desenar y redesenar los dis-So you know who took the tritors de la Camara de Repblame for that, too. resentantes y el Senado de "(Ichiro) ate that American Texas. Termino su visita a los food and then he kicked our Llanos Estacados con una American asses," was the way visita al Rancho de James Grace put it. Boren cerca Justiceburg y Which, to put it mildly, Lake Alan Henry. Desde Lubhasn't happened very often to bock, volvio a su casa en el the Peru. Neale Pearson, 795season. Remember all of those 4287 neale.pearson@ttu.edu

Gonzalez Leads Diamondbacks

SAN DIEGO -- If National League pitchers were giving half as much grief to Luis Gonzalez Gonzalez as receives from his teammates, maybe they'd have a chance to keep his batting average under, say, .800.

Not that there's disharmony, discord or disanything else in the Arizona clubhouse these days, but the first-place Diamondbacks have been all over their left fielder like, well, like Gonzalez on a hanging slider. The Diamondbacks returned from the All-Star break to find crisp, new T-shirts laid out at each of their lockers in Anaheim's visiting clubhouse featuring a logo designed around the phrase, "Going, Going, Gonzo: Home Run Derby Champ 2001."

'I believe for me to have the year I'm having, it's the surroundings,' Luis Gonzalez

they were one of baseball's most disappointing teams, the Diamondbacks are having the time of their lives this season under new manager Bob Brenly.

And it all starts with the affable Gonzalez, who is having the season of his life.

Going into Wednesday night's game against San Diego, Gonzalez, a legitimate threat to become the first National League Triple Crown winner since Joe "Ducky" Medwick in 1937, led the National League with 99 RBI, was ranked second with 40 homers and was fourth with a .343 batting average.

He also ranked in the top three in slugging percentage (second to Barry Bonds at .733), on-base percentage (third, .437), runs scored (third, 81) and hits (tied for second, 127).

But perhaps what is most special is this: Gonzalez led the majors with 271 total bases and remains on target to break Babe Ruth's record 457.

tically jacked up home run output, those on the inside say that he's still essentially the same guy who batted .311 with 31 homers and 114 RBI last summer and .336 with 26 homers and 111 RBI in the Diamondbacks' NL West title year of 1999.

"Elevation," Williams said. "That's all it is. He has the same swing, the same everything. He's just elevating (the ball when he hits it).

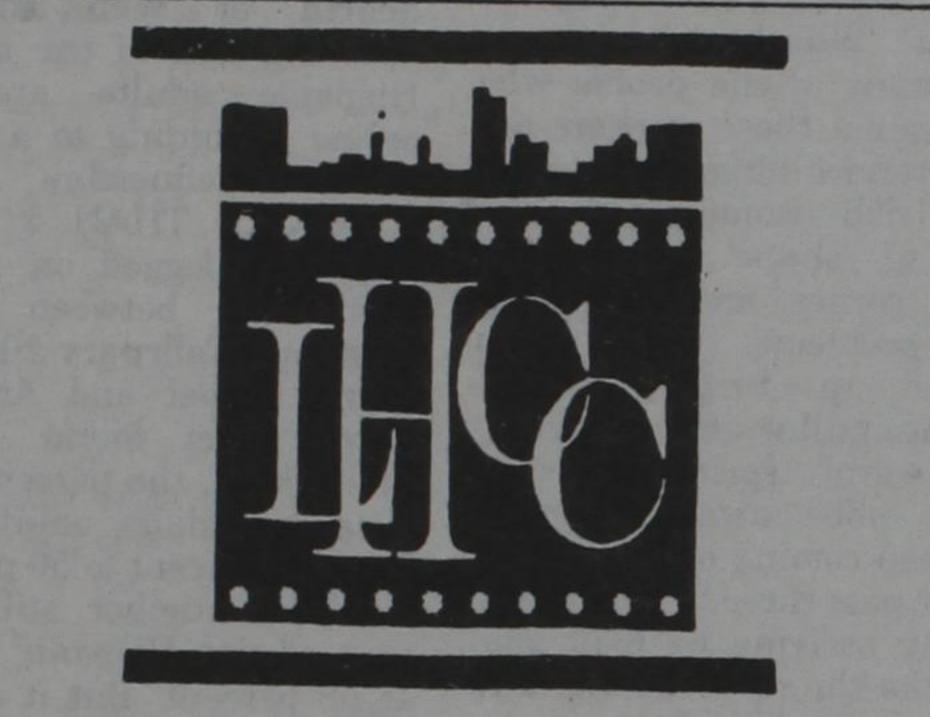
"His home run total is up and his doubles total is down. That gives you an indication. Balls that went for doubles are leaving the park.

"It's a fine line, too. It's a matter of less than half-aninch where the ball meets the bat. That's all."

Williams has been particularly impressed by Gonzalez's .291 average against left-handed pitchers.

"That's a real good barometer of how well he's staying on the baseball," Williams said.

