

# El Editor

"El Respeto al Derecho  
Ajeno es la Paz"  
Lic Benito Juarez

Casualties of  
War in Iraq  
**3,829**  
as of October  
18, 2007

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## Street Renaming Controversary Continues with Commissioner Gutiérrez Becoming Highly Critical of Councilwoman DeLeon

What started as a simple agenda item the City Council's meeting might explode opinions with the Hispanic community as this week Commissioner Ysidro Gutierrez submitted a letter to this newspaper calling for Councilwoman's Linda DeLeon's resignation. The letter, according to Gutierrez was sparked by comments during the Council meeting that criticized him for expressing his opinions before the Council put actions by DeLeon that he claims are "an embarrassment to the Hispanic Community." The letter appear this week on El Editor opinion page 2.

## News Briefs

The administration is quietly relaxing visa regulations because farmworkers are in critically short supply.

Washington - With a nationwide farmworker shortage threatening to leave unharvested fruits and vegetables rotting in fields, the Bush administration has begun quietly rewriting federal regulations to eliminate barriers that restrict how foreign laborers can legally be brought into the country.

The effort, urgently underway at the departments of Homeland Security, State and Labor, is meant to rescue farm owners caught in a vise between a complex process to hire legal guest workers and stepped-up enforcement that has reduced the number of illegal planters, pickers and middle managers crossing the border.

The push to speedily rewrite the regulations is also the Bush administration's attempt to step into a breach left when Congress did not pass an immigration overhaul in June that might have helped American farms. Almost three-quarters of farmworkers are thought to be illegal immigrants.

On all sides of the farm industry, the administration's behind-the-scenes initiative to revamp H-2A farmworker visas is fraught with anxiety. Advocates for immigrants fear the changes will come at the expense of worker protections because the administration has received and is reportedly acting on extensive input from farm lobbyists. And farmers in areas such as the San Joaquin Valley, which is experiencing a 20% labor shortfall, worry the administration's changes will not happen soon enough for the 2008 growing season.

Officials at the three federal agencies are scrutinizing the regulations to see whether they can adjust the farmworker program, an unwieldy system used by less than 2% of American farms to bring in foreign workers. They are considering a series of changes, including lengthening the time workers can stay, expanding the types of work they can do, simplifying how their applications are processed, and redefining terms such as "temporary."

Administration sources said they were moving aggressively. They declined to discuss details of the proposals.

The agencies are also working on possible changes to a separate visa program, H-2B, which brings in seasonal workers for resorts, clam-shucking operations and horse stables, among other businesses.

The administration has pursued the project discreetly. The issue of immigration has generated friction between President Bush and the conservative wing of the Republican Party, which has strongly opposed many of the initiatives that Bush has pursued.

## New this Month in the Texas Observer

Austin, Texas (PRWEB) October 12, 2007 -- New stories from The Texas Observer tell of a jawbone and a strange death on the border, a man released from prison after serving 19 years for a crime he did not commit, photographic excerpts from photographer-documentarian Alan Pogue's "Witness for Justice," and an editorial about Iraq entitled "Molly's Last Crusade." We also review Norman Pearlstine's new book on journalistic sources and listen to Los Lobos at a music festival in Midland that may give a glimpse of the state's demographic future and growing Hispanic cultural influence.

## Clean-up Continues in Hispanic Cultural Center and Arroyo

Over 60 people showed up last Saturday to work on the clean up of the Guadalupe area Arroyo that runs along the Canyon Lakes just north of Azlan Park. Lile and Carlos Quirino, President and Vice President of the Guadalupe Association said that they would continue with the project in the very near future and would be letting everyone know via all the news media.

Over 20 people showed up last Sunday to help with the clean-up of the Hispanic Cultural Center. Robert Narvaiz, chair of Fiestas del Llano and the committee in charge of the Center said that work would continue every Sunday starting at 1 pm and continuing "until everyone went home". When completed the Center will serve as a meeting place for organizations, a performance center, an art gallery and a library. For more information on the schedule or what persons can do to help call Robert Narvaiz at 781-6277.

## Texas Tech's College of Engineering was ranked 14th in the nation for Hispanic students by Hispanic Business Magazine.

The ranking, which was published in the September issue of the magazine, ranked the top 20 engineering schools in the country for Hispanic students, according to the magazine's Web site, www.hispanicbusiness.com.

Jeff Sammons, senior editor in the College of Engineering at Tech, said he believes Tech received the recognition partly because of the effort the college has made to increase enrollment of students from minority backgrounds.

"The college feels like this is an excellent affirmation of those steps," he said.

Freshman Hispanic enrollment in the college increased 23 percent from last year, Sammons said.

Capliger said he believes it is important to promote higher education for Hispanics because of the changing demographic of the U.S.

"They're obviously the fastest growing segment of the population, and I think it is important for the schools to tap into that and provide a place for them to attend and get their education," he said.

The estimated population of Hispanics in the U.S. was 44.3 million in 2006 and is expected to more than double to 102.6 million by 2050, according to the U.S. Bureau Web site, www.census.gov.

In 2005, Hispanics accounted for approximately 35.1 percent of the population of Texas, compared to 14.4 percent in the nation. Sammons said he believes it is critical to ensure enrollment at the college reflects the population of the state.

# Thirty Five Million Live in Poverty in the U.S.

Poverty is an important and emotional issue. Last year, the Census Bureau released its annual report on poverty in the United States declaring that there were nearly 35 million poor persons living in this country in 2007, a small increase from the preceding year. To understand poverty in America, it is important to look behind these numbers -- to look at the actual living conditions of the individuals the government deems to be poor.

For most Americans, the word "poverty" suggests destitution: an inability to provide a family with nutritious food, clothing, and reasonable shelter. But only a small number of the 35 million persons classified as "poor" by the Census Bureau fit that description. While real material hardship certainly does occur, it is limited in scope and severity. Most of America's "poor" live in material conditions that would be judged as comfortable or well-off just a few generations ago. Today, the expenditures per person of the lowest-income one-fifth (or quintile) of households equal those of the median American household in the early 1970s, after adjusting for inflation.

The following are facts about persons defined as "poor" by the Census Bureau, taken from various government reports:

Forty-six percent of all poor households actually own their own homes. The average home owned by persons classified as poor by the Census Bureau is a three-bedroom house with one-and-a-half baths, a garage, and a porch or patio.

Seventy-six percent of poor households have air conditioning. By contrast, 30 years ago, only 36 percent of the entire U.S. population enjoyed air conditioning.

Only 6 percent of poor households are overcrowded. More than two-thirds have more than two rooms per person.

The average poor American has more living space than the average individual living in Paris, London, Vienna, Athens, and other cities throughout Europe. (These comparisons are to the average citizens in

Department of Agriculture (USDA), 13 percent of poor families and 2.6 percent of poor children experience hunger at some point during the year. In most cases, their hunger is short-term. Eighty-nine percent of the poor report their families have

ther, particularly among children. There are two main reasons that American children are poor: Their parents don't work much, and fathers are absent from the home.

In good economic times or bad, the typical poor family with children is supported by only 800 hours of work during a year. That amounts to 16 hours of work per week. If work in each family were raised to 2,000 hours per year--the equivalent of one adult working 40 hours per week throughout the year--nearly 75 percent of poor children would be lifted out of official poverty.

Father absence is another major cause of child poverty. Nearly two-thirds of poor children reside in single-parent homes; each year, an additional 1.3 million children are born out of wedlock. If poor mothers married the fathers of their children, almost three-quarters would immediately be lifted out of poverty.

While work and marriage are steady ladders out of poverty, the welfare system perversely remains hostile to both. Major programs such as food stamps, public housing, and Medicaid continue to reward idleness and penalize marriage. If welfare could be turned around to encourage work and marriage, remaining poverty would drop quickly.

What Is Poverty?

For most Americans, the word "poverty" suggests destitution: an inability to provide a family with nutritious food, clothing, and reasonable shelter. For example, the "Poverty Pulse" poll taken by the Catholic Campaign for Human Development in 2002 asked the general public the question: "How would you describe being poor in the U.S.?" The overwhelming majority of responses focused on homelessness, hunger or not being able to eat properly, and not being able to meet basic needs.

But if poverty means lacking nutritious food, adequate warm housing, and clothing for a family, relatively few of the 35 million people identified as being "in poverty" by the Census Bureau could be characterized as poor. While material hardship does exist in the United States, it is quite restricted in scope and severity. The average "poor" person, as defined by the government, has a living standard far higher than the public imagines.



foreign countries, not to those classified as poor.)

Nearly three-quarters of poor households own a car; 30 percent own two or more cars.

Ninety-seven percent of poor households have a color television; over half own two or more color televisions.

Seventy-eight percent have a VCR or DVD player; 62 percent have cable or satellite TV reception.

Seventy-three percent own microwave ovens, more than half have a stereo, and a third have an automatic dishwasher.

As a group, America's poor are far from being chronically undernourished. The average consumption of protein, vitamins, and minerals is virtually the same for poor and middle-class children and, in most cases, is well above recommended norms. Poor children actually consume more meat than do higher-income children and have average protein intakes 100 percent above recommended levels. Most poor children today are, in fact, super-nourished and grow up to be, on average, one inch taller and 10 pounds heavier than the GIs who stormed the beaches of Normandy in World War II.

While the poor are generally well-nourished, some poor families do experience hunger, meaning a temporary discomfort due to food shortages. According to the U.S.

"enough" food to eat, while only 2 percent say they "often" do not have enough to eat.

Overall, the typical American defined as poor by the government has a car, air conditioning, a refrigerator, a stove, a clothes washer and dryer, and a microwave. He has two color televisions, cable or satellite TV reception, a VCR or DVD player, and a stereo. He is able to obtain medical care. His home is in good repair and is not overcrowded. By his own report, his family is not hungry and he had sufficient funds in the past year to meet his family's essential needs. While this individual's life is not opulent, it is equally far from the popular images of dire poverty conveyed by the press, liberal activists, and politicians.

Of course, the living conditions of the average poor American should not be taken as representing all the poor. There is actually a wide range in living conditions among the poor. For example, over a quarter of poor households have cell phones and telephone answering machines, but, at the other extreme, approximately one-tenth have no phone at all. While the majority of poor households do not experience significant material problems, roughly a third do experience at least one problem such as overcrowding, temporary hunger, or difficulty getting medical care.

The best news is that remaining poverty can readily be reduced fur-

## Más de 30 millones de pobres en EE.UU.

# Estados Unidos aún no logra equilibrar la distribución de su riqueza, reconocen expertos

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Estados Unidos, la economía más rica del mundo, celebró ayer el Día Mundial de la Alimentación sumido en la ironía de que millones de sus ciudadanos viven en la pobreza y carecen de los recursos necesarios para dejar atrás esa situación.

Como cada 16 de octubre, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) celebra este año el Día Mundial de la Alimentación, centrado en el cumplimiento del derecho a la misma.

Ese derecho, sin embargo, no lo disfrutaban todos, ni siquiera en Estados Unidos, donde, a pesar de que las cosas mejoran lentamente, el último informe del censo indica que, en 2006, el número oficial de pobres es aún de 36.5 millones de personas.

"Es una situación contradictoria. Estados Unidos es de los países más ricos del mundo pero también uno en los que reside un mayor número de personas cuyos ingresos no rebasan el nivel de la pobreza", dijo Heidi Shierholz, economista del Instituto para Política Económica (EPI) de Washington.

Claro está que hablar de "pobres" en EU poco tiene que ver con lo que quiere decir "pobre" en países como Haití o Nigeria.

El gobierno federal sitúa el umbral de la pobreza en ingresos anuales de 20,650 dólares para una familia de cuatro personas y de 13,690 dólares para una familia de dos.

Shierholz apuntó una causa fundamental para entender esta situación en el país: "El crecimiento de la productividad, algo que tiene consecuencias en la economía global y en el número de bienes y servicios producidos, aumenta de manera importante en EU, pero los que no suben son los sueldos de los trabajadores, que deberían igualar ese incremento", argumentó.

De esta manera, "muchos no logran sacar beneficios de la eficiencia que están ayudando a construir", añadió.

El último índice de pobreza humana, publicado en 2006 y realizado por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU), estaba liderado por Suecia como país con menor porcentaje de población pobre, mientras que Estados Unidos aparecía en el decimosexto lugar.

