

el Saltillo

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Lubbock, TX USA

Mendez Desegregation Ruling Preceded 50's Brown Case

By John Trasvino

Still too separate, not yet equal." Ask any bilingual fourth-grader, and you will learn that "brown" in Spanish is moreno. Ask again. As the nation recognizes the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in Brown v. Board of Education, the correct translation for "Brown" is "Mendez."

What I am referring to is Mendez v. Westminster School District of Orange County, the 1947 federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that ended the practice of California school districts of sending Latino children to "all-Mexican" schools.

Until recently all but forgotten, the Mendez decision was a crucial harbinger to what the Supreme Court would ultimately decide seven years later -- that separating schoolchildren by race violated their fundamental rights and would leave long-term badges of inferiority.



Comentarios

by Bidal Agüero

According to election officials, Saturday's election will see few voters going out to vote to elect over 1/2 of the City Council, part of the School Board, and give approval or disapproval to a bond election. If voting trends continue less than 1,000 in each district will elect each of our City Councilpersons and less than 10,000 will approve or disapprove the bond election and select the Municipal Judge. Lubbock has a population of 200,000 people. One half of these are of voting age. Isn't this sad.

Abel Cruz gives a good account on some of the reasons for voting and I want to echo his thought in this column. Mas que nada quiero dar enfasis que le hace como lo digan SU VOTO ES SU Voz and si no votan no tienen porque replelar!

Last week we gave endorsements for some of the positions up for election. They were Eric Medina for School Board, Doty for Municipal Judge, Dan Burns for City Council District 4 and Linda DeLeon for District 1. I had an interesting conversation with Cleotta Stotts, She pointed out that Linda was really not talking about the issues. As I wrote last week, our endorsement for Ms. DeLeon was made with some reservations. Again we would stress that Ms. DeLeon will be elected to a two-year term and we hope that her tenure on the Council will address those issues that were not addressed during the campaign.

The remainder of our endorsements are:

For City Council District 2: Again we are going with the incumbent, as we did with Doty because the other candidates are not working to get elected. We have not seen an active campaign, any knocking on doors or visiting with organizations that is needed in order to win an election. We endorse T.J. Patterson for the position.

For Mayor: We are going with the underdog in this election. Rodger Settler. We are seriously concerned with the many conflicts of interest that we think might exist with Mayor McDougal and McDougal Companies.

We also encourage our readers to vote in favor of all the Bond proposals.

Don't forget to Vote Saturday



The Southern California case was brought by Gonzalo Mendez and four other Latino parents on behalf of all children of Mexican ancestry who, as federal Judge Paul McCormick wrote, "were singled out as a class for segregation" and forced to attend schools apart from "white" children.

The forced separation of students fostered antagonisms, enforced inferiority and reduced educational opportunities.

None of this was acceptable to Latino families, many of whom had fathers, brothers or sons who returned from fighting in World War II to engage in a new fight for civil rights back home. Their generation organized the American G.I. Forum, which still takes on Latino civil rights battles for Latino veterans and their families.

The Mendez decision was much more widely accepted in California than Brown was in the South. In contrast to Southern governors who led resistance efforts, California's Governor Earl Warren supported the immediate repeal of California school segregation statutes and

later wrote the unanimous Brown v. Board of Education opinion as chief justice of the Supreme Court.

At the same time, however, the path to equal educational opportunity for Latino children in California and across the nation has been slow. Any celebration of the 50th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education and the end of school segregation by law is sobered by its continued existence in fact.

Since 1969, the percentage of Latino children attending schools where a majority of students come from racial or ethnic minorities has risen unabated. In fact, since the late 1970s, school segregation of Latinos surpasses that of African American students. According to the Harvard University Civil Rights Project, 55 percent of Latino students and 77 percent of African American students were enrolled in predominantly non-white schools in 1969. By 1997, those figures had jumped to 75 percent for Latino children and dropped to 69 percent for African American children.

(Continued Page 5)

Fallo Mendez v. Westminster Precidio el Caso de Desegración Caso Brown

Por John Trasvino

Todavía están muy separados, aun no son iguales". Pregúntele a cualquier niño bilingüe entre 9 y 10 años y le dirá que en español "brown" significa "moreno". Pregunte de nuevo, porque, ahora que la nación recuerda el cincuenta aniversario de la memorable decisión de la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos en el caso Brown v. Consejo de Educación, la traducción correcta de "Brown" es "Méndez".

A lo que me refiero es al caso Méndez v. Distrito escolar de Westminster en el condado de Orange, la decisión federal de 1947 de la novena instancia de la Corte de Apelaciones que puso fin a la práctica de los distritos escolares de California de enviar a los niños latinos a escuelas "para mexicanos".

Hasta hace poco prácticamente olvidada, la decisión del caso Méndez fue un precedente decisivo para lo que la Corte Suprema eventualmente decidiría siete años después: que el separar a los niños en las escuelas por motivos de raza violaba sus derechos fundamentales y dejaría un sentimiento de inferioridad duradero.

El caso del sur de California fue traído a colación por Gonzalo Méndez y otros cuatro padres en nombre de todos los niños de ascendencia mexicana quienes, tal como lo escribió el juez federal Paul McCormick, "fueron separados como clase para segregarlos" y forzados a asistir a la escuela separados de los niños "blancos".

La separación forzada de los estudiantes fomentó los antagonismos, impuso el sentimiento de inferioridad y redujo las oportunidades educativas.

Nada de esto era aceptable para las familias latinas, muchas de las cuales tenían padres, hermanos o hijos que regresaron de pelear en la segunda guerra mundial para enferrascarse en una nueva lucha por los derechos civiles acá en casa. Su generación organizó el American G.I. Forum, el cual aun hoy libra batallas por los derechos civiles de los veteranos latinos y sus familias.

La decisión Méndez fue mucho más aceptada en California de lo que fue Brown en el sur; ya que, a diferencia de los gobernadores sureños que dirigían los esfuerzos de resistencia, el gobernador de California Earl Warren apoyó la derogación inmediata de los estatutos de segregación escolar de California, y luego, en calidad de juez presidente de la Corte Suprema, redactó la decisión unánime del caso Brown v. Consejo de Educación.

(Continued Page 5)

Democrats to Present Immigration Reform Alternative

The democrats will propose this Tuesday a reform plan to legalize millions of immigrants alternate to one proposed last January by United States President George W. Bush, as they seek to win over the Latino vote for the upcoming November election.

The project focuses on reuniting families, legalization granted on a basis of work and good conduct, more agile immigration procedures, a temporary-worker program, and another to control the flow of illegal immigrants.

Democratic legislators announced that the details of the proposed immigration bill would be given to the media at a press conference to be held at the Cannon Building in Congress.

Scheduled to be at the event are Senator Edward Kennedy, the leader of the democrats in the House of Representatives, Robert Menéndez, and the president of the



Immigration Committee for the democrats, Luis Gutiérrez, along with other legislators.

Also participating will be AFL-CIO president, John Sweeney; the leader of the Hotel and Restaurant International Employees Union, John Wilhelm; and the president of bookseller chain Barnes and Noble, Steve Riggio.

In addition to the democratic and union leaders, representatives from different religious and business sectors, as well as some for immigrants' rights defense organizations will also be present.

Last January, president Bush introduced a plan for issuing temporary visas to workers that met with rejection on the part of republicans, saying it was too generous, as well as democrats, saying it needed to provide for eventually

gaining citizenship and for reuniting families.

The democrats' project requires a minimum five-year residence with two on the job, tax payments, no criminal record, medical examination, knowledge of English and civic education, among other things. Besides, it would not limit the number of visas for close relatives, keeping families together.

Two types of temporary worker visas are proposed: 250 thousand H-1D visas for two-year periods that can be renewed up to three times; and 100 thousand H-2B visas for a nine-month period, with maximum 40-month renewal.

The Labor Department would have to give clearance, verifying no United States employees are available to fill the jobs taken by the foreigners, and that the salaries offered will not affect the working conditions of our nation's citizens.

With the election projected to be as close as in the past presidential election, political parties are taking Hispanics much more into account knowing they are the country's largest minority group, say analysts. NOTIMEX

Arizona police arrest 114 undocumented immigrants

Immigrants. - Homeland Security agents and local police detained this weekend in a joint operative 114 undocumented immigrants in the Arizona desert, including three who had to be hospitalized.

In a communiqué, the DHS stated that police with the back-up of save and rescue units, carried out the arrest between last Saturday and Sunday with the aid of a helicopter equipped with night vision and trained dogs.

David Aguilar, Border Patrol chief for the Tucson, Arizona section, pointed out that this is a clear example of how the DHS can combine resources and work with local officials to reinforce border control and deter trafficking of humans and at the same time do rescue work.

He said that actions in the desert of Maricopa County are part of joint efforts carried out by the Arizona Border Control (ABC) project that supports collaboration between federal and local agencies, put into effect last March by the DHS to fight human smugglers (polleros), and reduce influx and deaths of immigrants in Arizona.

ABC includes the deployment in Arizona of 260 additional DHS agents, a greater number of helicopters and light aircraft as well as state of the art technology, including, for the first time, the use of spy planes to patrol the border.

Aguilar added that the arrest of the 114 immigrants originally from Mexico, Ecuador, El Salvador and Guatemala once again proves the inhumane treatment these people suffer at the hands of 'polleros' who left their charges up to two weeks abandoned in the desert before returning to take them to different places around the Union where they could work.

"Leaving these persons in remote areas without any shelter from the elements, water or food should serve as a warning to anyone who is planning to cross over illegally that 'polleros' will place their lives at risk," said Aguilar.

Maricopa County Sheriff's agents stopped a first group of 56 undocumented immigrants in the desert near Phoenix placing the immigrants in DHS custody immediately. Later that night, DHS agents with the aid of Borstar (Border Save and Rescue unit) found 46 more people, and finally, on Sunday, the other 12 were located.

He warned human-smuggling rings in Arizona that a series of actions, including the ABC project, have been set into motion, "to pursue, identify, dismantle and stop the use of new tactics for trafficking with humans" inside as well as outside the state.

In recent years, Arizona has become the route for undocumented immigrants looking to get into the United States. NOTIMEX



Agentes policiales detienen a 114 indocumentados en Arizona

Immigrantes. AFPPhoenix, Arizona, 11 de mayo, 2004 (Notimex) - Agentes del Departamento de Seguridad Doméstica (DHS) y policías locales detuvieron este fin de semana en un operativo conjunto a 114 indocumentados en el desierto de Arizona, incluyendo a tres de ellos quienes fueron hospitalizados.

En un comunicado el DHS señaló que las fuerzas del orden, acompañadas por unidades de rescate y salvamento, efectuaron las aprehensiones entre el sábado y domingo pasados con apoyo de un helicóptero con equipo de visión nocturna y perros amaestrados.

David Aguilar, jefe de la Patrulla Fronteriza para el sector de Tucson, Arizona, señaló que este es un ejemplo de cómo el DHS puede combinar recursos y trabajar con autoridades locales para reforzar el control de la frontera e impedir el tráfico de ilegales y rescatar personas.

Dicha iniciativa, que refuerza la colaboración entre agencias federales y locales, fue implementada en marzo pasado por el DHS para combatir a traficantes de personas (polleros), así como reducir flujos y muertes de migrantes en Arizona.

La ABC contempla desplegar 260 agentes del DHS adicionales en Arizona y destinar mayor número de helicópteros, avionetas, así como usar tecnología de punta, incluyendo por primera vez aviones espías, para vigilar la frontera.

Aguilar, quien será designado en breve nuevo jefe nacional de la Patrulla Fronteriza, agencia supervisada por el DHS, añadió que el arresto de los migrantes mostró una vez más la manera inhumana en que los "polleros" ponen en riesgo la vida de indocumentados.

Según autoridades federales estadounidenses, los "polleros" abandonaron a su suerte hasta por dos semanas en el desierto a algunos migrantes mientras regresaban por ellos para transportarlos en vehículos a diversos destinos en la Unión Americana.

