

El Saltillo

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Lubbock, TX USA

Fast Hispanic Growth to Continue

The population surge that has made Hispanics America's largest minority shows no sign of slowing in the next 20 years, according to a study released Tuesday by a Latino research group.

The Pew Hispanic Center found that much of the growth will be from children born to parents who arrived during the immigration wave that began in the 1980s. Because they are native-born, many of those youngsters will have an easier time than their parents, freed of language barriers that made it harder to find work and fully assimilate into American society.

"There's much less adaptation for them," said Roberto Suro, director of the Pew Hispanic Center. Besides speaking English, many native-born children will be better educated than their immigrant parents, he said. That opens the door to better job opportunities, home ownership and other economic benefits.

The Hispanic population is expected to grow from 35.3 million in 2000, or about 13 percent of all U.S. residents, to about 60.4 million in

2020, or 18 percent, according to the Pew analysis. That means the Latino population would grow at a rate of about 1.2 million a year through 2020, about the same growth rate as during the 1990s.

Almost half the Latino growth during the next two decades is expected to come from second-generation Hispanics, those born in the United States of at least one foreign-born parent, and 25 percent will be immigrants. That reverses the trend between 1970 and 2000, when immigrants accounted for nearly half the growth.

The aging of the second generation is expected to help boost the number of Latinos in the labor market by 12.6 million between 2000 and 2020, 1 million more than growth forecast for the rest of the labor force.

The increased presence in the work force could boost Hispanics as a voting bloc, as more of their population becomes taxpaying, voting-age citizens, said Larry Gonzalez, director of the Washington office of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials Educational Fund.

Political clout could also rise if educational and income levels were to go up among second generation Hispanics, as has been the case in previous immigrant waves. For instance, earning more money could help more Latinos own homes, and generally homeowners, in turn, tend to be more active politically, Gonzalez



reaching out to those parents who don't speak English as well to get involved more in their child's schooling, or hiring bilingual teachers to help kids who may speak little English at home.

The projections for Pew were done by Jeffrey Passel, a demographer with the Urban Institute, a liberal-leaning think tank. Passel said his forecast was based on the premise there will be a slight slowdown in immigration from Latino countries.

Many recent immigrants have brought relatives to the United States, thereby reducing the pool of potential future immigrants, he said. Passel also cited recent studies that show women in Mexico, the country that now sends the largest number of immigrants to the United States, are starting to have fewer children.

In the United States, immigrant Hispanic women have higher birth rates than almost any other group.

The study also cited a previous Pew survey found that 72 percent of immigrant Latinos rely primarily on Spanish, compared with only 7 percent of second-generation Hispanics.

Previous research by Passel, also cited in the report, found that 8 percent of foreign-born Hispanics marry outside their race or ethnicity, compared with one-third of second-generation Latinos.

Those rates mirror trends seen in previous immigrant waves and are signs that children of foreign-born Hispanics are assimilating socially, said University of Michigan demographer William Frey.

Comentarios

by Bidal Aguro



By Aguro now many Lubbock voters have received a brochure sent to you by a group called "progress lubbock". If you haven't, most of the information contained in the brochure is on today's front page. Who "progress lubbock" is, I have no idea.

The group doesn't have meetings or forums like Spartan, nor does it, like most political campaigns do, ever mention in any of its campaign materials who is the president or treasurer. Apparently the group or one might call it a club wants to lower property taxes. So we can assume by that that they are all property owners and I would guess that they are probably property owners who have a lot to gain by the passing of the proposal. But maybe they are really people who want Lubbock to progress.

I am still going to serve my thoughts as to whether to recommend voting for or against the proposal for a while. I really need to examine how this proposal will affect the everyday common barrio family.

Barrios families can be identified by many characteristics but mostly you would call him or her or both a person or persons having at least 2 kids, has a blue collar job and a car. A barrio family doesn't necessarily have to live in one of Lubbock's barrios. Contrary to what some people believe, Lubbock has more than one barrio.

Next week we will examine the life of a barrio family. What kind of home the family lives in, what kind of car is driven, what are the family's weekly expenses and how many taxes they family.

We will do this in hopes that after we examine the family's life, then we can really make a decision as to whether the proposition to be put before Lubbock voters is good or not to vote for the proposition.

Between now and then we can expect to see other ads from "progress lubbock". Most of them will probably be on TV and in the major newspaper. Hopefully a few in El Editor.

(write Bidal at eleditor@llano.net)

READ EL EDITOR TODAY

said. However, according to Suro, the key to measuring the progress of second-generation Latinos lies in how their standing compares with other native-born Americans. Traditionally, they have trailed.

Recent Census Bureau statistics

showed that 11 percent of Hispanics are college graduates, a record high although still significantly lower than whites (29 percent) or blacks (17 percent).

Suro said some of that disparity can be narrowed by giving more help to children at younger ages, such as

November 4th Election to Decide on Raise in Sales Tax

On Tuesday August 5th the City Council voted for a Nov. 4th election to raise sales taxes and cut property taxes. The purpose of the election is to raise City sales tax by 2/8 cents

The 2/8 of Sales Tax will be dedicated to Economic Development by the City

The sales Tax will generate \$6.5 million for the City

1/8 cent Sales Tax will generate \$3.28 million for Economic Development

The 3/8 cent increase would push the city's sales tax rate to 8.25 cents per \$1, which is the maximum rate allowed

The 3/8 cent sales tax takes effect on Oct. 1, 2004

The sales tax increase would amount to \$3.75 for every \$1,000 spent on taxable goods. Groceries, medicine, new cars and a number of

goods are not subject to sales taxes.

If the sales tax is approved by voters, it will lower property taxes 8.2 cents per \$100 valuation. The cut would reduce the city's property tax rate to 46.37 cents from the 54.57-cent rate

The property tax cut will save the average homeowner \$70 annually.

The city's biggest taxpayer would save almost \$100,000 a year. Lubbock has 88,065 tax parcels (Homes, Business, Industry).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As part of the new economic development plan, Market Lubbock

Inc., would be eliminated, BUT, it has a \$13 million debt. This will raise the question of how the debt be paid.

As part of the plan, the City Council will establish a 4A Corp which will receive about \$3.28 million annually

The 4-A Corporation will use the money for projects that "Create New Jobs"

The 4-A Corporation is approved by State Legislature under Section 4A of the Texas

The Sate Legislature established a rules that insures strict accountability, responsibility and guidelines

Eligible projects in which money can be used include manufacturing and industrial facilities, distribution centers and corporate headquarters and land, equipment and improvements for job retention or creation.

Projects, such as entertainment venues or athletic parks, are not eligible.

The City Council will appoint a five-member board to oversee the 4A corporation. The 4A Corporation will receive about \$2.3 million annually from a 3 cent ad valorem (property) taxes in addition to the \$3.28 million from the 1/8 cent sales tax revenue.

(Continued Page 3)

Important Facts About the November 4th Election

A Voter's Guide
More Jobs.
Better Pay.
Lower Taxes.

Election Brochure Mailed to Lubbock Voters

TV Networks Make Strides in Diversity

The major broadcast networks have made strides in bringing minorities into the TV picture, according to a coalition that has worked for four years to force greater diversity on television.

"All of the networks have finally

come to the realization it's good business to incorporate people of color into their corporation," Esteban Torres, chairman of the Multi-Ethnic Media Coalition, said at a news conference Monday.

Hispanics have gained in their on-screen representation and in behind-the-scenes employment at ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox, but Asian-Americans still lag at all the networks, despite some improvements, the group said.

(Continued Page 3)



Gobierno busca combatir la problema de violencia doméstica

El presidente George W. Bush propuso una serie de iniciativas, entre ellas una campaña publicitaria y una donación de 20 millones de dólares, para combatir el "crimen oculto" de la violencia doméstica en Estados Unidos.