Page 4



Lubbock Hispanic **Chamber of Commerce Membership Drive** Extended

LHCC announces that due to the great interest shown by prospective members, the **Membership Drive has been extended to** August 10, 2001.

We invite any and all LHCC members to take advantage of this second opportunity to win round-trip tickets for two to any destination Southwest Airlines services. To create more competition, a \$100.00 cash prize will be given to the member who sells the most memberships. A firm deadline for turning in all registration forms and collected dues is August 10, 2001 at 4:00 p.m. to the LHCC office, 1500 Broadway, Suite 1250. Please call Esther or Juliana if you need more information at 762-5059.

says.(AP)

They haven't let him hear the end of it.

"Look at what he got us!" Diamondbacks first baseman Mark Grace exclaimed the other day in San Diego, sarcasm dripping from each syllable, holding up the shirt after being asked about Gonzalez.

"Yeah, look at this!" third Matt Williams baseman chimed in, holding up his shirt. "Think he's proud of

Blushing worse than a junior high school boy at his dance, Gonzalez, grinning, vehemently denied responsibility.

"I wouldn't spend a dime on these clowns," he vowed.

Then there was the Case of the Catered Hamburger in Seattle last week. Mariners sensation Ichiro Suzuki sent a few "Ichi-rolls" -- some Safeco Field sushi, obviously named for Seattle's hero -- to the Diamondbacks clubhouse for Gonzalez to sample.

So before the series finale Tuesday, Gonzalez returned the favor by sending Ichiro a hamburger.

Problem was, Ichiro, who

Grace witnessed some pretty offensive seasons special compiled by Sosa in Chicago over the past several years, but he's never seen an offensive onslaught like this.

"Really, I haven't," he said. "With Sammy, two years stand out. Last year, he hit .320 with 50 homers. I'd probably compare this to '98 (when Sosa hit .308 with 66 homers and an NL-leading 158 RBI). We won the wildcard spot in Chicago that year, and his year was very conducive to us winning.

"Gonzo's year is just as conducive."

In a week dominated by trade deadline talk throughout the game of baseball, it is worth remembering that Diamondbacks general manager Joe Garagiola Jr. acquired Gonzalez from Detroit in one of the most lopsided trades in recent memory.

It wasn't a July deadline deal -- it came on Dec. 28, 1998, when Garagiola sent outfielder Karim Garcia to the Tigers for Gonzalez. The outfielder had hit just .267 with 23 homers and 71 RBI for Detroit in 1998, giving no indication of what he had in store for the Diamondbacks. This is Gonzalez's third season in Arizona, and he's yet to hit less than .311. His 40 homers this season already are a career-high -and the Diamondbacks still Diamondbacks this have 62 games remaining. "You know what, I'm more satisfied that we're winning and in first place," Gonzalez, 33, says in a rare serious moment when the barbs have stopped flying and the jokes have quieted. "I believe for me to have the year I'm having, it's the surroundings. "My teammates are the ones who provide protection and get on base. I come up in a lot of key situations, but at the same time those guys are on base. It's just been one of those years. I feel comfortable. "I've always been happy here. Now, with a new coaching staff and with the majority of guys in here having played 10-plus years, everybody is on the same page. We have a good time in here but, at the same time, we know what we have to do to win ballgames."

That, and opposing pitching staffs he leaves in tatters.

"He just gets better and better," San Diego manager Bruce Bochy said. "He's one of the premier power hitters in the game now. When you talk about guys getting experience and developing power, he definitely has...

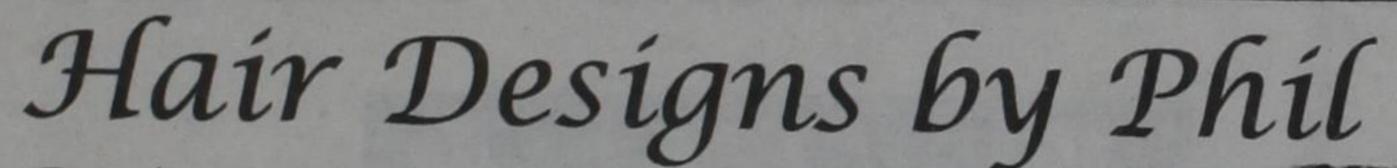
"It's incredible. He really hasn't sacrificed average despite increasing his power.

"That's a legitimate park he plays in, too. It's not like he's in a bandbox."

Williams started the season batting behind Gonzalez -protecting him, in baseball parlance, because pitchers don't like to work around someone like Gonzalez and put him on base when someone who can swing the bat as well as Williams is up next.

When Williams was sidelined for several weeks, Grace stepped into the No. 4 slot, and Gonzalez didn't cool off even a degree or two.