Jennifer Stapleton, portavoz de la organización humanitaria estadounidense Bread for the World (Pan para el Mundo), apuntó que "no es un problema de escasez de comida ni de riqueza económica, sólo habría que fortalecer el Programa Nacional de Nutrición y hacer un mayor énfasis en poner en marcha iniciativas que saquen de la pobreza a quienes la sufren".

Además recordó que el 17% de la población estadounidense reside en áreas rurales, que ocupan el 75% de la extensión del país y en las que

la población posee menos oportunidades de trabajo, peores salarios y mayores períodos de desempleo.

Allí, el índice de pobreza se sitúa en un 14.5% de la población, según los datos de 2005, una cifra muy superior a la de las áreas metropolitanas.

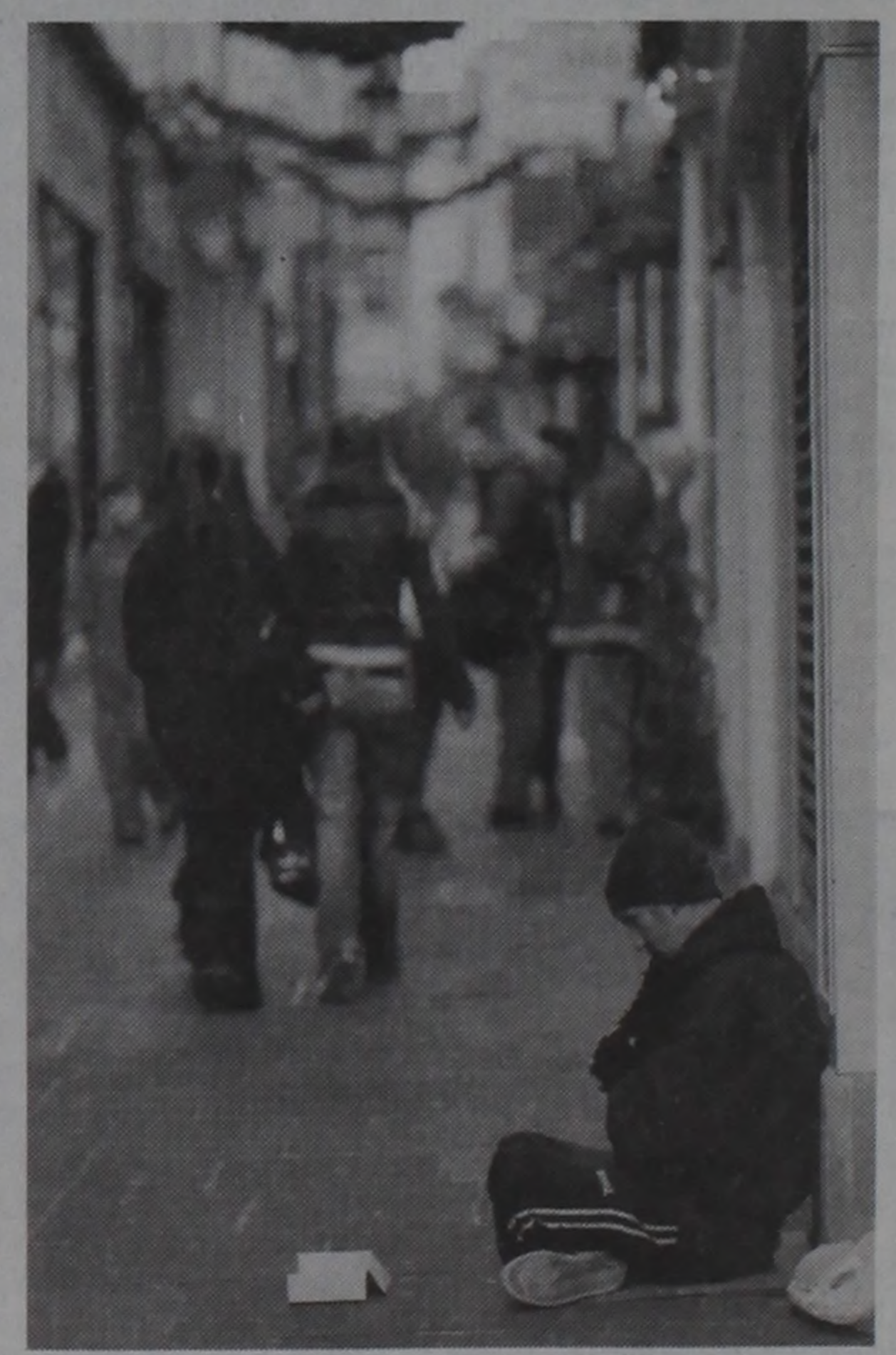
Casi 60 años después de la proclamación de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, el derecho a la alimentación todavía no es una realidad para 854 millones de personas en el mundo.

Pero el contexto estadounidense no deja de resultar sorprendente.

En 2001 y según la revista Forbes, las 400 personas más ricas de Estados Unidos poseían activos por valor de 1,000 millones de dólares, una cantidad tres veces superior al ingreso anual aglutinado de 30 millones de pobres.

Mauricio Rosales, especialista en programas de capacitación dentro de la sección del Derecho a la Alimentación de la FAO, mencionó los aspectos que varios gobiernos deberían tener en cuenta para soliviantar la situación en el mundo.

Se trata, explicó, de "poner en marcha una estrategia de seguridad alimentaria dirigida a los más vulnerables; crear un marco legal con leyes específicas que fundamenten el derecho a la alimentación y crear mecanismos de recurso que sirvan para elevar las quejas de quienes piensan que su derecho está siendo vulnerado".



# Editorial

## More Important Issues than Street Renaming

**Although we are ready to move forward and see what next week's Lubbock City Council meeting will bring us; we would be remiss if we didn't comment on last week's Chavez Dr. council vote.**

The Publisher of this newspaper went before the city council; something he rarely does to try and convince them that they should consider the resolution proposed by District 3 Councilman Todd Klein before moving forward with the proposal to rename Canyon Lakes Dr.

If Mayor Miller and Council members Linda DeLeon, Phyllis Jones, and Jim Gilbreath would have listened and agreed to Mr. Klein's proposal, perhaps we would have reason to be more positive and enthusiastic as we await the second reading on the compromise voted on by the aforementioned city council members.

Instead, what we have is a situation where once again the community has had to settle for whatever the council wants to give us; as Ms. DeLeon put it for "the scraps".

Instead of accepting Mr. Klein's proposal and developing ideas and suggestions on how best to honor Chavez; we have a fractured or "chopped up street" to point to as a testament of our perceived Hispanic political clout.

It is little more than a small token, which will stand as a symbol of what happens when elected officials are more interested in protecting their piece of the political pie and not really interested in making a genuine effort to acknowledge the diversity which exists in this city.

We also must take exception to Councilwoman DeLeon's role in this whole fiasco and wish that she would have taken a less "defiant" attitude when she spoke to the council only to make an about face and vote for the compromise - the token gesture offered by Councilwoman Jones.

But as we said, we can accept the council's action and are ready to move on to more important issues. There are issues like the high dropout rate among Hispanic youth; a high and rising crime rate which seems to impact our neighborhoods more than others; our high poverty rate, and lack of economic development, among countless others.

In the whole scheme of things, we should all realize that there are more important issues facing our Hispanic community and city as a whole and we should try and divert some of our energy to addressing those issues.

*The editorial views expressed in El Editor are solely the views of the publisher and editors and in no way reflect the views of El Editor's advertisers.*

## Cesar Chavez Dr: Symbolic Tokenism

By Abel Cruz

Just how do you suppose one would describe the newly named Cesar Chavez Dr. or give someone directions to it? Or promote it as organizers said they wanted to do in order to attract visitors or economic development to the North and East side of the city?

It's not a regular street like say Indiana, University or Quaker; all which have a beginning and an end and are not afflicted with "street interruptus" like the new Cesar Chavez Dr. is.

If the resolution voted on last week by the majority on the council, passes on the second reading, and I don't see why it won't because my guess is that the council in general wants to see this whole street renaming thing disappear just like the street does at certain intervals; we just might have to refer to it collectively as Cesar Chavez Dr North/East/and Northeast. That's a long name for what amounts to less than 3-4 miles of road. Besides, I don't think you can find a long enough street sign to fit all that in.

Or we could try and come up with some sort of clever name for it. How about the "now you see it; now you don't Cesar Chavez Dr"?

My guess? No one will be rushing out anytime soon to see what the council voted on. Not too many people will even care enough to even make an effort to see where it is.

It appears that once again our leader-less city council has decided to be the "one size fits all" city council and take the easy road in the renaming issue. For one, the "compromise" was not a compromise reached on the spur of the moment at the council meeting; it was a done deal all along. It was pre-conceived so that all factions could hug each other after the meeting and tell each other just how much they love and respect each other and are looking forward to working together in the future to promote and achieve other great pieces of compromise legislation.

Please!

The whole thing smacks of "how can we just get out of this whole mess" politics; something this particular council is very good at.

At the end of the day, the vote was not about renaming a street after Chavez, but rather a way for Councilman Price, et al. to pacify some residents from the African American community in east Lubbock; a way for DeLeon to avoid looking like the "lame duck" and ineffective leader she has become for the Hispanic community; thereby avoiding a total defeat and avoid being seen as a powerless minority council member who can't even pass legislation impacting her district.

And then you have Mayor Miller, and Council members Phyllis Jones and Jim Gilbreath engaging in what can only be called "symbolic tokenism" to try and please both of this city's "minority communities"; while at the same time doing no great harm to their core constituents.

At least Councilmen Todd Klein and John Leonard had enough sense to vote against it, and would have voted against the original proposal as well had it come up as planned. But it didn't.

It didn't because once again, the majority on the council failed to take a stand and vote on the original proposal in order to avoid whatever repercussions and fallout their vote would have

produced. This council has officially become a "paper council"; akin to a "paper tiger" which talks a good game; if one still puts any credence in what they say, but rarely produces anything of value for this city.

They should have voted up or down on the original proposal just like DeLeon wanted them to; they were either for or against and they should have gone on record as such. The proposal would have failed, but in the very least residents would know where they stood on the renaming as originally planned, and lobbied for by many people from the Hispanic community; and not some watered down version.

This one was reminiscent of the non-vote on the bond project, they passed on that one too, instead of bringing the measure up for a vote and letting people know where they stood.

In other words, it seems to me that instead of facing the proponents and being held accountable for their vote on Election Day; they took the easy way out.

As for Ms. DeLeon; who knows where she stands today? First she says don't give me scraps and then votes to give herself exactly that. And then tells the local paper that she's not sure if she will vote for the compromise when it comes up for second reading!

What's up with that?

If in fact, you think it was a victory for the proponents of this name change; you might want to reconsider.

It wasn't.

What won that day is something that has become all too frequent in this city; ineffective leadership and politics as usual from those on the council who continue to fall deeper into that haze or fog which always tends to obscure the reality they face.

As Bidal said to me last week when we were discussing the council vote; they chopped the street up just like we used to chop the weeds in the cotton fields.

**Cesar Chavez Dr After-Vote Quote**

Someone brought the following quote to my attention this past week:

*"We've been overlooked and now they see we're ready to vote, ready to change and we are now a part of this city so thank you for the dignity"* - Christy Martinez Garcia

This was part of a story on a local newscast and Ms. Martinez Garcia was commenting on the council's Chavez Dr vote.

Sorry, Ms. Martinez Garcia, but don't include me, and I suspect many others, as one of those whom you refer to as now being part of this city because of last week's council vote. Ready to vote and ready to change; what does that mean?

If you buy into that part of the statement then it

## LETTERS TO THE Editor

Send Mail to:  
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Fellow Hispanics,

I watched so many of my fellow hispanic "descendants" speak in front of the city council about changing the name of a road in our town. I heard so many comments about "our heritage," and "our people," and "our struggles." It brought to mind a wonderful speaker, who educated many of us so well at a Rawls Business Luncheon just last week at the Market Alumni Center. Jane E. Smith, the speaker, is the Executive Director of the Spelman College Center for Leadership and Civic Engagement and is a respected expert in speaking about cultural heritage and authentic leadership. She spoke about the fact that we should not be arrogant about our cultures and races and heritage and that we should always remember whose backs we stand upon!