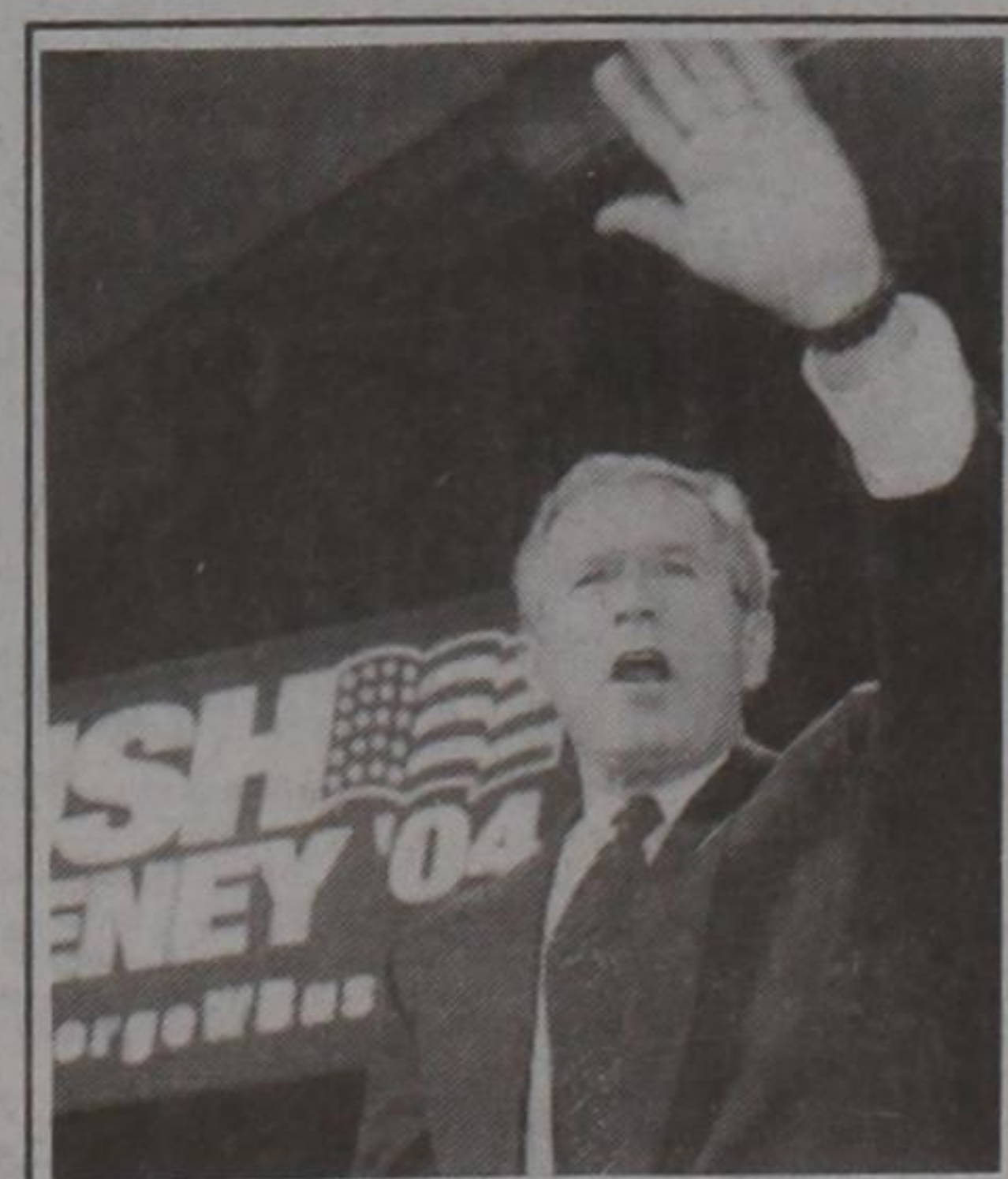
Como parte del "Mes de concientización sobre la violencia en el hogar" Bush anunció la puesta en marcha de la iniciativa de Centros de Justicia Familiar, que reunirán bajo un mismo techo toda clase de servicios para las víctimas de la violencia intrafamiliar.

La idea es promover la protección y la justicia a víctimas de lo que se ha denominado como un "crimen oculto" en EE.UU., que dejó cerca de 700.000 incidentes en 2001, según estadísticas oficiales.

Sólo en Los Angeles (California), se han registrado poco más de 13.470 casos de abuso doméstico en lo que va del año, sin contar los que las víctimas no reportan por temor a represalias, la deportación o la pérdida de sus hijos. Este año fiscal, el Gobierno destinará 20 millones de dólares a 12 comunidades en todo el país, donde expertos de los sectores público y privado y de organizaciones sin fines de lucro crearán los centros de servicios para las víctimas.

Los departamentos de Justicia, Agricultura, Defensa, Educación, Salud y Vivienda coordinarán los servicios y proveerán capacitación para la puesta en marcha de estos centros, que tomarán como ejemplo unos programas creados en San Diego (California) e Indianapolis (Indiana).

(Continúa Pagina 3)



"El hogar y la familia deben ser un lugar de apoyo, de paz, no de crueldad ni brutalidad. La violencia doméstica traiciona las responsabilidades (del hogar), viola la ley, es equivocada y es un crimen que debemos afrontar los individuos, las comunidades y el gobierno", dijo Bush en una ceremonia en la Casa Blanca.

Lea la escritura reducida en el proyecto bipartita de los trabajadores agrícolas

Por Raymond Rodriguez

Se espera mucho del hecho de que en el Congreso se ha presentado un proyecto de ley bipartita a favor de los trabajadores agrícolas, con el apoyo de ambos partidos principales.

Se galardona como el primer intento real de atender la intolerable situación que enfrentan los trabajadores indocumentados de la agricultura. Nadie niega el hecho de que los trabajadores agrícolas que se encuentran aquí de forma ilegal están sujetos a tal explotación que en algunos casos está a la par con lo peor de la esclavitud.

Mientras hilamos babas sobre nuestra dedicación para erradicar la violación de los derechos humanos básicos y para mejorar las condiciones de trabajo en África y América Latina y en las fábricas de Asia, tradicionalmente hemos hecho caso omiso del problema aquí en casa.

Aunque cualquier esfuerzo determinado que contribuya a disminuir la situación es bienvenido, el problema no es nada nuevo.

Durante los años 1930, el gobierno mexicano intentó instituir un sistema de trabajo por contrato, estableciendo un procedimiento ordenado que rigiera la utilización de los obreros mexicanos por parte de los E.E.U.U. A los obreros que desearan venir al norte, habría que asegurarse un trabajo, salarios justos, condiciones seguras de trabajo y vivienda adecuada.

En otras palabras, tendrían que ser tratados como seres humanos.

Sin embargo, cuando se presentó la medida al gobierno de E.E.U.U. para solicitar su cooperación en que se cumplieran las provisiones del contrato, los negocios agrícolas ejercieron tremenda presión en contra de la medida. Los agrarios no deseaban ninguna interferencia a su capacidad para utilizar y explotar la mano de obra mexicana según les pareciera.

Lo mismo pasó cuando se aprobó la Ley Nacional de Relaciones Laborales (mejor conocida como la Ley Wagner) en 1935. ¡La misma fue la proclamación de la emancipación de los sindicatos laborales! Con dicha ley se les dio a los trabajadores el derecho a organizarse y a negociar colectivamente. Se creó una Junta Nacional de Relaciones Laborales, a la cual se le autorizó investigar querrelas sobre prácticas injustas para con los trabajadores.

Sin embargo, la presión que se ejerció para excluir a los trabajadores agrícolas tuvo éxito.

Estos dos asuntos eran aspectos importantes que contribuían a crear las condiciones intolerables que existen aún hoy en nuestros campos y huertos de árboles frutales. Por eso es que los obreros blancos no aceptarían trabajar en la agricultura. No es que sean perezosos ni que le tengan miedo al trabajo duro. La nación que hemos construido da fe de ello.

Nos vemos obligados a depender de mano de obra importada porque los residentes de E.E.U.U., y eso incluye a la segunda y tercera generación de latinos, no nos someteremos a las horribles condiciones y a la

naturaleza denigrante del trabajo en los campos de cultivo.

Sobre eso puedo hablar por experiencia propia, comenzando desde que tenía ocho años de edad.

Obviamente, hace tiempo que el gobierno federal debió tomar medidas correctivas. César Chávez y el Sindicato de Obreros Agrícolas Unidos trataron de alterar la depolorable situación, pero en cada esquina encontraron oposición por parte de las poderosas asociaciones de cultivadores.

Si el proyecto de ley que propone legalizar el estatus de los trabajadores agrícolas indocumentados tiene algún agarre, podría representar un momento decisivo en asegurarles a los trabajadores agrícolas un salario, condiciones seguras de empleo y vivienda y beneficios adecuados.

Si logra esas cosas, valdrá la pena.

En términos generales, el proyecto de ley le otorga residencia provisional a los trabajadores agrícolas indocumentados que hayan trabajado por más de tres meses en la agricultura, antes del 31 de agosto del año próximo. Si trabajan en la agricultura 360 días adicionales en un periodo de seis años, serán elegibles para solicitar residencia permanente.

Sin embargo, esta estipulación es válida solamente para los 500,000 trabajadores agrícolas que ya están aquí. A todos los demás trabajadores agrícolas que participen en el programa de 'trabajadores invitados' sólo se les permitirá quedarse durante diez meses.

Eso crea un doble nivel de

trabajadores de segunda clase.

El atractivo del programa para los conservadores que lo apoyan es el hecho de que el mismo no es un programa de amnistía. No les concede la ciudadanía de EEUU a 500,000 trabajadores agrícolas indocumentados. Simplemente les otorga residencia permanente, siempre y cuando no hagan nada por lo cual haya que deportarlos.

Los nuevos 'trabajadores invitados' no serían elegibles para obtener residencia permanente. Ya que su estadía será solamente durante diez meses, no hay tiempo para que ellos aprendan sus derechos o para que sometan querrelas contra patronos abusivos.

El proyecto puede parecer muy atractivo, pero todavía es necesario afinar muchos detalles. Aunque el proyecto representa un paso en la dirección correcta, las estipulaciones finales deben ser evaluadas cuando se ratifique.

Se entiende que los cultivadores estén a favor del proyecto, pero los grupos tales como los Trabajadores Agrícolas Unidos de América y la Coalición Agrícola pro Reforma de Inmigración deben realizar una cuidadosa evaluación de las estipulaciones del proyecto.

Luego de todos estos años de sufrimiento y abandono, los trabajadores agrícolas merecen un proyecto completo a tono con sus necesidades, no solamente una solución rápida que beneficie a los cultivadores.

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Read the small print on bipartisan farmworkers bill

By Raymond Rodriguez

Much is being made of the fact that a bipartisan farm workers' bill has been introduced in Congress with support from both major parties.

It is being touted as the first realistic attempt to address the intolerable situation faced by undocumented farm workers. No one denies the fact that farm workers here illegally are subjected to exploitation that in some instances rivals the worst aspects of slave labor.

While we prate about our dedication to eradicate the violation of basic human rights and improving working conditions in Africa and Latin America and the sweatshops of Asia, we have traditionally ignored the problem here at home.