"Abandonar a indocumentados en áreas remotas sin ninguna protección de los elementos (climatológicos) y sin agua o comida debe servir de aviso a cualquiera que tenga planeado cruzar ilegalmente (la frontera) que los polleros pondrán sus vidas en riesgo", dijo Aguilar.

Advertió además a redes de "polleros" en Arizona que mediante iniciativas para combatirlos, incluyendo la ABC "las vamos a perseguir, identificar, desmantelar e impedir que usen nuevas tácticas para traficar personas" dentro y fuera de la entidad.

(Continúa en la página 5)

Estadísticas del Gobierno Esconden la Crisis de Deserción/Expulsión de Latinos

Por Tony P. Martínez y Alison P. Martínez

Sólo la mitad de la juventud hispana que entró a la secundaria cuatro años atrás están supuestos a graduarse esta primavera. La otra mitad salió de la escuela — porque desertó o porque fue expulsada — sin un diploma.

El gobierno dice que cuatro de cada cinco estudiantes se gradúan. Eso es demasiado optimista, dicen los investigadores del Proyecto de derechos civiles de Harvard y del Instituto urbano.

Basado en comparaciones reales del número de matriculados en noveno, grado y del número de graduados en duodécimo grado, el abogado e investigador Dan Losen y sus colegas afirman que apenas el 53 por ciento de los estudiantes hispanos en noveno grado de toda la nación — el 48 por ciento de los varones y el 58.5 por ciento de las hembras — pueden esperar graduarse y obtener su diploma de escuela secundaria.

En algunas ciudades, las probabilidades son aun menores. Sólo el 30 por ciento de los varones hispanos de Nueva York pueden tener la esperanza de recibir un diploma de escuela secundaria. En Cincinnati, Ohio, las probabilidades disminuyen a 21.4 por ciento. En Vicksburg, Mississippi, ni tan siquiera un estudiante de origen hispano puede esperar graduarse.

"Las bajas tasas de graduación tendrán un efecto devastador en nuestra economía", advierte Losen. Su colega, Johanna Wald, añade que el resultado será una sociedad estratificada. Si los crecientes porcentajes de juventud hispana

y negra de la nación no se están graduando de secundaria y no están obteniendo títulos universitarios, "entonces la estructura de poder continuará siendo abrumadoramente blanca, aun si el porcentaje de población blanca disminuye", predice Wald. "¿Es a eso a lo que queremos llegar como sociedad?" preguntó.

Losen, Wald, el profesor de educación Gary Orfield y el estadístico Christopher Swanson colaboraron en un informe, "Losing Our Future: How Minority Youth Are Being Left Behind by the Graduation Rate Crisis", que documenta las tasas de graduación, en cada estado y en los grandes distritos escolares. Publicado recientemente por ambas instituciones, éste también documenta cómo los estudiantes que se consideran propensos a obtener bajas calificaciones son expulsados ilegalmente de la escuela para poder obtener un promedio más alto en las calificaciones de exámenes.

Birmingham, Alabama, expulsó a 522 estudiantes de secundaria no-blancos en 1999 debido a expectativas de que arrastrarían el promedio de las calificaciones de exámenes. Cuando Steve Orel los cuestionó, perdió su trabajo en educación de adultos. Ahora enseña a estudiantes expulsados en World of Opportunity, una escuela de "segunda oportunidad" sostenida mayormente por donaciones.

"En vez de inspirar a los estudiantes, los estamos ahogando con exámenes estandarizados", dice Orel. "Cuando los estudiantes no responden porque su creatividad, inventiva e imaginación han sido aplastadas y se desligan del

sistema, les ponemos la etiqueta de desertores". "He trabajado con más de mil jóvenes en los pasados años y aun no he conocido al primer desertor. Lo que he conocido son expulsados".

"Nos hemos lanzado al mar por exámenes de alto riesgo", concuerda Losen. "Las escuelas pobres y de minorías están siendo estafadas, y hacemos responsables a estas escuelas y a sus estudiantes cuando nosotros no les hemos brindado los recursos que necesitan. Es como si examináramos a niños en griego sin haberles enseñado griego antes".

El Boston Phoenix informa que se acorrala al 61 por ciento de los estudiantes hispanos de noveno grado de esa ciudad ante la expectativa de que bajarán los resultados promedio de los exámenes. Desanimados, muchos se dan por vencidos. Sólo el 30 por ciento se gradúa.

"Todos estamos a favor de los estándares", exclama Wald, "pero si estás perdiendo en el camino a la mayoría de tus estudiantes de minoría, ¿cómo eso beneficia a la sociedad?"

El No Child Left Behind Act requiere ambos: mejores calificaciones en los exámenes y tasas de graduación más altas en todos los grupos étnicos; mas la administración Bush está ignorando las tasas de graduación de los no-blancos, a la vez que insiste en resultados de exámenes aun más altos. "Los alicientes para expulsar a los estudiantes de minoría con bajo aprovechamiento continúan", escriben los autores.

"Losing Our Future" dice que la fórmula defectuosa de la administración para estimar las tasas de graduación le da al

público una impresión demasiado optimista.

"Los datos de deserción engañosos hacen menos probable que la gente haga algo para resolver la crisis de graduación", dice Losen.

"Cuando uno ve realmente la magnitud del problema, entonces entiende también que las consecuencias económicas y sociales son graves. La crisis afecta a los estudiantes de todas las razas, pero es mucho más marcada entre los negros, los latinos y los indígenas norteamericanos, especialmente los varones".

Wald observa, "las escuelas simplemente no parecen estar sirviendo a los varones afroamericanos y latinos. Muchísimos de ellos están siendo suspendidos y expulsados debido a políticas de cero tolerancia".

"La escuela es la única red de seguridad social que nos queda. En el mundo de hoy, sin un diploma, ¿qué opciones tiene uno? ¿Queremos seguir gastando más y más dinero en prisiones? Se trata de redirigir los recursos".

Losen concluye, "Los estados tienen que proveer los recursos adecuados. La gente alaba mucho la idea de que los niños son el futuro y tenemos que invertir en ellos, pero, cuando hay que ir a presionar a los políticos, el cabildero es más fuerte en otros lugares. Tenemos que levantarnos y actuar para asegurarnos de que todos los niños estén bien educados. Si no, estamos socavando el futuro de nuestro país".

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A Role Model for the Future

By Abel Cruz

Although there are 4 seats up for reelection on the Lubbock Independent School Board, sadly, there is only one contested race; District 1. I can think of at least one other, if not 2 present school board members that should be fighting to keep their seats instead of getting a free ride!

As good fortune would have it, 2 candidates from the Hispanic community have stepped forward and committed to seeking the seat for District 1.

One of the candidates, Louis Trejo, is a long time city resident who retired from the Texas Workforce Commission after 30 years of service. The other candidate, Eric Medina, is a newcomer to city politics, but not a newcomer to the city. In fact, he was born here and is a product of the Lubbock public schools, and Texas Tech University. He recently completed his medical residency requirements and will join the staff at TTHSC as a physician.

I have known Mr. Trejo for many years and recognize his contributions to the city and respect his desire to serve on the school board. In this case though, I suspect that the city and school system would be better served with Mr. Trejo in another capacity. When all is said and done, the school board and District 1, would be better served by a member who has children in the system and one that will experience first hand, through their children's eyes and ears, the good and bad that public schools have to offer.

One of the most pressing issues that should be of concern to all of us is the fact that a high number of our Hispanic students continue to drop out of school before graduating. And when they do graduate, the majority graduate in the "minimum high school program" category. In addition, a large percentage of Hispanic students graduate in the "at risk" category.

For example, according to the Texas Education Agency, in the year 2000 in the LISD system, there were a total of 594 Hispanic high school grads, but, 428 or 72% graduated with minimum requirements only. Out of that same group of 594 students, 400 students or 81.5% were at risk students. It doesn't take a high school genius to figure out that if you graduate with minimum requirements, you probably won't get to college and there is a good possibility that minimum requirements will lead to the minimum wage line.

On the other side of the coin, 52% (vs. 72%) or 514 out of 989 of all white students did so with minimum requirements. In addition, 52% of all high school graduates were Anglo, while only 32% of all graduates were Hispanic White students accounted for 989 graduates out of a total of 1820, Hispanics for 594. There seems to be an imbalance here, since LISD demographic figures for 2002, (the last info available, somehow the LISD webpage has not been updated since 2002!) show the school district is 43% Hispanic, 40% Anglo/Other and 14% African American. Shouldn't Hispanic student graduation rates somehow reflect the overall percentage of High school students that are Hispanic in the system?

Aside from the day to day issues that are traditionally faced by a school board member, there is one other valuable role that whoever is elected will play. He will be someone who will be in a position of influencing not only the parents of the students but the students themselves. The person elected will have to be someone who can point to his own educational experience to teach those students that may be at risk or may be just getting by that there is an alternative to mediocrity. The new member should be living proof that education does pay off and that Hispanic youths do not have to settle for minimum wage and dead end jobs!

It will be up to you to decide who best fits that role, and after studying the candidates, the choice should be very clear.

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Study Shows One in Three Working Hispanics have no health coverage, suffer health gaps as a result

'Cover the Uninsured Week' Highlights How Being Uninsured Affects Hispanic Americans

While many people assume that having a job also means having health insurance, a new report shows that one in three working Hispanic adults are uninsured. The report further reveals that Hispanic adults who do not have health insurance experience significant gaps in medical care, when compared to Hispanic adults with coverage.

While no demographic or ethnic group is immune to the struggle of going without health insurance, working Hispanics are more likely to be without health coverage than working Americans in any other ethnic community. About 35 percent of Hispanic adults with jobs are uninsured, compared to 18 percent of employed African Americans and 11 percent of working white adults.

The report was prepared by researchers at the State Health Access Data Assistance Center, located at the University of Minnesota, for The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropy dedicated exclusively to improving the health and health care of all Americans. The report is being released as part of Cover the Uninsured Week, May 10-16, 2004 - the largest mobilization in history to promote health coverage for all Americans, including Hispanic and Latino Americans. This nonpartisan effort is co-chaired by Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and is endorsed by nine former U.S.

Surgeons General and U.S. Secretaries of Health and Human Services, appointed by both Republican and Democratic presidents, including former U.S. Surgeon General Antonio Novello.

More than 800 organizations are joining the National Council of La Raza, the National Alliance for Hispanic Health and some of the most influential organizations in the United States to encourage Americans nationwide to speak out about this growing problem.

"Across the nation, the number of uninsured Americans is on the rise, but Hispanic Americans are affected more than any other ethnic group by the lack of health insurance," said Risa Lavizzo-Mourey, M.D., M.B.A., president and CEO of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. "These are men and women who work hard to support their families, but either are not offered insurance by their employers or cannot afford the coverage that is offered. We must find a way to solve this problem and make health benefits affordable for all business owners and their employees."

The report also finds that uninsured Hispanics are forced to go without medical care when it's needed. Findings among surveyed adults ages 18-64 include:

Uninsured Hispanic adults are less likely to get the medical care they need. Nationally, nearly 17 percent of uninsured Hispanic adults report being

unable to get needed medical care in the past 12 months, compared to 7 percent of Hispanic adults with health insurance.

Uninsured Hispanics are even less likely than uninsured non-Hispanic whites to have a personal doctor or health care professional.