Never, during the the one hour I watched a divided community speak on public TV in front of the City Council, did I hear any representative for the Native American Indian stand up to mention the fact that all this land we are arguing over is "stolen land." I feel that our community would be better served by reminding ourcommunity that all races and cultures that we should recognize whose ancestors backs we stand upon and consider renaming this road - "Comanche Canyon Lakes Drive!"

Let the settlers of this land always remember who lived on this land before them and recognize and celebrate the method that our "hispanic ancestors" used to name locations in this region based on the geography of wher they lived(Lamesa, Amarillo, Rio Colorado, etc. . .).

Our region of West Texas seems to be mistakenly thought of as completely flat. What a shame that we would want to erase one of the FEW locational names in our region that truly describes our region and recognizes the geography of this land that our ancestors had to face and conquer when moving to West Texas.

Let us select a more highly trafficked road that traverses the length or breadth of this town to rename a great leader after, not a street that would only be viewed by only a small segment of Lubbock. Let future road named after Cesar Chavez be one that all people entering and traveling throughout Lubbock would have to acknowledge and use daily while doing business in our town.

Respectfully,  
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Greg Mathews  
sent via email

Editor

Seems I've offended some people as a result of my random rantings and ravings. In fact, the word on the street is that the Peroxide Queen (Velma Medina), Miss Piggy (Chrsty Martinez), one of the Psycho Clowns (Sam Medina), Dorothy (soon to be ex-Mayor David Miller) and one of the Dory's (Phyllis Jones) have sent out their dogs looking for me! Me oh my, what shall I do? Shall I succumb to fear and quite writing my nasty diatribes about those and many others? Well, if I am not concerned for my own personal safety should I worry about my kids' safety or possibly my husband's? Or will the threat be more subtle, maybe in the form of my husband losing his job "for no apparent reason"? Maybe our family will be shunned at Sunday church service? Oh well, I can't worry about such things. Not enough time in the world to worry about such things with small children and a husband (sorry babe) to raise, a job to maintain, a house to keep up with, and payments to make. Besides, all these folks I've been poking fun at are all adults, aren't they? With the good comes the bad, I say. They can't expect to be in the limelight and have it all rosy, can they? Or maybe it's not that they expect everything to be rosy but expect everyone to keep their mouths shut while they play their little games with people's lives. Yes, that's it! We're all suppose to turn a blind eye to their shenanigans! But how many eyes do they think I have? How blind can they expect me to be? Or can it be that they expect blindness ten times ten times tenfold? Vicious, vile, vulgar, villainous creatures who can only be named the Gollums of the world. I guess I'm still in the Halloween mode. Trick or treat!

RMS via email

Editor

It is only a matter of time before we as black people will have less impact on the political events that are a concern to our race due to the massive invasion of illegal Hispanic people. It is without question that the Hispanic people are invading the South West as pushing northwards, and it is no doubt that they now are supported by elected officials which give aliens sanctuary cities to get to.

The Hispanics will be the most populated minority soon and they will vote legislation that overrules the gains we made in the 60's. They will become more organize and will vote to limit federal money to any group of people except their own. We as Blacks need to support efforts to stop illegal Hispanic aliens from getting across the border, stopping business from hiring them at the expense of Americans, push to stop social services from giving the free health and social security benefits.

These people are taking needed resources from Americans who are already in need and the American taxpayers are picking up the tab. During the hurricane Katrina clean-up, two of my family members were hired to work the clean-up but after two days they and several dozen other black men were fired because the Mexican aliens came in to do the work at half the price. This is just one of many examples of how our earning status and hard fought civil rights are being lost to Mexicans who take for us who are Americans and a minority who have fought for decades to get to a middle class status and will loose it to workers who will do a job at half the price and vote with their constituency to over-rule needed tax resources that help black people and black causes.

It is important that you as black leaders recognize that this is the main question that we as a people will face, "how are we going to compete when we are not the main minority anymore"? I Will do my part to pressure elected leaders the enforce our already immigration laws, but it will take the efforts of our main offices to convince the leaders in Washington that it is a bad thing for our country to have 12- to 20 million ignorant people who have no skills and who can't and won't speak English to continue at this present rate. God Bless

Terry Clarke

**El Editor**

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## Open Letter from Commissioner Ysidro Gutierrez

During the October 11, 2007 Lubbock City Council meeting, Councilwoman Linda DeLeon made a statement that has prompted me to write this letter to El Editor. Councilwoman Linda DeLeon stated that she did not appreciate my agreeing with Councilman Todd Klein in calling for a committee to recommend a main street or thoroughfare to be named in honor of Cesar Chavez.

I first met Ms. DeLeon in 1994 while I was working on the Community Youth Development Project for Lubbock Zip code 79415. Her service to the community became known to me and I admired her for her work. I considered Linda DeLeon a friend.

But, the friendship ended in February 2007, at a meeting of the Hispanic Agenda where she declared without any apparent reason that she and the rest of the council had voted to tear down the South Beach club.

In April 2007, during a council meeting, I testified on behalf of my friend, Chris Gonzales, asking the council not to use tax dollars to kick a private citizen out of business. Linda became more defiant. The public record shows that she seconded the motion to close South Beach.

As a result of her vote, Armando Gonzales began the first recall petition. If she had voted against the closure of South Beach there never would have been two recall efforts against her.

This is her legacy. She will always be remembered for the two recalls.

Linda's response to the first recall was unworthy of a public official. She lashed out at the petition organizers calling their effort "lame." Her choice of words tarnished her legacy even more. She demonstrated disdain for our Democratic System of Government.

Next, she claimed that the petition organizers had threatened her. This was pure fantasy of her own making. No one ever threatened her. Within a week she abandoned the ridiculous strategy.

During the course of the first recall, she was interviewed by El Editor Newspaper for a story that ran in the June 7 to 13, 2007, is-

sue. "Don't run for political office," she said. This is a view completely opposite from my own. It is the wrong advice for the Hispanic community who will soon be the majority in Lubbock and needs to begin to prepare for the day we assume our rightful place in the Lubbock leadership structure.

The next disagreement I had with Linda happened immediately after the first recall petition. Linda DeLeon attacked the citizens who signed the petition. She called them "disgruntled people." She made a baseless claim that some people who signed had been deceived into signing. She appeared on TV to ask people to come forward to say that they had been deceived.

At a meeting of "Hispanic Agenda," she asked the members to help her go through the petition to see if they knew someone on the list so that they could ask them to submit affidavits. When I left the meeting several of the members of Hispanic Agenda had joined her and were going over the petition looking for names of people they knew.

In a short period of time, Linda DeLeon's and "Hispanic Agenda's" claim had been debunked. No one had been deceived into signing the petition. It is true that a few people did submit affidavits, but their claims were quickly discredited because the purpose of the petition was clearly marked on the top of the recall form. No one could convincingly state that they did not know the purpose of the clearly labeled petition. The Lubbock County District Attorney ignored their claims.

In August 2007, a second petition was begun. It was significant that ex-Council Members Victor Hernandez and Maggie Trejo signed the second petition. They both felt compelled to speak out against Linda DeLeon's lunacy. Mr. Hernandez spoke out against her alleged intimidation of the people who signed the recall petition and Ms. Trejo said Linda was unresponsive to the people's requests for help.

It was Linda DeLeon's conduct during the Oct 11, 2007 council meeting that convinced me to add my voice to those of the two elected officials. It was at this meeting that

I became convinced that Linda is an embarrassment to the Hispanic Community.

Linda DeLeon's term on City Council has been a short one, but, I feel compelled to speak out.

During the discussion to rename Canyon Lakes Drive in honor of Cesar Chavez, she declared defiantly that she would settle for all or nothing. "Don't give me scraps," she said. Then within minutes she voted for a new compromise further fragmenting the road. Minutes after that she voted for the ordinance that names an obscure, seldom-traveled, fragmented, back road that is not the proper way to honor a man of Cesar Chavez' stature. Many major cities have roads named in honor of Cesar Chavez, none are obscure, seldom traveled, back-roads, and all are major streets or thoroughfares.

Future generations will look back and ask why Lubbock is the only city in the country with a back road named after a man of his accomplishments.

**There are seven reasons I am speaking out against Linda DeLeon:**

1. Minutes after saying she would not compromise, she voted against her own motion and for an amendment added by Phyllis Jones. She is wispy-washy.
2. She stated that the opinions of people who call or send emails and don't come to testify at city hall don't count. This is an insult to the larger community of working people and parents and the elderly who can't come to testify at City Hall.
3. About 1 hour after the meeting, the Lubbock A-J reported that DeLeon had stated that she may not vote for her own agenda item at the second reading. If she had doubts why did she put the community through the contentious process?
4. DeLeon's vote does not honor Mr. Chavez it is an insult to him.
5. Her vote is a betrayal of the 5000 citizens who signed the petition for the whole road and were never told about her compromises.
6. She insulted Councilman Todd Klein during the meeting. All people's opinions should be respected.
7. One other reason is that in the case of South Beach she said, "I'm not here to represent the Hispanic community" but, in the Cesar Chavez case she said, "I am the Hispanic community."

I urge all Lubbock citizens to watch the City Council meeting on City TV and judge for yourselves.

Following the meeting, the Cesar Chavez Commemorative Committee gathered outside City Hall to declare a great victory. But if this is their definition of a victory, I don't care to know what they consider a defeat.

The City Council's approval of a chopped up street is not a victory, it is a defeat.


The Cesar Chavez committee is lashing out at everyone whose views are different from their own. If I am to be criticized let it be because I stand against this insult to Cesar Chavez and to the Lubbock Hispanic Community. I consider my opposition to the renaming of an obscure road, "A Badge of Honor."

Those who read this should have no doubt as to what I believe. The people of Lubbock can decide for themselves whether to believe Victor Hernandez, Maggie Trejo and what I have written here, or Linda DeLeon.

I am convinced that Linda DeLeon is unfit to be a representative of the people of Lubbock.

She should resign.  
**Ysidro Gutierrez,**  
**Lubbock County Commissioner, Pet 3**

**"El Que Pica con la Cola"**  
**El Hijo Del Alacrán**  
(The Son of the Scorpion)



Back in the 70's and 80's "El Alacrán"; "the scorpion that stings with his tail" was a regular guest on the pages of this newspaper. Many years have passed, "El Alacrán" has now retired his poisonous pen; but now along comes his son...and as they say, "The apple doesn't fall far from the tree".

¡Orale Raza! ya viene el día de los muertos y todos deberíamos de hacer nuestra parte en ayudár en limpiar un lugar que ahorita parece un cajón de muertos pero que ojala algun día muy pronto, empiese a tener vida. Estoy hablando del muy mentado Hispanic Cultural Center aquí en Lubbock. La semana pasada se juntaron unos poquitos y me platicó Bidal que todavía se necesita bastante ayuda. Yo pregunto: "¿Donde estan todos los LULAC, los de el Hispanic Association of Women, los del Hispanic Agenda y cantidades de esas organizaciones??? Todo el public necesitan ayudar por este va ser el Centro de nosotros!

Que bueno que se esta haciendo algo al fin. Pasen por allí este domingo y den una manita. El domingo estarán allí en la Calle 3 y la Universidad desde la una de la tarde. Me cuentan que la primer función sera este proximo Halloween cuando los estudiantes Chicanos de Texas Tech van a poner una casa de espantos para todos los niños ¡Orale Raza ayuden! ¡Ya no nomas repelen!

¡Hay carajo! Queeso solo le dieron una violación y le cobraron un total de \$198 dolares por quemar la bandera Mexicana en la entrada de el Alamo. Pues la protesta encontra la inmigración solo duro como dos minutos pa' quemar la bandera. Los abogados de el señor dijeron que él tenía el derecho de hacerlo. Pero que tal si hubiera sido una bandera Americana. Lo hubieran quemado vivo!

Bueno es todo por ahora. Hasta la próxima, no se descuiden que este hijo del Alacrán siempre anda por las rendijas. Ha y tampoco no dejen de escuchar a ese nuevo programa de "Tejano Talk" en el 580 AM en la radio todos los días de las 1:30 hast las 3 de la tarde, ya que parece que tambien estan hablando no nomas de "chismes" pero tambien estan. "¡Picando con la Cola!" como lo hace este Alacrán.