While any concerted effort to ameliorate the situation is welcome, the problem is not new.

During the 1930s, the Mexican government attempted to implement a system of contract labor by trying to establish an orderly procedure governing the U.S. utilization of Mexican laborers. Workers desiring to come north would have to be assured of a job, fair wages, safe working conditions and adequate housing.

In other words, they were to be treated like human beings.

However, when the measure was presented to the U.S. government to elicit its cooperation in enforcing the provisions of the contract, agribusiness brought extreme pressure to bear against it. The agrarians

did not want any interference with their ability to utilize and exploit Mexican labor as they saw fit.

The same thing happened when the National Labor Relations Act (commonly called the Wagner Act) was enacted in 1935. It was organized labor's "emancipation proclamation." It gave labor the right to organize and bargain collectively. A National Labor Relations Board was created and authorized to investigate complaints of unfair labor practices.

However, pressure was successfully exerted to exclude farm workers.

These two items were major aspects in creating the intolerable conditions that exist in our fields and orchards even today. This is why white workers will not accept employment in agriculture. They are not lazy or afraid of hard work. The nation we have built vividly attests to that.

We are forced to depend on imported labor because longtime U.S. residents, and that includes second- and third-generation Latinos, will not subject ourselves to the grueling conditions and demeaning nature of farm work.

On that, I can speak from experience, beginning when I was 8 years old.

Obviously, corrective federal action is long overdue. César Chávez and the United Farm Workers Union tried to alter the deplorable situation but were opposed at every turn by the powerful growers associations.

If the proposed bill legalizing

the status of farm workers who are here illegally has any teeth, it could represent a major turning point in assuring them a living wage, safe working conditions, adequate housing and benefits.

If it accomplishes those things, it shall be worthwhile.

Basically, what the proposed bill does is grant temporary residency to undocumented farm workers who have worked for more than three months in agriculture prior to Aug. 31 of next year. If they work in agriculture, an additional 360 days in a six-year period, they will become eligible to apply for permanent residency.

However, this provision applies only to the 500,000 farm workers already here. All future farm workers participating in a "guestworker" program will be allowed to stay for only 10 months.

That creates a double tier of second-class workers.

The program's appeal to conservative supporters is the fact that it is not an amnesty program. It does not provide the 500,000 undocumented farm workers with U.S. citizenship.

It simply grants them permanent residency, provided they do not do anything that makes them subject to deportation.

New "guestworkers" would not be eligible to earn permanent residency status. Since their stay is for only 10 months, there is no time for them to learn of their rights or be able to file claims against abusive employers.

The proposed bill may sound very attractive, but there are many details that need to be settled. While it represents a step in the right direction, it must be judged on its final provisions when enacted.

Understandably, growers are in favor of the bill, but groups such as the United Farm Workers of America and the Agricultural Coalition for Immigration Reform must monitor its provisions carefully.

After all these years of suffering and neglect, farm workers deserve a comprehensive bill tailored to their needs, not just a "quick fix" to benefit the growers.

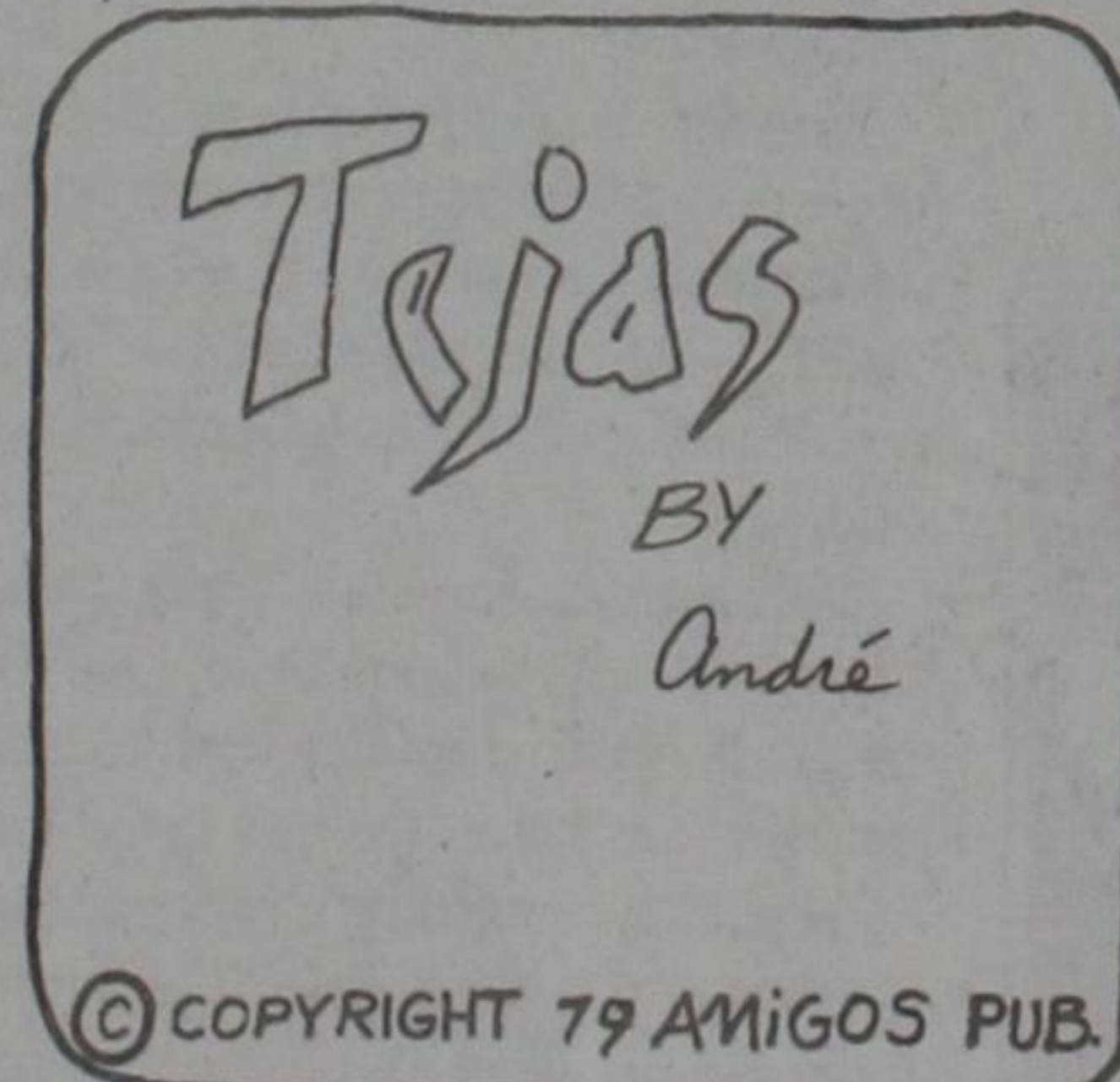
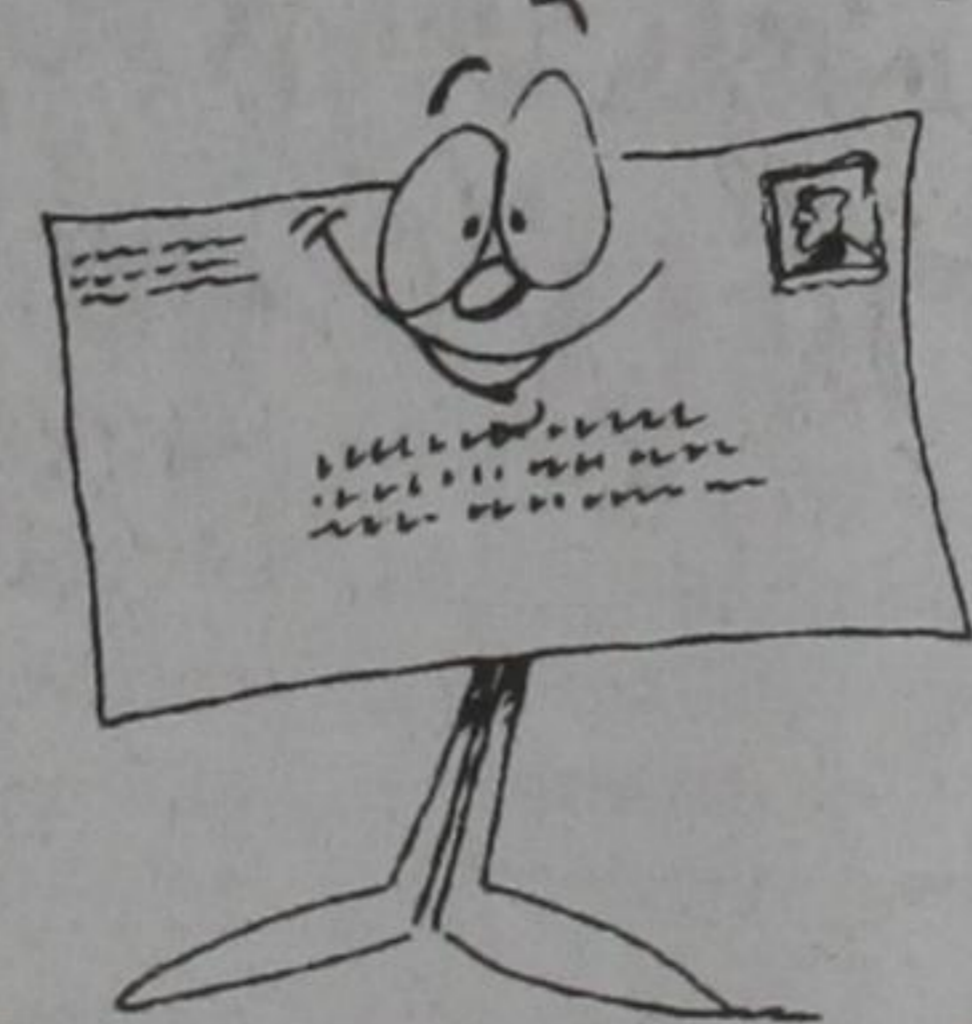
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Llame Hoy Mismo para su anuncio del la semana.