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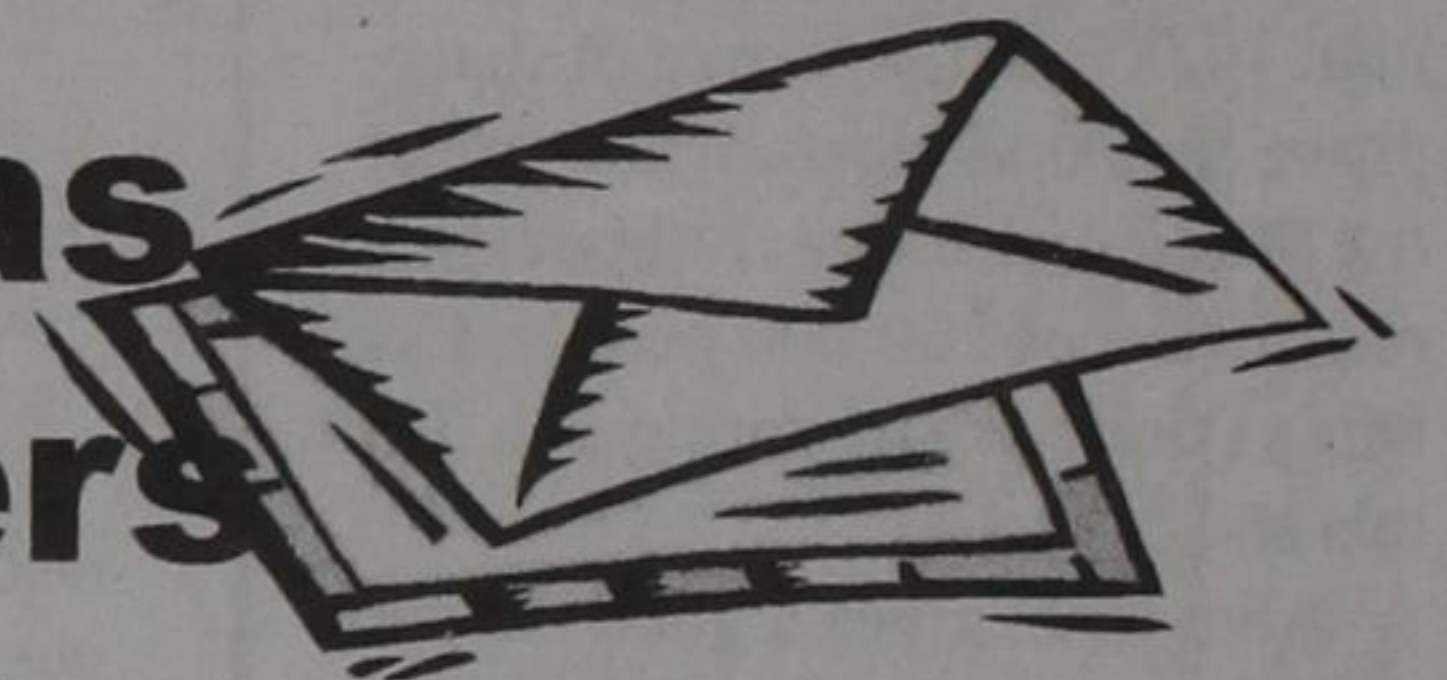
Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I usually enjoy reading Mr. Abel Cruz's column in El Editor. This past week, however, I was surprised to read an article entitled "A New Voice for a New Day" by Mr. Cruz. Surprised because Mr. Cruz's column is usually thoughtful and insightful. I've always thought that anyone who is not a minority elected official thinks that these officials can work miracles. Mr. Cruz apparently not only thinks this, but thinks they should not be "confrontational" and should "lead by example". Well, Mr. Cruz, if this were possible, we'd live in a perfect world! Unfortunately, we don't. Linda DeLeon devoted 18 years of her life to public service for the Hispanics of her district. She accomplished much for us. She did this not by sitting back and letting the majority School Board Members, by virtue of their good will, do the right thing for our community. Victor Hernandez was also repeatedly bashed by our illustrious city council and the news media for speaking out for his constituents. These Hispanic public servants were willing to work for their constituents for no monetary compensation. To imply that what they accomplished more is an insult. "Talk is cheap". Mr. Cruz, and apparently writing a column is cheaper. Mr. Cruz, you state in your column that for a city council member we should consider 1) someone who has a better chance or working with the present city council in an effective and consensus building manner and 2) one with the most experience in city politics and has an established network of city council contacts that will make the transition process smoother. We've had that so called type of representation before Maggie Trejo and Victor Hernandez were elected and only because we changed to the single district member. You are doing a great disservice to the Hispanic community, by making such preposterous statements. We need not to lose our representative for city council District 1 and you, Mr. Cruz, need to join the real world in Lubbock, Texas. The "New Voice for the New Day" is actually an old voice trying to make a comeback with our blessing. Reminds me of an old saying "divide and conquer".

Julia Carrillo
Lubbock, Tx

Cartas Letters



Dear Editor:

City council candidate Linda DeLeon has someone running against her! But there's something more amazing about this than someone actually running against our Linda.

Now I've been an Anglo all my life, and I've always heard my fellow gabachos say, "I just can't figure out how to pronounce their names." Well, finally in 2004 Linda's opponent has put racial fairness into the "can't pronounce that name" game.

Go out and look at some of Linda's opponent's signs. To find them, go into the rich areas around Avenue S and 32nd, or the rich areas of the Lubbock Country Club, or (believe it or not) the Guadalupe barrio.

No, actually, you better go to the barrio to see the signs. How do you pronounce that poor woman's name? (well, maybe not really poor as in no money). We should have a contest to come up with the best pronunciation of the name. We might have some funny entries in that contest.

Just the other day we all had a big laugh at a candidate's forum when Linda DeLeon was over and over called Mrs. "DEE lee AHNN" (accent on the DEE). But most of y'all have been through experiences like that before, right?

After you come up with your entry into the pronunciation contest, then concentrate real good on the signs around Guadalupe belonging to Linda's opponent.

Concentrate on the first one, and think CAVAZOS JR. HIGH... the second one and think AIR CONDITIONING IN ALL OLD SCHOOLS... the next one and think GYMS IN OLDER ELEMENTARIES... the next one and think MAINTENANCE IN NORTH AND EAST LUBBOCK EQUAL TO SOUTHWEST LUBBOCK... the next one and think THE TECHNOLOGY CENTER...

Well, you get the idea by now.

You might have noticed where Linda's opponent's signs are. In my neighborhood, Linda's signs outnumber the other woman's by 10 to one. But more interesting is this: when I checked the voter rolls I found that only three of them were in the yards of people actually registered to vote. After checking further, I found out that the other lady's workers were getting Tech students and other non-registered people to let them put up signs even though the people in the houses knew and cared nothing about Lubbock's city council race.

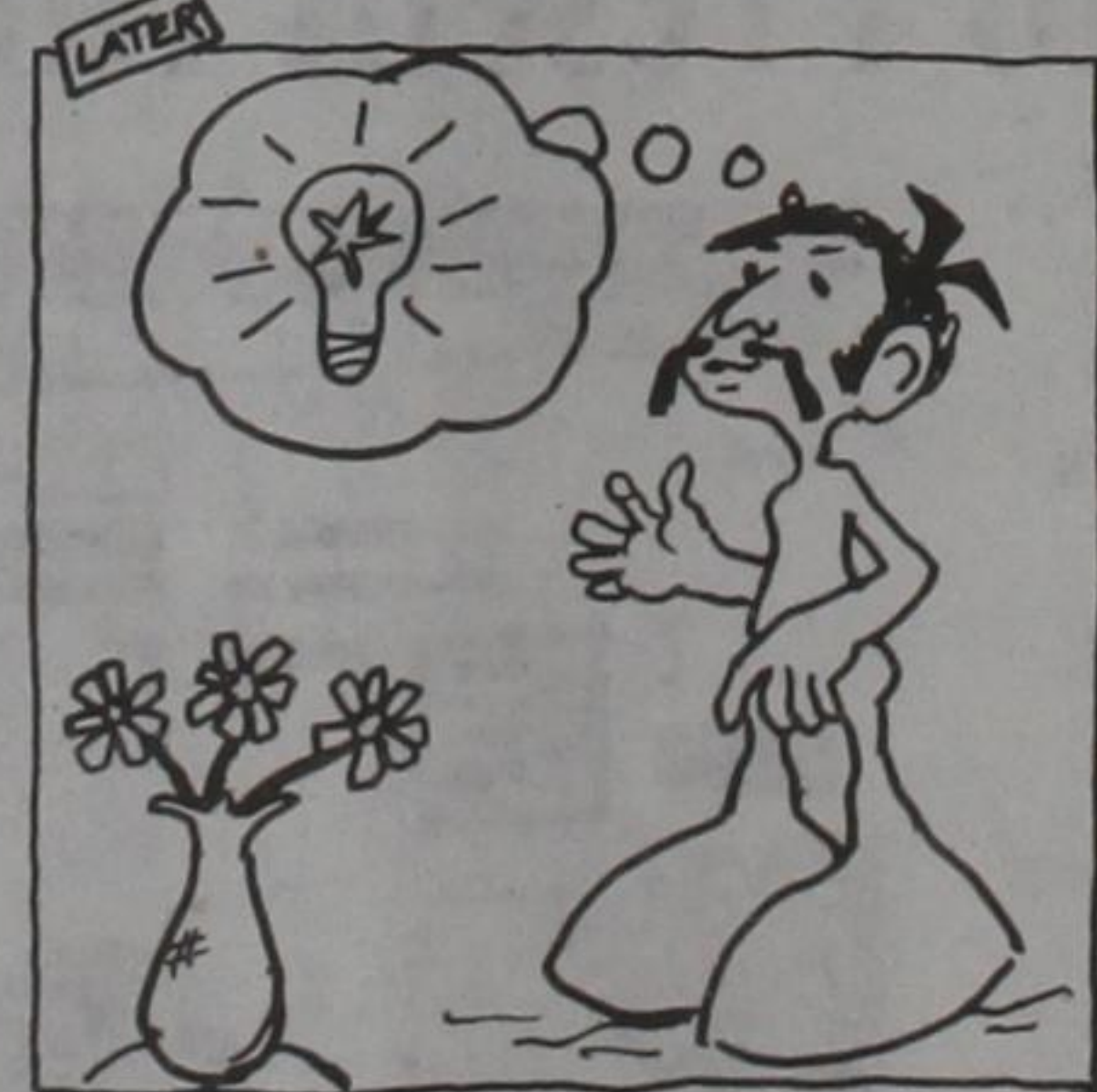
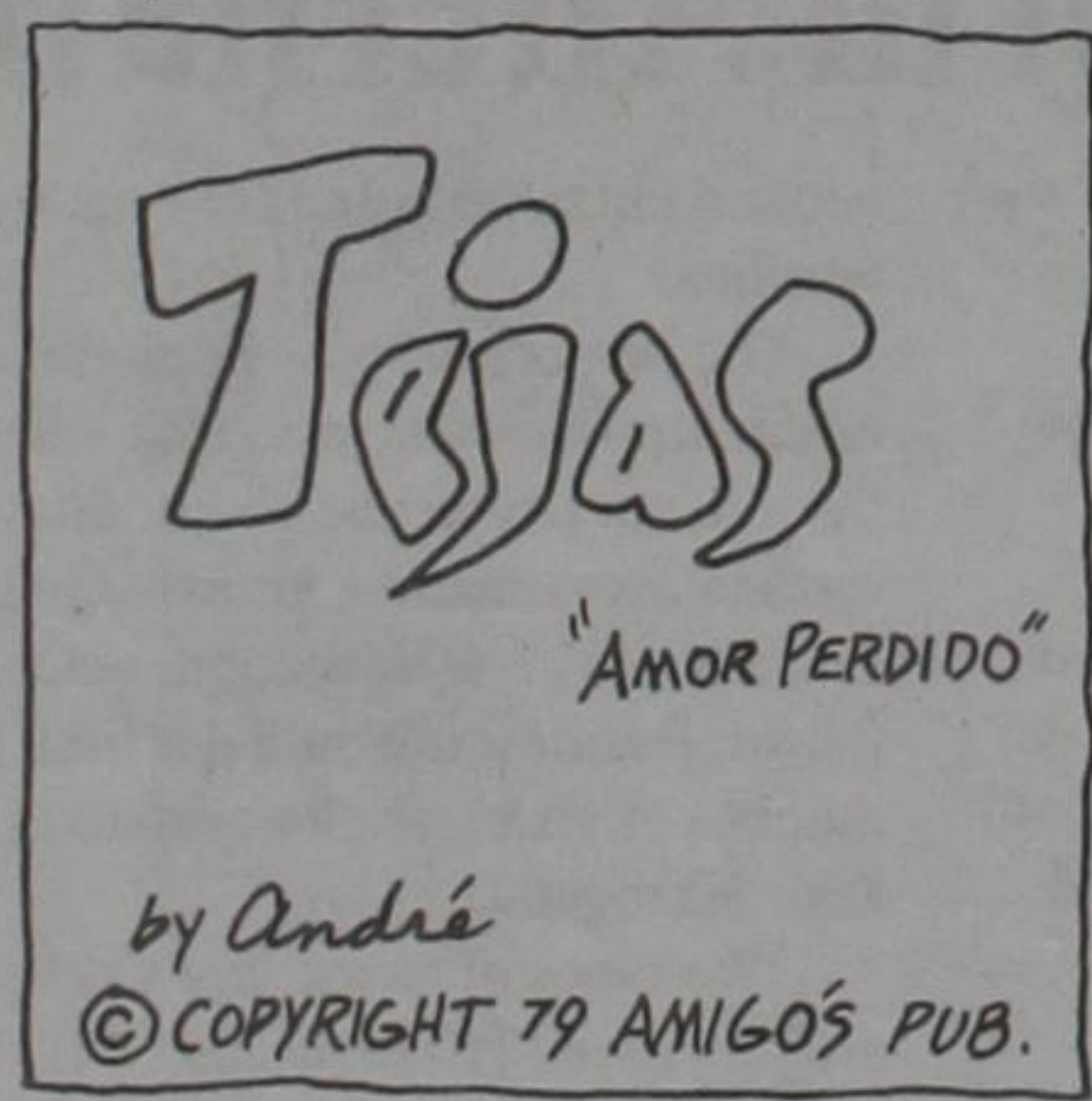
All jokes aside, what does all this mean? Linda DeLeon didn't just fall out of the sky in 1986, and the school improvements in the last 18 years didn't just accidentally happen. Lots of people worked hard for Linda that year, and hundreds and hundreds took the time to go vote for her. Without those votes, she would have never made it, and we wouldn't have Cavazos and all the rest.