## Texans celebrate state's first cardinal

Texas Catholics celebrated the appointment Wednesday of one of their two archbishops to become the state's first Roman Catholic cardinal.

Daniel N. DiNardo, archbishop of the Catholic Diocese of Galveston-Houston, was among 23 new cardinals named Wednesday by Pope Benedict XVI. Benedict said he would elevate the prelates at a Vatican ceremony Nov. 24.

"It says something about Texas and how wonderful Texas is in the terms of the growth of our Catholic faith," DiNardo said Wednesday at a news conference in Houston.

DiNardo said the size of the Galveston-Houston Archdiocese has doubled in the last 10 years due to immigration from Mexico and Central America, Asia and Africa. Catholics have long been the largest single religious group in the state, said Jennifer A. Carr, associate director of the Texas Catholic Conference.

DiNardo's nomination was something of a surprise and appeared to indicate Benedict's desire to reach out to the state's large Hispanic community. Texas has about 6.5 million Roman Catholics. About 1.3 million live in the Galveston-Houston Archdiocese.

DiNardo, 58, who for six years worked at the Vatican's Congregation for Bishops, was only named archbishop last year. There are several other U.S. archdioceses that usually have cardinals leading

them, including Washington and Baltimore, but the pope did not elevate their archbishops.

Brian Schmissek, dean of the School of Ministry at the University of Dallas, a Catholic liberal arts university in suburban Irving, said all Texas Catholics should be proud.

"The appointment is a signal that the Vatican recognizes the growing importance of the Catholic Church in Texas," he said in a news release.

Not everyone applauded the appointment.

David Clohessy of St. Louis, national director of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests, said DiNardo had an "abysmal" record dealing with clergy sex abuse issues while serving as bishop of the Sioux City, Iowa, diocese from 1997 until 2004, and that his record didn't improve in Houston.

"We're disappointed by this choice and believe Catholics should be disappointed, too," he said.

In 2004, John Paul selected DiNardo to replace Archbishop Joseph A. Fiorenza, who announced his resignation last year because he reached the 75-year-old age limit for the job. DiNardo will continue to oversee the Galveston-Houston Archdiocese.

The only other American named a cardinal Wednesday was Archbishop John Foley, a longtime Vatican official who was recently named grand master of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulcher of Jerusalem.

## U.S. 'Denying Its Immigrant Soul,' Says Mexico's Fox

Former Mexican President Vicente Fox is adjusting to life after the presidency, but in a new book and a lengthy interview, he returns to the controversial issue he made the centerpiece of his six-year administration: immigration.

Fox is embarking on a tour to promote his book, "Revolution of Hope: The Life, Faith, and Dreams of a Mexican President." In the interview, he also talked about allegations against him and his family of possible financial impropriety, his views of President Bush, and the U.S. presidential campaign. But he consistently returned to the topic of immigration.

"The United States is denying its immigrant soul," Fox said.

He pointed to the controversy in Irving, Texas, where city police are working with federal immigration officials in a crackdown against illegal immigrants, a policy resulting in "repression and unjustified fear," Fox said.

"What is happening in Irving, Texas, is disturbing, deeply troubling," he said. "It shows that the anti-immigrant mood that I confronted in the U.S. Congress has now reached the public at large."

Irving Mayor Herbert Gears said officials there are not trying to weigh in on the national immigration debate.

"We're simply attending to our local responsibility to involve any measure available to improve the quality of life for all people that live in our city, including immigrants," he said.

He said law enforcement officials are bound by federal laws and have a duty to uphold them. "It should not disturb or deeply trouble anyone that a municipality is committed to enforcing existing laws," he said.

Fox still displays some of the personal style that made him popular as president. Dressed in his trademark blue shirt and cowboy boots, Fox walked through the lobby of a downtown Manhattan hotel this week without bodyguards or aides, waving at bystanders. He sat down at a

restaurant and immediately shook hands with waiters, a busboy and a cook who came to greet him.

Most were Mexican, illegal immigrants, and all expressed concern over what they referred to as an "ugly climate" against them. Fox listened to their stories.

Fox said he decided to write the book in English and release it first in the United States as way to remind the U.S. public "of its rich immigrant soul, its heritage that is now threatened by fear, xenophobia."

He endorsed the strategy of his successor, Felipe Calderon, of having Mexico's 47 consulates in the U.S. take a more aggressive stand in defending the rights of its migrants.

He acknowledged that he unsuccessfully lobbied his friend, Vicente Guerrero Reynoso, mayor of Leon, Guanajuato, a sister city of Irving, to cancel his trip to Irving as a way of "supporting our paisanos and of sending a message to Texas authorities that we will not tolerate these acts of hate against our people. This is no way of treating a sister city."

He added: "Many of the people from my hometown of San Cristobal are people I grew up with, honest, hardworking men I played marbles with as kids, and who later had to migrate to North Texas, Dallas. Of course it hurts when these cities deny the people you grew up with and treat (them) like criminals."

In his book, he writes about his grandfather, Joseph Fox, an Irish immigrant who migrated to Cincinnati and later to Guanajuato, Mexico, in the 1890s to "in search of his own American dream." Joseph Fox never learned Spanish as he worked his way up from night watchman at a carriage factory to prosperous plantation owner.

"My grandfather embodied the dream of many Latin Americans and Americans who believe the American dream exists, whether in the United States, Mexico, or other parts of Latin America," he said. "That says something about the universality of immigration."

Fox made history in 2000 when

he became the first opposition politician to win the presidency after 71 years of autocratic rule by the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI.

Fox's call for immigration reform, free trade and regional prosperity has at times been overshadowed by allegations of influence peddling by family members, charges that he called "lies, lies, and more lies."

During his administration, his wife, Marta Sahagun de Fox, and her sons faced allegations of influence peddling to win government contracts for the sons. No allegations were proved, despite a congressional inquiry, and the family has denied any wrongdoing.



ing.

Fox also faces a possible congressional inquiry for improvements made at his ranch, where he is building a presidential library.

Fox said that during last year's presidential campaign he made many enemies in the leftist Party of the Democratic Revolution, or PRD, and the former ruling party.

"It's politics," he said of the allegations against him. "There are many people who aren't happy with me, people from the PRI and PRD. And no, I'm not in favor of a congressional inquiry because I don't think any president should go through that witch hunt."

Pressed on specific allegations, such as whether he received a Jeep from a businessman in exchange for a seat on his wife's foundation, Fox said the vehicle belongs to his wife. He encour-

aged anyone questioning his personal finances to log on to <http://CentroFox.org.mx/> - where "my finances are an open book," he said.

He said that another vehicle on his property, a Hummer, belonged to secret service agents assigned to protect him. He said that home improvements featured in Quien, a celebrity magazine, were done to make his home suitable for welcoming world dignitaries. All improvements to his ranch home were paid for by him, he said.

In his book, Fox recalls an all-night dinner with Fidel Castro, "the region's most infamous revolutionary," a man who had a

"strange habit of pulling his ears between every bite of food."

Fox also praises the Cuban leader's "inexhaustible energy and brilliant, diverse intelligence."

He takes "gentle" jabs at his "amigo" George W. Bush and says that the Iraq war tested their friendship. He pokes fun at Bush's "grade school-level Spanish" but praises his "cultural sensitivity" toward Hispanics and his "real compassion for the Latino citizens" of Texas that "goes well beyond political practicality."

He says it's time for a woman to be elected president in the United States to help the country "regain its compassionate side."

"This country, this world, needs love," he said, "and I think a female president is more capable" of delivering that.

## Court review slows number of executions

The Supreme Court's decision to review the constitutionality of lethal injection procedures has slowed the annual number of executions to the lowest level in a decade amid renewed concerns about whether it's too cruel.

On Wednesday, the high court blocked Virginia's plans to kill Christopher Scott Emmett, 36, hours before he was to die by lethal injection. Courts in Nevada and Texas this week also postponed executions scheduled before the end of 2007, making it one of the quietest years so far for executions since the mid-1990s.

"Some courts are being prudent by waiting to see how the Supreme Court will go," said Lisa McCalmont, a consultant to the death penalty clinic at the University of California at Berkeley law school.

Fewer than 50 executions will take place this year, even if several states pushing ahead with lethal injections defeat legal efforts to stop them. The last time executions numbered fewer than 50 was in 1996, when there were 45.

Since executions resumed in this country in 1977 after a Supreme Court-ordered halt, 1,099 inmates have died in state and federal execution chambers. The highest annual total was 98 in 1999, according to the Death Penalty Information Center, which opposes capital punishment.

So far this year, 42 people have been executed. Texas, where 26 prisoners have been executed this year, plans no more executions in 2007 after federal and state judges stopped four death sentences from being carried out.

Executions also have been delayed in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas and Oklahoma since the court announced Sept. 25 it would hear a challenge to Kentucky's lethal injection method. Courts in California, Delaware, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee have previously cited problems with lethal injections procedures in stopping executions.

The last person executed in this country was Michael Richard, 49, who died by lethal injection in Texas the same day the Supreme Court

agreed to consider the constitutionality of lethal injection procedures in Kentucky. A Texas state judge refused that day to accept an appeal from Richard's lawyers, saying it had arrived after office hours.

Kentucky's method of lethal injection executions is similar to procedures in three dozen other states. The court will consider whether the mix of three drugs used to sedate and kill prisoners has the potential to cause pain severe enough to violate the constitutional ban on cruel and unusual punishment.

"The U.S. is clearly in what amounts to a de-facto death penalty moratorium," said Bridgers' attorney David Dow, who runs the Texas Innocence Network out of the University of Houston Law Center.

Josh Marquis, the district attorney in Clatsop County, Oregon, and a death penalty supporter, said executions should continue even while the Supreme Court looks at lethal injection.

Marquis distinguished the lethal injection issue from court reviews that led to banning execution of the mentally retarded and people younger than 18 when they committed their crime. "The court's response is not going to be ban all lethal injections. At most, it's going to be reformulate the protocol," Marquis said.

The reprieves for the dozen or so men whose dates to die had been set are likely to be only temporary. Even the lawyers for the Kentucky inmates concede that there are alternative drugs and procedures available that lessen the risk of pain.

Justice Antonin Scalia also has suggested that people are reading too much into the court's decision to take up the Kentucky case. Scalia said Tuesday night he would have allowed Arkansas to proceed with the execution of Jack Jones.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had earlier put off Jones' execution because of the high court review. That decision "was based on the mistaken premise" that the high court wants state and federal judges to intervene every time a defendant raises a court challenge to lethal injection, Scalia said in a statement accompanying the Supreme Court's order that kept

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## Executions cont'd

the appeals court ruling in place.

State officials in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi are continuing with plans to carry out death sentences despite the high court's review.

Georgia has an execution scheduled for Friday and the Supreme Court again could be asked to step in on behalf of Jack Alderman, sentenced to die in the 1974 killing of his 20-year-old wife, Barbara.

The state Supreme Court and pardons and paroles board have so far turned down Alderman's pleas to be spared. Another Georgian, Curtis Osborne, also is scheduled to die this month.

In Florida and Mississippi, state high courts are considering pleas for a delay from condemned inmates.

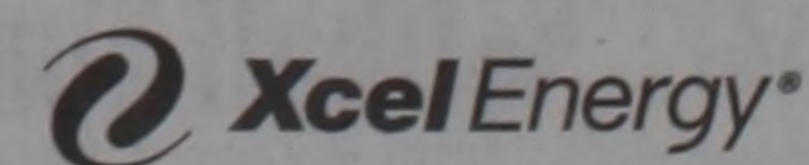
Lawyers for Mississippi are arguing that there is no reason to wait for the Supreme Court lethal injection ruling. Earl Wesley Berry has an Oct. 30 execution date for the 1987 killing of Mary Bounds, who was beaten to death after leaving her weekly church choir practice.

In Florida, Mark Dean Schwab, 38, is scheduled to die Nov. 15 for the rape and murder of 11-year-old Junny Rios-Martinez. Executions had been suspended since December after it took twice as long as usual — 34 minutes — for a convicted killer to die. Gov. Gov. Charlie Crist lifted the moratorium in July by signing Schwab's death warrant.