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Unanswered Questions

By Abel Cruz

Moving back to Lubbock after having spent 12 years in Washington, I thought that nothing here in Lubbock could even come close to resembling some of the political scandals involving some of the so called political leaders in DC. Boy was I wrong!

It turns out that the story behind the resignation of Jack Clemmons who had been superintendent of Lubbock schools since February of 2000 had a lot more drama to it than had previously been reported. As I read the article in the local paper this past Sunday, I couldn't help but laugh at some of the exchanges between Mr. Clemmons and his as yet unnamed love interest. It was somewhat amusing that someone of Clemmons' age, educational level, and professional rank, would have detailed his personal thoughts and fantasies in an email to the employee using school property, during school hours, sounding similar to what you would read in a Harlequin romance novel.

I guess I could easily brush it off as an unfortunate chain of events and agree with board member Roy Grimes when he says that "We want to forget it. We want to move on". But then I would be guilty of doing exactly what the school board did in this situation. And that is to try and pretend that nothing happened.

When Clemmons first resigned, Mark Griffin, school board president, said very clearly, "I don't think there's any problems between the board and him at this time". Clemmons himself cited "family reasons" for his sudden retirement saying that since all his family had moved out of Lubbock it had opened the door for him to move on. In addition to that, in a general statement released in August of this year, Mr. Griffin states that neither he nor any school board members or LISD administrators had any knowledge of statements or emails related to Jack Clemmons. But, in Sunday's local paper, Mr. Griffin said that he had received an anonymous email concerning an affair Mr. Clemmons was allegedly having with a school employee as early as February and had shared it with Mr. Havens and the rest of the school board. So let's see, in March, there are no issues related to the resignation, in August there was no knowledge of emails, but when the truth finally comes out in October, we learn that the board and administration had some kind of knowledge as early as February? Talk about being inconsistent! And what are we to make of this attempt to keep the public in the dark.

Another disappointment is the reaction, or lack of reaction from school board members. Mr. Grimes, just wants it to go away, Mr. Havens acknowledged that he had heard rumors as early as February, but gave no indication that he had taken any action on them. Ms. Woods-Holmes expressed surprise, and Ms DeLeon stated that Clemmons had never used racial comments around her! Do you really think that he would have used offensive racial terms in front of an African American or Hispanic school board member?

What about Mr. Griffin's reaction? Well Mr. Griffin was so fond of Mr. Clemmons, or so it seemed, that he agreed to serve as one of Clemmons' references. In fact Mr. Griffin spoke to someone from the Little Rock, Arkansas school district saying that he thought Mr. Clemmons was "competent" for the job of superintendent without "volunteering" any other information. By the way, Little Rock is only 40% Black. Nice fit huh?

According to local news reports, reactions among school board members ranged from shock to dismay but there was no anger or outrage expressed by individual board members that a person charged with the education of the children in this city could behave in such an offensive manner. The consensus seems to have been that the best course of action was to make this mess go away and hope that the public didn't find out. It's bad enough that the public was not informed about what was going on, but the fact that there was not a stronger reaction from the board was even more disturbing.

I suppose that it is too late at this point to do anything but look back at the situation and point out some of these inconsistencies and hope that something like this doesn't happen again. But, I also wonder how the parents who have children in east Lubbock schools feel. They are the ones who were directly affected by decisions made by an individual with a warped view of the very folks that he was supposed to be working for. The reorganization of the schools which are primarily attended by Blacks and Hispanics was done under the direction of Clemmons. I wonder how much his view of minorities affected his decisions. I wonder if his thought process was influenced by his view of African Americans which were made very clear in the following email written by him in which he stated that, "...when we lived in East Texas that I wished I could be fat, black, and happy. That was because there were a lot of country dumb backwoods black folks sitting on their porches when you drove by their houses but they always seemed to be real happy even though they knew nothing and had nothing". I wonder how many times he made an appearance in East Lubbock and had these same thoughts as he was speaking to the predominately Hispanic and Black audience trying to sell them on his reorganization plan. I wonder why school board president Griffin didn't see the need to apologize at least to the people of East Lubbock for the emails attributed to Mr. Clemmons, and for keeping them in the dark.

So at the end of the day, or story in this case, I guess what I've learned from all of this is that Lubbock is no different than other cities when it comes to its political institutions. That in this case, the school board made every effort to withhold information from the public, even though the public had every right to know. That honesty and integrity is sometimes valued more by the community than by the officials elected to serve them.

But most of all, I've learned that if I want to live in a city where the people in charge of the political institutions at least tell you the truth sometimes, that I might just have to move back to Washington!

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TV Networks Make Strides in Diversity

from Page One

"The new fall shows are stunning in the near total absence of (Asian-Americans) in any role of significance," said Karen Narasaki of the Asian Pacific American Media Coalition.

The Multi-Ethnic Media Coalition released its fourth annual diversity "report card" on the status of Hispanics and Asian-Americans Monday. The representation of blacks in the television industry will be addressed by the NAACP next week in Washington, D.C.

Every network has progressed since the grades were handed out the first year, when most received Ds.

Unlike grades issued for the past three years, which combined the marks for different ethnic groups, this year's report card addressed individual findings for Hispanics and Asian-Americans.

The overall grades represent marks in seven areas, including the number of prime-time actors, writers and producers, procurement policies and network commitment to diversity initiatives.

Fox was the star pupil for 2003, with a B-plus, according to the National Latino Media Council. The network was the overall leader in diversity in its programming, employment and in doing business with

Gobierno busca combatir problema de violencia doméstica viene de la primera pagina

La idea es corregir la falta de coordinación actual en los servicios que conduce a las víctimas a recurrir a diversas autoridades en distintas agencias mientras se sigue repitiendo su precaria situación.

Así, en un mismo sitio, cualquier persona que ha sido maltratada podrá obtener cuidado médico, consejería, asistencia legal, ayuda en la búsqueda de empleo y vivienda, y otros servicios sociales.

El secretario de Justicia John Ashcroft, aseguró que EE.UU. está dispuesto a frenar el "círculo vicioso de la violencia", en el que según los expertos, el que abusa siempre se justifica, la víctima lo perdona y acepta este modo de vivir.

En ese sentido, toda manifestación de violencia familiar - abuso físico, verbal, sexual y emocional que atentan contra la integridad de la persona- atraviesa el predecible ciclo de tensión, explosión y remordimiento.

"Nunca lo volveré a hacer", "Tuve un día difícil" o "Tomé mucho" son algunas de las frases que más escuchan las víctimas -que perdonan siempre buscando un final feliz-, según los psicólogos que tratan este problema.

Para romper ese ciclo, Ashcroft presentó dos anuncios televisivos de servicio público en los que insta a los hombres a que se unan a esta causa.

En los anuncios, disponibles en la página de Internet "www.takepledge.gov", el Gobierno pide a los hombres que prometan nunca cometer, aceptar o apoyar con su silencio la violencia familiar.

El Departamento de Salud tendrá a su cargo la iniciativa "Futuros seguros y prometedores para los niños", que ofrecerá ayuda a organizaciones comunitarias y religiosas que prestan servicios para frenar el ciclo de violencia en el hogar.

En el abanico de propuestas, el Gobierno también puso a la venta una estampilla en las oficinas del correo con el objetivo de recaudar fondos para la lucha contra la violencia doméstica.

Esta no perdona razas, ni color, ni región ni estatus económico, según reconoció el propio Gobierno.

"Este problema social existe en todas las minorías, en todos los niveles económicos, en todas las familias. No puede permanecer oculto, ni será tolerado", dijo a EFE Cristiana Viato, subsecretaria interina de Salud de EE.UU.

Sobre la violencia dirigida a los hombres, la experta agregó que se trata de "menos del 5 por ciento de todos los casos... pero tenemos que ayudar" a todas las víctimas por igual

outside minority vendors, Torres said.

NBC and CBS both earned C-plus, while ABC was given a B by the Hispanic group.

"We're proud of the strides we continue to make year in and year out and we appreciate the acknowledgment," said Mitsy Wilson, senior vice president of diversity for the Fox Entertainment Group.

In a statement, NBC said it has made "measurable progress" in boosting minority representation in its prime-time schedule, adding: "We intend to build upon this as we move forward."

ABC president Alex Wallau, also in a statement, said that achieving diversity "continues to be a high priority" and that the network is "working every day to find new and creative ways to further this important effort."

Torres lauded CBS for a newly aggressive approach to improving diversity.

However, Hispanics are still underrepresented on network television in proportion to their numbers in the U.S. population, noted Alex Nogales, president of the National Hispanic Media Coalition. Hispanics make up 13.6 percent of Americans and, Torres noted, represent \$650 billion a year in purchasing power.

But Asian-Americans are slighted to the extreme in some shows, including CBS's new drama "Joan of Arcadia," Narasaki said.

The actual town of Arcadia, Calif., is heavily Asian-American, but there are no such characters in the TV show, she said.

CBS declined to comment on the report, but the show's producers and CBS have said in the past that the town is intended to be fictional.