So after you finish thinking about how to pronounce Linda's opponent's name, take the time to go straight out to the polls and vote.

And be sure to vote for someone whose name you know you can pronounce right.

Sincerely, Chico James

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Tejas

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ME QUIERE O NO ME QUIERE

NO ME QUIERES?

TAPADO... ES VERDA NO TE QUIERO!

FIN

Kerry Working Hard to Capture Hispanic Vote

Maria Pena

In coming weeks, Democratic presidential hopeful Sen. John Kerry will attempt to overcome the advantage that President George W. Bush - with more time and money to work with - has been able to secure with Hispanic voters in the United States.

It is no coincidence that

Kerry wrapped up trips this week to California, New Mexico and Arizona, three battleground states in the southwest where the Hispanic vote could prove decisive on Nov. 2.

During the whistle-stop tour, Kerry hammered home his message about the economy and education, two areas in which Hispanics have particu-

larly suffered.

The minority community reports a 7.2 percent unemployment rate, and sees one out of every three students drop out before graduating from high school.

But as Kerry concerns himself with securing his party's nomination, the Bush campaign has already built strong support in Arizona, Nevada and Florida, where the Democratic candidate plans to open offices next.

In the days ahead, the Kerry campaign will dedicate more resources, staff and Spanish-language ads to winning over Hispanic voters, Democratic sources said.

The same sources rejected claims that Kerry lags behind President Bush, who has invested millions of dollars in Spanish-language television ads.

"This is not a fair comparison. Bush has raised more money, he has had three years to prepare, he hasn't had to worry about primaries, but I think in the end people will know that Kerry's (commitment) goes beyond mere words," said Democratic National Committee spokeswoman Fabiola Rodriguez.



An Hispanic spokesman for the Kerry campaign, Dagoberto

Vega, said, "We will work hard to win the Hispanic vote,

so that Latinos don't feel like they are 'disposable voters.'"

In the 2000 elections, U.S. Hispanics preferred former Vice President Al Gore, who secured 61 percent of their votes compared to Bush's 38 percent.

Of more than 10 million registered Hispanic voters in the United States, an estimated 6.1 million are expected to cast their ballots in November's presidential elections.

In 2000 there were more than 35 million Hispanics in the United States, or 13 percent of the population - figures not to be taken lightly in a battle for the White House that looks to be one of the hardest fought in the nation's history.

Demócratas propondrán reforma migratoria alterna a la de Bush

Washington, D.C., 4 de mayo, 2004 (Notimex) - Los demócratas propondrán este martes un plan de reforma para legalizar a millones de inmigrantes, alterno al presentado en enero por el presidente estadounidense George W. Bush, en la búsqueda del voto latino en los comicios de noviembre.

El plan se centra en la reunificación familiar, la legalización ganada con base en trabajo y buena conducta, la agilización en los trámites migratorios, la creación de un programa de trabajadores temporales y otro para regular el flujo migratorio ilegal.

Los legisladores demócratas indicaron en un comunicado que los detalles de la propuesta de reforma migratoria serán dados a conocer en una rueda de prensa que se realizará en el edificio Cannon del Congreso.

En el acto estarán el senador Edward Kennedy, el presidente del bloque demócrata en la Cámara de Representantes, Robert Menéndez, y el presidente de la comisión de inmigración del bloque demócrata, Luis Gutiérrez, junto con otros legisladores.

También participarán el presidente de la AFL-CIO (la principal gremial de Estados Unidos), John Sweeney; el líder del Sindicato Internacional de Empleados de Hoteles y Restaurantes (HERE), John Wilhelm, y el presidente de la cadena de librerías Barnes and Noble, Steve Riggio.

Además de los legisladores demócratas y líderes sindicales, asistirán representantes de los sectores religiosos y empresariales, así como defensores de los derechos de los inmigrantes.

En enero pasado, el presidente Bush presentó un plan de visas para trabajadores temporales que generó el rechazo tanto de los republicanos como de los demócratas.

Mientras los republicanos consideraban que el plan era muy generoso, los demócratas lo calificaron como muy limitado porque no ofrecía un camino claro hacia la obtención de la ciudadanía, ni facilitaba la reunificación familiar.

En un año en el que se pueden presentar resultados ajustados como en las anteriores elecciones presidenciales, los partidos políticos están tomando en cuenta mucho más que antes a los hispanos, la minoría más numerosa del país, según analistas.

En el plan demócrata, los requisitos incluyen residencia en el país por lo menos de cinco años, trabajo por dos años, pago de impuestos, revisión de antecedentes criminales, examen médico, conocimiento del inglés y educación cívica, entre otros.

Los solicitantes con menos de cinco años en el país pueden obtener un permiso temporal hasta cumplir con el requisito de residencia y los dos años de trabajo, a fin de que puedan resolver su situación legal.

De acuerdo con el comunicado, la medida permitirá la reunificación familiar al no limitar el número de visas a los familiares cercanos del solicitante.

En el caso de trabajadores temporales, el plan demócrata propone programas de 250 mil visas H-1D para un periodo de dos años, que se pueden renovar por otros dos hasta un máximo de seis años, y 100 mil visas H-2B para un lapso de nueve meses renovables por un máximo de 40 meses.

Los beneficiarios de esas visas -que les facilita el camino a la residencia permanente si su empleador lo solicita- podrán cambiar de trabajo después de tres meses.

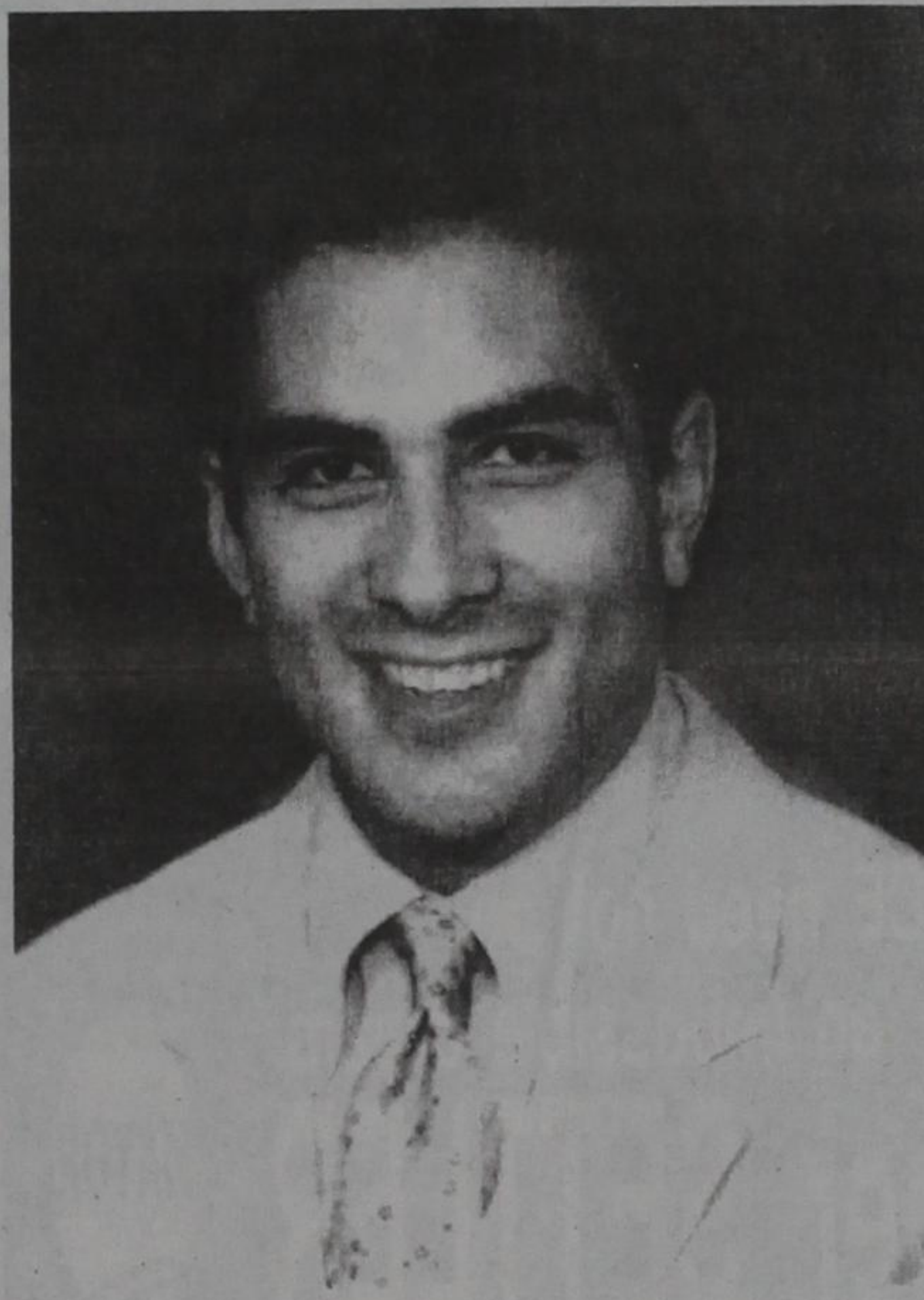
Asimismo, los trabajadores temporales podrán ser acompañados durante su permanencia en este país por sus familiares, aunque estos no podrán laborar a menos que también reúnan los requisitos para esas visas.

El Departamento del Trabajo deberá verificar que no están disponibles trabajadores estadounidenses para los empleos que tomarán los extranjeros y que los sueldos que reciban no afectarán las condiciones laborales de los ciudadanos de este país. NOTIMEX

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ERIK MEDINA

FOR SCHOOL BOARD
DISTRICT 1



"Erik's life is a culmination of everything that is positive about Lubbock public schools. Here is a young man who saw the opportunity an education afforded him, and he embraced it."

