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NAFTA, 10 years old, still cleaves Latinos

By Fresia Rodríguez Cadavid

President George W. Bush, former Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney celebrated the North American Free Trade Agreement's 10th anniversary this month at an international summit held in Washington, D.C.

But after a decade of NAFTA, U.S. Latino leaders remain divided on whether to join in.

NAFTA crafters promised a trade boom through the reduction and elimination of tariffs and opening up borders to competition. Initially, Latino political leaders and organizations were split down the middle. Labor advocates and environmentalists claimed open trade would threaten U.S. jobs and increase border pollution. Businesspeople hoped to gain resources and increase productivity and profits.

"NAFTA never had a blank check in the Latino community," says Andrew Hernández, former president of the Southwest Voter Registration Institute. SVRI, later renamed the William C. Velásquez Institute, spearheaded in 1990 the Latino Consensus, a national

coalition of Latino organizations and politicians that evaluated NAFTA's ramifications for Latinos.

Members -- among them the National Council of La Raza and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund -- pushed for the development of the North American Development Bank as a funding mechanism to ensure that border development projects, adequate worker retraining assistance and environmental policy modifications were included. NADBANK has access to \$3 billion in capital.

The trade accord, modified to include such reforms, passed in Congress in November 1993 by a 234-200 vote. The Latino caucus was divided, with nine (all Mexican-Americans) in favor and eight opposed. (The latter included two Mexican-American representatives, along with the three Cuban American and three Puerto Rican representatives.) NAFTA went into effect the following year.

Linda Chávez-Thompson, AFL-CIO executive vice president, still sees NAFTA as a failure. "Workers and consumers in all three countries have been harmed," she maintains.

The Economic Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C., think tank, has calculated that NAFTA eliminated 766,030 U.S. job opportunities between 1994 and 2000.

The AFL-CIO opposes not only NAFTA but also the impending Central American Free Trade Agreement and the Free Trade Area of the Americas. President Bush, who won fast-track

authority from Congress in August, can negotiate trade deals without fear of legislative changes. Congress can only approve or reject the entire trade agreement.

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Los latinos sienten grave la discriminación en EU

Maribel Hastings

Una gran mayoría de los latinos de Estados Unidos considera que la discriminación es grave en la comunidad y una tercera parte manifiesta que conoce casos concretos de discriminación, si es que no la ha sufrido en carne propia.

En resumen, el 82% dice que la discriminación es el principal problema que les impide tener éxito en general, a la vez que el 83% atribuye la discriminación que sufren a los propios latinos y casi la mitad, el 47%, califica de severo el problema.

Asimismo, los hijos de los inmigrantes hispanos se adaptan rápidamente al modo de vida estadounidense e incluso adquieren puntos de vista similares a sus contrapartes estadounidenses, según un sondeo del Pew Hispanic Center y la Fundación de la Familia Henry J. Kaiser.

"La población latina está atravesando por un rápido proceso de cambio. Los hijos de los inmigrantes están absorbiendo el inglés y los modos de vida estadounidenses a pasos rápidos. Hay una brecha generacional en los hogares de inmigrantes entre los padres nacidos en el extranjero y sus hijos americanizados. Esto es una señal de que el crisol de razas está funcionando", declaró Roberto Suro, director del Pew Hispanic Center al dar a conocer el reporte en una rueda de prensa.



According to a poll, 82% of Hispanics say that discrimination is the principal problem that impedes them from being successful in the United States

Lo anterior son dos de las varias conclusiones de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Latinos 2002 conducida entre abril y junio de este año por el Pew Hispanic Center y la Fundación de la Familia Henry J. Kaiser. Fueron entrevistados 2,929 latinos, 2,024 de ellos nacidos en el extranjero y 915 nacidos en Estados Unidos.

Gran parte de los encuestados habla español (1,309) y la mayoría procede de

México (1,047). El margen de error es de más o menos 2.41 puntos porcentuales.

Asimilación
La conclusión sobre la asimilación sugiere a los analistas que no existen bases sólidas para las preocupaciones expresadas, en especial por algunos políticos, de que los hispanos se resisten a asimilarse y a aprender inglés. "El alcance de la asimilación lingüística es bien poderoso", agregó Suro.

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Comentarios

By Bidal Aguero

Un poco de todo
Senator Duncan and Representative Craddick and Isett met with voters

in Dawson County this past week to find out what should be priority in the next Legislative session. Their

verdict... Boll Weevils! With this attitude, how can we expect anything to get done about the insurance problems, health to say nothing about the expected red ink in the state budget that will most certainly cause programs that affect our barrios to take a back seat to just about everything including boll weevils. Now would be the time for someone in our community to start talking to our legislators about our needs and what we want from the next legislative session. A prime candidate to do this would probably be the Hispanic Agenda.

Word is that long time youth leader and director of youth activities for the Diocese of Lubbock Paul Flores - has resigned his position with the Catholic Center. We hear that the separation was not convivial.

What ever the reason was he can be assured that he will be missed by the many youth that participated in youth rallies and activities organized by Paul.

Dozens of what-to-bes are still expected to jump into the race for Congress. Looking at the field of candidates that have announced up to now, we can expect that none will be knocking on our front door to find out how we think Washington should work for us.

What Ever Happened to?

• Our elected officials - Victor, Gilbert, Aurora, Linda, David, Sam and Marina. None are ever seen at community functions anymore.

• The ARCH that was to be built on North University - Last thing I heard money had already been allocated to build it.

• News on the radio?

• Las Posadas - They used to be celebrated every year in Guadalupe.

• Victor and the Fiesta Committee. Didn't one sue the other. Where does that stand?

Don't Forget to take all the kids to welcome Pancho Clos this Sunday at 2 pm



Ya Viene Este Domingo
Maggie Trejo Center 2 pm

El Tratado de Libre comercio Todavía divide a los Latinos

Por Fresia Rodríguez Cadavid

El presidente George W. Bush, el ex presidente mexicano Carlos Salinas de Gortari y el primer ministro canadiense Brian Mulroney celebraron el décimo aniversario del Tratado de Libre Comercio de Norte América (NAFTA por sus siglas en inglés) en una cumbre internacional realizada en Washington, DC este mes.

No obstante, una década después de la creación del Tratado de Libre Comercio, los líderes latinos de los Estados Unidos permanecen divididos entre si unirsele o no.

Los creadores del Tratado de Libre Comercio prometieron un crecimiento comercial mediante la reducción y eliminación de tarifas y la apertura de las fronteras a la competencia. Al principio, los líderes políticos y las organizaciones latinas estaban divididos por la mitad. Los abogados laborales y los ambientalistas se quejaron de que el comercio abierto amenazaría los trabajos en los Estados Unidos y aumentaría la contaminación en la frontera. Los empresarios esperaban ganar recursos y aumentar la productividad y las ganancias.