NBC and Fox were the leaders with grades of B-minus on the Asian American group's report card. ABC received a C-minus while CBS was the only network to receive a barely passing grade, a D-plus.

Fox, despite its high overall marks, came under fire for its new show, "The OC," which, although set in ethnically diverse Orange County originally had no Asian-Americans in the cast. One was later added to the show, Narasaki said.

The absence of American Indians from nearly every aspect of television was addressed in general terms by Apesanhkwat, an actor and representative of American Indians in Film & Television.

The group declined to issue specific network grades, saying it would be "counterproductive" to initiatives that are before the networks.

American Indians are largely invisible because networks have been unable to move beyond the perception of them as "period people" and into casting for mainstream, contemporary roles, Apesanhkwat said.

"We are integrated as Americans. We no longer use horses, except on weekends," he said, calling attention to his own appearance in a business suit.

Past threats to invoke sponsor boycotts were not raised this year.

"How can you beat up on them (the networks) when, in fact, you're beginning to see change?" Nogales asked.



Estrellas como Jennifer Lopez tienen estilistas que las ayudan a pasar las pruebas de la moda.

Sales Tax

from Page 1

Total funding for the new 4A Corporation will be \$5.58 million.

If the sales tax issues passes in November, the City Council plans to eliminate the Community Investment Fund (CIF) but before it can do so it will be needed to pay off the Market Lubbock Inc. \$13 million debt. This means that it must remain active for at least 5 years.

Mayor McDougal and Councilman Boren have stated that they are committed to eliminating the CIF by taking the CIF out of the budget next year.

The \$13 million of economic development commitments through 2006 are ineligible for funding from the 4A Corporation because State Law prohibits the use of new sales tax revenue for existing debts or commitments.

Market Lubbock has \$9 million committed this year, \$2 million in fiscal year 2003-04; \$1.5 million in 2004-05; and \$473,000 in 2005-06.

The bulk of this year's \$9 million commitment is a \$6 million payment to Tyco Fire Products LP. The CIF borrowed this money and still owes \$6 million to the solid waste and water funds.

The CIF is currently funded by the transfer of \$3.3 million from one percent of the water sewer bill, electric bill and solid waste, bill. The CIF gets an additional \$1 million established, by council policy from the general fund and from revenue equal to a 1-cent assessment from property tax roll.

In addition to CIF funding, Market Lubbock receives revenue from 3 cents of the city's tax rate. Next year's allocation will be about \$2.3 million.

Victor Hernandez, as reported by the Lubbock A.J. was the only council member to raise slight reservations about

the plan. While he commended Mayor Marc McDougal for introducing the plan, he expressed concern about the effect of a sales tax increase on low-income consumers.

"It's a regressive tax," he said. "It disproportionately affects poor people as opposed to people of means." He agreed, however, that sales taxes are a more equitable method of collecting revenue than property taxes.

"Not everybody owns property, so not everybody pays property taxes," Hernandez said. "But everybody buys goods and services, so everybody pays sales taxes. ... Sales tax is spread out over more people."

Hernandez said he supports economic development but would welcome the end of a city fund for economic development. "As for funding eco-

nomie development, the CIF has not been a very clean way of doing it. I'm totally in agreement of doing away with it," Hernandez said.

David Seim, chairman of Progress Lubbock, is actively lobbying in support of the Sales Tax.

Opponents of the sales tax say that sales taxes are regressive. This means that the proposed Sales Tax will shift the burden of paying for Economic Development from property owners to poor people.

"The Sales Tax increase is clearly unfair to elderly people living on fixed incomes, and families earning minimum wage. Economic Development should not be placed on the backs of people who are least able to pay for it. It's wrong to tax the poor to pay the rich."



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Parada Inesperada para viajeros del autobús de la libertad

Por Jake Rollow

Los autobuses de la Caravana de la Libertad de los Obreros Inmigrantes que venían desde Los Angeles se encontraban en el cuarto día de viaje a través del país cuando llegaron al punto de cotejo de la Policía Fronteriza en Sierra Blanca, Texas.

Habían vistado Nogales, Arizona, donde este año ya han muerto 147 personas intentando cruzar la frontera. Muchos de los viajeros cargaban cruces que llevaban los nombres de los que habían fallecido. Algunas de las cruces llevaban la palabra, desconocido escrita en ellas. Una mujer hondureña cargaba una cruz por su sobrino, de quien no sabía nada desde que se fue al norte hace mucho tiempo.

A medida que los autobuses se dirigían al punto de cotejo, los viajeros se mantenían en silencio. Se habían preparado para este escenario y sabían que si les preguntaban, nadie divulgaría ninguna información. En el autobús viajaban portavoces y observadores legales encargados de explicarles a los agentes de la Policía Fronteriza que el grupo estaba en una campaña pacífica de ciudadanos inmigrantes que se dirigían hacia Washington, D.C., donde el 1ro de octubre se manifestarían a favor de una reforma de la política de inmigración y de los derechos de los inmigrantes.

Se les pidió a los autobuses que se hicieran a un lado y

abordaron dos agentes. "¿Es usted ciudadano de E.E.U.U.?"

Nadie dijo ni una palabra. En dos ocasiones los agentes le preguntaron a cada uno de los viajeros cuál era su ciudadanía, a veces molestando a aquellos que parecían estar nerviosos o que estaban llorando. "Esto sería más fácil si sólo me dijera. Si no contesta la pregunta puede ser arrestado".

Cada autobús llevaba un coordinador que daba la señal. Simultáneamente los viajeros sostenían el dorso del carné que llevaba solamente el primer nombre de cada uno. En éstos se explicaba que estaban ejerciendo su derecho a la quinta enmienda al no contestar preguntas, que no renunciaban a ninguno de sus derechos, ni consentían a que se les registrara hasta tanto no obtuvieran el asesoramiento de un abogado. Así continuaban los agentes, dirigiéndose a cada uno de los viajeros para hacerles la misma pregunta.

Al unísono, los viajeros comenzaron a cantar "Venceremos" sin cesar. En un momento les dijeron que se encontraban en propiedad federal, que no tenían derecho a hacer ruidos, que se callaran. Hubo silencio por un instante y luego continuaron.

A todos se les ordenó salir de los autobuses y los llevaron en pequeños grupos a celdas donde los agentes los interrogaron. La líder del grupo, la oficial sindical de Los Angeles, María Elena Durazo, contó

más tarde cómo los viajeros que eran llevados adentro en grupos, encontraron fuerza en las voces desafiantes que desde afuera les cantaban por las paredes.

Nuestro autobús, el cual salió desde Houston, supo de la detención. Las conversaciones casuales llegaban a su fin a medida que la tensión arropaba. Los compañeros de asiento se preguntaban unos a los otros en voz baja, ¿Qué pasaría? ¿Qué podían hacer?

María Jiménez, veterana organizadora de los derechos de los inmigrantes y nuestra coordinadora de viaje, anunció que para presionar a la Policía Fronteriza, todo el que tuviera un teléfono celular debía llamar al punto de cotejo de Sierra Blanca y preguntar por los autobuses detenidos. La mujer sentada frente a mí llamó rápidamente.

Una red nacional de organizaciones también se encontraba llamando. Pusieron en alerta a representantes laborales y al clero de El Paso para que, de ser necesario, llegaran hasta el punto de cotejo.

Luego de cuatro horas, los agentes ordenaron a los viajeros detenidos que regresaran a los autobuses, dejándolos en libertad.

Sin embargo, la Policía Fronteriza no les permitió regresar a los autobuses en los que viajaban originalmente. Sin forma de comunicarse entre vehiculos, los coordinadores de la Caravana de la Libertad no podían estar seguros si faltaba alguno de ellos.

Nadie habló hasta que llegaron a la próxima salida de la autopista, se bajaron y contaron. Cuando el conteo hubo terminado, estallaron en júbilo, aplaudieron, se abrazaron y lloraron.

Nos encontrábamos en un salón de clase, donde nos daban la bienvenida en la Southern University en Baton Rouge, Luisiana, cuando Jiménez anunció que habían liberado a los viajeros de Los Angeles. Todo el salón saltó de alegría; elevaron los puños al aire. Un cántico que retumbaba decía, "Si, se puede!"

Muchos limpiaron las lágrimas de sus mejillas. No puedo decir exactamente cuántos. Algo debe haber goteado en esa página de mi libreta.

Demócratas piden a Bush que ayude a restablecer Sección 245(i)

El congresista Luis Gutiérrez y un grupo de legisladores demócratas hispanos pidieron al presidente George W. Bush la restauración permanente de la Sección 245 (i) que podría regularizar la situación migratoria de cientos de miles de latinos en EE.UU.

Al formular su petición, los representantes ante el Congreso dijeron que el restablecimiento de la 245 (i) permitirá la reunificación familiar y la obtención de la residencia a miles de inmigrantes.

La 245 (i), también conocida como "ley de la multa", permite que los inmigrantes indocumentados tramiten su "tarjeta verde", ya sea mediante un contrato laboral o por relación familiar, mediante el pago de mil dólares y sin salir de Estados Unidos.

Una extensión de la Sección 245 (i), aprobada en diciembre de 2000 finalizó el 30 de abril de 2001 y durante su vigencia en los años previos, permitió la reunificación de 215.000 familias, dijo Gutiérrez, que preside el Grupo de Trabajo de Inmigración del Caucus hispano.