Erik Medina, M.D. has come full circle from the time he announced his candidacy for LISD School Board Trustee and now he seeks your vote. His academic successes have taken him from the playgrounds of Tubbs Elementary School, during his early childhood days, through the halls of Matthews Junior High and Monterey High School as a student. During his tenure in the Lubbock Independent School District, Erik was

ELECTION IS MAY 15

accomplished in not only the classroom, where he graduated from Monterey High School with a grade point average over 4.0; but, as a student-athlete where Dr. Medina was a State Tournament qualifier in wrestling for three years and was All-City and 2nd team All-District in football. He was involved in numerous academic organizations during his tenure in Lubbock.

"Erik's life is a culmination of everything that is positive about Lubbock public schools. Here is a young man who saw the opportunity an education afforded him, and he embraced it," said Lubbock County Sheriff David Gutierrez who has known Dr. Medina and his family for over 25 years.

Dr. Medina's success continued at the collegiate and post-graduate level. He attended Baylor University on a full academic scholarship and was placed on the Freshman Leadership Organization. He majored in Spanish and Pre-Med. Dr. Medina was a member of Alpha Epsilon Delta Pre-med Society, and volunteered at multiple food banks, hospitals, adopt-a-highway programs, and nursing homes as a college student.

Education is Power

We Must Embrace Our Strengths

We Must Improve Our Weaknesses

Dr. Medina completed his academic goals at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston and was voted President of his class.

Of the many places across the country Dr. Medina could have selected for his residency, he chose Lubbock. During a time when many young professionals seek to relocate to a larger cosmopolitan area, Dr. Medina embraced the idea of coming home to raise his family. Dr. Medina, and wife Angelina, have two children in the household, Brooke, age 11 and Sofia, age 3, and are expecting a son in 5 weeks. Dr. Medina's aspiration to serve as a school trustee is motivated not only by his desire to serve a school system which gave so much to him, but by the fact that he will have children in the school system for at least another 20 years.

"I have known Dr. Medina for a very long time," said Sheriff Gutierrez. "He has always been an honest man of integrity, definitely one to lead our school system into the future."

Dr. Medina's commitment to the community does not surprise many people who know him. According to Mark Johnston, President of Ki Corp, Dr. Medina "has as much potential as anybody I have ever met both professionally and for the community."


Dr. Medina is in the final months of an anesthesiology residency at Texas Tech where he's received the Teaching Award for instructing medical students and currently serves on the Institutional Compliance Committee for his department. His father is 237th District Court Judge; his mother is a top realtor with Coldwell Banker, his brother, Jason, is an attorney with Law Offices of Kevin Glasheen.

"He is not only the future of Lubbock, but a humble community servant who understands the importance of being a role model." Sheriff Gutierrez concluded by adding that "many of the young people in this community will learn from his work ethic and leadership."




"He has always been an honest man of integrity, definitely one to lead our school system into the future."

Political Ad Paid for by Erik Medina Campaign, Tony Renteria, Treasurer * 2131 52nd Street, Lubbock, Texas 79412



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Gloria Estefan announces first tour in eight years

Latin pop star Gloria Estefan announced she would kick off her first U.S. concert tour in eight years next July.

The interpreter of hits like 'Conga', 'No te Olvidaré', 'Oye mi canto', and 'Dr. Beat', will open her tour, "Unwrapped", July 30 in McCallen, Texas the first of 28 concerts scheduled to run through September 24 when the tour will close in Miami.

"I'm so happy because it's my first tour in eight years," said the Cuban-American singer as she made the announcement last weekend on the Oprah Show to the African-



American hostess herself.

For the time being nothing has yet been said about the tour going on to Europe or anywhere in Latin America.

However, Estefan Enterprises has announced the tour as "The 2004-2005 Tour", therefore not rejecting the possibility of some engagements in the European continent or maybe in some Latin American countries.

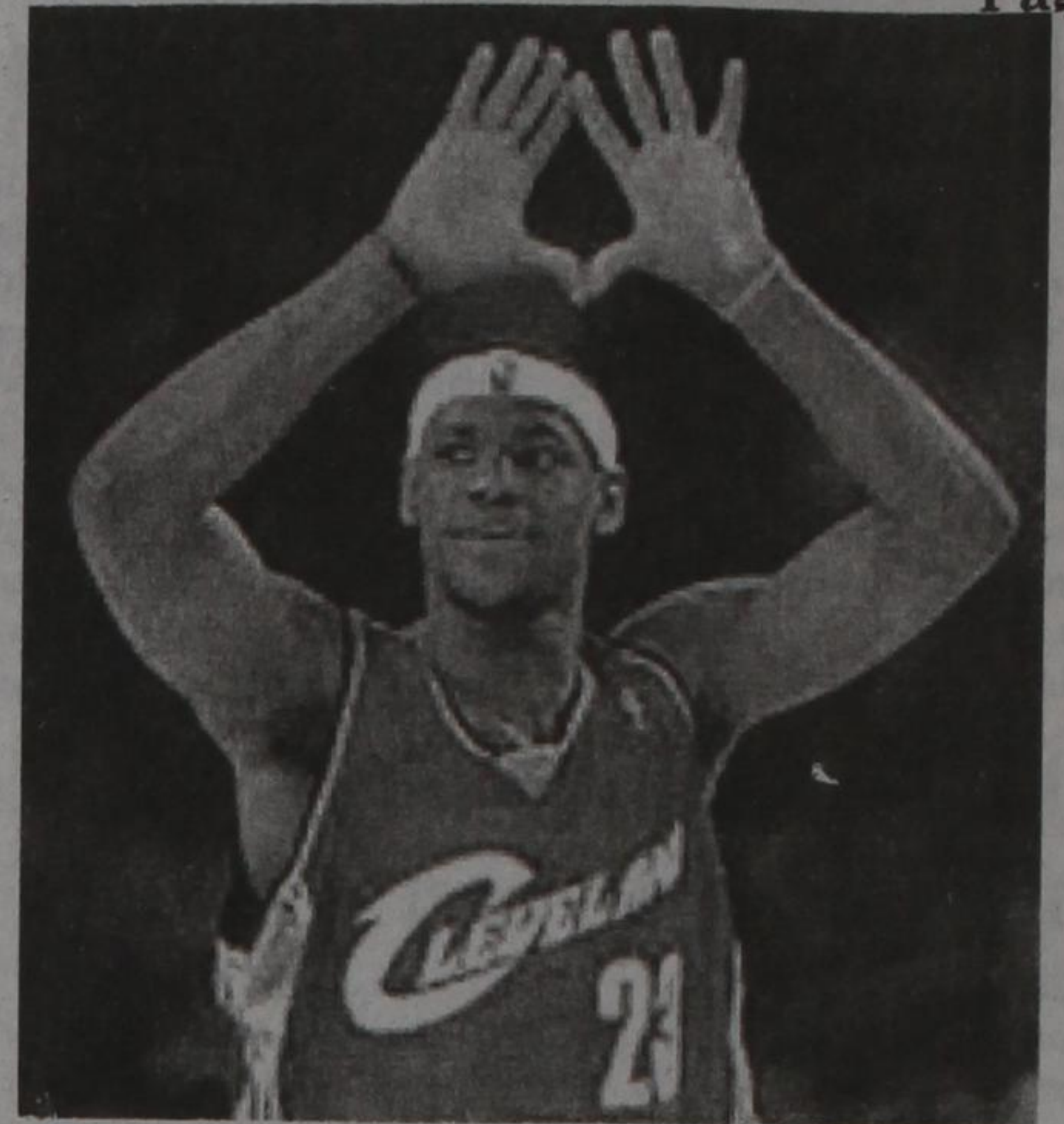
Although the details of the concert have not yet been revealed, it could be similar to "Estefan live and unwrapped" which was captured on video during Estefan's presentation at

the Coliseum at the Caesar's Palace in October 2003.

For that concert, Estefan hired Kenny Ortega as the choreography director, who was responsible for Dirty Dancing, Chicago Hope and Ally McBeal, among others.

On stage the show featured the sounds of the 23 musicians of the Miami Sound Machine, giant screens and over a dozen stars.

In addition it highlighted her greatest hits like "Conga", "Reach", "Mi tierra", "Get on your feet", "Live for loving you" and debut songs like "Unwrapped". NOTIMEX



Committee Invites LeBron, Marbury, Marion to US Team

LeBron James, Stephon Marbury and Shawn Marion will be invited to join the U.S. Olympic men's basketball team, sources told the Associated Press.

The USA Basketball Selection committee held a conference call Tuesday to choose several replacement players on a roster that will be missing several of the best American players.

Three sources with knowledge of the selection committee's actions, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. federation had decided to add the 19-year-old James, the NBA's Rookie of the Year, as the likely replacement at shooting guard for Kobe Bryant.

Marbury was added to replace Jason Kidd, who has indicated he'll likely withdraw, and Marion will provide depth at forward with Elton Brand, Kevin Garnett and Karl Malone not expected to participate.

The committee is still awaiting definitive word from Shaquille O'Neal, who has said his decision will depend in part on how far the Los Angeles Lakers advance in the NBA playoffs.

Tim Duncan reaffirmed his commitment to play last weekend, and Jermaine O'Neal, Richard Jefferson and Allen Iverson also will be member of the American team that will open training camp in late July.

"A lot of guys that were selected are now up in the air," U.S. coach Larry Brown said, "but I feel comfortable with the guys I'm going to go with."

The latest players to waver are Tracy McGrady of Orlando and Mike Bibby of Sacramento.

At 19, LeBron James would be the youngest player on the U.S. team. Vince Carter has

already withdrawn citing his wedding plans, and Ray Allen has said he will not play because of the upcoming birth of a child.

Malone has not officially withdrawn, though he has made it clear that nobody should expect to see him in Athens.

Bryant has said it is unlikely he will play, though he left his options open in the event his sexual assault trial in Colorado is scheduled for September or later.

Sources told the AP that if O'Neal decides to sit out the Olympics, Kenyon Martin of New Jersey and Lamar Odom of Miami are among the players being discussed as possible replacements. If Bibby withdraws, Sam Cassell is the leading candidate to replace him, and Ron Artest and Carmelo Anthony are among the names being discussed to replace McGrady, if he backs out.

If he accepts, James would become the youngest member of the team.

He averaged 20.9 points, 5.9 assists and 5.8 rebounds for the Cleveland Cavaliers, becoming one of the league's top road attractions while leading the revitalization of that franchise.

Marbury, an eight-year veteran point guard for the New York Knicks, previously played for USA Basketball in 1994 at the Junior Olympics.

Marion, a five-year NBA veteran, was a member of the U.S. national team that finished a disappointing sixth at the 2002 World Championships.

"The four years that have transpired since Sydney, the teams have gotten better, the players have gotten better," Brown said. "And maybe we're not sending the very best, but we'll be well represented and I'm confident they'll do well."

Nuevo Espectáculo Debuta en Las Vegas

Mariachi Passion & Tradition, nueva creación de Rodri J. Rodriguez, la productora que marcó el ritmo de la explosión de los mariachis en los Estados Unidos, e inició la industria hispana del entretenimiento; debuta en la famosa Franja de Las Vegas. Mariachi, el primer espectáculo de tema latino que se extenderá todo el año en Las Vegas, se inaugurará el miércoles 26 de mayo en el V Theatre, de Desert Passage.

Mariachi debuta durante el fin

de semana del Día de Recordación, uno de los de mayor concurrencia en Las Vegas. El espectáculo, con una duración de 90-minutos, cuenta con un elenco brillante de baile, músicos estelares y excelentes vocalistas que mostrarán el regalo de México al mundo: esa música apasionada que interpretan los mariachis. Los quince integrantes del espectáculo tendrán a su cargo interpretaciones que arrancarán ovaciones a la audiencia en

pleno. Asimismo, el programa contará con un tributo a las leyendas de la música Mariachi.

"Es natural que llevemos nuestros espectáculos a Las Vegas después de años de viajar por todo el mundo. Ahora es el mundo quien vendrá a ver" Mariachi en Las Vegas, un destino que atrae récords de audiencias amantes de entretenimiento de calidad", aseguró Rodriguez, productora ejecutiva.