"El Tratado de Libre Comercio nunca ha disfrutado de apoyo incondicional en la comunidad latina", dice Andrew Hernández, ex presidente del Southwest Voter Registration Institute (SVRI por sus siglas en inglés). El SVRI, llamado más tarde el William C. Velásquez Institute, en 1990 encabezó el Latino Consensus, una coalición nacional de organizaciones y políticos latinos que evaluaba las ramificaciones del Tratado de Libre Comercio para los latinos.

Los miembros, entre estos, el Concilio Nacional de la Raza (NCLR por sus siglas en inglés) y el Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (fondo mexicano-americano para la defensa legal y la educación), cabildearon para el desarrollo del North American Development Bank (banco de desarrollo de Norte América, NADBANK por sus siglas en inglés) como un mecanismo de financiamiento para asegurar que se incluyeran proyectos de desarrollo en la frontera, ayuda adecuada para recaptar a los trabajadores, y hacer modificaciones a las políticas ambientalistas. El NADBANK tiene acceso a \$3 mil millones en capital.

El acuerdo del tratado, modificado para incluir estas reformas, se aprobó en el Congreso en noviembre de 1993 por un voto de 234-200. El grupo congressista latino se dividió nueve (todos mexicanos-americanos) contra ocho a favor. Dos representantes mexicano-americanos, junto con los tres representantes cubanos y los tres puertorriqueños se opusieron al Tratado de Libre Comercio, el cual entró en vigencia el año siguiente.

Linda Chávez-Thompson, vice presidenta ejecutiva de AFL-CIO, aún ve el Tratado como un fracaso. "Trabajadores y consumidores de los tres países se han perjudicado", sostiene El Economic Policy Institute (el instituto de política económica), un instituto de investigación en Washington, DC, calculó que el Tratado de Libre Comercio eliminó 766,030 oportunidades de trabajo en los Estados Unidos entre 1994 y 2000.

El AFL-CIO se opone no sólo al Tratado de Libre Comercio sino también al inminente Tratado de Libre Comercio de América Central (CAFTA por sus siglas en inglés) y al Tratado de Libre Comercio de las Américas (FTAA por sus siglas en inglés). El presidente Bush, quien ganó la autoridad de la vía rápida del Congreso en agosto, puede llegar a acuerdos comerciales sin temor de los cambios legislativos. El Congreso sólo puede aprobar o rechazar todo el tratado de comercio.

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Poll: Latinos say U.S. holds financial opportunities, but discrimination remains

Hispanics born in the United States are more apt to have experienced discrimination and be less conservative on social issues than foreign-born Latinos, a poll showed.

Of all Latinos, nearly nine in 10 say the United States offers better economic opportunity than the country they or their ancestors came from, said the authors of the poll conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center and the Kaiser Family Foundation, two research groups.

The results, released Tuesday, show that while Hispanics share some common beliefs, distinct viewpoints have emerged as new immigrants arrive and the older immigrants or first and second-generation Latinos assimilate into U.S. culture.

"You can call it 'The Melting Pot', you can call it assimilation, call it whatever you want, but what is clear here is there is a process of change going on" in terms of Latin American attitudes, said Roberto Suro, the Pew Hispanic Center director.

The poll of adults surveyed by telephone last spring included 2,929 who identified themselves as Hispanics, along with 1,008 whites and 171 blacks. The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 2.4 percentage points for Latinos overall.

The federal government considers Hispanic to be an ethnicity, not a race; people of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race. The survey primarily focused on Hispanic viewpoints on racial, economic and social issues.

More than 82 percent of Latinos surveyed said discrimination prevents them from succeeding in America, compared with 62 percent of blacks and 59 percent of whites.

Meanwhile, 31 percent of Latinos said they, or someone they knew, had experienced discrimination because of their background in the last five years, compared with 13 percent of whites and 46 percent of blacks.

"On some levels, Sept. 11 raised the whole question of who belongs in this

country and who doesn't. In doing that, it gave voice and permitted people to discriminate," said Vibiana Andrade, vice president of public policy for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund in Los Angeles.

Discrimination also was more common among those who spoke English more. Researchers said that may partly be because those who have been in the country longer or who speak better English can more easily identify discrimination.

More than 76 percent of Latinos said they were confident Hispanic children growing up in the United States would

be better educated and make more money than them, but only 56 percent said they would hold the same moral values.

Foreign-born Latinos tended to lean more conservatively on some social issues than those born in the United States. Twenty percent of immigrants said homosexual sex was "acceptable," compared with 33 percent of those born in the country. And 51 percent of immigrants found divorce to be acceptable, compared with 65 percent of native-born Latinos.

Léa El Editor Primero

Elect an Inclusive Majority Leader LULAC Urges Lott Censure

Washington, DC-While the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is encouraged by President Bush's chastisement of Senator Trent Lott, it remains important that we express our strong concern over the message sent by Senator Lott, last Thursday at Senator Strom Thurmond's 100th birthday bash. Senator Lott's suggestion that the country would be better off if it had elected Strom Thurmond as President in 1948 when he ran on a pro-segregationist ticket is a slap in the face to all of those individuals who have fought and some who died in the fight for freedom and legal equality in the civil rights movement. LULAC urges the Senate to censure Mr. Lott, reject the segregationist policies of the past and elect a Majority Leader who can represent all Americans.

Trent Lott's statements were at the very least inappropriate and at worst a dangerous reversal of civil rights. "It is unacceptable that the future Majority Leader of the United States Senate made such insensitive comments about returning to the days of segregation," said LULAC National President Hector Flores. "This is not the first time that he has made such statements and it is certainly not the first time that he has made known his position on these matters. This indicates a pattern and practice that seems to stand in stark contrast to that of President George W. Bush with his "abriendo caminos" policy and the realities of the 21st century," said Flores. Senator Lott presents an image of inclusion, but underneath this veneer lies a dogmatic chauvinism of exclusion.

Senator Lott's voting record speaks loud and clear. He voted against the confirmation of Judge Roger Gregory, the first African-American to sit on the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, against the creation Martin Luther King Day; against the Voting Rights Act extension; against the Civil Rights Act of 1990; and consistently against affirmative action. He filed an amicus brief on behalf of Bob Jones University and has spoken at meetings of the Council of Conservative Citizens, the successor to the segregationist White Citizens' Council.

"There is a lesson here for both parties to learn. Actions speak louder than words. We must stand together as a nation irrespective of our political philosophies against the evils of bigotry and hate, and we must unmask those who only pretend to embrace the principles of civil rights," said Hector Flores.