"It's worked out," Grace said. "It's a position I'm used to -- I hit behind Sammy all those years. Now that Matty's come back, he's stepped back into the four hole and Gonzo's getting plenty of pitches." He's not only getting plenty of pitches, he's murdering 'em. To Gonzalez, that's the only thing that has changed even a little bit this year. "If I get a good pitch, I haven't missed it," he said. "Everybody has paid more attention to (the home runs). I'd just as soon pay more attention to the total bases. "I think I've become a better hitter. Unfortunately, power in baseball is what people focus on." Gonzalez does allow that it is "fun to be" where he's at, though he's not speaking specifically of nipping at Barry Bonds' heels in the home run race -- he's speaking more in general terms. "I'm in the middle of a pennant race," Gonzalez said. "We're trying to win here. Last year, we faded out in the second half. We're out to prove a point. We want to do well." So far, so good in that department. Arizona has had a lock on first place in the NL West since late May, and there's no sign of the Diamondbacks giving it up anytime soon. They just whipped the Giants in two of three games in San Francisco over the weekend, and Los continued on page 5



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pessimists this spring who thought Arizona might be too old to do much of anything this season?

Ha.

Sometimes, the difference between playing on a winning team and a losing team isn't found in the standings.

Sometimes, it's found in the twinkle of a man's eyes, and in the sound of his laughter.

"He's been fun to watch,' Grace said. "He's hit as many home runs as Sammy (Sosa) to this point, and he's also dropping .350. That's the amazing thing."

Pause. Smirk.

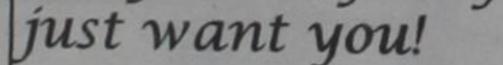
"He's still the same pain in the ass, though."

Gonzalez, of course, could say the same thing about his mates in one of baseball's most veteran-filled clubhouses. And he often does. Why not? After a 2000 season in which



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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.-July 26, 2001

FALL REGISTRATION PREPARATION STEPS LISTED

Students planning to attend South Plains College this fall need to provide a completed application for admission and official high school or college transcripts from institutions previously attended.

There's no application fee.

"We need their application for admission, so we can get the

information into the system," said Andrea Rangel, dean of admissions. "If they have not applied prior to registration, it will take them that much longer to go through the registration process," she explained.

Fall registration is Aug. 22 at SPC Levelland and Aug. 23-24 at the Reese Center in Lubbock for classes offered at Reese and the Byron Martin Advanced Technology Center. Registration permits are required for registration between 8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Aug. 22 and 23. Students should bring a pen, pencil, valid Texas driver's license, and tuition and fees, which are due at registration. Fall class schedules list specific registration times on each

STUDENTS ENCOURAGED TO APPLY ON-LINE FOR FINANCIAL AID

Students still planning to apply for financial aid to attend South Plains College this fall are encouraged to apply over the Internet to speed the process, according to Jim Ann Batenhorst, director of financial aid at SPC.

June 10 was the priority financial aid deadline.

Students can apply on-line for the Free Application for Federal

Student Aid (FAFSA) at www.fafsa.ed.gov. The application process covers federal aid and is also the starting point for work-study and state grants.

The students' FAFSA application can also be filed electronically at

Plains National Bank's Financial Student Loan Center at 50th and University or the Learn Educational

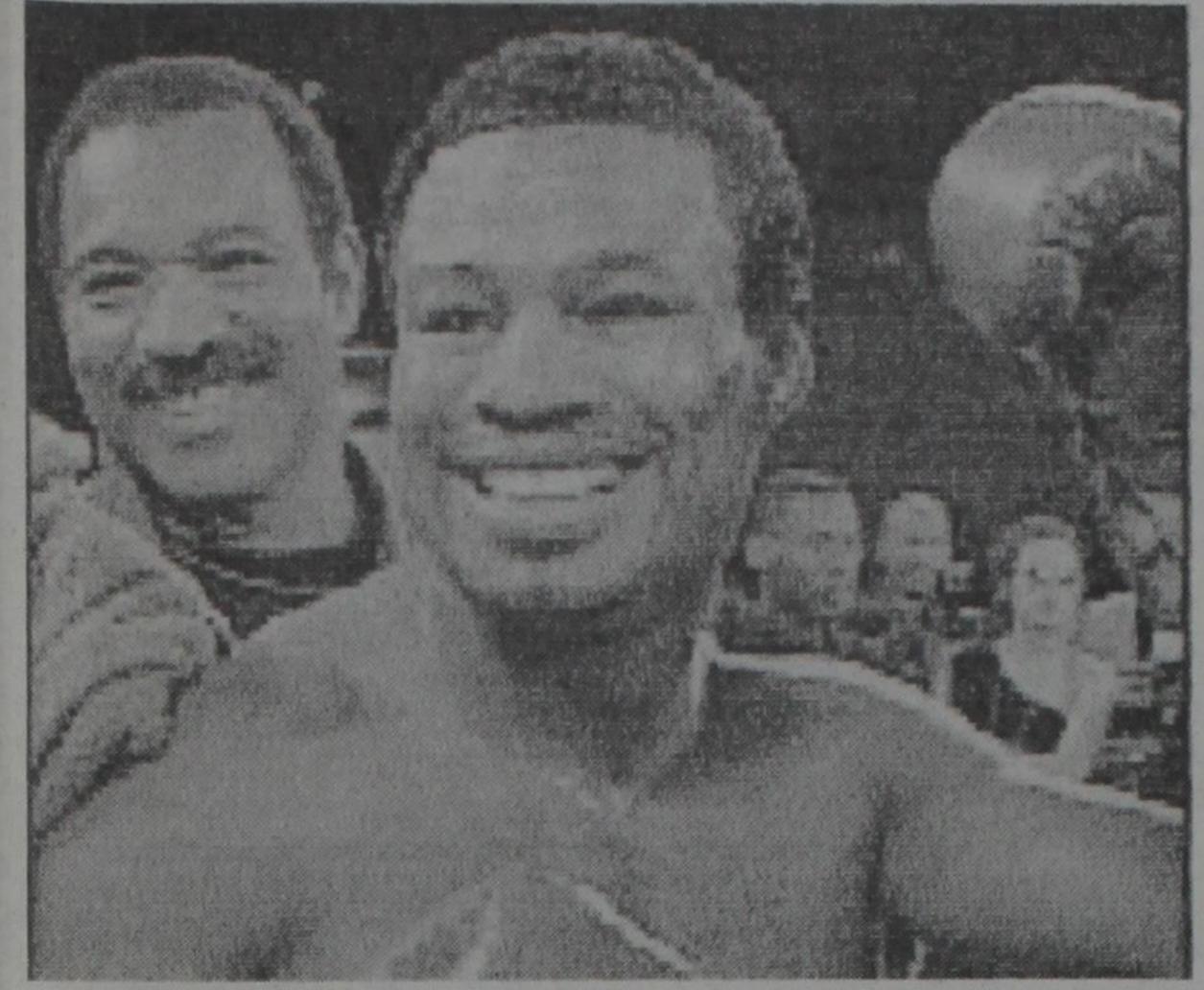
LAS VEGAS -- Shane Mosley earned less than a third of what Oscar De La Hoya received when they fought last summer. He has other plans if they meet in a rematch.