"Cuando el Presidente quiso recortar los impuestos a las corporaciones más grandes de este país, lo hizo. Cuando el Presidente quiso ir a la guerra, lo hizo. Pero para los inmigrantes sólo hay palabras", afirmó el presidente del Caucus Hispano de la Cámara de Representantes, Ciró Rodríguez (Texas).

En 2002, la Cámara de Representantes aprobó una nueva extensión, pero el proyecto de ley no logró pasar a votación del Senado.

Desde que caducó la ampliación de la 245 (i), miles de familias integradas por un ciudadano estadounidense o residente casado con inmigrante indocumentado quedaron en riesgo de una separación familiar

mediante la deportación de uno de sus miembros.

Claudia Zuno, ciudadana estadounidense, expuso su caso en una rueda de prensa en Washington en la que los legisladores demócratas informaron sobre su petición al presidente Bush.

Zuno se casó con un extranjero el 15 de abril de 2001, quince días antes de que expirara la Sección 245 (i), pero su abogado le hizo mal los trámites, según dijo.

Ahora, el esposo de Zuno no puede tramitar su visado en Chicago, donde reside, sino que está obligado a viajar a su país, México, para cumplir los requisitos.

Indicó que ella depende del seguro de salud de su esposo, con quien tiene un hijo, por lo que tendría problemas si lo deportan.

Al formular al presidente Bush una petición de ayuda, informó que padece quebrantos de salud y que hace dos meses sufrió un ataque cardíaco.

La Sección 245(i) permitía tramitar el visado en EE.UU. mediante el pago de una multa.

La identidad del marido de Zuno no fue revelada puesto que en ocasiones anteriores algunos inmigrantes indocumentados que comparecieron en ruedas de prensa celebradas en el Congreso fueron deportados, informaron en la reunión.

Los demócratas hicieron referencia a los "valores de la familia" que el partido republicano dice defender, al insistir en que el restablecimiento de la Sección 245 (i) sería una forma de mantener la unidad de las mismas.

Es urgente modificar la ley de inmigración vigente, porque es "estúpida" y "no tiene sentido ninguno", dijo Gutiérrez, tras señalar que medio millón de ciudadanos estadounidenses están casados con inmigrantes de otros países y necesitan tra-

mitar su residencia.

La Sección 245 (i) beneficiaba a los inmigrantes indocumentados que llegaron a EE.UU. antes del 31 de diciembre de 2000.

La legisladora demócrata de California Linda Sánchez, recordó que viene de una familia de inmigrantes, por lo que subrayó la importancia de mantener la familia unida.

Dijo que ella se casó hace tres años con un inmigrante que tramitó su residencia a través de la Sección 245 (i).

Los demócratas dijeron que creen contar con los votos suficientes para que el proyecto de restablecer esa Sección se apruebe, y afirmaron que varios legisladores republicanos apoyan esta iniciativa. © La Raza y servicios

Gloria Trevi hace planes para televisión

Desde una cárcel en Chihuahua, Gloria Trevi planea volver a la televisión cuando quede en libertad. Entrevistada por una cadena de televisión estadounidense, la "chica del pelo suelto" habló de su hijo Ángel Gabriel, quien fue presentado en el medio de comunicación.

La presentación del niño, nacido en una cárcel brasileña en febrero del año pasado, estuvo a cargo de Gloria Ruiz, madre de la cantante mexicana, a quien acompañaron varios abogados.

Según éstos, tienen pruebas contundentes contra las acusaciones de secuestro, abuso y corrupción de menores que enfrentan Trevi y su ex representante Sergio Andrade, y lograrán pronto la libertad de la artista.

Gloria Trevi habló desde prisión con su hijo, sostenido por su abuela, quien tiene la custodia del niño. Trevi está en prisión en México desde hace 9 meses, cuando fue extraditada desde Brasil.



EL EDITOR

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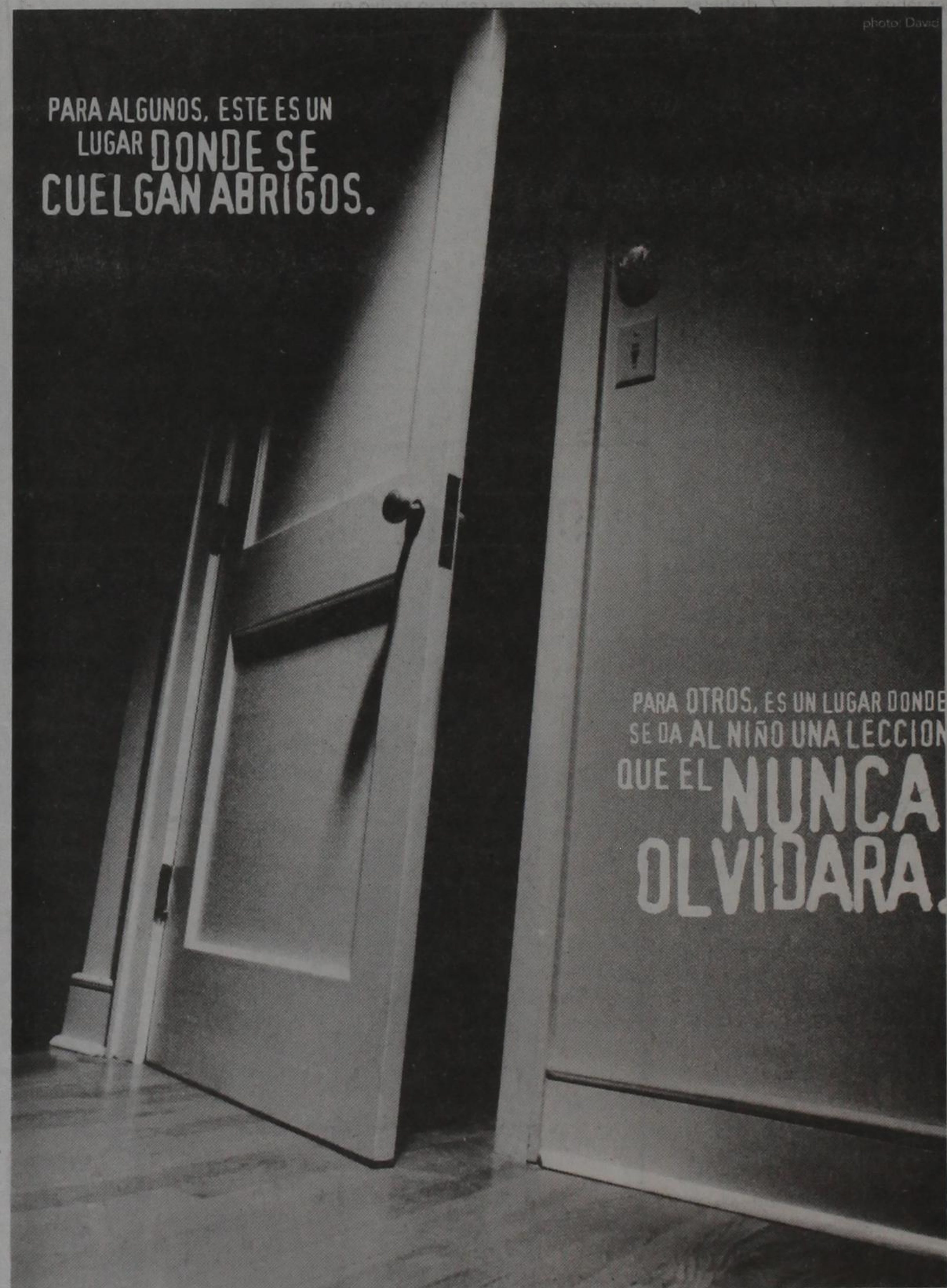
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Nombra el Papa un Nuevo Cardenal Mexicano

La primera declaración de Javier Lozano, nuevo cardenal nombrado por Juan Pablo II, fue que metería "las manos al fuego" por el cardenal Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, investigado por supuesto lavado de dinero. Monseñor Lozano, presidente del dicasterio vaticano para los asuntos de la Salud, fue nombrado cardenal el domingo 28 de septiembre.

"Lo que le puedo decir es que meto la mano a la lumbre por el cardenal Sandoval. Es compañero mío, lo conozco como un hombre muy recto, que jamás se metería en absoluto en ningún caso de lavado de dinero", declaró monseñor Lozano, y añadió que Sandoval "está completamente de acuerdo con la línea de combate a las drogas". El cardenal y arzobispo de Guadalajara Juan San-

doval y otras quince personas son investigadas por la Procuraduría General mexicana supuestamente por haber recibido donativos de capos del narcotráfico.

"Rechazamos las narcotomías como algo sumamente inmoral", dijo el nuevo cardenal, investigado luego de recibir una denuncia anónima en la Procuraduría de la República.

Lozano sostiene que un anónimo no tiene fuerza jurídica para iniciar una investigación, y que posiblemente es un truco de los medios de comunicación.

Cientos de fieles marcharon el fin de semana por las calles de Guadalajara para apoyar al cardenal Sandoval, que se manifiesta inocente de todas las acusaciones en su contra.

Se Desata la "Guerra del Tequila"

Las cada vez más populares "Margaritas" podrían subir de precio, advierten los importadores de tequila mexicana, además de que podría haber pérdida de trabajos en Estados Unidos, si México insiste en que todo el tequila que se vende al norte de la frontera tenga que ser embotellado al sur del Río Bravo. El año pasado, Estados Unidos consumió 86,4 millones de botellas de tequila, más de la mitad de las exportaciones mexicanas y el 83 por ciento fue embarcado en barricas, según cifras de empresas estadounidenses.