Un Regalo de Navidad de \$100 Mil Millones Para Las Aseguradoras

Por Gregory D. Squires and Mark Feldstein

El presidente Bush ha dado a la industria de seguros un generoso regalo de navidad al firmar el Terrorism Insurance Act (el acta de seguro contra terrorismo) la cual dará a las aseguradoras hasta \$100 mil millones en el caso de futuros ataques terroristas. Durante meses, los cabilderos de seguros han alegado que la economía en general y el desarrollo de bienes raíces están estancados como resultado de los altos costos o la falta de disponibilidad de las primas de seguros contra terrorismo.

Con el gobierno federal fungiendo de reasegurador de último recurso, tal cobertura supuestamente ahora estará disponible a tarifas asequibles.

¿Pero debería una empresa con una larga y continua tradición de discriminación racial tener derecho a recibir tal generosidad del gobierno federal? Por lo menos, los contribuyentes tienen derecho de saber a quiénes esta industria está sirviendo, y por qué.

Nadie puede decir a ciencia cierta cuán predominante es la discriminación debido a las serias limitaciones en la información pública

disponible. Sin embargo, casos contundentes de discriminación continúan surgiendo.

La Asociación Nacional de Comisionados de Seguros examinó la distribución de las pólizas de seguros de la propiedad en 33 áreas metropolitanas. Los investigadores encontraron que la cantidad y costo de las pólizas guardaban correlación con la composición racial de los vecindarios aún después de tomar en cuenta los factores de riesgo y pérdida.

En auditorías donde personas no blancas y "evaluadores" blancos que cualificaban por igual compraron seguros a los mismos agentes, grupos a favor de la igualdad de vivienda han encontrado un trato discriminatorio en más de la mitad de los contactos en la mayoría de las ciudades puestas a prueba. Alrededor del país, los agentes ofrecieron pólizas a precios más altos pero con menos cobertura a los evaluadores no blancos o proveyeron cobertura inmediata a los evaluadores blancos mientras se negaron a asegurar a los negros.

State Farm, Allstate, Nationwide, Liberty y otras compañías importantes han sido forzadas a resolver reclamaciones por discrimi-

nación como resultado. Los remedios han variado desde aumentar el número de pólizas de seguros en vecindarios de gente negra hasta proveer préstamos subsidiados para viviendas en comunidades no blancas.

En 1990, antes de gastar más de \$200 mil millones para eliminar la plaga de corrupción en la industria de la banca, el gobierno federal aumentó los requisitos de revelación pública a todas las entidades hipotecarias al exigirles que informaran los índices de rechazo incluyendo en ellos categorías raciales, de género o de ingreso. La medida, junto con la aprobación del Community Reinvestment Act (el acta de Reinversión en la Comunidad) que prohibió el rechazo de préstamos o seguros en áreas donde viven personas de escasos ingresos, está acreditada por el Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies con haber aumentado de manera considerable la actividad de préstamos hipotecarios así como los valores de propiedad en antiguos vecindarios urbanos alrededor del país.

Pero a pesar de que el rechazo a comunidades de escasos ingresos ha sido extendido por igual a toda la industria de seguros, nunca se ha

exigido nada que se acerque a esa mínima revelación. El problema radica en que la industria de seguros está regulada a nivel estatal y no federal. Sólo ocho estados recogen y tienen disponible para el público cualquier dato de revelación sobre seguros. Y ningún estado provee información sobre la raza, el género o el ingreso de los solicitantes.

Ya que los estados no lo harán, el gobierno federal debería establecer un requisito de revelación en todo el país para que la industria de seguros revele en cuáles vecindarios está trabajando y en cuáles no, la misma transparencia que se requiere de las entidades hipotecarias.

"La luz del sol es el mejor desinfectante", dijo con mucho acierto Louis D. Brandeis, Juez del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de los Estados Unidos.

Esta transparencia ha funcionado en la industria hipotecaria, y debería aplicarse a la industria de seguros. Esto es lo menos que el público puede esperar a cambio de los \$100 mil millones, cortesía del gobierno federal.

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Security Versus Liberty

By Congressman Ciro D. Rodriguez

Benjamin Franklin once said, "Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, Deserve neither Liberty nor Safety." As Americans face the threat of international terrorism, these words must guide us in our quest to improve our domestic safety. Last week the President signed a law creating a new Department of Homeland Security which will combine parts of 22 federal agencies and have new unprecedented federal powers to investigate, share intelligence, and prosecute suspects. We now face a future in which the government has greater power to reach into our private lives than ever before.

Wars and national defense often come at a price. There is the actual financial cost of a war effort. We have only begun to address the fiscal burden of our war effort and the creation of a new Department of Homeland Security. One thing is for sure: it will cost more than the estimates we have received so far. As a Nation, we must decide how we want to pay for those costs and who will pay for them. For now, we are simply shifting the burden to future generations.

Beyond the dollars and cents involved in our fight against terrorism are the potential costs to our civil liberties, the very liberties we have defended for more than 200 years. The need for governmental information - to know the whereabouts and activities of potential terrorists and enemies - must be balanced, and balanced very carefully, against the price we as individuals and as a society must pay in less personal autonomy, reduced privacy, and greater governmental intrusion.

Through the USA Patriot Act and the Homeland Security Act, federal law enforcement, military and intelligence agencies have new powers. While greater information sharing, fewer "bureaucratic" obstacles to obtain warrants, greater secrecy about critical infrastructure, and similar new tools are certainly valuable to national security, they must be used wisely and in a manner that protects our fundamental American values. If not, the terrorists will have won by using fear to get us to give up our liberties.

We know from our not too distant history and even current events that the government can abuse its powers in the name of national security, often fed by public fear. Perhaps the most glaring example was the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. After the war, the anti-Communist frenzy led to the blacklisting of hundreds of Americans who had committed no crime. The government used its powers for political ends in ways that destroyed innocent lives. Today, from some, we see racial hatred and a desire to group all foreigners, or all Muslims, or all immigrants, together as dangerous. We must guard against giving into our fears. Be vigilant, be strong, but we must also be free.

With the power of computing, and our increasing reliance on the Internet and other networked systems, the government will begin creating huge databases of information on our daily lives: where we shop, where we travel, who we call, what we do with our money. The Pentagon is working on a counter-terrorism system called Total Information Awareness to pull together vast amounts of data that will be matched against suspicious "profiles" that may indicate dangerous behavior. We must certainly guard against government profiling or prosecution based solely on race, ethnicity or religion, or based on otherwise protected free speech.

Of great concern is that President Bush appointed former Reagan official John Poindexter to head the Information Awareness Office charged with mining this vast array of personal information. This is the same John Poindexter convicted by a jury in 1990 on five felony counts of misleading Congress and making false statements. Although Poindexter's felony convictions were later overturned by an appeals court because Congress had given him immunity for his testimony, it is frightening to realize that our president has selected a man of such dubious character to safeguard the details of our personal lives.

