



Metro / EL OBSERVADOR

Glosario Glossary

13 de mayo de 1981 - May 13, 1981
 Arizona con México - Arizona with Mexico
 carácter simbólico - symbolic character
 congregación - congregation
 demandar un salario mínimo de 100 dólares - demand a minimum salary of 100 dollars
 El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización - The Service of Immigration and Naturalization
 en el apartamento de una amiga - in the apartment of a friend
 escuelas públicas - public schools
 fin de semana - end of week
 fuga - escape
 guardar - guard
 Iglesia y los cristianos - Church and the Christians
 la incorporación de 250 agentes e investigadores - the incorporation of 250 agents and investigators
 la instalación de cámaras de video - the installation of video cameras
 La oficina federal - The federal official
 La policía provincial de Buenos Aires - The providence of Buenos Aires
 la Virgen de Fátima - the Virgin of Fatima
 la Virgen por la protección - the Virgin for the protection
 las aulas - the classrooms
 las masivas deportaciones - massive deportations
 las tareas - the task
 los agentes de inmigración - the immigration agents
 los rancheros locales - local ranchers
 participación en el crimen - participation in the crime
 pontífice en el santuario - pontiff in the sanctuary
 raíz - root
 superar las diferencias - overcome the differences
 una estrategia global - a global strategy
 una visión profética - a prophetic vision
 venida - return

El encargado será el cardenal Joseph Ratzinger, prefecto de la Congregación para la Doctrina de la Fe (antes Santo Oficio)

Ratzinger estará acompañado por el prelado Tarcisio Bertone, secretario de esa congregación. El texto se conocerá un mes y medio después de que el cardenal secretario de Estado vaticano, Angelo Sodano, anunciara en Fátima (Portugal) que el tercer secreto está relacionado con el atentado sufrido por Juan Pablo II en la Plaza San Pedro del Vaticano, a manos del terrorista turco Ali Agca el 13 de mayo de 1981, y con la protección que la Virgen de Fátima ha dado al Papa durante su pontificado. Sodano hizo el anuncio el pasado 13 de mayo, tras la beatificación por parte del sumo pontífice en el santuario luso de los pastorcillos videntes Francisco y Jacinta, acto al que asistieron unas 700 mil personas. El purpurado, que habló en nombre del Papa, dijo que el texto era una visión profética comparable a la de la Sagrada Escritura, que no describe con sentido fotográfico los detalles de los acontecimientos futuros, sino que sintetiza y condensa sobre un mismo fondo hechos que se prolongan en el tiempo con una duración no precisada.

Por ello, indicó, la clave de la lectura ha de ser "de carácter simbólico". "El Papa me ha encargado hacer os un anuncio. El objetivo de su venida a Fátima ha sido la beatificación de los pastorcillos. Sin embargo, quiere atribuir también a esta peregrinación un nuevo gesto de gratitud hacia la Virgen por la protección que le ha dispensado en su pontificado. Es una protección que parece guardar relación con la llamada tercera parte del secreto de Fátima", dijo. El cardenal añadió que la visión de Fátima tiene que ver sobre todo con la lucha de los sistemas ateos contra la Iglesia y los cristianos y describe el inmenso sufrimiento de los testigos de la fe del último siglo del segundo milenio. Interpretando a los pastorcillos, "y confirmado recientemente por Lucía" (la única vidente aún viva) -dijo el número dos de la Santa Sede-, el "obispo vestido de blanco (que mostró la Virgen a los niños durante las apariciones) y que ora por todos es el Papa". "También él, caminando con fatiga hacia la Cruz, cayó a tierra como muerto, bajo los disparos de arma de fuego", agregó.