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## Cowboys regroup after hard loss against Patriots

Though it's still only October, the Dallas Cowboys believe they're ready to play in February - even after a decisive loss on their home field.

The Cowboys try to regroup from their first defeat of the season when they host NFL leading rusher Adrian Peterson and the Minnesota Vikings on Sunday.

Dallas fell 48-27 to New England last week in a matchup that marked only the fifth time in league history that two undefeated teams with five or more wins faced each other. The Cowboys committed a season-high 12 penalties, failed to stop the Patriots on their first five drives and surrendered their most points since giving up 49 to Philadelphia on Nov. 15, 2004, but are still convinced that they'll be playing in this season's Super Bowl in Glendale, Arizona.

"If they make it to Arizona, we will see them again," receiver Patrick Crayton said of the Patriots. "Seriously, I'm not backing down from that statement."

The Cowboys (5-1), who have their bye week after hosting Minnesota (2-3), have allowed an NFC-worst 11 passing touchdowns this year. Dallas, however, has been stingier against the run, yielding just under 80 yards per game and two touchdowns on the year.

It will be sorely tested by Peterson, a native of Palestine, Texas - about two hours away from Dallas.

The rookie running back turned in one of the best performances in the NFL this season last Sunday in a 34-31 win at Chicago, running for a team-record 224 yards on 20 attempts and touchdowns of 67, 73 and 35 yards.

"I just got comfortable, more comfortable with the speed of the game," Peterson said. "I knew anything was possible."

Peterson, who played three times in Dallas in college in the Oklahoma-Texas rivalry, is still officially the backup to Chester Taylor. Peterson, however, leads the NFL in rushing yards (607) and yards per carry (6.3).

"He has had a lot of good days at Oklahoma," Vikings coach Brad Childress said. "And I can say it over and over, I sound like a broken record,

but he is just happy to be contributing and being a viable part of this team and this organization and just finding ways that he can contribute. It's extremely refreshing."

Peterson also has 10 receptions for 175 yards this year, and returned a kickoff 53 yards last week to set up Ryan Longwell's winning 55-yard field goal as time expired.

Whether struggling Vikings quarterback Tarvaris Jackson can take advantage of Dallas' inability to defend against the pass is questionable. Jackson returned against the Bears after missing two games with a groin injury and completed a season-low 9 of 23 passes for 136 yards.

"You just want to be able to make plays, too," Jackson said. "You don't want to be that guy that holds the team back."

The Vikings are the only team in the NFL yet to allow a rushing touchdown, but they will have to shore up their pass defense against Tony Romo, Terrell Owens and Crayton. Minnesota has yielded an NFC-high 1,442 yards through the air, and Romo - an Eastern Illinois product like Childress - has 15 touchdowns to lead the conference.

"He throws early; he doesn't throw hard, which he is a great anticipatory thrower from that standpoint," Childress said. "I think that's the thing that makes him good. He understands his scheme. Heavy emphasis on Eastern Illinois though."

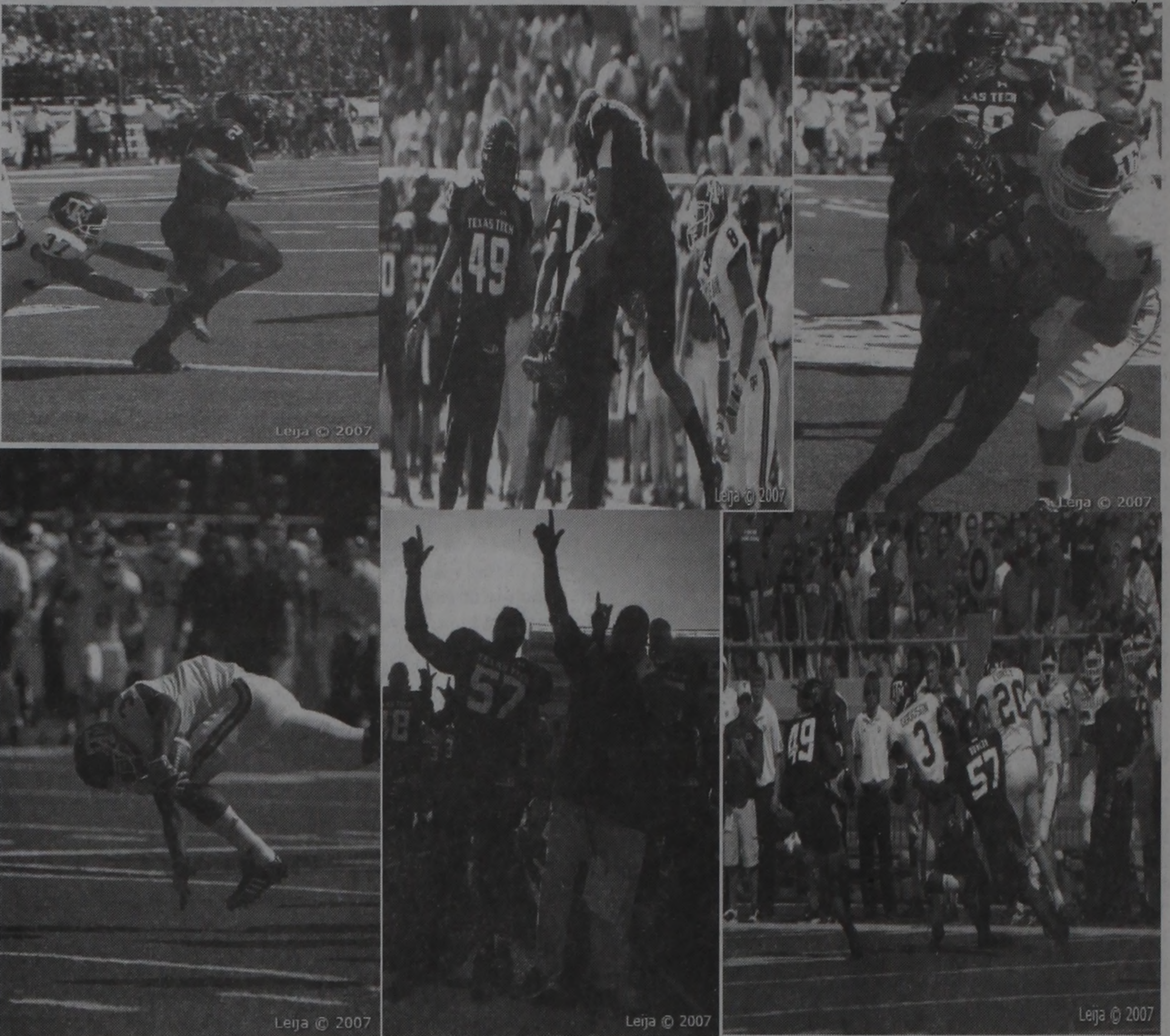
The Cowboys have been peppered with questions about the Patriots early this week, but they expect to go into their bye on a high.

"We're still 5-1. No, it's a beautiful and we got spanked a little bit," linebacker Bradie James said. "One game is not going to define you. ... Our confidence hasn't wavered. We still have opportunities to be successful, and that's what we're going to do."

Minnesota has won five straight against Dallas, including a playoff victory in 2000. The teams haven't met since the Vikings won 35-17 on Sept. 12, 2004.

# How about them Raiders

Photos by Steven and Mellisa Leija



Texas Tech has dominated its opponents since it suffered its first loss of the year. Missouri hopes for a similar surge after falling from the ranks of the undefeated last weekend.

The 22nd-ranked Red Raiders go for their fourth straight win Saturday when they visit the 15th-ranked Tigers in a matchup between two of the top five offensive teams in the Football Bowl Subdivision.

Texas Tech (6-1, 2-1 Big 12) won its first three games before falling 49-45 at Oklahoma State on Sept. 22. Since that defeat, the Red Raiders have won three straight, outscoring their opponents 152-31 in that stretch.

Missouri (5-1, 1-1) opened the season with five consecutive wins for the second straight season, rising to No. 11 in the country - its highest ranking since 1981. The Tigers' streak, however, was snapped with a 41-31 loss to then-No. 6 Oklahoma last Saturday.

Chase Daniel, fifth in the FBS with 345.5 passing yards per game, completed 37 of 47 passes for 361 yards and a touchdown.

But he also threw two interceptions and botched a handoff in the fourth quarter that the Sooners recovered and returned for a touchdown. Missouri entered the fourth quarter with a one-point lead but gave up 18 straight points.

"In big games like this, generally the team that makes the fewest mistakes is going to win, and that's what happened," said Tigers coach Gary Pinkel, whose team committed four turnovers and forced just two. "With games of this magnitude, mistakes are generally going to dictate how the game is going to come out."

Despite some sloppy play last week, the Tigers still rank fifth in the FBS with 533.5 yards per game and 11th with 40.0 points a contest.

The Red Raiders, meanwhile, are first with 582.0 yards a game and third with 50.0 points per contest.

Texas Tech was held to a season-low point total last Saturday, but still cruised to

a 35-7 win over Texas A&M. Graham Harrell was 30-for-37 for 425 yards, three touchdowns and no interceptions to help lead the Red Raiders to their first Top 25 ranking this season.

Harrell leads the FBS with 450.1 passing yards per game and 31 touchdowns. No other quarterback is averaging more than 400 yards per game, and none has more than 23 TD passes.

Michael Crabtree has been Harrell's favorite target this season, catching 78 passes for 1,244 yards and 17 touchdowns - all best in the FBS. Last week, though, Crabtree was held without a TD reception for the first time this season.

"It wasn't even frustrating not getting into the end zone," said Crabtree, who still had eight catches for 170 yards. "I was just doing my job. If they would have called me for the end zone, I would have probably scored. Everybody else got their share, we just played

good." Texas Tech is tied with Oklahoma, Texas A&M and Oklahoma State atop the Big 12 South. Missouri's loss dropped the Tigers to fourth in the Big 12 North, but they've played one fewer conference game than most of their division rivals.

The Missouri offense should get a boost with the return of leading rusher Tony Temple on Saturday. Temple, who was averaging 106.7 rushing yards per game with three total touchdowns in his previous three contests, sprained his ankle Oct. 6 against Nebraska. He missed last week's loss, but is listed as probable for this game.

"He's our catalyst on the offense," said Pinkel, whose team was held to a season-low 57 rushing yards against Oklahoma after compiling at least 195 yards on the ground in each of its previous four games. "He likes to run the football well and he does. That's definitely going to be a huge bonus to have him back."

Temple ran for two touchdowns in the Tigers' 38-21 victory over the Red Raiders last Oct. 7, Missouri's second consecutive win in the series and its fourth in six all-time meetings. The Tigers have outscored the Red Raiders 96-38 to win both matchups in Columbia.

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# Hispanic College Fund Honors 35 Hispanic College Fund Scholars

During the 14th Annual Scholarship Awards Gala, October 26, the Hispanic College Fund will honor Marriott International, Inc., as 3Corporation of the Year2 for their support and commitment to education. The award will be accepted by J.W. Marriott, Jr., Chairman and CEO of Marriott International, Inc. The Social Security Administration will receive the 3Legacy2 award for building a legacy of Hispanic representation in the Federal workforce. Michael J. Astrue, Commissioner of the Social Security Administration will accept the

award. And 35 unforgettable scholars from around the country will be acknowledged for their educational accomplishments.

The Hispanic College Fund awarded more than 600 scholarships worth an estimated \$2 million this year. The Hispanic College Fund is a national nonprofit organization with the mission to develop the next generation of Hispanic professionals. 3Our goal is to help every deserving Hispanic student realize his or her dream of a college education and a successful

professional career,2 said J. Fernando Barraeta, CEO, Hispanic College Fund.

The 35 scholarship recipients come from around the country and the surrounding Washington, D.C. Metro area to participate in the week-long Hispanic Young Professionals program.

During the Hispanic Young Professionals program, students will attend workshops such as networking, financial planning, resumé writing, interviewing skills,

goal setting, public speaking and business etiquette all designed to enhance their leadership skills. The scholars will tour corporations, associations and federal agencies to learn more about specific industries, and businesses. The students will meet with executives and learn about their personal and professional paths to their current position.

Additionally, one of the Hispanic College Fund Scholars will deliver the keynote address during the Scholarship Awards Gala.