"Fifty-fifty, I'm fine with that. I think I'm being more than fair," Mosley said. "I don't know if Oscar wants to fight me, but he needs to fight me. He needs to try to get his revenge."

Shane Mosley (left) lands a left to the face of Oscar De La Hoya during their bout last summer.

Mosley earned \$4.5 million to De La Hoya's \$15 million when he beat De La Hoya last summer for the WBC welterweight crown.

An even split for a rematch could mean \$10 million or more for each fighter. Cedric Kushner, Mosley's promoter, has offered De La Hoya \$10 million for a fight in either November or December. Kushner did not set a time limit for De La Hoya to decide, but he did say, "If it looks like Oscar is not going to accept it, Shane will go on to other business." That could include bouts against IBF champion Vernon Forrest and WBA champ Andrew Lewis. "There are two other champions out there and Shane wants to unify the title," Kushner said. Mosley ran his record to 38-0, with 35 knockouts, when he stopped 20-1 underdog Adrian Stone of England in the third round of their title bout Saturday night. Almost as soon as the fight ended, Mosley issued a challenge to De La Hoya, whom he beat with a 12round decision at Staples



Mosley Seeking Rematch With De La Hoya

WBC welterweight champion Shane Mosley is 38-0 with 35 knockouts.

Center in Los Angeles. "I guess people want that, Paterso

Paterson, N.J., is 30-4-2,

the undercard was even quicker than the main event --Jameel McCline knocked Michael Grant down with the first punch of the fight, then referee Tony Weeks halted the match 43 seconds into the first round as the dazed Grant hobbled on an injured right ankle.

McCline, from Clinton, N.J., dropped Grant with a powerful left as the two first met in the center of the ring. Grant said afterward that his feet weren't set when McCline hit him and that caused the ankle injury.

Grant's injury was later diagnosed as a chip fracture and his foot was placed in a cast.

McCline, who weighed 260 pounds, improved to 26-2-3, with 16 knockouts. The loss was just the second -- but second in a row -- for Grant, 254 pounds, from Norristown,

Page 5

campus and can be accessed on-line at SPC's website,

www.southplainscollege.com or by contacting SPC.

Catalogs for 2001-2002 are now available.

After completing an application for admission, students can request

a registration permit by contacting the campus they plan to attend, either SPC Levelland, 894-9611, ext. 2375, at the Reese Center in Lubbock,

885-3048, ext. 2902.

From Page 5

Angeles' pitching staff is crippled (though Dodgers manager Jim Tracy is doing a whale of a job in keeping them close).

As for Gonzalez, the biggest question here appears to be whether he will cave in under all of the internal abuse he's taking. But if his teammates insist on hiding the truth, at least know this about Gonzalez: Those "Going, Going, Gonzo" T-shirts that his teammates continue to razz him about being Exhibit A in his swelled head? A friend of Gonzalez's in Houston had them printed up. He shipped them to Arizona, and Diamondbacks' media relations guy Mike Swanson passed them out in the clubhouse.