In addition, under the guise of the Patriot Act, the U.S. Justice Department has begun to detain Americans without notifying their families or allowing them to seek legal counsel. Warrants are no longer necessary for certain types of searches and restrictions upon the government's ability to conduct wiretaps or even check your voice-mails have been rolled back.

Even in a time of crisis - perhaps especially in such times - there must be checks and balances on these powers. How will we protect the constitutional rights of innocent persons who happen to match the computer profile? What other profiling will the government use? How will the Pentagon and the Department of Homeland Security, not to mention the FBI and CIA, use personal data? What will be done to protect our legitimate expectations of privacy and rights of free speech? How do we avoid abuses? We have not fully developed the answers yet.

Many in Congress fought to improve privacy and civil liberty protections in the legislation, often in opposition to the efforts of the Administration and its congressional allies to expand the government's powers. For example, while the new Department's Information Analysis section will include a privacy officer, the powers of the inspector general -- the agency officer usually in charge of protecting against abuses -- was curtailed in the final version of the Homeland Security Act.

Today, the government has greater powers to spy on Americans, to detain citizens without trial, and to gather information on everyday activity. How the government uses - or abuses - that power will chart the course of American liberty for the next generation. Our greatest strength is our freedom and liberty. Let's not forget the words of Benjamin Franklin as we strive to protect our national security.

For Insurers, a \$100 Billion Christmas Present

By Gregory D. Squires and Mark Feldstein

President Bush has given the insurance industry a generous Christmas present by signing the Terrorism Insurance Act that will provide insurers up to \$100 billion in the event of future terrorist attacks. For months, insurance lobbyists have argued that the economy in general and real estate development in particular are stalled because of the high cost or lack of availability of terrorism premiums.

With the federal government serving as the "re-insurer of last resort," such coverage presumably will now be made available at affordable rates.

But should a business with a long and continuing tradition of racial discrimination be entitled to such federal largesse? At a minimum, taxpayers are entitled to know just who this industry is serving, and why.

No one can say with certainty how pervasive discrimination is be-

cause of severe limitations in publicly available information. Still, strong anecdotal evidence of racial discrimination continues to surface.

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners examined the distribution of property insurance policies in 33 metropolitan areas. Researchers found the number and cost of policies correlated with the racial composition of neighborhoods even after taking risk and loss experience into account.

In audits where equally qualified non-white and white "testers" shop for insurance from the same agents, fair housing groups have found discriminatory treatment in more than half the contacts of most cities tested. Throughout the country, agents offered policies with higher prices but less coverage to non-white testers or provided immediate coverage for white testers while refusing to insure black ones.

State Farm, Allstate, Nationwide, Liberty and other major carriers have been forced to settle dis-

crimination complaints as a result. Remedies have ranged from increasing the number of insurance policies in black neighborhoods to providing subsidized home loans in non-white communities.

In 1990, before spending more than \$200 billion to bail out the corruption-plagued savings-and-loan industry, the federal government strengthened public disclosure requirements of all mortgage lenders by requiring them to report denial rates by race, gender and income. The move, along with passage of the Community Reinvestment Act that banned redlining, is credited by Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies with dramatically increasing mortgage-lending activity, as well property values in older urban neighborhoods around the country.

But although redlining has been equally widespread in the insurance industry, nothing even close to such minimal disclosure has ever been required. The problem is that

insurance is regulated at the state, not federal, level. Only eight states collect and make available to the public any insurance disclosure data at all. And no state provides information on the race, gender or income of applicants.

Since the states will not do it, the federal government should establish a nationwide disclosure requirement for the insurance industry that reveals which neighborhoods are being served and which are not -- the same kind of transparency that is required of mortgage lenders.

"Sunshine," as Justice Louis D. Brandeis famously said, "is the best of disinfectants." It has worked in mortgage lending, and it should be applied to the insurance industry. This is the least that the public can expect in return for up to \$100 billion, courtesy of the federal government.

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Senator Lott's Apologies are Hollow; His Words Reveal His True Feelings and His Call for Troops to Kill Illegal Immigrants - Irresponsible

Are Senator Lott's many apologies for his bad choice of words enough? They would be, if one believes them - I don't. Evidence indicates his December 5th words reflected deeply rooted segregationist and white-supremacist ideas with which he grew up; and previous words and actions further support the Senator's apologies are purely self-serving rendering him unfit for reelection as the Senate's Majority Leader.

Consider that in 1980, Lott used the almost exact words conveying the same idea in praise of Senator Thurmond's political philosophies - "You know, if we had elected this man 30 years ago, we wouldn't be in the mess we are today." (Senator Thurmond broke with the Democratic Party in 1948 opposing the party's growing opposition to segregation and lynchings. He ran for President on the ticket of the National States' Rights Party, "Dixiecrats," subsequently merging into the Republican Party. Lott's first political sponsor was a Dixiecrat Congressman.)

In reference to Thurmond presidential bid, his recent gaff in-

cluded, "We voted for him. We're proud of it."

Lott was born in 1941, making him a 7 year old in 1948, so the ideas that so moved Lott had to be implanted in that young Mississippi mind. Such beliefs implanted at an early age, can last a lifetime. In 1980, Lott was 39 years-old and obviously such thoughts had not been replaced. In 1981, he was quoted, "Racial discrimination does not always violate public policy." Clearly early childhood teachings were by then a permanent part of Lott's consciousness.

In 1998, Lott's association with the Council of Conservative Citizens (CCC), an organization known for its racist, white supremacist views, was disclosed. He denied knowing about their views, claiming his sole connection amounted to a single speech to the group while a congressman in the late 1980s.

However, Thomas B. Edsall, a Washington Post reporter uncovered that:

In 1997 Lott met held a private meeting with CCC leaders in his Washington, D.C. office, a photo

and account of the meeting appeared in the CCC's publication, Citizens Informer, later that year.

In 1997 the CCC used an endorsement quote from Lott for direct mail.

In 1995 Lott addressed a Mississippi-based CCC function.

In 1992 Lott was the featured speaker and issued strong praise of the CCC at its national conference.

In 1991, according to Gordon Lee Baum, Lott addressed another Mississippi gathering of the CCC.

The Spring 1989 edition of Citizens Informer, the CCC's newsletter, features a photo of Lott with his uncle, who is identified as an executive of CCC, and his cousin, who's identified as a CCC member, and Lott's column has been a regular feature of Citizens Informer for years.