Por su parte, John Stuart, el afamado productor e icono de Las Vegas, cuyo espectáculo "Legends in Concert" se ha presentado el Las Vegas durante 20 años, afirmó: "Distingo el éxito en cuanto lo veo, y el magnífico espectáculo, Mariachi de Rodri tiene un gran atractivo para la audiencia, y el poder de la longevidad que podría superar fácilmente a cualquier otro espectáculo en La Franja".

Rodriguez es Directora Ejecutiva de Rodri Entertainment Group, y ha producido conciertos en vivo por todo el mundo

desde 1975. El próximo mes de junio, una de sus creaciones, el Festival MARIACHI USA, celebra sus 15 años de éxito a teatro lleno, en el mundialmente famoso Hollywood Bowl.

Horarios del espectáculo: miércoles a domingo, de 10:30 p.m. a 12 a.m., además de una matinée a la 1p.m. los domingos. Entradas: \$77, \$66, \$55 para las presentaciones nocturnas, y \$66, \$55, \$45 para la matinée dominical. Las reservaciones están disponibles llamando al teléfono 702 892-7790.

El V Theatre cuenta con varios bares donde se ofrece el famoso Margarita „M%. También hay disponibilidad de cena y brunch dominical en el complejo, sólo por reservaciones.

El V Theatre está ubicado en el Desert Passage, junto al Aladdin Hotel & Casino, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109. Para más información, visite los sitios: <http://www.rodri.com> o <http://www.mariachiusa.com>

New Show Debuts in Las Vegas

From the producer who set the pace for the US mariachi explosion and who pioneered the Hispanic entertainment industry, Rodri J. Rodriguez now debuts her new creation, "Mariachi Passion & Tradition", on the Las Vegas strip. Mariachi the first year-round, Latino-themed show on the Vegas strip will launch on Wednesday, May 26, 2004, at the V Theatre in the Desert Passage.

Mariachi opens for Memorial Day weekend, one of the busiest weekends in Las Vegas. The 90-minute show is a brilliant ensemble show cast, with stellar musicians & excellent vocalists who will showcase Mexico's gift to the world, the passionate music that is mariachi. The cast of 15 delivers standing ovation performances. Show features will include a tribute to Mariachi Legends.

"It's a natural to take our shows to Las Vegas after years of entertaining the world on the road. Now the world will come to "Mariachi in Las Vegas, a destination drawing record audiences looking for quality entertainment" says, Rodriguez, executive producer.

Famed producer and Las Vegas icon, John Stuart whose "Legends in Concert" show

has been playing in Las Vegas for 20 years says, "I know success when I see it and Rodri magnificent" Mariachi has wide audience appeal and the power for longevity that could easily surpass any show on the strip."

Rodriguez is CEO of Rodri Entertainment Group and has been producing live concerts internationally since 1975. This June one of her creations, the MARIACHI USA Festival celebrates 15 years of sold out success at the world famous Hollywood Bowl.

Show times: Wednesday - Sunday at 10:30 p.m. to 12 midnight, plus a 1p.m. matinee performance on Sundays.

Tickets: \$77, \$66, \$55 for evening shows and \$66, \$55, \$45 for matinee show, available at 702 892-7790.

The V has several full bars featuring the Margarita. Dinner and Sunday brunch are available at the complex by reservations only.

The V Theatre is located in Desert Passage adjacent to the Aladdin Hotel & Casino, 3667 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109. For more information visit:

<http://www.rodri.com> or <http://www.mariachiusa.com>

Vote Saturday May 15

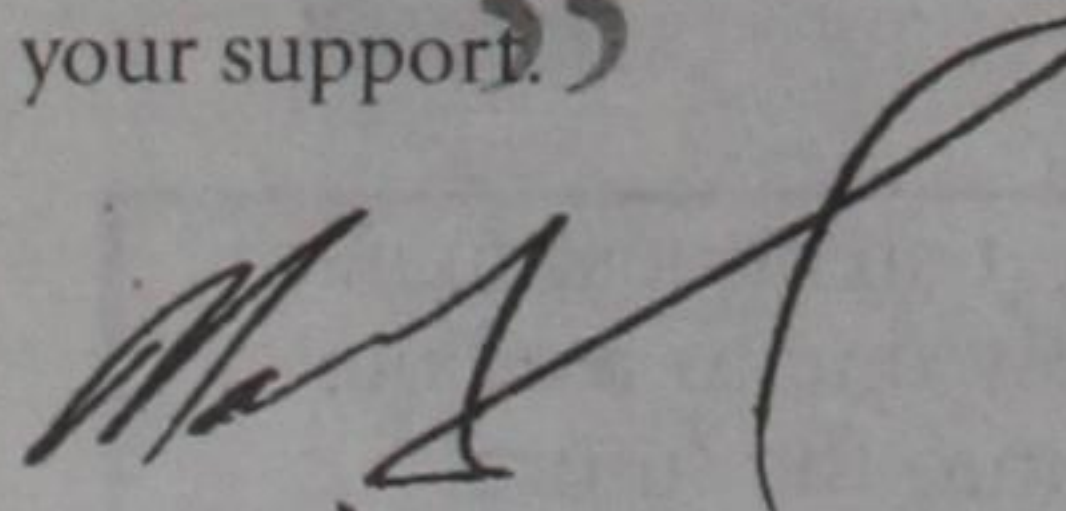
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RE-ELECT MARC McDougal For Mayor

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Fallo Mendez v. Westminster Precidio el Caso de Desegregación Caso Brown

Por otro lado, sin embargo, el camino hacia la igualdad de oportunidades educativas para los niños latinos en California y a través de toda la nación ha sido largo. Cualquier celebración del cincuenta aniversario de Brown v. Consejo de educación y de la prohibición por ley de la segregación en las escuelas es opacada por su continua existencia de facto.

Desde 1969, el porcentaje de niños latinos que asisten a escuelas donde la mayoría de los estudiantes pertenecen a minorías raciales o étnicas ha aumentado cabalmente. De hecho, desde finales de los años 70, la segregación escolar de latinos sobrepasa a la de los estudiantes afroamericanos. Según el Proyecto de derechos civiles de la Universidad de Harvard, el 55 por ciento de los estudiantes latinos y el 77 por ciento de los estudiantes afroamericanos estaban matriculados en escuelas predominantemente no-blancas en 1969. Para 1997, esas cifras habían aumentado a 75 por ciento para los niños latinos y

habían disminuido a 69 por ciento para los niños afroamericanos.

Los estudiantes que asisten a dichas escuelas también se enfrentan a otros obstáculos educativos. Sus familias carecen de un historial académico y una educación superior y provienen de hogares donde el inglés no es la lengua primaria. Sus escuelas están sobrepobladas y están localizadas en áreas pobres. Como indica el Dr. Luis Laosa, uno de los principales científicos de investigación del Educational Testing Service, el estatus socioeconómico de los compañeros de clase puede tener tanta influencia en los logros educativos de los estudiantes como el estatus socioeconómico de su propia familia. Por lo tanto, los estudiantes en escuelas segregadas se ven privados de una segunda oportunidad de obtener una educación superior.

Las tres ramas del gobierno a nivel local, estatal y federal no han cumplido con el compromiso señalado de la nación

de terminar con la segregación escolar. Desde los años 70, las cortes han estado reticentes a utilizar todos los medios disponibles para ordenar a los distritos escolares reacios que provean igualdad educativa.

Como resultado, los distritos escolares urbanos y suburbanos están muy cerca unos de los otros geográficamente hablando, pero muy distantes en términos de la calidad de educación que pueden brindar. Como los estudiantes en las escuelas públicas de la ciudad son cada vez más la descendencia de padres no-ciudadanos y no-votantes, los recursos para las escuelas públicas caen víctima de las campañas de medidas para establecer bonos fracasadas o de los rechazos exitosos a los impuestos de propiedad o de automóviles.

Estas tendencias debilitan las promesas de las decisiones en Brown y en Méndez.

Este mes, medio siglo después de Brown y 57 años después de Méndez, los profesionales de las leyes, educadores, líderes civiles y otros

deberían renovar sus esfuerzos para una educación de calidad de cara a estos obstáculos.

Programas como el Parent School Partnership del Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund enseñan a los padres qué deben hacer en casa para guiar la educación de sus hijos y cómo pueden comprometerse con los maestros, administradores, consejos educativos y líderes comunitarios para revertir las altas tasas de deserción y los bajos niveles de aprovechamiento.

A nivel nacional, la aprobación del DREAM Act puede abrir la puerta actualmente cerrada para los niños inmigrantes indocumentados a la educación superior.

Mientras que decisiones de las cortes como la Brown y la Méndez son logros del sistema legal, fue el coraje y la iniciativa de los padres afroamericanos y latinos lo que hicieron que éstas fueran posibles en los años 40 y 50 y las harán realidad hoy.

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Mendez Desegregation Ruling Preceded 50's Brown Case

from page one

Students who attend such schools are also faced with other educational obstacles. Their families lack a history of high educational attainment, and they come from homes where English is not the primary language. Their schools suffer from overcrowding and are located in impoverished areas. As Dr. Luis Laosa, a principal research scientist for the Educational Testing Service, noted, the socioeconomic status of classmates may have as great an influence on students' educational achievement as the socioeconomic status of their own families. Thus, students in segregated schools are deprived of a second chance for high educational attainment.

The three branches of government at the local, state and federal levels have failed to keep faith with the nation's stated commitment to end school segregation. Since the 1970s, courts have been reluctant to utilize all their available means to order recalcitrant school districts to provide educational equity.

As a result, urban and suburban school districts stand side by side geographically but are distant in terms of the quality of education they provide. As students in inner-city public schools are more and more the offspring of non-citizen and non-voting parents, resources for public schools fall victim to failed bond measure campaigns or successful property tax and car tax revolts.

These trends temper the promises of the Brown and Mendez decisions.

This month, half a century after Brown and 57 years after Mendez, legal professionals, educators, civil rights leaders and others should renew their efforts for quality education in the face of these obstacles.

Programs like the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund's Parent

School Partnership train parents on what to do at home to guide their children's education, and how they can engage with teachers, administrators, school boards and community leaders to reverse the unacceptably high dropout rates and low achievement levels.

At the national level, passage of the DREAM Act can open the door to higher education currently locked for undocumented immigrant children.

While court decisions like Brown and Mendez are successes of the legal system, it was the courage and initiative of African American and Latino parents that made them possible in the 1940s and 1950s, and will make them real today.

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114 Indocumentados

(viene de la primera)

El sábado pasado alguaciles del condado de Maricopa detuvieron en una remota zona del desierto en la periferia de Phoenix, a un grupo de 56 indocumentados y notificaron a agentes del DHS que pusieron bajo su custodia a los migrantes.

Asimismo, el DHS implementó un operativo coordinado para localizar al resto de los 114 migrantes en el que participaron unidades de rescate y salvamento (Borstar) de la Patrulla Fronteriza, un helicóptero con equipo de visión nocturna y sabuesos amaestrados.

Esa misma noche los agentes federales localizaron en una área cercana a otros 46 migrantes y al día siguiente a los restantes 12.

Todos los indocumentados, quienes presentaban síntomas de deshidratación, recibieron atención por parte de Borstar, incluyendo uno que tenía la presión sanguínea muy baja. Tres más fueron transportados de emergencia a hospitales locales.

Arizona se convirtió en años recientes en la principal puerta de ingreso a Estados Unidos para indocumentados. NOTIMEX

Study Shows From Page 2

vider. Nationally, almost 70 percent of Hispanic adults without health insurance say they do not have a personal doctor or health care provider, compared with 48 percent of uninsured white adults and 25 percent of insured Hispanic adults.

Hispanics who are uninsured are less likely to receive preventive services. Nearly 40 percent of all uninsured Hispanic women who are the appropriate age for mammograms, as directed by CDC guidelines, say they do not have them in the recommended time frame, compared to 24 percent of insured Hispanic women. Seventy-three percent of uninsured Hispanic men who are the appropriate age for prostate cancer screenings, as directed by CDC guidelines, report not having them in the recommended time frame, compared with 53 percent of insured Hispanic men.