Kathleen Matthews, executive vice president, Global Communications and Public Affairs for Marriott International and an award-winning producer/reporter with more than 25 years covering our nation's capital will be the mistress of ceremonies for the evening.

The scholars will be joined by 500 guests including District of Columbia leaders, corporation presidents, CEOs, scholarship sponsors and members of the Hispanic College Fund's board of trustees. All will be there to honor the J.W. Marriott International, Inc.; the Social Security Administration and the 35 scholars for their academic achievements.

The event's fundraising success is due to the participation of major companies such as: CareFirst Blue Cross Blue Shield, Daimler Chrysler, Ford

Motor Company and Southwest Airlines the official airline of the Hispanic College Fund.

For more information, visit <http://www.hispanicfund.org> or call 1-800-644-4223.

## ART WINNERS

- Judges:  
 Corey Green  
 Cynthia Henry  
 Camilo Silva II  
 Jake Syma  
 Mixed Media Non- Professional  
 1st Self Portrait, Veronica Ramirez  
 2nd Self-Portrait, Gabriel Gonzales  
 3rd Frida, Devin Powell  
 HM Pieces of Hope, Veronica Ramirez  
 Mixed Media, Professional  
 1st Earth Madonna, Omar Rodriguez  
 2nd Celestial Madonna, Omar Rodriguez  
 3rd Floating Baby Head Madonna #2, Omar Rodriguez  
 HM Floating Baby Head Madonna #1, Omar Rodriguez  
 Photo Non-professional  
 1st Mis Chivitas, Stephen Herrmann  
 2nd Untitled Man, Esteban Valle-Garcia  
 3rd Untitled Girl, Esteban Valle-Garcia  
 HM Untitled Children in Doorway, Esteban Valle-Garcia  
 Photo Professional  
 1st Heritage - Self-portrait, Kelly Reyna  
 2nd Hour of Our Death, Myra Elias de Rodriguez  
 Paint Pro  
 1st Madonna, Kelly Reyna  
 2nd Legend of Popoca and Mixtli II, Madaleno Hernandez  
 3rd Self-portrait as a Green Pour Overlooking Baja, Arthur Polendo  
 HM Bidal Aguero, Madaleno Hernandez  
 Ceramics/Sculpture  
 1st Sunflowers, Susana Vizcarra  
 2nd Espigas, Susana Vizcarra  
 Best of Show Arte Heritage, Self-Portrait Kelly Reyna

# SABOR HISPANO 2007 TRADICIONES Y MEMORIAS DE NUESTROS PAÍSES

## SABOR HISPANO 2007: POETRY WINNERS:

- Judges:  
 Curtis Bauer  
 Dennis Covington  
 Carmen Pereira  
 Julian Perez  
 Non-Professional  
 1st la esposa del Padre, Esteban Valle-Garcia  
 2nd La Vida Desabrida, Javan García  
 3rd Un Águila, Dos Caras, Sonia Ramón-Herrera  
 Professional  
 1st La calavera, Bárbara Durante  
 2nd I live on the border, Stephanie Thome  
 3rd Last Photograph of my Parents, March 1975, Ruben Quesada  
 HM Untitled, Barbara Durante  
 Best of Show  
 La calavera, Bárbara Durante  
**La Esposa del Padre**  
 Con el tiempo los ojos se van muriendo por pares de dos y de tres racimos en cada mano que se abren cuando el ocu- lista esconde del círculo los reflejos de la luz.  
 "Su vista es difunta hoy a nosotros"  
 le decía el doctor Gil ángel a mamá,  
 con voz de mariposas disecadas y éteres en frasquitos.  
 Y ella sentada sobre sí misma llorando tanta agua potable por el nieto varón futuro que no le miraría la camiseta a rayas  
 y el poema rubeniano en tercer nivel la graduación:  
 Dios sintiendo el glaucoma por la yema de los dedos tan grandote y poderoso Toco la cara de la esposa del padre muerta a los ojos, hace a los dos ya más nunca  
**Esteban Valle-García**

## Un Águila, Dos Caras

Ciudadana Mexicana Puente Sur  
 Autobús Ardiante, Olor Pemez  
 Pasos Pequeños: Sandalia Sudorosa  
 Piedras Negras, Banqueta al Quemar  
 Cruzar el Sueño; El Rio Duerme  
 Ciudadana Americana, Puente Nore  
 La Aguila Frontera, Eagle Pass Border  
 Estas Alas...Regresen a Mi.  
**Sonia Ramón-Herrera**

## Last Photograph of My Parents, March 1975 San Jose, Costa Rica

Tortillas clapping against floured palms,  
 bowls of steaming avena,  
 pots of frijoles,  
 black as the rumbling sky,  
 and arroz con pollo simmering, small clouds rising against the kitchen window.  
 Papa dancing to electric beats of the marimba coming from the Radio Salsa program,  
 his bristly cheek against mama's neck;  
 his thick fingers sifting through wispy hair,  
 a handful of black lico- rice.  
 I am nowhere to be found,  
 neither in the foreground nor background. I am sitting now  
 in this chair, in the corner of my house, with a poncho of blue flowers, looking out the door to the asphalt roads overflowing with rain and smearing in a foggy gloss; steam rising from the road like blotchy fingerprints  
 on this photograph.  
**Ruben Quesada**

# Anuncian alza en cheques del Seguro Social

Apartir de enero, los beneficios del Seguro Social para casi 50 millones de estadounidenses subirán 2.3 por ciento, lo que será el menor incremento en cuatro años. Ello significará un promedio de \$24 mensuales más por cheque, anunció ayer el gobierno.

El ajuste por costo de vida significa que el beneficio mensual para el típico trabajador jubilado subirá en el 2008 de los actuales \$1,055 a \$1,079.

El ajuste, anunciado por la Administración del Seguro Social, irá a más de 54 millones de estadounidenses. Casi 50 millones reciben beneficios de Seguro Social y el resto obtiene pagos de Ingreso de Seguridad Suplementaria para ayudar a los pobres.

El aumento de 2.3 por ciento es el más bajo desde un incremento de 2.1 por ciento en el 2004. El alza del año pasado fue de 3.3 por ciento y en el 2006 fue de 4.1 por ciento, la más alta en 15 años.

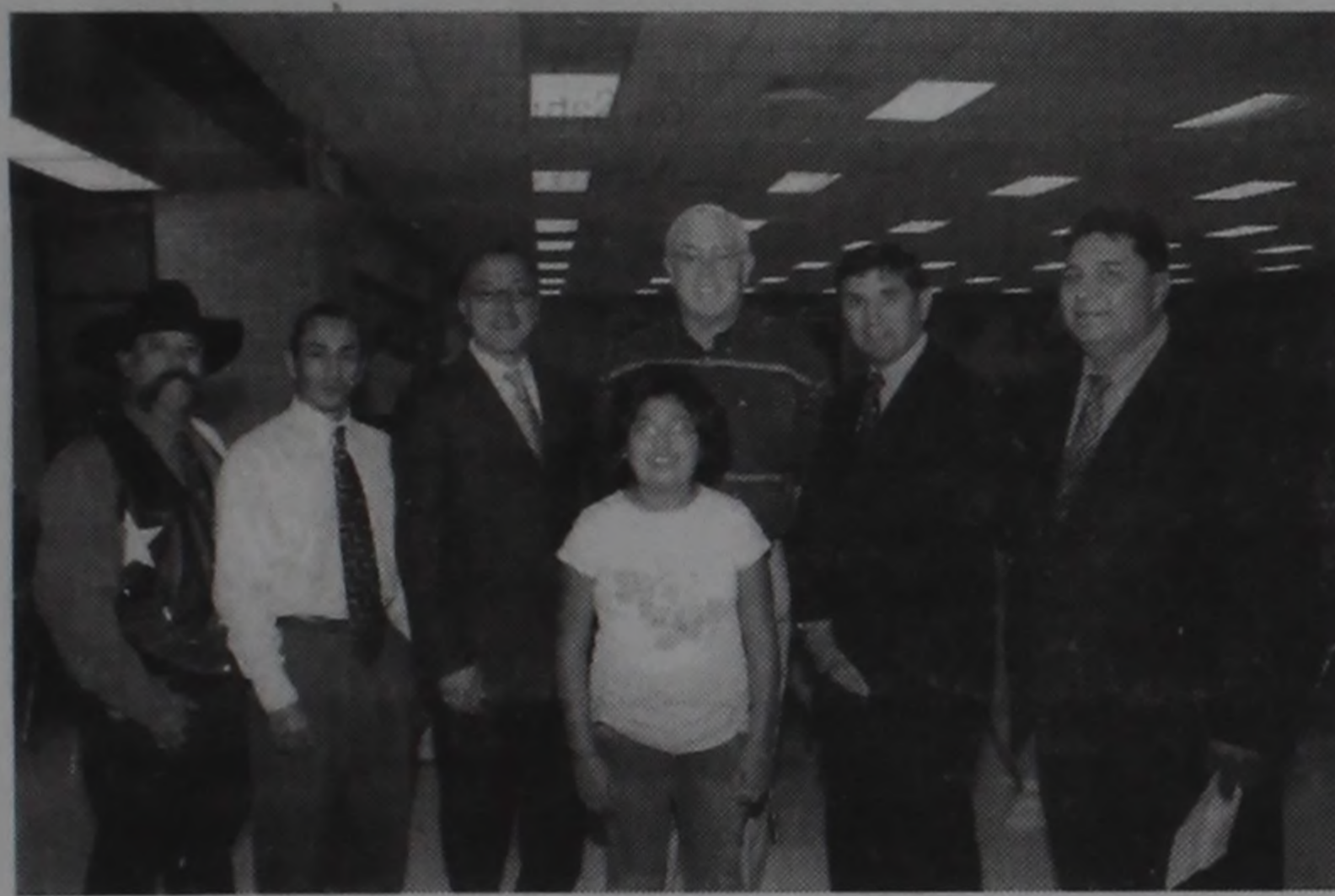
La subvención por costo de vida (COLA) se basa en el cambio de los precios al consumidor del trimestre julio-septiembre de este año, comparado con el mismo período del año anterior. Los pagos de beneficios han estado atados a la inflación desde 1975.

Grupos defensores de los ancianos dijeron que el pequeño incremento anunciado ayer acentúa la necesidad de reformar el ajuste por el costo de la vida para que refleje mejor los precios pagados por la gente retirada, incluidos sus gastos por cuidado médico.

"Se supone que el Seguro Social protege a los ciudadanos ancianos con necesidad; pero al haber cinco millones de ancianos por debajo del límite de pobreza, está claro que el sistema les está fallando", indicó Shannon Benton, directora ejecutiva de la Liga de Ciudadanos de la Tercera Edad.

El gran incremento del 2006 se debió a que los precios del petróleo subieron de manera importante en septiembre del 2005, lo que reflejó el impacto del huracán Katrina. Este año, empero, los precios de los combustibles han estado bajando en los últimos meses luego de haber repuntado en la primavera.