Talent Search, 2161 50th St. in Lubbock. Students

can get their student aid report back in a week by filing on-line.

If they have listed SPC among their college choices, SPC will

automatically receive a copy of the report.

Depending on the extent of documentation and process time required, financial aid may or may not be ready for individual students by fall registration, Batenhorst noted.

Students then have the option to go on contract, paying half their

tuition and fees plus an installment fee at registration, with two other monthly installments due. Their financial aid is usually ready by the time one of the latter installments is due, Batenhorst noted.

For more information, contact SPC's Financial Aid Office at 806-894-9611, ext. 2412

Gonzalez intends to pay his Houston friend a visit "immediately" after the season ends, too.



want to see me fight De La Hoya. If that's what the fans want, so be it," he said. "I was thinking about Vernon Forrest as my next fight, but that (De La Hoya) is much

more lucrative." Forrest beat Mosley in 1992 when both were amateurs -the last time anyone has beaten the WBC champ.

"We're what the people want," Forrest said of the possibility of the two fighting again.

As in two previous title defenses, Mosley was overpowering in the victory over Stone.

After feeling his way in the first two rounds, Mosley stunned him with a powerful right, then sent the challenger crashing to the canvas with another right several seconds later to end their match before a crowd of 4,900 at the 5,100-seat Caesars Palace pavilion.

The end came at 2:01 of the third.

The 29-year-old Mosley, from Pomona, Calif., also stopped challengers Shannan Taylor, in the fifth round, and Antonio Diaz, in the sixth. Stone, 30, a native of

with 23 knockouts.

Both he and Mosley, who earned \$3.5 million, weighed the 147-pound limit.

The heavyweight bout on

Pa. Grant (31-2) was knocked out in the second round by Lennox Lewis in their title bout on April 29 of last year.

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Texas Migrant Council Season Head Start Program

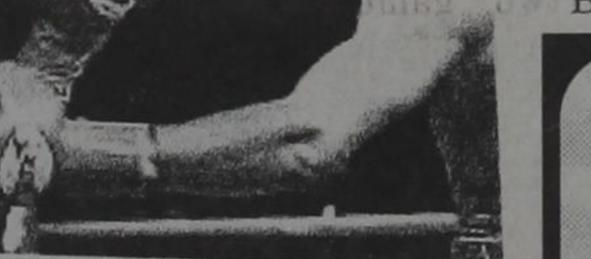
Texas Migrant Council, INc. is accepting applications to enroll children ages 0-5 years old in the Migrant Seasonal head Start Program. There is no cost for the services.

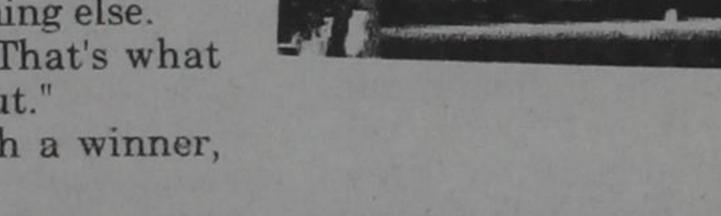
The location of Migrant Head Start Centers are: Lub-

"He threw me right under a bus right there," Gonzalez said.

He said it with a smile, of course -- just as this nice guy says nearly everything else. "Aw," he said. "That's what

baseball is all about." Great to be with a winner, isn't it?