Hispanics who are uninsured are more likely to report being in poor or fair health than individuals who are insured. Almost 30 percent of uninsured Hispanic adults say their health is fair or poor, compared to almost 18 percent of insured Hispanic adults.

The report uses data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS). The BRFSS is a national telephone survey of preventive and health risk behaviors. It is administered in all 50 states, D.C., Guam, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico to adults 18 years of age and older.

"Hispanics are more likely than members of any other ethnic group to be uninsured," said Marcela Urrutia, senior health policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza. "Hispanics who don't have insurance are forced to go with-

out care even when it is needed, and minor illnesses become major ones because care is delayed. It's a fact that uninsured patients live sicker and die younger. That's why we all need to work together to stop this cycle."

During Cover the Uninsured Week, more than 2,000 events will take place in communities from coast to coast to highlight the growing number of uninsured Americans and encourage solutions. In addition to campus panel discussions, interfaith prayer breakfasts and seminars aimed at helping small business owners find affordable coverage options for their employees, more than 500 health and enrollment fairs will be held, including:

In Dallas, local organizers and volunteers will hold a Health and Enrollment Fair on May 10 at Los Barrios Unidos Community Clinic where families can receive free health screenings, including glaucoma tests and blood pressure checks. Information on receiv-

ing free access to services at the clinic will also be available.

In the Los Angeles area, there will be a series of health fairs called "A Su Salud/To Your Health" that are focused on the Latino community. At these health fairs, consumers register and follow a series of stations that, at the end, give them a Health Risk Assessment. The fairs also connect consumers to medical facilities in their neighborhood and assist them with enrollment in existing state and county sponsored health coverage programs. Free screenings will be available for blood pressure, glucose/diabetes, cholesterol, women's health (referrals for free Pap tests and mammograms), PSA (Prostate Screening Antigen), vision/optometry, dental hy-

continued on page 6

ATTENTION YOUTH PROGRAM PROVIDERS COMMUNITY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (CYD)

The Community Youth Development Program - 79415 is accepting program proposals for Fiscal Year 2005. This annual \$426,000 DFPS grant targets innovative programs to reduce crime within the 79415 Zip Code. Program providers will administer programs, which satisfy the needs of the youth of the community and build trust, respect, and citizenship which will lead to youth empowerment and the development of life skills to prepare youth for success mentally, emotionally, and physically.

Lubbock Regional MHMR Center currently serves as the Fiscal Agent for this project. In the role of Fiscal Agent, LRMHMR monitors both the fiscal and programmatic aspects of services provided by each individual Program Provider. Interested providers, including those currently providing services within the CYD Program, should mail a Letter of Interest to:

Lubbock Regional MHMR Center
ATTN: Cowboy Fred Ortiz, Contract Specialist
P.O. Box 2828
Lubbock, TX 79408-2828

Letters of Interest must be received by 4:00 p.m., Thursday, May 13, 2004; otherwise they may not be considered. Bid packages will be mailed on Monday, May 17, 2003 to those Providers expressing an interest in participating in the CYD Program for fiscal year 2005.

FAXED LETTERS OF INTEREST WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

ATENCION PROVEEDORES DE PROGRAMAS JUVENIL!!! PROGRAMA COMUNITARIO DE DESARROLLO JUVENIL!!! COMMUNITY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

El Programa Comunitario de Desarrollo Juvenil-79415 aceptara propositos de programas para el ano fiscal 2005. Anualmente CYD recibe \$426,000 para tartar de reducir el crimen juvenil en el codigo postal 79415. Proveedores administraran programas que satisfecan las necesidades de la juventued y al tiempo crear respeto, fe y comportamiento aceptable que ayude a los jovenes a desarrollar sus talentos para mayor atener exito mental, emocional y fisico.

Lubbock Regional MHMR es el Agente Fiscal del programa. En esa capacidad, LRMHMR sobrevera aspectos fiscales y programaticos de cada Proveedor de Programa. Proveedores interesados, a incluir los que actualmente proven servicios a CYD, deben enviar un Carta De Interes a:

Lubbock Regional MHMR Center
ATTN: Cowboy Fred Ortiz, Especialista de Contratos
P.O. Box 2828
Lubbock, Texas 79408-2828

Cartas de Interes deben ser recibidas no mas tardar de las 4 de la tarde, el Jueves, 13 de Mayo, 2004; si no, no seran consideradas. Paquetes de Solicitacion seran enviados el Lunes, 17 de mayo, 2004 a esos Proveedores que indiquen interes en participar en el programa CYD para el ano fiscal 2005.

Cartas por FAX no seran aceptadas.

RE-ELECT

JUDGE ROBERT DOTY

CITY COURT JUDGE

EXPERIENCE


- Presiding Judge - Lubbock Municipal Court (1998-present)
- Fellow - Texas Bar Foundation
- Bd. of Directors - TX Municipal Courts Assoc. (1998-2003)
- Juris Doctor degree - Texas Tech School of Law (1976); Law Review
- Bd. of Directors - TX Mun. Ct. Education Cntr. (1998-2003)
- U.S. Air Force - Captain/Instructor Pilot
- Attorney - licensed since 1977; admitted to all Texas and numerous Federal courts
- B.S. - Business Administration, Valparaiso Univ.
- Member - State Bar of Texas
- Endorsed: Avalanche-Journal (4/24/04)
- Member - College of the State Bar of Texas
- Lubbock Apartment Association

VOTE SATURDAY, MAY 15

Political Advertising paid for by the Robert Doty campaign, Dr. Michael F. Owen, Treasurer

Vote May 15th
for
Linda DeLeon
City Council District 1

Early Voting
April 28 -
May 11



Accomplishments

- ◆ 18 years on Lubbock Independent School Board 1986 to 2004 District 1
- ◆ Records show that from 1986 to 2004 bond money and grants to the total of **\$79,878,718.97** were spent specifically in District 1.
- ◆ Construction of Cavazos Junior High
- ◆ Construction of Pete Ragus Aquatic Center
- ◆ Construction of the Bryon Martin Advance Technology Center
- ◆ Construction of several additions to overcrowded Elementary Schools
- ◆ Installed Air Conditioning in all older schools

Paid for and approved by the campaign for Linda DeLeon for City Council District 1 - Treasurer Alicia Alvarez

El general Taguba exonera al alto mando en Irak

Los soldados estadounidenses que torturaron a los detenidos iraquíes actuaron sin recibir órdenes explícitas de sus superiores, aseguró ayer el general Antonio Taguba durante los interrogatorios públicos del Congreso a los principales jefes del Pentágono.

Ante la Comisión de Fuerzas Armadas del Senado, el general Taguba, autor del informe que denunció las torturas en la prisión de Abu Garib, achacó esos abusos a un fracaso de la cadena de mando en el terreno.

"Es el fracaso del comando, del general de brigada y de sus subordinados", afirmó el oficial.

"Esos abusos no podían ser actos espontáneos de militares de base", atacó el senador demócrata Carl Levin, número dos de la comisión de las Fuerzas Armadas. "Claramente recibieron órdenes", agregó.

"No hallamos ninguna prueba de una política u orden directa dada a estos soldados para que hicieran lo que hicieron" a los detenidos iraquíes, respondió Taguba.

"Pienso que actuaron por sí mismos y colaboraron con algunos oficiales de inteligencia militar que conducían los interrogatorios a un nivel subalterno", agregó.

"Después de todo, unos pocos soldados y civiles conspiraron para abusar y llevar a cabo atroces actos de violencia

contra detenidos y otros civiles, fuera de los límites de la ley internacional y la Convención de Ginebra", dijo Taguba.

Consultado sobre el informe de Taguba, según el cual los oficiales de inteligencia militar incentivaron los abusos para ablandar psicológicamente a los prisioneros antes de interrogarlos, el subsecretario adjunto de Defensa para inteligencia, Stephen Cambone, desmintió que se trataba de una política ordenada desde el Pentágono.

"Todas las actividades de interrogatorios (en Irak) eran desarrolladas según las obligaciones y límites estipulados por la convención (de Ginebra)", afirmó ante la comisión.

"Investigamos actualmente para saber por qué los soldados en la prisión de Abu Garib no han respetado los procedimientos y directivas", agregó Cambone.

El funcionario también declaró en respuesta a una pregunta "que no entendía" cómo pudieron ocurrir esos "abusos" a los detenidos iraquíes.

El general Taguba también acusó, sin nombrarlo, a la general Janis Karpinski, de la policía militar, quien fue suspendida y quien estaba a cargo de la prisión de Abu Garib.

Taguba destacó la "falta de disciplina, entrenamiento y supervisión".

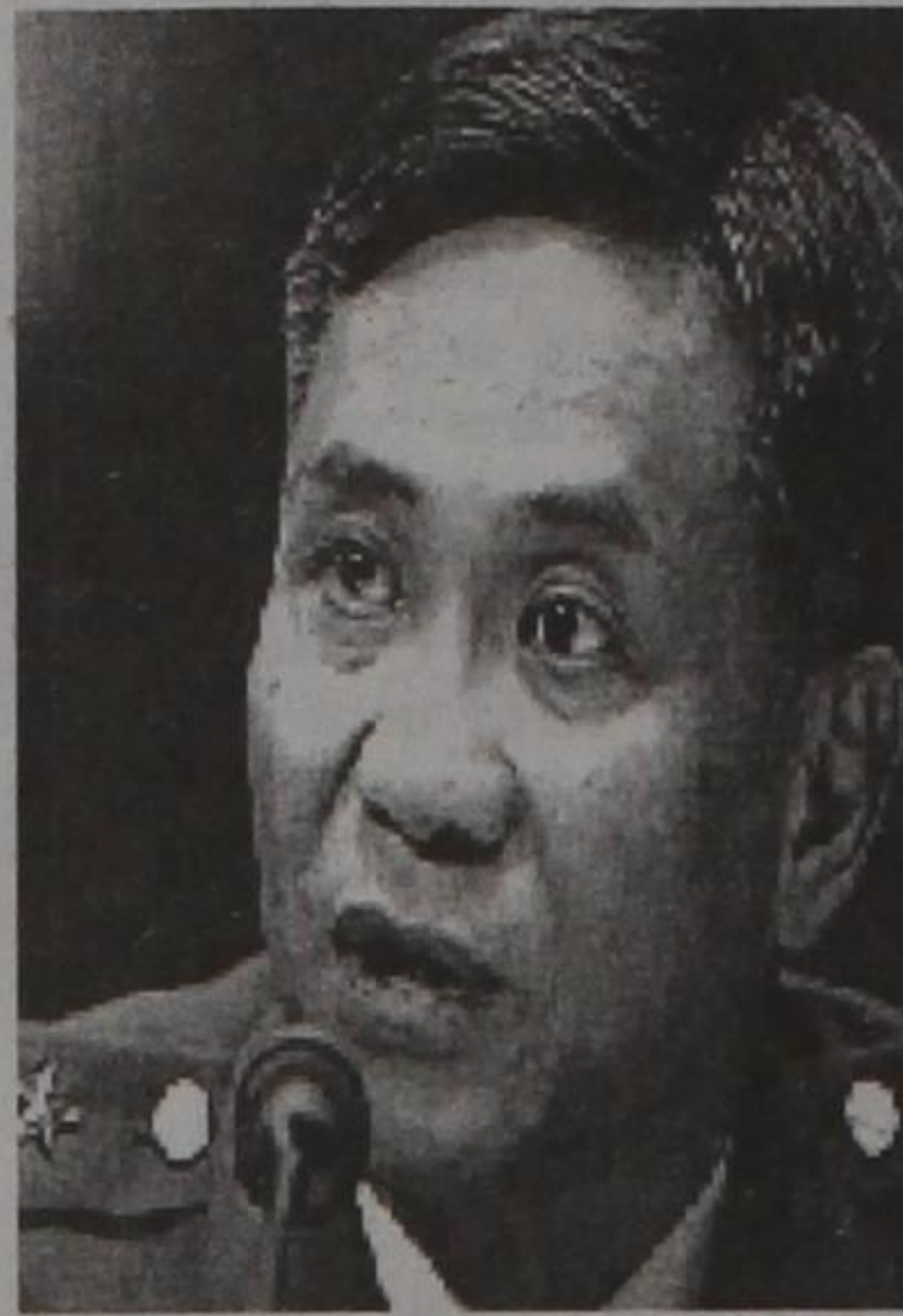
Cambone afirmó que "la CIA

tenía agentes en Abu Garib y que podrían haber conducido interrogatorios".