# Cheez Heroin is Killing Children



"Cheez Heroin is Killing Children, don't let it kill yours,"

was the message at the Lubbock Anti-Drug Conference held at Estacado High School on Oct 8, 2007. Mr. Carlos Quintanilla told the attends that the drug has killedover 40 children in the Dallas area. He spoke of the threat of cheez heroin and about the success of his Citizen Program in Dallas. "I want everyone to be aware of the dangers of

Cheez," he said, "The community and police working in concert can keep CheezHeroin from killing children in Lubbock." The conference was attended by about 75 people from law enforcement, school administration, and a few parents with their children. L-R: Gilbert Salinas, Mayel Lopez, Carlos Quintanilla, Zena Cervantez, Tom Nichols, Ysidro Gutierrez and Armando Gonzales)

(Photo by John P. Chervantez)

[www.eleditor.com](http://www.eleditor.com)

**A groundbreaking ceremony for the new addition to Catholic Family Service will be held on Thursday, October 18, beginning at 6pm at 102 Ave. J. The public is invited. Refreshments will be served after the ceremony. Please contact Jeff Malpiede (765-8475) if you need further information.**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS MIDLAND-ODESSA DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )  
 )  
 )  
 )  
 V. ) CRIMINAL NO. MO-07-CR-79 (1)  
 )  
 JASON HEATH QUINN )

## NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY JUDGMENT OF FORFEITURE OF SUBSTITUTE ASSET

Notice of Preliminary Judgment of Forfeiture, pursuant to Title 21 U.S.C. §§ 853(a) through (n)(1) - (n)(7), and/or Title 18 U.S.C. § 982(a)(1), and the intent of the United States of America to dispose of subject personal property:

**One Toshiba laptop computer, Model No. PSAA5U-000Z01C, Serial No. Y6353484Q**

NOTICE IS HEREBY MADE TO ANY AND ALL THIRD PARTY INTERESTS which may exist in the subject personal properties forfeited to the United States of America from Defendant JASON HEATH QUINN in Criminal Case No. MO-07-CR-79 (1) filed at the United States District Clerk's Office, Western District of Texas, Midland-Odessa Division. You are hereby notified of the entry of a Preliminary Judgment of Forfeiture against said subject personal property from said individual in said criminal case and you are further notified of the intent of the United States of America to dispose of the forfeited subject personal property in such manner as the Attorney General of the United States may direct. You may assert any and all third party interests in the forfeited subject personal property by filing a petition asserting such interest in said criminal case with the United States District Clerk's Office, Western District of Texas, Midland-Odessa Division.

finalmente,  
**un trabajo que le paga lo**  
 que usted merece. (Bastante)

Le brindaremos un programa de adiestramiento excepcional que le recompensará con un aumento de sueldo al finalizar cada nivel de adiestramiento. ¡Podría alcanzar hasta tres (3) aumentos en su primer año! Desde luego, también le ofreceríamos grandes oportunidades de ascenso, horarios flexibles, vacaciones pagas, beneficios y un plan de ahorros (401k).

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Igualdad de Oportunidades de Empleo (EEO, por sus siglas en inglés)

# 'Pasion por Peliculas: Film professor examines how Latinos are countering stereotypes in Hollywood

To grasp how much Dr. Charles Ramírez Berg loves film, one need only look at his office walls. There's a poster for the Alfred Hitchcock classic "Vertigo," which Ramírez Berg went to see every day for a week when he was just a boy, walking downtown to the theater from his El Paso home. There's a poster for "Lord of the Rings" inscribed to Ramírez Berg by the film's director Peter Jackson.

And among other posters is one for the Robert Rodriguez film "El Mariachi." Written in black ink across the image is Rodriguez's inscription: "Charles! The coolest teacher of all time...."

It's an apt statement for Ramírez Berg, Distinguished Teaching Professor in the Department of Radio-Television-Film at The University of Texas at Austin. Ramírez Berg has won all university-wide teaching awards and has been repeatedly voted one of the university's best teachers in student polls.

And it's also apt that the statement appears on a poster for "El Mariachi." Famously made for just \$7,000, the movie drew international attention to Rodriguez, who studied at the university and is today arguably the most successful Latino filmmaker in Hollywood. As a filmmaker, Rodriguez has worked to counter the stereotypical ways that Latinos have been portrayed in mainstream movies.

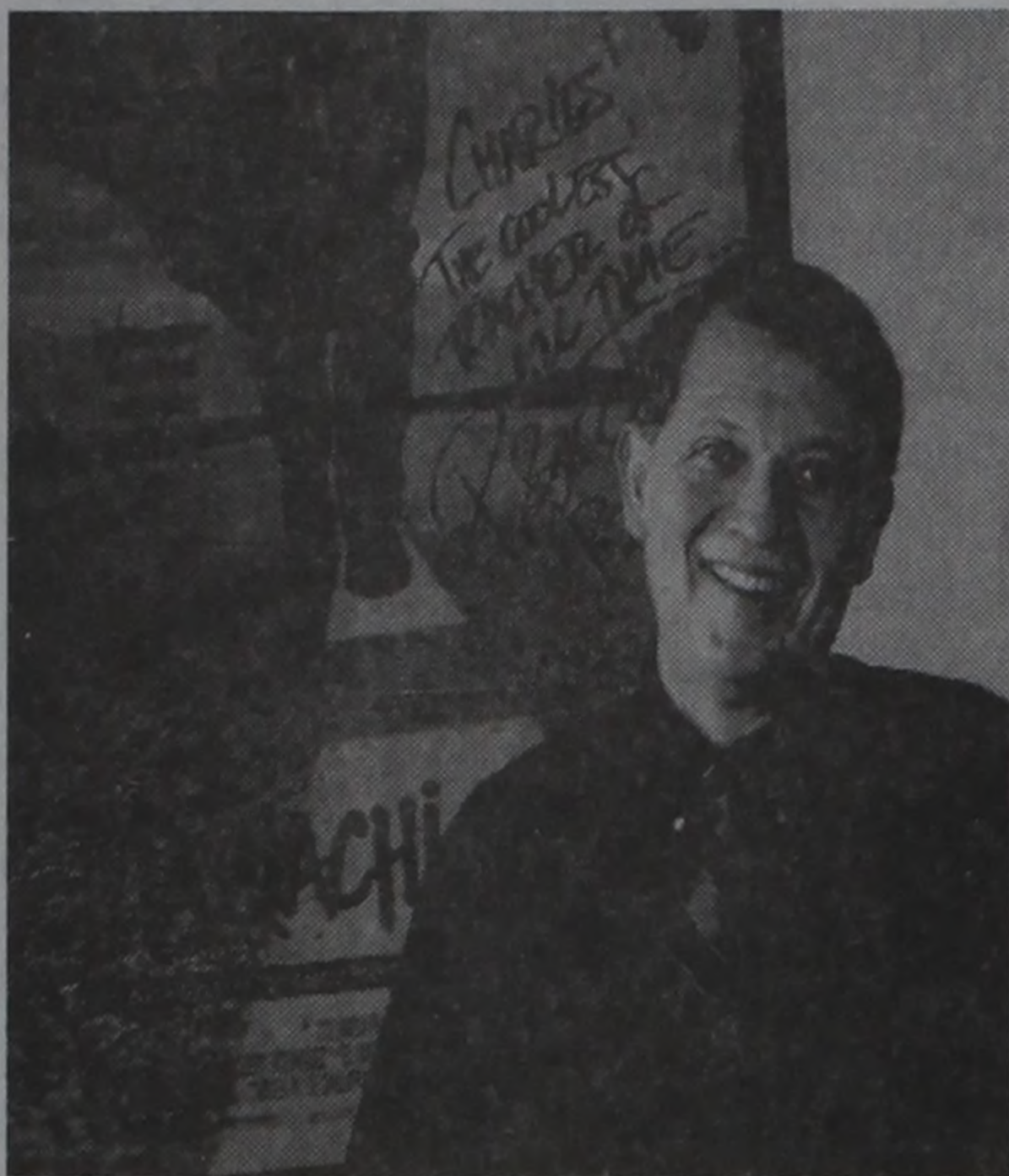
This is the very work Ramírez Berg espouses. An expert on both Mexican cinema and images of Latinos in American cinema, he has been keenly watching the film industry evolve to make room for a larger variety of voices, including those of Latinos.

"For decades Hollywood represented Latinos mainly with negative stereotypes," he says. "Now we're seeing those images begin to change."

Ramírez Berg grew up in El Paso in love with the movies, but it took him awhile to realize that he could make a life of studying them. He majored in biological sciences and was on his way to begin a medical degree at the University of Texas Medical Branch

in Galveston when he stopped his car in San Antonio. He'd changed his mind.

From then on, Ramírez Berg's career has centered around film. After earning a master's degree at The University of Texas at Austin, he spent several years reviewing



movies in El Paso. At the time, he realized that although Mexico was just across the Rio Grande, there were no reviews of Mexican movies available in English in El Paso. So he started writing some.

"It just so happened that Mexican film was in the midst of this boom called New Mexican Cinema," Ramírez Berg says. "My articles in El Paso were the first reviews of Mexican films from Juarez. And I discovered that there was at the time no book-length critical study of Mexican film in English."

So Ramírez Berg wrote that book, building on the research he did when returning to the university as a doctorate student in 1983. And he also started looking at U.S. films, specifically noting how Latinos were portrayed. What he discovered was that Latinos were generally given stock characteristics in films, falling into one of several dominant stereotypes.

"It seems to me that what goes on with stereotyping in movies is you set up this ideal and then you get all the variations that get further from that ideal," Ramírez Berg says. "If you are black, you are far from that ideal, or if you are Chinese or if you are Mexican. The more you look like Brad Pitt or Angelina Jolie, the closer you are going to get to that ideal. The problem is, how many of us look like Brad Pitt or Angelina Jolie?"

Not only were Latinos outside the Hollywood ideal, but they had been repeatedly portrayed negatively by Hollywood itself.

In his book "Latino Images in

Film" Ramírez Berg lays out six familiar stereotypes. There's the harlot, the male buffoon, the female clown, the Latin lover, the dark lady and the most pervasive stereotype of all, "el bandido."

The Latino bandit, a standard figure in Westerns and adventure films, is notoriously unkempt, with missing teeth and greasy hair. He is cruel, dishonest, emotional and quick to resort to violence. In modern films he's evolved into either a dapper drug dealer or an urban gang member. But he remains vicious and criminal.

Ramírez Berg realized how familiar the bandido stereotype was when he was giving a lecture to a group of Fulbright Scholars. The scholars from all over the world were on campus to learn about American culture and higher education before going on to their respective universities. In the midst of his lecture, Ramírez Berg asked the scholars if they could describe el bandido. Hands went up around the room.

Ramírez Berg realized that these highly educated individuals from Asia, Europe and Africa were able to detail the stereotype perfectly. This negative image of the Latino had been disseminated across the globe.

"Part of the problem with some stereotypes is that they are the only image of a certain group out there," he says. "If the negative stereotype stands alone or is a single, consistent representation, or misrepresentation, rather, of a group, then that is when it becomes dangerous."

The question Ramírez Berg began asking, and being asked, is what can change the stereotype. He began to identify strategies to help. And then he discovered those strategies at work in a surprising medium: the television commercial.

Aimed at the growing market of Latinos in the country, the television commercial has had to update its message making. These 30-second narratives may be created to sell products, but some of them are very progressive in how they portray Latinos.

Take a Coke commercial starring Mexican actress Salma Hayek. The scene is a chic Hollywood restaurant, with white tablecloths and a hushed room. The commercial cuts to the restaurant's kitchen, where

a glamorous Hayek eats tacos and drinks Coke with the Latino kitchen staff. The scene is animated, with music and rapid-fire Spanish being spoken. After finishing her food, Hayek rushes to the dining room, where a table of executives greets her, the movie star they've been awaiting. Hayek refuses her plate of fancy food, saying with a sly smile that she's watching her figure.

It may be a clever way to sell soft drinks, but it also offers a shift in emphasis from the mainstream.

"The commercial represents the world from a whole different perspective," Ramírez Berg says. "Hayek has far more fun eating tacos, and she hasn't lost her connection her roots, which is why she's eating with Latinos in the kitchen. Part of how media works is through whose story is being told and who gets to tell it. In this commercial Latinos tell the story of Latino experience, not

says. "It's a perspective we usually don't hear from."

By telling the story from a Latino perspective, entering a Latino's world and sometimes setting up and then reversing stereotypes, the commercials illustrate strategies that movies can use to counter a tradition of negative representation of Latinos.

Using these strategies can go a long way toward breaking down stereotypes in our culture overall. Ramírez Berg argues that's exactly what happened in the 1930s, '40s and '50s, when screen stars like John Wayne, Grace Kelly and Spencer Tracy almost inadvertently helped change the way Americans looked at another group targeted for discrimination: the Irish.

"You couldn't really say 'I hate the Irish' and love John Wayne or Gene Kelly or Burt Lancaster," he says. "You might

"If there are more Latinos out there, you're going to see more Latinos as engineers and newscasters and dentists, as well as film directors, screenwriters and movie stars," he says. "So even if a film doesn't affect you directly in terms of how you think about Latinos, the larger exposure will help break down stereotypes."

And so will the increased numbers of Latino superstars, from Antonio Banderas to Eva Longoria, Penelope Cruz to Benicio del Toro and even Cameron Diaz.

"So Cameron Diaz doesn't look very Latino," Ramírez Berg says. "Maybe that's a good thing. It reminds us Latinos don't look like one thing. At the same time, you have to deal with 'Diaz.' You have to deal with those 'z' names."