Summit vows to strengthen Democracy

ASSOCIATED PRESS

CARTAGENA, Colombia—Amid military rumblings and questioned elections in Latin America, a regional summit avoided criticizing specific countries while pledging Friday to disperse the "dark clouds" threatening democracy. "We begin a new century committed to consolidating and strengthening representative democracy," said the Cartagena Declaration, a statement signed by the 15 presidents from the 19-nation Rio Group gathered in this walled Caribbean seaport. Democracy is the only legitimate political system, and a prerequisite for "peace, stability and development," the document said. In concluding its annual two-day summit, the Rio Group also urged world financial bodies to promote sound economic policies in Latin America without further impoverishing the poor. But the most sensitive summit topic was what Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo called the "dark clouds" hovering over democracy. Although elected civilians have replaced generals in presidential palaces around Latin America in the past two decades, recent events show democracy is not solidly rooted everywhere in the region. Last month, officers staged an unsuccessful coup in Paraguay and President Alberto Fujimori of Peru won a third consecutive term in balloting marred by serious fraud allegations. In January, a military uprising toppled Ecuador's president and last year former coup plotter Hugo Chavez took office as president of Venezuela.

Colombia is mired in drug corruption and a 36-year leftist insurgency. And Mexico holds presidential elections July 2 amid charges that the ruling party is using dubious tactics to preserve its seven-decade hold on power. "Before, our region was synonymous with dictatorship, with strongmen, with human rights violations," President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil said Friday. "Now we have a chance to ensure that will never happen again." Aspirations aside, it was unclear whether the Cartagena meeting would lead to any concrete actions to strengthen democracy in Latin America. The summit follows a recent emergency meeting of the region's top diplomatic body in which the Organization of American States rejected U.S. demands for sanctions against Fujimori. Latin American governments are traditionally loathe to criticize one another, considering it an infringement on national sovereignty. While urging softer loan terms from international lenders, the summit did not act on a proposal to create a new regional body to partially supplant the controversial International Monetary Fund. Many critics blame budget-cutting policies demanded by the IMF of cash-strapped governments for the region's gaping rich-poor gap. In attendance at the Cartagena summit were the presidents of Rio Group nations: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

As Mexicans Vote, Taboos Are Broken

•Electorate Now Accepting of Divorced Candidates, Women

MEXICO CITY—For the first time in modern Mexican history, it is possible that the next president will be, in the words of a recent newspaper column, "single and available!" The main opposition candidate, Vicente Fox, is not only single. He is divorced. But the ruling party candidate, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, goes him one better. Not only is he divorced and remarried. He has acknowledged he fathered an out-of-wedlock daughter by a third woman. All this in conservative, ultra-Catholic Mexico, and without a breath of scandal. "It's a reflection of the new kinds of families that exist," said Patricia Mercado, president of Diversa, a lobbying group for women's rights. "Even though this is the first time that we could have a nontraditional family in the presidency, Mexican culture is accepting this as natural." The marital status of the presidential candidates is not the only groundbreaking phenomenon in Mexico's 2000 presidential and parliamentary election season. The media have dubbed candidates' wives and daughters "Mexican Hillarys" for their aggressive campaigning, unprecedented in a nation where political spouses traditionally have been seen but seldom heard. Record numbers of women are seeking elective office themselves. And presidential candidates—in the midst of the most fiercely contested campaign in seven decades—are courting the women's vote as never before. This represents dramatic change in Mexico, where women won the right to vote more than three decades after their counterparts north of the border, where the military agreed only this year to open its ranks to women and where machismo still dominates business, political and social life. Although women remain a small minority in the political realm, in the last few years they have seized some of the most prominent positions in the country: mayor of Mexico City, presidents of two of the country's three most dominant political parties and foreign minister. In the coming elections, nearly 30 percent of the candidates and alternates seeking seats in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies are women. But perhaps nothing is more indicative of social change in Mexico than the issue—or nonissue—of the top candidates' marital and family status. Fox, the candidate