El miércoles, el Pentágono dejará ver al Congreso nuevas fotografías de torturas a prisioneros iraquíes antes de devolverlas a las autoridades militares que las mantendrán en reserva, informó el senador republicano John Warner, presidente del Comité de Servicios Armados de la Cámara Alta.

El material será remitido luego al Pentágono que lo "guardará bajo secreto", agregó el senador al explicar que las fotografías constituyen "elementos de prueba" en el marco del procedimiento judicial en marcha.

Numerosos senadores demócratas y republicanos in-



sisten en que las nuevas fotografías y videos de los abusos y torturas, que serían más impactantes que las ya conocidas, sean divulgadas inmediatamente.

Varios senadores republicanos influyentes, como John McCain de Arizona, Chuck Hagel de Nebraska o Lindsey Graham de Dakota del Norte, todos miembros de la Comisión de las Fuerzas Armadas, insisten en que salga todo a la luz y que nadie escape a sus responsabilidades.

Los demócratas reclaman la renuncia del secretario de Defensa, Donald Rumsfeld, a quien el presidente Bush apoyó este lunes y cuyos subalternos en el Pentágono dieron una ovación de pie este martes.

"No queremos, sobre todo, que un puñado de sargentos y soldados sean chivos expiatorios en este asunto", dijo el senador Graham.

Hasta ahora, siete soldados fueron acusados ante una corte marcial y seis oficiales fueron sancionados.

El vicepresidente Dick Cheney afirmó este martes que una "falla fundamental" condujo a los soldados estadounidenses a torturar a prisioneros iraquíes.

"Hubo una especie de falla fundamental que debe ser completamente investigada y tomar medidas para asegurarnos de que no se repita", dijo Cheney.

Cheney y el presidente George W. Bush vieron el lunes algunas de las imágenes de torturas que aún no fueron hechas públicas.

"Es muy duro. Claramente, hubo gente haciendo cosas atroces", dijo Cheney a la cadena Fox News.

From Page Five

Week is being organized by a diverse group representing some of the most influential organizations in the United States: the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO, Service Employees International Union, Healthcare Leadership Council, American Medical Association, National Medical Association, American Nurses Association, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, America's Health Insurance Plans, American Hospital Association, Federation of American Hospitals, Catholic Health Association of the United States, Families USA, AARP, The United Way of America, The California Endowment and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

An easy-to-understand guide, "Health Care Coverage in America: Understanding the Issues and Proposed Solutions" has also been prepared to help people understand this complex issue and learn more about proposed solutions. To download the guide, find local events, learn how to get involved or to locate resources for the uninsured, log on to www.covertheuninsuredweek.org <<http://www.covertheuninsuredweek.org>>. The Web site is also available in Spanish at <http://CovertheUninsuredWeek.org/espanol/>.

giene, immunizations and bone density.

In the New York City area, organizers in Jamaica, Queens will hold a Family Health Day where free health screenings will be offered to uninsured families. Information on smoking cessation, health insurance enrollment, how to see a doctor even if you do not have insurance and nutrition and exercise will be available. There will also be free gifts and a raffle.

Cover the Uninsured Week, working with Families USA, a national nonprofit, nonpartisan health care consumer advocacy organization, developed a resource guide in Spanish and English that describes help that may be available to people who do not have health coverage. The guide contains information on free or low-cost health insurance programs, community health centers, free clinics and pharmaceutical assistance programs. The guide will be available at all fairs. In addition, the guide can be obtained by calling a toll-free telephone information number - 1-888-538-4371. The phone line works in Spanish and English.

In addition to The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the National Council of La Raza, Cover the Uninsured

Why Vote

By Abel Cruz

My first recollection of someone voting was that of my mother, Margarita.

And of her efforts to scrape enough money together to pay for the state poll tax that was required of all who wanted to vote back in the 1960's. Having been born in Rio Grande City, Texas, in 1917, she never had an opportunity to attend school and never learned how to read or write English. She did though teach herself how to write and read in Spanish and the little education she gained through listening and learning from others, somehow led her to believe that exercising her right to vote was not only a right but a responsibility.

Somehow she knew that her vote was important, that it counted, and she made every effort to vote in elections until her illness got the best of her and she was no longer physically able to go out and vote.

On the day of the election, she would make sure that she found a ride to the polls and there would vote for the candidates of her choice. I remember her proudly voting for John F. Kennedy for president. I think she thought that since he was Catholic, there was no way he could be wrong for the country.

I often wondered how she had learned the importance of voting. Unfortunately I never did ask her, but I suspect that it had a lot to do with society telling her generation that they were not wanted in certain places with "No Mexicans Allowed" signs, and her desire to exercise a right that could not be legally denied. In other words, as long as you paid the poll tax, no signs could keep you out of that voting booth.

I imagine that somehow, that made a person of her generation feel equal at a time when they were made to feel less than so just because one was different. Sadly though, it seems that those values have passed away with the people who held them so dear to their hearts.

So why vote you ask? If all of us look deep down inside ourselves, we will find the answer. All we have to do is push away all the excuses of why we don't vote and remind ourselves of the sacrifices made by those that have gone before us and fought to make sure that we would inherit the right of equality.

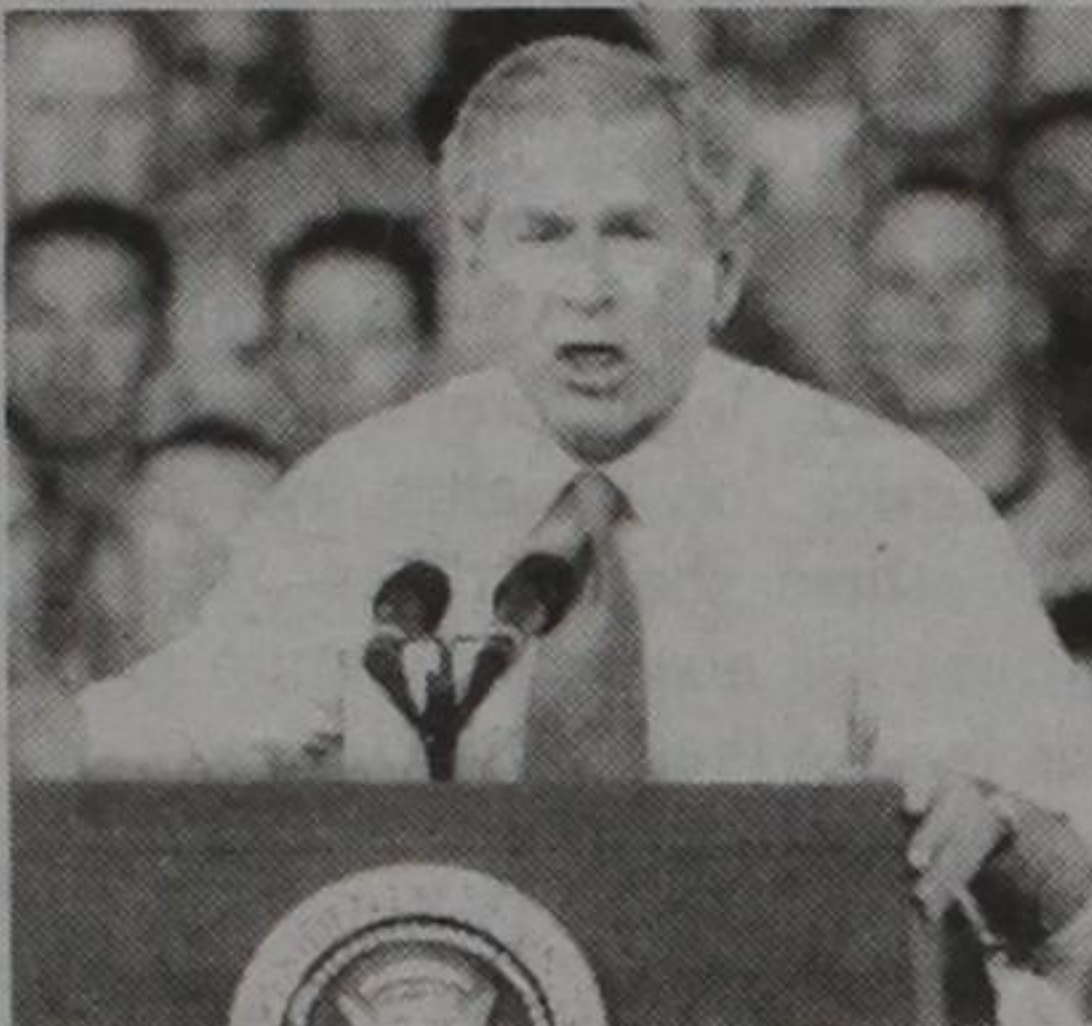
And if you don't buy that, think about future generations. Don't we owe it to them to make sure that their voice will continue to be heard?

(c)acruz2004 Email: acruzsc@aol.com

Bush Pide sanciones a responsables de "actos espantosos y vergonzosos" en Irak

El presidente George W. Bush pidió a su secretario de Defensa Donald Rumsfeld que se asegure que los militares estadounidenses que participaron en "actos espantosos y vergonzosos" infligidos a prisioneros iraquíes sean castigados debidamente, indicó este lunes la Casa Blanca.

"Nuestro ejército no tolera los abusos contra los prisioneros. Las imágenes son espantosas y tales actos son inexcusables", subrayó el portavoz de la Casa Blanca Scott McClellan a los periodistas durante una gira electoral del presidente en Michigan (norte).



Bush llamó por teléfono a Rumsfeld porque "quiere estar seguro de que se tomen medidas adecuadas contra los responsables de esos actos espantosos y vergonzosos", precisó el portavoz presidencial.

Aniversario de Oro

Mr. and Mrs. Jose F. Hinojosa celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Saturday May 9th with a mass and reception of Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church. Their children served as hosts for the event. They are the parents of Jose

Hinojosa Jr., Olga and Leonard Mansanales, Richard and Maria Hinojosa, Irma and Buriel R. Molinar, Benjamin and Diana Hinojosa, Gloria and the late Eddie Hernandez, Sylvia and Sonny Reyes, and Guadalupe and Tony Perez all of Lubbock, Jose F. Hinojosa and the former Carolina Herrera were married May 8, 1954 in Edinburg, Tx. They have twenty-six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.



"Una Nueva Voz para Un Nuevo Dia"

Estimado Votante del Primer Distrito de la Ciudad,

On Saturday, May 15, I ask that you give me an opportunity to be your new voice on Lubbock's City Council. As a long time resident of District 1 and with many, many years of personal and civic involvement in city government I know that I can be your new voice as we greet a new day in city government.

The "barrios" of Arnett Benson and Guadalupe have gone without notice long enough. It is time for someone to step up and represent the people in the district in the areas of economic development and neighborhood revitalization. I firmly believe that I am that someone.

And if you'll join in voting for me, "juntos" we can go down the road towards that new day.

I am committed to representing all of the residents of District 1, regardless of economic or ethnic background. I am committed to serving the citizens of the District and pledge to listen to your concerns and your ideas.

When you cast your vote for City Council District 1, remember that with your help, I will become your new voice on Lubbock's City Council.

Sinceramente,

Cloetta Shotts

"Una Nueva Voz para Un Nuevo Dia"



VOTE
Saturday, May 15

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- Furniture
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- Office Equipment/Supplies
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