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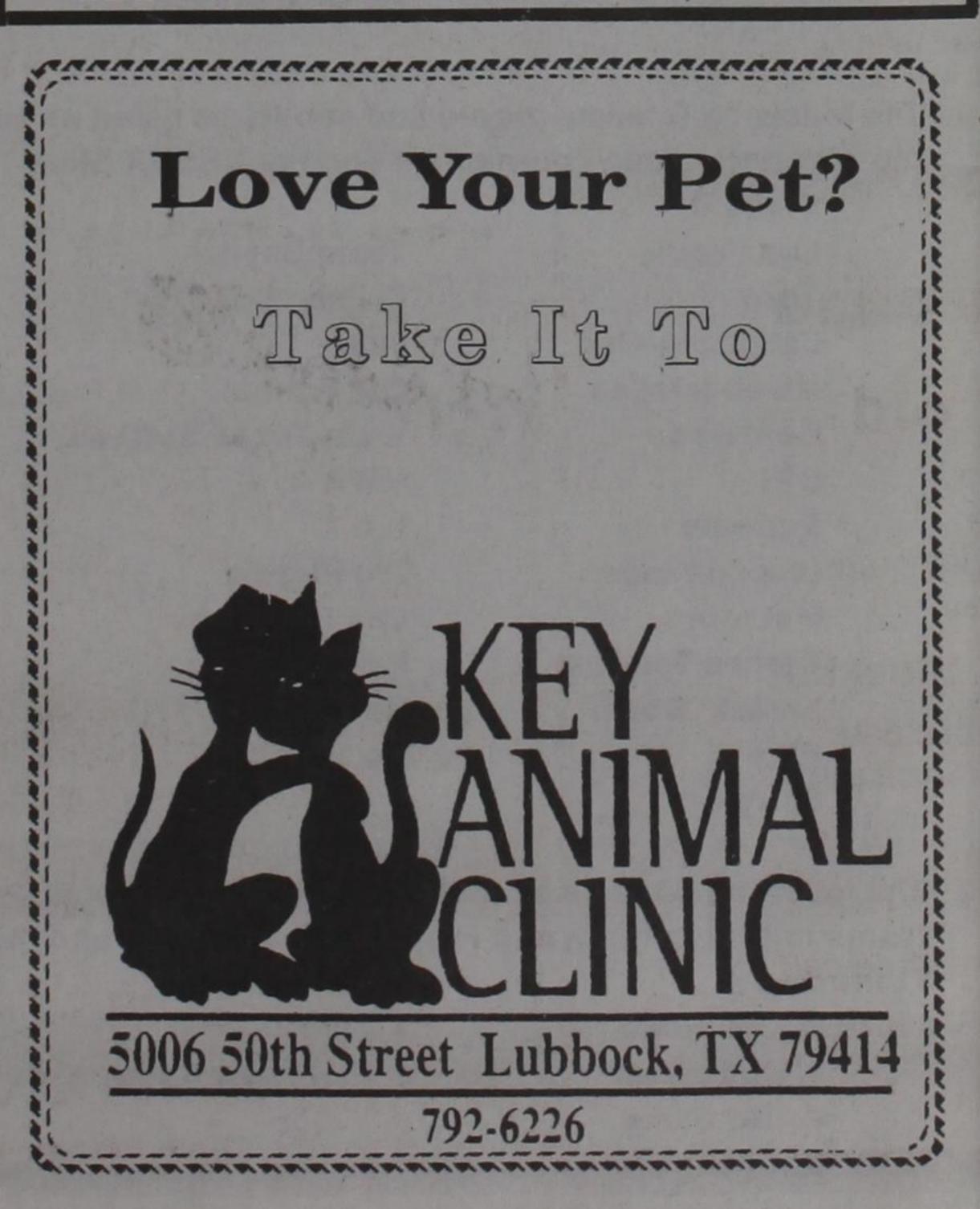
bock, Plainview, Floydad, Hereford, Muleshoe, Pecos, Ft. Stockton. The Centers offer daytime services Monday-Friday; some Saturdays are available for service.

The program offers child development services; emphasis is on children with special needs. Child Development services include experiences that stimulate social, emotional, physical, and cognitive development. Parent participation is encouraged in the head Start Program.

Eligibility requirements: Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Families engaged in agricultural farm work who meet income guidelines.

For more information regarding eligibility and registration location, please contact Esmeralda Varela, Texas Migrant Council Panhandle Regional Office at 1-888-837-. 5151, free call.

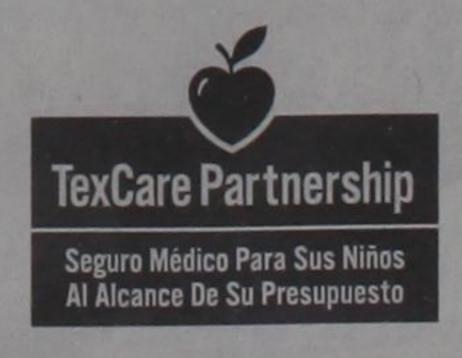
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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.-July 26. 2001 U.S. Latinos Shopping Anew For Spiritual Homes

By Raymond Rodríguez

Stories calling attention to the fact that large numbers of Latinos are leaving the Catholic Church are once again dotting the media landscape. exodus An continues. I do not doubt that. But the emphasis on Latinos tends to distort the true picture of what is going on. It creates the impression that only the Catholic Church is failing to meet the need of its members, especially Latino members.

The same can be said of the Protestant major denominations. While half of the new members of evangelical religious groups are Latinos, the rest come from mainline Protestant churches.

Institutionalized religion, often dominated by dogma and conformity, is losing members who feel a need for a more personal relationship with their god. Latinos are not the only ones searching for a spiritual home. In the United States there 20,000 evangelical are churches offering self-seekers a warm welcome. Responding to Latino converts, services. are offered in Spanish, music is a vital part of the ritual, and apersonalized ambience prevails. And the relationship extends beyond Sunday worship. Home visits, prayer meetings and personal counseling during the week are integral parts of the evangelical ministry.

For Latinos, who often espouse conservative religious beliefs as well as traditional values, family the fundamentalist, evangelical churches offer a secure haven. Latinos find that they do not have to renounce deeply held beliefs or convictions. Those of Mexican ancestry do not have give up their beloved Virgen de Guadalupe. Being able to retain their revered images reinforces their new allegiance. In many instances, the bond is strengthened because lay ministers are often drawn from the members' neighborhoods.