Ramírez Berg has asked that people deal with his own "z name" his entire life, using both of his surnames to honor both sides of his heritage, the Latino and the German. This represents a type of hybridity that Hollywood has traditionally avoided but now cannot help but embrace. And which Ramírez Berg is watching closely.

In the meantime, he's at work on several projects, including a book-length history of film, drawing on two decades of teaching his perennially popular film history courses. In those courses students learn about film, but they also witness Ramírez Berg's passion for his subject, a passion he hopes students will find in their own chosen fields.

"Besides the content of the class," he says, "I hope my teaching also tells them, 'This is where I want to be, and this is what I want to do.'"

Thus, one can't help deciding that Rodriguez got it right: Ramírez Berg is cool. He'll tell students he's still trying to decipher the mystery of "Vertigo." He'll share how he and Martin Scorsese both love the Burt Lancaster film "The Leopard," a film he says speaks eloquently about mortality.

Students who've taken his classes—whether undergraduates seeking to fulfill a requirement or future filmmakers hoping to leave their mark on Hollywood—come away with an appreciation for what film can offer any one of us.

"At its best, film enlightens you and offers you a profound understanding of what it means to be a human being," he says. "Like hearing music by Bach or seeing a painting by Cezanne, you just realize that you're touched in some way, your humanity is affirmed, and you are linked with a community, with who we are as people."



the mainstream's experience with Latinos."

Ramírez Berg also found commercials that dealt with immigration in a subtle and nuanced way. A Jeep commercial titled "Determination" shows a female immigrant driving from Mexico to the U.S., dressed professionally and narrating her story. She is shown at a village café drinking coffee with her grandmother and on a modern highway heading into a large U.S. city.

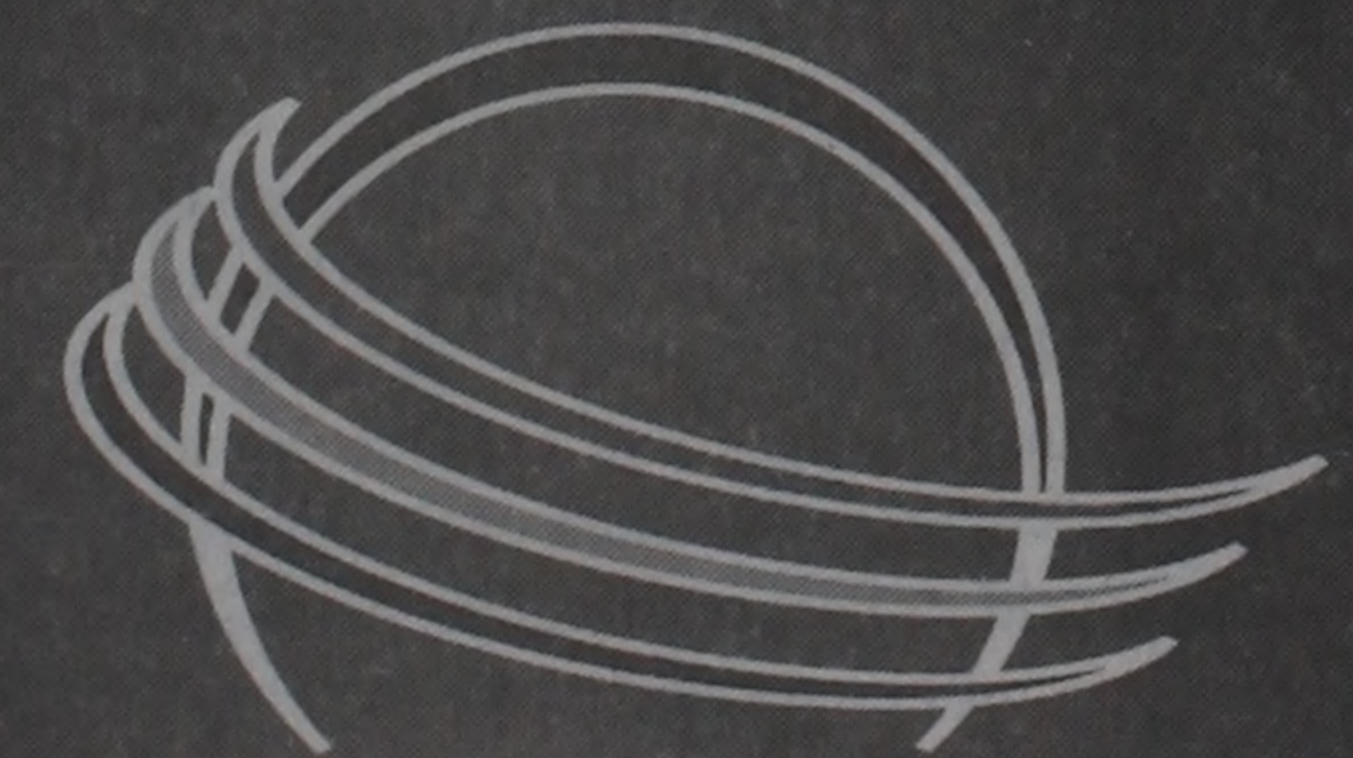
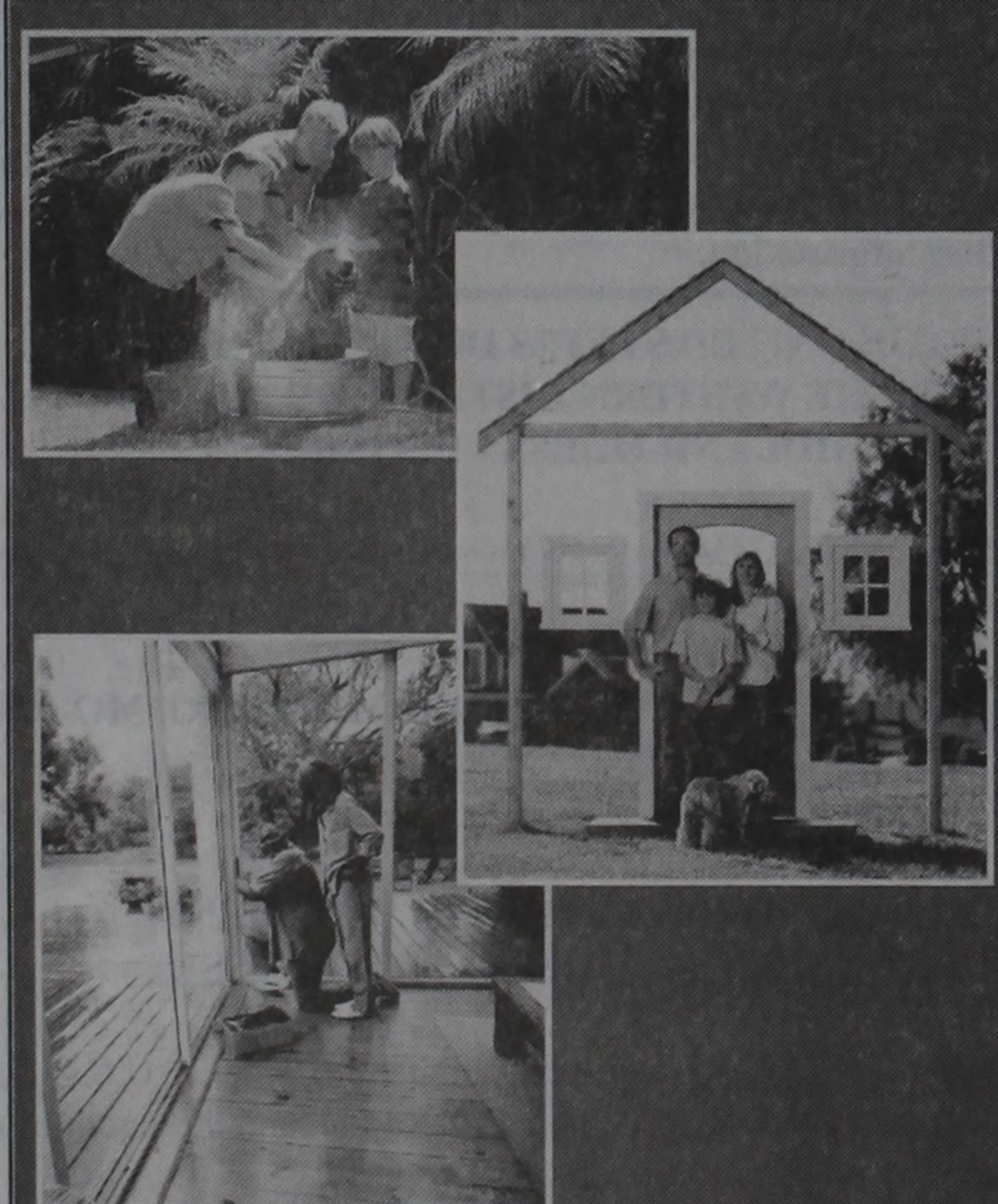
Another commercial for Verizon shows a man watching soccer on a television at a bar. When he turns to the man next to him to share an exciting sports moment, he realizes the man can't understand the Spanish he speaks. He wants to connect with his buddies back home.

"It's a commercial about immigrant loneliness," Ramírez Berg

have to admit it's time to reconsider your views."

Similarly, Ramírez Berg argues that Rodriguez, who seeks to counter stereotypes in his films, may have made his biggest contribution through a McDonald's Happy Meal. Rodriguez chose to design the toys for his movie "Spy Kids" himself, and suddenly 10-year-olds across the country were playing with same toys the Latino characters in the film were.

Finally, Ramírez Berg says, the rapidly changing demographics of this country mean stereotypes will be challenged. When he was a boy watching Westerns, Latinos made up less than two percent of the U.S. population. Today's estimates place that number closer to 15 percent.



energy efficiency expo

Atmos Energy is teaming up with area businesses to bring to the Lubbock community and surrounding area the 2007 Energy Efficiency Expo

Saturday, October 20, 2007  
11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.  
Science Spectrum, 2579 S Loop 289

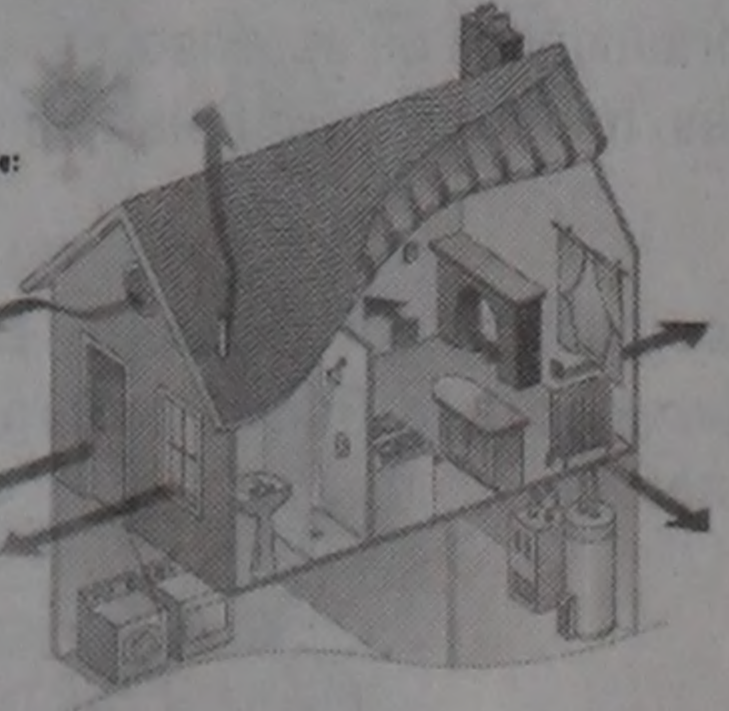
This exciting and informative day is open to the public and will focus on energy conservation and weatherization and serve as the kick off for the Spring 2008 Energy Efficiency Expo.

Don't miss Science Spectrum's spectacular electricity and energy demonstrations for kids of all ages!

Please join us and learn how to save on your energy bills!

"Go Green, West Texas!"

- The most common places where air escapes in homes are:
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  - 2 ducts
  - 3 fireplace
  - 4 plumbing penetrations
  - 5 doors
  - 6 windows
  - 7 fans and vents
  - 8 electric outlets



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