Clearly Senator Lott has been less than truthful in his disclosures, leaving only one conclusion reasonable persons can reach - his childhood implanted racial segregationist bigotries are part of his psyche, his words of apology - hollow, his political agenda - questionable.

Thus his actions more than his words leads us to question Senator Lott's motives in joining Rep. Tancredo (R-CO) in supporting mobilizing US troops as a first line of defense on the Mexican border. A Senator with extensive experience in Congress and in his third term in the Senate is well aware of the implications that placing troops trained to destroy enemies of our country to accomplish their mission, will kill men, women and children crossing the border illegally.

Is Senator Lott supporting such action based on national security concerns, and is willing to accept the deaths of civilians as the price? Or are his imbedded white-supremacist philosophies influencing his decisions?

After proclaiming support for border troops on a radio interview Lott said, "Look, most politicians run around worried about civil libertarians and being sued by the ACLU. This is not only a porous border in terms of illegal aliens, it's also a porous border with regard to crime and drugs."

All three of the mentioned border occurrences are within law enforcement jurisdiction, not the military's. The military is not trained for law enforcement duties. They are, however, trained in killing.

That a man with such beliefs and record is a Senator of the U.S. indicates citizens of Mississippi still have a long road ahead of them in coming to terms with their segregationist history. But that such a Senator has been and is poised to once again be the Majority Leader of the Senate will be a national disgrace.

We can only hope's Republican Senators will not reelect Senator Lott as Majority Leader.

Diversity Coalition is Now Under Fire

NAACP President Kweisi Mfume, National Latino Media Council Chairman Esteban Torres, American Indians in Film & Television President Sonny Skyhawk and leaders of the Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium launched a campaign in early 2000 to pressure the four major networks to increase cultural diversity in their prime-time lineups. They announced at a press conference that executives at ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox were signing agreements promising to increase minority representation in front of and behind the camera.

The coalition members claimed a major victory and vowed to keep the heat on the networks with regular progress reports.

But as the third anniversary of those agreements approaches, it is the Multi-Ethnic Media Coalition that has come under fire, from inside and outside its ranks.

Two of the four networks -- NBC and Fox -- have bluntly challenged the group's credibility, calling it misguided, unwieldy and unfocused. And even Mfume, its most influential member, is questioning the coalition's effectiveness with the networks, suggesting that the group has lost direction. While he remains supportive of the coalition, Mfume has remained relatively quiet in the last few years since launching and spearheading the group.

He and other industry observers maintain that the strength of the coalition has been diluted by the addition of several other smaller minority groups, as well as agendas not directly tied to the common

goal of increasing diversity on television of all minorities. Mfume said he is seriously considering taking on more of a leadership role.

"We certainly believe in the concept of the coalition," Mfume said in a recent interview. "There is definitely strength in numbers. But the primary function of the coalition does not seem to be directed toward civil rights. The original group of organizations has been expanded. Things seem to have moved in another direction."

Adding that he felt the networks were indeed making some progress but were still moving too slowly in implementing change, Mfume said, "Life is too short, and the need for change is too great. What's happening with the coalition may be sending a more confusing message to the networks when we really need to be clear in our mission. I'm not saying that the NAACP is not supportive of the coalition, but we really need to take it to another level."

Leaders of the coalition, however, insist they remain as potent a force as ever -- even without Mfume's involvement -- and that most of the criticisms against them are in response to less-than-satisfactory grades in "report cards" issued last July to the networks assessing their progress on the agreements.

In those reports, Fox overall received the highest grade -- a C. ABC earned a C-, NBC received a D+ and CBS a D-. The NAACP did not participate in the report cards.

The furor over the coalition comes after a recent round of dis-

continued on page 3



Léa El Editor Primero

Diversity Coalition is Now Under Fire

From Page Two

Discussions between the coalition and network heads. Mfume did not attend those meetings, and network honchos say the coalition sorely misses his leadership and vision.

Fox executives blasted the coalition, saying that their talk with group leaders last November was marred by frequent criticisms from representatives of other organizations whom the coalition invited, including a psychologist and members of a Mexican grocers' association. They said attendees griped more about specific casting choices of Latinos in front of the camera, as opposed to overall diversity.

"Fox Broadcasting supports the goals laid out three years ago in the memorandums of understanding," network executives said in a statement. "Since then, we have been addressing and adhering to the principles of those agreements. However, as we move forward, we have to wonder about the coalition's direction, as it appears the groups' various constituencies are more concerned with their individual agendas than the greater good of the whole. Regardless, Fox will continue to remain the leader in diversity both in front of and behind the camera."

Top NBC executives also confronted the coalition, saying the

leaders had been unfair in giving NBC a D+ while giving little credit to what they called the significant measures to increase diversity.

They called the low grade simplistic and misleading.

CBS was less critical of the coalition. CBS diversity head Josie Thomas said in a statement: "The ongoing dialogue with the coalition has at times been challenging, but throughout this process, our conversations -- some as recent as last week -- have been productive concerning CBS' progress to date, as well as the challenges still before us as we strive to meet our ambitious diversity goals."

And ABC network President Alex Wallau praised his recent discussions with the coalition: "Our relationship has been productive, and our last meeting was the most successful we've had."

The National Latino Media Council's Torres, who has taken over as head of the coalition, acknowledged that other groups that are "affiliates" of the core coalition groups have joined the meetings, and that their members are "vocal."

But he said the criticisms by the networks were more a result of executives being "upset" over the grading process. They haven't made the

grade, but it's unconscionable that they received poor grades. That's why they say the coalition is a farce."

Torres added, "They say they have made an effort to change, but their progress is slow, and their data reporting is not up to par. We sometimes can't get numbers from them."

Alex Nogales, president of the National Hispanic Media Coalition, which is part of the National Latino Media Council, added, "The networks can be as critical of us as they want to. The question is, are they going to have to change? The answer is, you betcha."

As for Mfume's concerns, Torres said, "I would like to see Kweisi more in the fold of participating with us. His absence at these meetings is not good. He's opted in some ways to act independent of the coalition, and making his own decisions. We should all work together, and work together to enhance our role."

Mfume, who said the NAACP plans to issue its own progress report on the agreements early next year, said he will talk to the coalition leaders about taking more of an active role.

Said Mfume: "There's just too much work to do, and too much time has passed."

El Tratado de Libre Comercio

Viene de la Pagina Una

Los líderes de los países que comprenden el CAFTA esperan llegar a un acuerdo el año próximo, mientras se espera que las negociaciones del FTAA terminen en 2005.