As a consequence, not only can they converse with Latinos in Spanish, but they truly understand their needs, fears and aspirations. Contrast that with the fact that in the United States, Latinos comprise where nearly half of the Catholic Church's membership, less than 1 percent of the more than 50,000 priests are Latinos. The exodus has prompted some visionary thinkers to question whether white, European dominated churches, both Protestant and Catholic, can adequately service the terrestrial and spiritual needs of their changing congregations. churches, for Mainline example, are often criticized for not providing dynamic leadership in the struggle for civil rights that has been a hallmark of the African-American churches.

In contrast, in too many instances, the involvement of the Catholic and mainstream Protestant churches is deemed as too little and too late. In an address to the Catholic Theological Society in Milwaukee, theology professor Sister Margaret Guider stated that although the church has declared racism to be a sin, efforts to eradicate it have been weak.

Yet while one door reads Salida, there's another beckoning Entrada to new Latino immigrants.

The Catholic Church proudly points out that in spite of the fact that overall church membership declined during the 1990s, this past year it increased by 1.3 million. There are now approximately 64 million Catholics in the United States. Much of the increase is due to new arrivals from Mexico and Central America. Also among the newcomers are Protestants who choose to switch affiliation. The Catholic Church is taking steps to retain and build on its Latino membership. Priests, nuns and lay ministers are being better educated on the community's unique needs, given sensitivity training and encouraged to become more involved with their congregations. Still, 70 percent of the 40 million Latinos in the United States are practicing, or at least nominal, Catholics. The Church currently operates

nearly 2,300 social service centers serving more than 21 million people.

Yet often it appears to be its own worst enemy. Recently, U.S. Catholic bishops decreed that sterilization procedures will no longer be performed in Catholic hospitals or those affiliated with the Church, which operates nearly 600 hospitals. Last year they served nearly 80 million patients. The decision could have severe consequences because the ban applies to Catholics as well as non-Catholics.

Catholic Church in line with its ban of abortions and the use of contraceptives, decrees often surreptitiously ignored by Latinos. Among those who will be affected by the ban on sterilization are Latinos who can't afford to seek medical attention elsewhere. In some communities, especially rural areas, Catholic hospitals are the only medical facilities available. Sadly, such shortsighted action invites even more Latinos to leave the Church.



La Nueva Administracion de los Programas de KLFB se Pone a The decree brings the Las Ordenes del Amable Auditorio María Piseno, John P. Cervantez y José I. Rudio

Amable auditorio, les habla el padre Nicolás Rendón, Canciller de la Diócesis Católica de Lubbock. Quiero felicitar a la Estación de Radio KLFB, porque tiene ahora nueva administración con voluntad de trabajar con la Diócesis para extender el Reino de Dios. Felicito también al auditorio de hombres y mujeres que aman la fe Católica. Felicito también a los lucutores de esta estación, por sus programas y esfuerzo por comunicar el mensaje del Evangelio. KLFB es la única estación de radio que cuenta con la aprobación de la Diócesis Católica de Lubbock. Les invito a que la apoyen para que su programación católica siga adelante. De nuevo los felicito. Que Dios y la Santísima Virgen los bendigan.

(Raymond Rodríguez, a retired university professor residing in Long Beach, Calif., is contributing columnist with Hispanic Link News Service. He may be contacted by e-mail at rayrodriguez (AT SIGN)earthlink.com)

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Latinos en Los EEUU Buscan Nuevos Hogares Espirituales

Por Raymond Rodríguez

Se vuelven a asomar artículos en los medios de gran número de latinos que dejan la iglesia católica.

dudo. Pero el enfatizar a los latinos tiende a distorcionar la personal. verdad de lo que ocurre. Crea la impresión que es sólo la más allá de la celebración iglesia católica la que no corresponde con las necesidades de sus feligreses, en particular los latinos. Se puede declarar lo mismo oración y consejería personal. de las denominaciones protestantes. Si bien 50 por ciento de los nuevos miembros religiosos grupos de evangélicos son latinos, el otro 50 por ciento proviene de las iglesias protestantes establecidas. La religión institucionalizada, dominada frecuentemente por el dogma y el conformismo, pierde miembros que buscan una relación más personal con su dios. Los latinos no son los únicos que buscan un hogar espiritual.

que ofrecen a los que buscan independientemente una cálida acogida. En respuesta comunicación que apuntalan el a los conversos latinos, se ofrecen servicios en español, se hace de la música una Continua el exodo. No lo parte vital del rito, y prevalece ambiente un

Y la relación se extiende

reclutan ministros laicos de los barrios.