of the right-of-center National Action Party (PAN), has been divorced for years and shares custody of his four children. Labastida, candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), is divorced from his first wife and has been married to Maria Teresa Uriarte de Labastida for 14 years. He also has openly addressed the issue of a 20-year-old daughter from a relationship with a woman to whom he was never married. Uriarte said that even 10 years ago it would have been unlikely that the Mexican public would have voted a divorced man into the presidency. "But now people are more accepting of universal values than personal or cultural values," Uriarte said in an interview at her campaign office, where the walls are lined with photographs of her appearances with indigenous Mexican women's groups. Although divorced people represent only a small fraction of the Mexican population, the number of divorces recorded by the government shot up 177 percent between 1980 and 1996, the latest year for which figures are available. And the percentage of households headed by women jumped 22 percent in the 14 years between 1976 and 1990. In large cities, women now head one of every four households, statistics show. Mexican culture has long tolerated mistresses at every level of society. Some past presidents have openly flaunted their lovers while in office as their wives suffered humiliation in silence. The practice among politicians and other Mexican husbands of maintaining a "little house" for their mistresses was curbed only in recent years—not because of feminist outcries, but as a result of an economic crisis that left many men unable to afford accommodating mistresses in the styles to which they had become accustomed. So Fox revamped his campaign strategy, concentrating more on women's groups and tailoring his proposals. But in Mexico, women also tend to be less educated and have lower incomes than men, particularly in rural areas where the ruling PRI has its most solid base of support and where the imbalance between the sexes is most pronounced. While Rosario Robles was serving as deputy mayor of Mexico City before she was appointed to the top position when Cuauhtemoc Cardenas stepped aside to run for president, men on the city council all but ignored her. She finally lashed out at them: "Do you think we women are invisible? That we don't count and that we have contributed nothing to the economic, political and social life of this country?"

Huelga de maestros se agudiza

Quito (AP) - Las reuniones entre autoridades del Gobierno y dirigentes de los profesores no lograron acuerdos que permitan poner fin a un paro nacional de más de dos meses, que mantiene sin actividad escolar a los estudiantes de 23.000 escuelas públicas. El pasado fin de semana una reunión entre los dirigentes de la Unión Nacional de Educadores y los ministros de Educación, Roberto Hanze, y de Bienestar Social, Raúl Patiño, no pudieron superar las diferencias que impiden la reanudación de las aulas. "Debe ser un acuerdo de voluntades en el cual el gobierno tiene que deponer su actitud prepotente en contra de la UNE y sus dirigentes", dijo Samuel Vargas, de la Unión Nacional de Educadores. Los profesores públicos están en paro desde el 15 de mayo para demandar un salario mínimo de 100 dólares.

Instalarán un muro de acero en frontera

Por Juan Carlos Chávez
 Miami.- Los esfuerzos por frenar el flujo de indocumentados en la línea de Arizona con México se van a incrementar a tal nivel durante las próximas semanas que las autoridades anunciaron la construcción de un muro de acero de cuatro kilómetros y la implementación de novedosos sistemas de vigilancia fronteriza. El Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) señaló que el fortalecimiento de la política migratoria responde al impresionante aumento del tráfico de ilegales y a las masivas deportaciones producidas en esa parte del país, que sólo en los tres primeros meses del año reportó más de 75 mil indocumentados

repatriados. La oficina federal agregó que las medidas de control incluirán la incorporación de 250 agentes e investigadores a la Patrulla Fronteriza, la instalación de cámaras de video con detectores de alta densidad, la compra de unidades de transporte todo terreno y el desarrollo de un sistema de iluminación de alta tecnología con lámparas móviles y estacionarias que facilitarán las tareas de reconocimiento. Para finales de setiembre los funcionarios del INS esperan el incremento de hasta un 65% del nivel de seguridad, como parte de una estrategia global que pretende cerrar el llamado Corredor de Arizona, y

gestionar paralelamente una nueva imagen de los agentes de inmigración, que deben combatir a las bandas de traficantes de indocumentados, pero al mismo tiempo tienen que mantener bajo control a los rancheros locales, como los hermanos Barnett, que a punta de escopeta capturan a los indocumentados que se internan en sus tierras. Sin embargo, expertos en cuestiones migratorias aseguran que las políticas de frontera entre Estados Unidos y México seguirán fracasando debido a que no existe un plan integral de desarrollo e inversión capaz de aliviar las presiones económicas y laborales de los campesinos.



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