Los ambientalistas culpan de manera específica a la imperfección del Tratado de Libre Comercio por las condiciones actuales, entre las que figuran que el NADBANK dio sólo una fracción de los fondos disponibles para programas ambientales. El director del programa de comercio Sierra Club, Daniel Seligman calcula que el número de maquiladoras en México aumentó de 2,000 a 3,500, y la afluencia de personas en la frontera como resultado ha sido igualada con muy poco dinero para mejoras necesarias a la infraestructura para proveer agua, un tratamiento de aguas negras adecuado y carreteras pavimentadas.

Según la National Water Commission (la comisión nacional de aguas), las ciudades y pueblos fronterizos estaban equipados para tratar menos del 35 por ciento de las aguas negras generadas a diario en 2000, y un 12 por ciento de los residentes en la frontera no tiene acceso a agua potable.

El ex embajador de los Estados

Unidos Abelardo Valdez ve un cuadro más amplio. "Los resultados macroeconómicos del Tratado de Libre Comercio han sido extremadamente exitosos", afirma, refiriéndose a la "explosión de comercio" trilateral que siguió. Según el Migration Policy Institute (el instituto de política migratoria) las exportaciones estadounidenses a México se cuadruplicaron entre 1986 y 1994, con un aumento de \$12 mil millones a más de \$50 mil millones y se duplicó otra vez en 2000. La embajada estadounidense en México calculó el comercio entre ambas partes en \$261.7 mil millones en 2000.

El director ejecutivo de la League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC por sus siglas en inglés), Brent Wilkes opina que, "El Tratado de Libre Comercio mantuvo su promesa de crear trabajos", pero añade que fue desalentador ver que no se reforzaran otros aspectos del acuerdo.

El gobernador electo de Nuevo México Bill Richardson cabildó mucho para que se aprobara el Tratado de Libre Comercio en el Congreso. "Ha sido un éxito, pero no tan grande como todos anticiparon".

Discriminación En EU De La Pagina Una

"El sondeo evidencia que los hijos de los inmigrantes hablan inglés y expresan puntos de vista más cercanos a la idiosincrasia estadounidense que la generación inmigrante", dijo Suro.

No obstante, hay asuntos en los que expresan una perspectiva más latina en lo que tiene que ver con la importancia de la familia y el tamaño del gobierno.

Por ejemplo, sólo 29% de los latinos piensan que se puede ser exitoso en el trabajo a expensas de su vida familiar y personal comparado con 46% de los anglosajones.

Sin embargo, sólo 17% de los hispanos que hablan predominantemente español expresaron el mismo punto de vista comparado con aquellos latinos que se expresan sobre todo en inglés.

Asimismo, por ejemplo, 89% de los latinos piensan que los familiares son más importantes que los amigos comparado con 67% de los anglosajones.

El sondeo señala que aunque los latinos sienten que Estados Unidos ofrece mejores oportunidades de progreso, están preocupados por la situación de los valores morales y familiares en la nación.

Por ejemplo, un 80% de los latinos siente que sus hijos que crecen en Estados Unidos tendrán mejores oportunidades educativas que ellos y el 76% piensa que tendrán mejores trabajos. No obstante, sólo el 56% cree que sus hijos que crezcan en Estados Unidos tendrán los mismos valores morales que ellos tienen.

"El sondeo concluye también que la inmigración ha ampliado y transformado a la población hispana en las pasadas dos décadas. Lo que falta por ver es si los inmigrantes y sus hijos se están asimilando al inglés y al modo de vida estadounidense", dijo Suro y explicaba que, "aunque el lenguaje cambia, con el paso de las generaciones vemos en los latinos un carácter más consistente con las creencias de los inmigrantes recién llegados", dijo Suro.

El analista explicó que, si bien es cierto que los latinos comparten ciertas actitudes y creencias diferentes de las de los anglosajones y de los afroamericanos, "los latinos no se identifican, no se ven como una cultura única o simple, no se ven persiguiendo objetivos políticos comunes", declaró Suro. "No hay mucha cohesión entre los latinos de diversas nacionalidades y de diver-

sos niveles de asimilación", añadió.

Es decir, los latinos son diferentes, por ejemplo de los afroamericanos, en que no comparten el mismo sentido de pertenencia, el mismo lazo, propósito o las quejas comunes al mismo grado, según el análisis.

Por ejemplo, un inmigrante colombiano que sólo habla español tiene más en común con un inmigrante mexicano en sus mismas condiciones que las que tiene ese mexicano recién llegado con el mexicano cuya familia lleva cien años residiendo en Texas, dijo Suro.

En un tema que convergen todos, sin embargo, es la importancia de la familia. "Para un latino que ha vivido toda su vida y sus padres hasta cien años en este país, su opinión sobre la importancia de la familia es casi lo mismo que la de un latino recién llegado", indicó Suro.

Discriminación
El sondeo reveló que los latinos no sólo enfrentan la discriminación social, sino que se discriminan entre ellos mismos.

El estudio dice que 83% de los latinos reportan que la discriminación de latino a latino es un problema y 47% dice que es un problema severo.

Asimismo, varía entre las diversas nacionalidades. Por ejemplo, 61% de los colombianos y 57% de los dominicanos son más propensos que los mexicanos (48%), los cubanos (42%) y los puertorriqueños (39%) a sentir que la discriminación es un grave problema. Los salvadoreños (54%) y todos los centro y sudamericanos están divididos más equitativamente en torno al tema.

Al preguntarle sobre experiencias personales, el 31% de los encuestados reveló que ellos o alguien cercano a ellos sufrió algún tipo de discriminación en los últimos cinco años por su herencia étnica o racial.

Cuando se les preguntó por qué fueron discriminados, un 35% dijo que por el idioma que hablan, un 24% respondió que por su apariencia física y el 20% manifestó que por una combinación de ambos.

Asimismo, muchos hispanos encuestados reportaron formas sutiles de maltrato por su pertenencia étnica o racial, incluyendo el trato poco respetuoso (45%), y el 41% reportó haber recibido pobres servicios, mientras que el 30% relató tratos menos sutiles como insultos

o sobrenombres.

Un 78% dijo que la discriminación les impide progresar en sus lugares de trabajo y el 75% expresó que la discriminación les impide progresar en las escuelas.

NAFTA

Viene de la Pagina Una

Leaders of the CAFTA countries expect an agreement next year, while FTAA negotiations are expected to conclude in 2005.

Environmentalists blame specific NAFTA flaws for present conditions, among them that NAD BANK lent only a fraction of its available funds to environmental programs. Sierra Club trade program director Daniel Seligman estimates the number of maquiladoras in Mexico jumped from 2,000 to 3,500, and the resulting influx of persons to the borderlands has been matched with very little money for necessary infrastructure improvements to provide water, proper sewage treatment and paved roads.

According to the National Water Commission, border cities and towns were equipped to deal with less than 35 percent of daily sewage generated in 2000, while 12 percent of border residents had no access to clean water.