Como consecuencia, no sólo saben conversar con los latinos en español, sino que también entienden completamente sus necesidades, sus temores y aspiraciones. sus En contraste, en los Estados Unidos, donde los latinos son casi el 50 por ciento de la congregación católica nacional. menos de uno por ciento de más de 50,000 sacerdotes son latinos. El éxodo ha llevado a que algunos pensadores de visión cuestionen la capacidad las iglesias protestantes y católica, dominadas por una reducción general en sus blancos europeas, de servir adecuadamente las necesidades terrestres y espirituales de sus congregaciones cambiantes. Frecuentemente se critica a las iglesias establecidas por no proveer el liderazgo en la lucha por los derechos civiles que ha sido el sello de las iglesias africano-americanas.

instancias es que la participación de la iglesia católica y otras iglesias protestantes es insuficiente y tardía. En su discurso ante la Sociedad Teológica Católica en Milwaukee, profesora de teología Hermana Margaret Guider dijo que aunque la iglesia haya declarado que el racismo es un pecado, han sido débiles sus esfuerzos en erradicarlo.

La iglesia católica está tomando pasos hacia la retención y aumento de su congregación latina. Se prepara mejor a los sacerdotes, monjas y ministros laicos en cuanto a las necesidades particulares de la comunidad, reciben capacitación en cuanto a la cultura y se les alienta a participar más con las congregaciones. Aún hoy, 70 por ciento de los 40 millones de latinos en los Estados Unidos católicos son practicantes, o por lo menos nominales. La iglesia actualmente opera unos 2,300 centros de servicios son los únicos que hay. Por sociales que sirven a más de 21 millones de personas. Sin embargo parece muchas veces que la iglesia es su propia enemiga. Hace poco los estadounidenses obispos decretaron los que procedimientos de esterilización no se llevarán a cabo más en hospitales católicos ni en los que tienen SIGN)earthlink.com) afiliación con la iglesia, (c) 2001, Hispanic Link News operadora de hospitales. El año pasado Angeles

recibieron a 80 millones de pacientes. La decisión puede tener consecuencias severas por lo que la prohibición se aplica no sólo a los católicos, sino a todos los pacientes.

El decreto alinea a la iglesia católica con la prohibición contra los abortos y el uso de anticonceptivos, decretos de los que muchas veces los latinos hacen caso omiso. Entre los afectados por la prohibición de la esterilización son los latinos que no pueden costearse la atención médica en otros hospitales. En algunas comunidades, en particular las rurales, los hospitales católicos desgracia, estas acciones de proyección limitada invitan a que hasta más latinos dejen la iglesia. (Raymond Rodríguez, catedrático jubilado que reside en Long Beach, California, es columnista contribuyente a Hispanic Link News Service. Contáctese con él por correo electrónico a: rayrodriguez (AT

En los Estados Unidos hay 20,000 iglesias evangélicas

dominical. Son parte integra del ministerio evangélico durante la semana las visitas a casa, reuniones para

Los latinos, quienes muchas veces son de creencia religiosa conservadora y tradicionales valores familiares, encuentran amparo en las iglesias evangélicas. Perciben que no tienen que renunciar a sus creencias y convicciones profundas. de Los ascendencia mexicana no tienen que dejar su devoción a la Virgen de Guadalupe. Al poder mantener a las imágenes que reverencian, se fortalece su nueva alianza. En muchos casos el vínculo se vuelve más fuerte porque se

Por lo contrario, la percepción en muchas de las

No obstante, si bien una puerta señala la salida, hay otra invitando la entrada a los nuevos inmigrantes latinos.

Con orgullo la iglesia católica indica que a pesar de congregantes durante la década de los noventa, el año pasado el número subió 1.3 millones. Hay ahora aproximadamente 64 millones de católicos en los Estados Unidos. Mucho del aumento resulta de los recién llegados de México y América Central. Entre ellos hay protestantes que algunos por cambiar de optaron afiliación.

unos 600 Service. Distribuido por Los Times Syndicate



Top 20 teams in D Class were as follows:

1. E	Elite	2.	Latino
4. C	Justy Diamonds	5.	BPI
7. 0	Id School	8.	Crush
10. I	Da Boyz	11.	Indiana
13.	Bentwood	14.	Power
16. F	Peloteros	17	7. MWA
19. (Corrupt	20.	Wild B

Lighting rhouse Reds Bunch

3. Matadors

- 6. Tijerina Trucking
- 9. Navarro Masonry
- 12. No Limit
- 15. No Mercy
- 18. Extreme

The following D teams played and should be listed as qualified teams to play in the World Hispanic Tournament and the USSSA State Tournament

Class D Los Yaquis Toro Latino Lighting Mixed Images Bentwood BPI Extreme **Diaond Kings** Matadors **Tijerina Trucking** Smack Down Elite Extreme

Team Snyder Crush 806 Old School West Texas Softball AWM L.A. Tru Playerz Los Peloteros Indians No Limit No Mercy

Joel's Dominators **Dusty Diamonds Smashing Pumpkins** Wild Bunch **Powerhouse Reds** Da Boyz Slaton Warriors L Town Ballers Predators Navarro Masonry Amarillo Rangers Corrupt

The following C teams by rank that played and should be listed as qualified teams to play in the World Hispanic Tournament and the USSSA State Tournament

1. Los Jefes 4. Budweiser 7. No Class

- 2. Zulu 5. Plainview Kings 8. Y Que
- 3. Texas Titans 6. Snyder Kings