Quienes hacen la propuesta son los miembros de la Comisión Reguladora del tequila, un grupo privado de industriales mexicanos que dicen haber descubierto 175 marcas "no auténticas" del licor en Estados Unidos. Desde enero, México prohibirá toda exportación de tequila a granel para aumentar los controles de calidad sobre la denominación de origen, propiedad del gobierno mexicano.

El resultado ser jugo de azúcar de caña o bebidas alcohólicas de grano en vez de tequila, y en otras ocasiones las embotelladoras estadounidenses mezclan distintos tipos de tequila en una clara violación a las normas mexicanas de calidad.

Los ingresos de los importadores de tequila en Estados Unidos sumaron 764 millones de dólares el año pasado.

Violación comercial y trabajos

Para los industriales gringos, la propuesta de enviar todo el tequila embotellado desde México sería una violación al Tratado de Libre Comercio, además que afectaría los precios y la situación laboral de miles de personas de los dos lados de la frontera. Para Meza, la defensa de la calidad de un producto con denominación nacional de origen cabe dentro de las normas del comercio internacional.

"La propuesta podría tener un grave efecto en los consumidores de tequila en todo el mundo", dice Peter Cressy, Presidente del Consejo de Destilados Espirituosos, una asociación nacional de productores, importadores y comercializadores de licores. "Podrían aumentar los precios, habrían menos marcas para escoger y hay un riesgo significativo de escasez de tequila", señala Cressy.

Estados Unidos podría quejarse dentro del Tratado de Comercio de América del Norte. Por ahora, las industrias de ambos países dicen que tienen el tratado de su lado.

Los embotelladores estadounidenses sospechan que tras la medida México quiere robarles los empleos de embotellamiento en Estados Unidos, para aliviar el desempleo en México. El tequila se produce fundamentalmente en cinco estados mexicanos: Guanajuato, Michoacán, Nayarit, Tamaulipas y Jalisco, tres de ellos con altos índices de migración. Según la Oficina Comercial de Estados Unidos, se perderían trabajos en California, Arkansas, Missouri y Kentucky.

Embotelladoras mexicanas

En el fondo, lo que México

podría estar haciendo es defender los trabajos que ya existen en la industria embotelladora mexicana, en particular los de la familia de Leonardo Rodríguez, dueño de Casa Rockefeller, Glass Plus y Tequila Corralejo.

En 1994 Rodríguez creó Glass Plus, que fabrica la famosa y rústica botella azul de Tequila Corralejo, y los envases para más de 80 marcas de tequila de todo el país. Su hijo es el Gerente General de Glass Plus. Según Rodríguez, la mayoría de los pequeños y medianos productores de tequila en México no podían pagar los 300,000 dólares de inversión para elaborar sus moldes y diseño de la botella, imprescindibles en la era de la mercadotecnia y él descubrió una inigualable oportunidad de negocio.

Junto con su hijo Leonardo Rodríguez Jr., se lanzó a producir botellas de vidrio rústico semiautomáticas a un costo de entre 7 y 9 pesos cada una. Rodríguez Jr. consiguió 12 clientes el primer año, y hoy Glass Plus fabrica más de cinco millones de botellas al año para 80 marcas, incluyendo Don Julio, Tequila las Trancas, Don Ramón, El Grito y Centinela.

La razón de su éxito, dicen, es muy sencilla: todos los productores de tequila querían tener su propia botella rústica, pero los elevados costos les impedían lograrlo. Los costos que los Rodríguez ofrecen son más que razonables: con una inversión aproximada de 50,000 pesos, unos 4,800 dólares, cada marca puede obtener su propio molde y personalidad.

Obesity Major Risk Factor for Hispanic Kids

Boosting physical fitness and reducing insulin sensitivity in overweight Hispanic children at high risk for type 2 diabetes may help protect them from heart disease and diabetes.

SO say researchers from the Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California (USC).

Initial results from their research were presented Oct. 14 at the annual meeting of the North American Association for the Study of Obesity. The USC researchers are studying patterns of metabolic change among Hispanic children and teens.

"We knew this was a high-risk population, but the extent of these risk factors and the magnitude of the health problem was bigger than we expected. These overweight children are effectively 'walking time-bombs,' and the metabolic basis of these risk factors must be targeted in interventions," Goran says.

It's estimated that nearly a third of Hispanic and black American children are overweight. Many are being diagnosed with type 2 diabetes -- once exclusively an adult disease -- during puberty.

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L 14-15	@ Pittsburgh	
W 52-13	OAKLAND	
REGULAR SEASON GAMES (TV)		
L 13-27	ATLANTA	
W 35-32	@ New York Giants (OT)	
Sun., Sept. 21	BYE	
Sun., Sept. 28	@ New York Jets (FOX)	3:15 p.m.
Sun., Oct. 5	ARIZONA (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Oct. 12	PHILADELPHIA (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Oct. 19	@ Detroit (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Oct. 26	@ Tampa Bay (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Nov. 2	WASHINGTON (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Nov. 9	BUFFALO (CBS)	3:15 p.m.
Sun., Nov. 16	@ New England (ESPN)	7:30 p.m.
Sun., Nov. 23	CAROLINA (FOX)	Noon
Thurs., Nov. 27	MIAMI (CBS)	3:05 p.m.
Sun., Dec. 7	@ Philadelphia (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Dec. 14	@ Washington (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Dec. 21	NEW YORK GIANTS (FOX)	Noon
Sun., Dec. 28	@ New Orleans (FOX)	Noon
Home Games in BOLD CAPS		
WILD CARD WEEKEND	Jan. 3-4, 2004	
DIVISIONAL PLAYOFFS	Jan. 10-11, 2004	
CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS	Jan. 18, 2004	
SUPER BOWL XXXVIII (Houston, Tex.)	Feb. 1, 2004	
PRO BOWL (Honolulu, Hawaii)	Feb. 8, 2004	

"Obesity is now a critical, common nutritional problem in children," study presenter Michael I. Goran, professor of preventive medicine and physiology and biophysics, says in a prepared statement.

"It disproportionately affects minority groups and is the major contributor to the recent emergence of type 2 diabetes among children. We need to do something now to understand and prevent these chronic diseases," Goran says.

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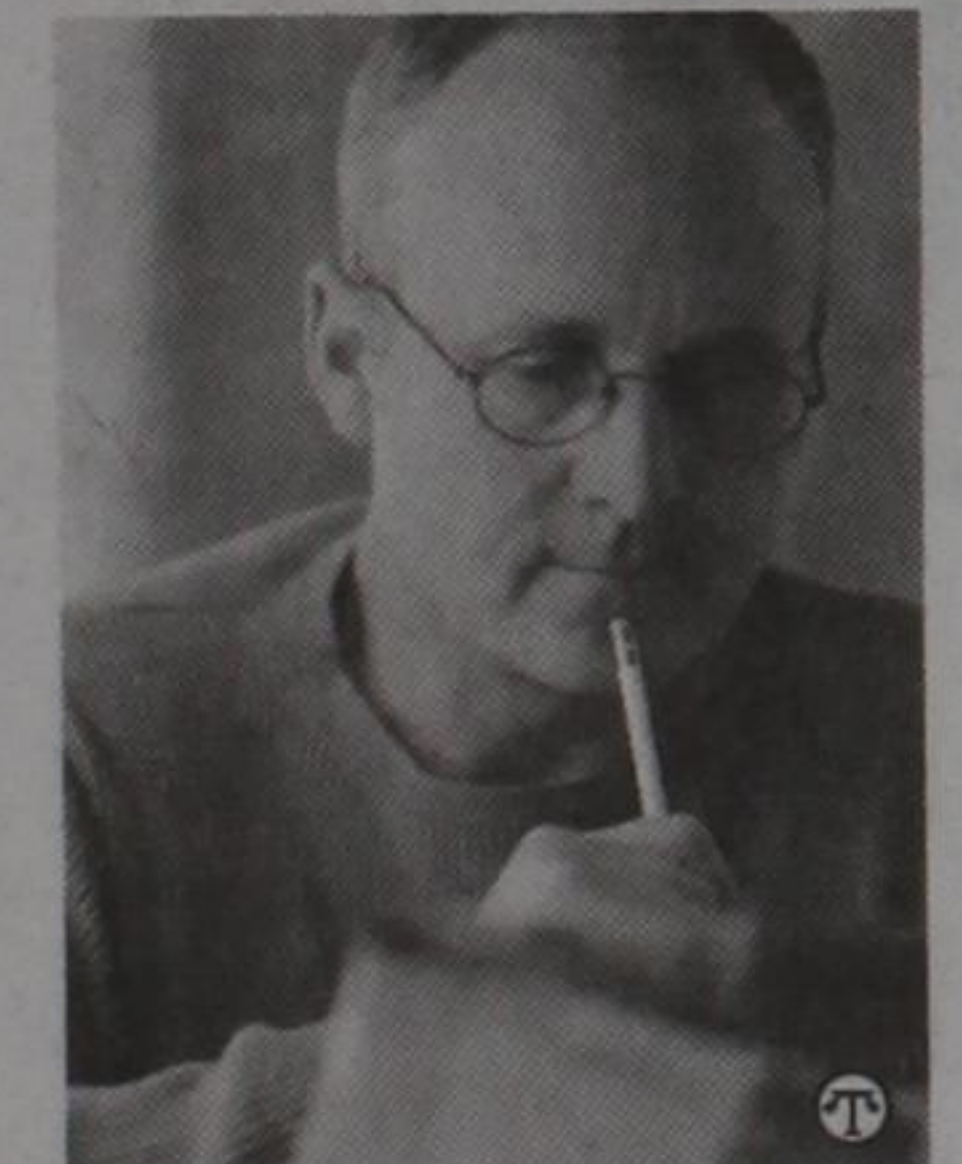
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Number of Latino Immigrant Children to Soar in U.S.