Former U.S. Ambassador Abelardo Valdez sees a bigger picture. "NAFTA's macroeconomic results have been extremely successful," he says, referring to the trilateral explosion of trade that followed. According to the Migration Policy Institute, U.S. exports to Mexico more than quadrupled between 1986 and 1994, jumping from \$12 billion to more than \$50 billion and then doubling again by 2000. The U.S. Embassy in Mexico estimated two-way trade at \$261.7 billion in 2000.

LULAC executive director Brent Wilkes says, "NAFTA did live up to its promise of job creation," but he adds that it was disheartening to see side agreements not enforced.

New Mexico Governor-elect Bill Richardson lobbied hard for NAFTA's passage when he was in Congress. "It has been a success," he says today, "but not as great as everyone anticipated." (FresiaRodriguez Cadavid is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C. She may be contacted by e-mail at Fresia(AT SIGN)HispanicLink.org)

Mendoza Selected as New TAMACC President

The Board of Directors of the Texas Association of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce (TAMACC) voted to select Carlos T. Mendoza as the association's President at a special meeting of the TAMACC Board of Directors this past Monday.

Mendoza previously served as the association's Events and Chamber Relations Manager since 1995, where he was the events director and coordinator for the annual TAMACC Convention. He is well known among the member Hispanic chambers throughout Texas.

"The members of TAMACC have much confidence in Mr. Mendoza's leadership since he has been with the organization for several years," said Rick Reyes, the Vice Chair of Networking for TAMACC.

TAMACC is a statewide association comprised of 31 Hispanic chambers representing 15,000 Hispanic business professionals in Texas.



Date:
December 22, 2002

Time:
2:00 p.m.

Place:
Maggie Trejo Supercenter
3200 Amherst

"Pancho Clos" Is Coming to Town

"Pancho Clos" will be arriving at Maggie Trejo Supercenter on December 22, 2002 at 2:00 p.m. with the Lubbock Fire Department. He will be giving out bags of fruit and candy to the needy kids of the Lubbock community. This will be the thirty-first annual "Pancho Clos" project. The project originated here in Lubbock, but is now celebrated in other parts of the state.

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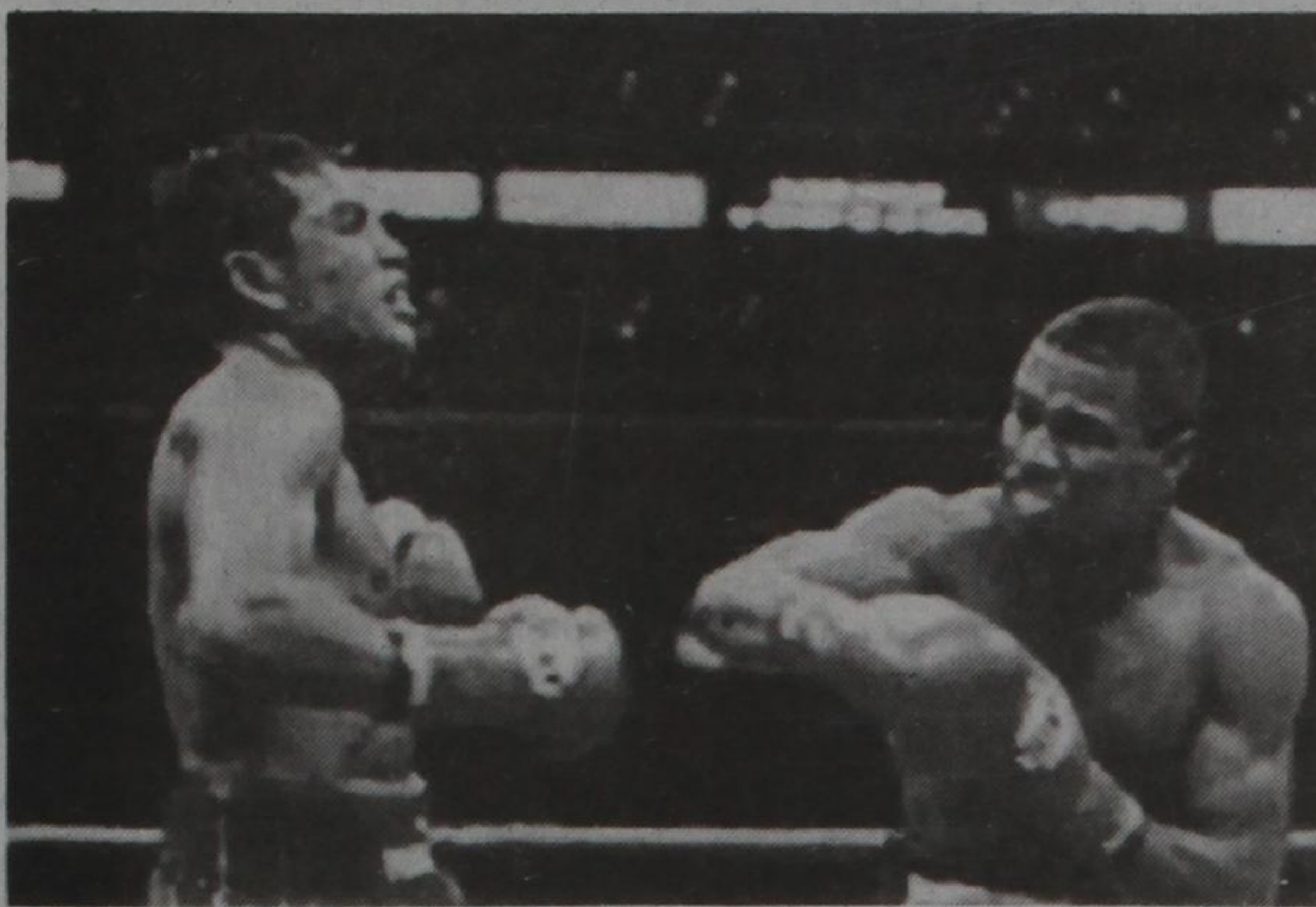
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One Last Time 2002 Football Seniors



Mosley hoping to reclaim status as premier boxer

It's been a long time since Sugar Shane Mosley had to prove himself in the boxing ring.

But that's what the former world champion will have to do Feb. 8 when he tries to put behind him two losses to Vernon Forrest and move up to 154 pounds to fight Raul Marquez.

The 31-year-old Mosley, who already has a verbal agreement with Top Rank's Bob Arum to face Oscar De La Hoya in a September rematch, says he's ready to beat both and reclaim his status as one of the world's best - this time as a junior middleweight.

"I'm looking for greatness one more time," Mosley said Tuesday at a news conference to promote fight at the Mandalay Bay resort-casino. "I haven't lost my spirit or style."