U.S.-born children of Latino immigrants will emerge as the largest component of the Hispanic population over the next 20 years, a demographic shift that will affect everything from schools to how corporations market their goods, a study released on Tuesday showed.

The Pew Hispanic Center, a nonpartisan research institute based in Washington and Los Angeles, revealed that in less than a generation there would be nearly 22 million second-generation Latinos, edging out the 20.5 million expected foreign-born Hispanics, the driving force behind that group today.

The study uses a "mid-range estimate of immigration flows," which assumes the overall Hispanic population will grow by 25 million between 2000 and 2020, to 60 million.

The shift poses challenges to U.S. policy-makers, educators and even corporate marketers who grapple with how to reach out to Hispanics.

"Given the fact that the second generation is made up of people who are U.S. citizens by birth, typically English speakers, and who are the products of the U.S. schools, both their character and the impact on the nation is very different from that of their parents' generation," said Roberto Suro, director of Pew Hispanic Center.

Corporate America has mostly overlooked this growing segment because two-thirds of the second generation Latinos are still below the age of 18.

The study, by Jeffrey Passel, a demographer with the Population Studies Center of the Urban Institute, reveals that the Latino population in the United States is marked by dynamic shifts.

Until 1980, the Hispanic population was mostly made up of third-generation Hispanics, a segment that has "the deepest roots in the country," the report says.

But by 2000, big immigrant waves boosted the number of foreign-born immigrants to 40 percent of the 35 million Latinos in the United States, while third-generation Latinos fell back to 32 percent. Second-generation Hispanics came in third with 28 percent.

But sharply higher fertility rates and relative youth of Hispanic immigrants mean that the number of children of immigrants should shoot up 119 percent between 2000 and 2020.

That will bring the total second-generation Hispanics to nearly 21.7 million, or 36 percent of the Latino population projected for 2020, edging out the 20.5 million first-generation immigrants.

JUMP IN HISPANIC STUDENTS, WORKERS

The report stops short of making specific predictions on the preferences of the second-generation Hispanics.

"There's no reason to assume that the child of a Mexican immigrant that came to the United States in the 1990s ... will end up looking like a Mexican-American whose ancestry in the United States goes back a 100 years or more," said Suro.

According to earlier studies by Pew Hispanic Center, Latino immigrants are Spanish speakers, while their children tend to be bilingual. Third generation Hispanics are mostly English speakers.

What is clear is that the impact of young U.S.-born Latinos will be felt in schools and in the workforce.

The number of school-aged second-generation Latinos will more than double from 2000 to 2020, a period when about one in seven of the new students enrolling in U.S. schools will come from that demographic group.

By 2020, the number of Hispanics in the work force will soar 77 percent to 29 million. The second-generation component of that will triple to 5.4 million.

An Unscheduled Roadside Stop for Freedom Riders

By Jake Rollow

The Los Angeles-based Immigrant Workers Freedom Ride buses were on the fourth day of their trip across the country when they reached the Border Patrol checkpoint in Sierra Blanca, Texas.

Already they had visited Nogales, Ariz., where this year alone 147 people have died trying to cross the desert border. Many of the riders, carried crosses bearing the names of the deceased. Some read only *desconocido*, "unknown." One Honduran woman carried a cross for her nephew who has not been heard from since he headed north long ago.

As the buses rolled toward the checkpoint, the riders were silent. They had prepared for this scenario and knew, should they be questioned, that none would divulge any information. Spokespeople and legal observers were aboard the buses to explain to Border Patrol agents that they were engaged in a peaceful campaign of citizens and immigrants scheduled to rendezvous Oct. 1 in Washington, D.C., to speak on behalf of immigration policy re-

form and immigrants rights.

The buses were pulled over and two agents boarded them. They started at the front seat.

"Are you a U.S. citizen?" Nobody said a word.

Two times the agents would ask every one of the riders their citizenship status, sometimes badgering those who looked nervous or were crying. "You could make this easy and just tell me. If you don't answer the question, you may be arrested."

Each bus was staffed with an action coordinator who gave the signal. Simultaneously the riders held up the backside of their first-name-only nametags. These explained that they were exercising their Fifth Amendment right not to answer questions, that they did not waive any of their rights, nor did they consent to a search until first obtaining the advice of an attorney. The agents turned to the next riders to ask the same question.

In unison, the travelers began to sing "We shall overcome." They sang nonstop. At one point, they were told they were on federal property, that they had no right to make noise, to

shut up. They quieted for a second, then resumed.

All were ordered off the buses and taken individually or in small groups to cells, where agents interrogated them. The group's leader, Los Angeles union official Maria Elena Durazo, related afterward how, once herded inside, they found strength in the defiant voices singing to them through the walls.

Our bus, which originated in Houston, was advised of the detention. Casual conversations ended as a thick tension descended. In hushed tones, seatmates questioned one another. What would happen, what could they do?

Longtime immigrant rights organizer Maria Jimenez, our ride coordinator, announced that to put pressure on the Border Patrol, anyone with a cell phone should call the Sierra Blanca checkpoint and ask about the status of the two detained buses. The woman in front of me dialed rapidly.

A national network of organizations and individuals was also dialing. Labor representatives and clergy based in El

Paso were put on alert to drive to the checkpoint if necessary.

After four hours, the detained riders were ordered back to the buses, free to leave. The Border Patrol did not return them to their original buses, however, and with no way to communicate between the vehicles, Freedom Ride coordinators could not be sure if anyone was missing.

No one spoke until they reached the next highway exit, dismounted and counted. As the tally was completed, they burst in elation, clapped, hugged and cried.

We were in a classroom being welcomed to Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., when Jimenez announced that the Los Angeles riders had been released. The whole room sprang to its feet. Fists thrust into the air. A thunderous chant began, *¡Si, se puede!*

Many wiped tears from their cheeks. I can't say exactly how many. Something must have dripped on that page of my notebook.

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UFCW labor union will endorse Dick Gephardt as best chance for universal health care

One of the nation's largest labor unions will back Dick Gephardt in the Democratic presidential race, giving the candidate more foot soldiers in his White House bid.

The United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, which represents about 1 million workers in the United States, plans to endorse Gephardt based on his broad plan for universal health care.

Gephardt's proposal is "the best plan for preserving the employer-based health care system in this country," union spokeswoman Jill Cashen said Friday.

The UFCW includes workers in the retail food, meatpacking, poultry and health care industries. Cashen said the union's executive board members will make the official announcement Saturday at a news conference in Davenport, Iowa.

The union is one of the five largest in the United States and has 14,000 members in

Iowa, which holds leadoff caucuses Jan. 19. Recent polls show Gephardt, who captured the 1988 Iowa caucuses in his unsuccessful White House run, and former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean bunched atop the field in the Midwestern state.

"Our membership mobilizes in Iowa and has a huge impact on elections in Iowa," Cashen said.

The endorsement came after internal polls showed health care is the top issue for union's members, Cashen said. About 70,000 of the union's grocery clerks are preparing to go on strike Saturday in Southern California over changes to the scope and cost of their health care coverage.

With the UFCW endorsement, the Missouri congressman has the support of 18 international labor unions with a collective membership of more than 4.8 million, more than halfway toward his goal of

gaining a coveted, but still elusive, labor-wide endorsement from the AFL-CIO.

Last week, the AFL-CIO delayed a decision on whether to endorse a presidential candi-

date, a setback to Gephardt. But AFL-CIO President John Sweeney did free affiliated unions to endorse candidates, a move Gephardt welcomed because of his ties to the groups.

México quiere un mejor programa laboral con Canadá

El gobierno mexicano evaluará el programa de trabajadores migratorios temporales con Canadá que ha funcionado durante 30 años, para tratar de ampliarlo o mejorarlo.

La evaluación estará a cargo de funcionarios de las Secretarías de Trabajo y Previsión Social y de Relaciones Exteriores a través del consulado mexicano en Toronto.

Hasta 10,500 trabajadores mexicanos son elegibles para viajar cada año a Canadá bajo el programa de trabajadores migratorios temporales y trabajar hasta por ocho meses. Los contratados trabajan particularmente en los cultivos de brócoli, fresa o tabaco en las provincias de Quebec, Victoria, Alberta y Ontario.

A los trabajadores temporales mexica-

nos se les paga un salario mínimo garantizado, seguro médico y a quienes logren cierta antigüedad, pago de pensiones por el gobierno de Canadá.

A diferencia del programa de trabajadores agrícolas migratorios firmado con Estados Unidos (las visas H2A), México sabe en todo momento dónde trabaja cada migrante y en 29 años ninguno ha permanecido de manera ilegal en Canadá.

El acuerdo ya fue revisado recientemente y se ampliaron los estados de origen de los jornaleros agrícolas que antes eran solamente del Distrito Federal, Estado de México y Puebla.

México busca ampliar el número de trabajadores para el programa con Canadá, cuyo límite se basa en las necesidades canadienses.

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Local Chambers Host Reception
The Lubbock Chamber of Commerce, Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Lubbock African American Chamber of Commerce will host a reception welcoming new Texas Tech University President John Whitmore. The reception will be on Tuesday, October 14 from 5 pm - 7 pm at the Lubbock Regional Arts Center, 511 Avenue K. All Chamber members are encouraged to attend and welcome Dr. Whitmore to Lubbock.

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