Much of the talk Tuesday was about the fight between Mosley (38-2) and De La Hoya, whom Mosley beat on a split decision June 17, 2000. Arum hopes to have a contract signed soon.

"Oscar has committed to fighting Shane, if Shane wins this fight," Arum said. "But I can't say this is an eliminator."

Before Mosley gets into the ring with the De La Hoya, he'll have get by Marquez (34-2). The 31-year-old left-hander, has boxed top-caliber

fighters before, including Yori Boy Campos and Fernando Vargas.

In 1999, Vargas scored a technical knockout in the 11th round, sending Marquez into a short-lived retirement. Marquez has since been working as a Spanish-speaking commentator for HBO since, and has fought four times in the past two years. He worked both Forrest-Mosley fights.

Marquez says he knows what to expect from the quick Mosley when they step into the ring for 12 rounds. But he's got a simple plan, the same one Forrest used to beat Mosley.

"Jabs, lots of jabs," Marquez said. "He's very tough, but he doesn't like to get hit. I throw good body shots. He didn't like Vernon's body shots. I'm the bigger guy, the stronger guy."

And if that doesn't work? "I'm going to have to go after him and rough him up," Marquez said. "He's vulnerable. His confidence is down."

Mosley seemed unimpressed by Marquez's strategy. He said he's sparring with a heavier partner and training hard.

The two losses to Forrest have not affected him in any way, Mosley insists.

"We'll see when I get in the ring," he said.

By Kayla Biggerstaff, Texas Tech Media Relations

For Robert Wyatt, Rex Richards, and Kliff Kingsbury their football careers here at Tech are all too close to an end. The three seniors who all came to Tech from different places for different reasons, have all learned different lessons, and will probably all take on different futures; however, their attitude and determination to succeed bring them all together.

Wyatt, senior defensive tackle and member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, had no problem committing to Texas Tech. Between family, friends and the coaching staff it was not a hard decision to make.

"I had really strong family and friend influences," Wyatt, the Duncanville native, said. "I really liked the way he (Spike Dykes) came across to me and presented himself to my family the first time he came to my house. I knew that I would like playing for a coach like that."

Wyatt's most memorable game was during his freshman season when they beat Texas A&M 21-19 in front of the largest audience of the season here in Hub City. He also started seven of the last 10 games that year under Coach Dykes. Shortly after the end of his freshman year the coaching staff who had recruited him was replaced. Red Raider football took a completely new look after Mike Leach was named head coach in 2000.

"When Coach Leach came in I was still young. I had just finished my freshman year so I acted like I was the new guy coming in to earn a position. I really respected the way he took us under his wing even though we were not his recruits," Wyatt said.



Wyatt went on to have his strongest season his sophomore year. Not only was he named to the Academic All-Big 12 first team he had over 30 tackles with numerous sacks, quarterback hurries, forced fumbles and 13 defensive starts; furthermore, he was able to do just what he had hoped for. "I wanted to come here and be able to play a lot," Wyatt stated.

After his successful season however, Wyatt had to face some tough situations that life tossed his way. He suffered a serious knee injury that involved complications.

"It got infected and took a long time to heal," Wyatt said.

He was at a point where he had to make a choice. He could quite trying or work harder to get back to where he was.

"When I was injured, my fraternity, Omega Psi Phi really helped me to see it through and not give up," Wyatt continued, "I've learned to stay positive because you have to take whatever life gives you. You can't choose what you want to deal with. You have to handle whatever comes your way the best you can. If it's a negative experience, be positive, and no matter what, strive for

greatness."

That's exactly what the 330-pounder did. He has not let his dreams get away from him.

"I want to get back to where I was before I injured my knee," the letterman of three years said.

After graduating with a degree in Restaurant, Hotel, and Institutional Management Wyatt is happy with the past, present, and looking forward to the future.

"Looking back the only problem I ever had in football was my knee injury, so other than that I don't think I would change a thing. Right now I'm just focusing on working hard enough to be able to keep playing football. If that doesn't work out, I'll go on to use the degree I've worked hard to earn."

As in Wyatt's situation, Coach Dykes is responsible for bringing yet another great player to the Red Raider team. Richards knew early that Texas Tech was right for him.

"Even before the recruitment process I was really close to the old coaching staff, and had a lot of friends on the team so I felt like this is where I belonged," said Richards.

Richards came in with high standards and just like anyone else wanted to be able to get his career started early Richards accomplished his goal as the first true freshman to start during Coach Dykes' 13 year career as head coach.

"I really wanted to play and that is what I was able to do. It was a big accomplishment to be able to start seven games as an 18 year old."

That was a good foundation for becoming honorable mention All-Big 12 in just his second year on the team; however, that was not good enough for someone like Richards. After starting 12 games his sophomore season the 315-pound offensive lineman went on to start another 12 games his junior season. He is the epitome of what every offensive lineman should be. As noted in the 2002 Football Media Guide, "He is probably the most consistent player in the trenches. He makes other players around him better and has off the field leadership capabilities."

Furthermore, he has a good voice for the team in terms of motivation and leadership." Along with that recognition, Richards was also named Associated Press All-Big 12 second team as well as All-Big 12 second team by the coaches.

Richards didn't stop there. He has already started seven games this season with a total of 38 career starts. "Time went by so fast," Richards said.

But in a short four years Richards said he has learned a lot of things from being a part of a team like this.

"College football teaches you a lot of lessons. In life, just like in football, you can not take anything lightly. Anytime you go to something, go all the way. Always be aggressive and never sell yourself short." He went on to say, "I'll continue to work hard to achieve my goals, to be a great husband and a coach or an NFL player."

Looking back Richards says there is only one thing he would change about his career.

"I always worked hard but I would have worked harder."

As Richards prepares to graduate and move on with life he recognizes that Tech football and the people here have made significant impressions in his life.

"The relationships I have developed here would be hard to beat anywhere."

Choosing Texas Tech was just as easy for senior quarterback Kliff



Kliff Kingsbury will add to his record-setting numbers one last time against a stingy Clemson pass defense. The Big 12's all-time passing leader has already set NCAA records for completions in a season and a career, but will be challenged by a Tigers secondary that specializes in picking off passes.

Kingsbury for but for a completely different reason.

"I didn't really choose Tech. Tech chose me," Kingsbury said. "They were the only school to offer me a scholarship so of course I took it. At that point I wanted to come in and start at an early age. Luckily, everything worked out."

Kingsbury played in six games his freshman season with only started one.

"I think my most valued accomplishment was my first because it was Coach Dykes' last game and he was the only coach that gave me a scholarship so, it was a great way to pay him back."

That single start his first year was not indication of the way the path Kingsbury's career would lead. The staff change in 2000 only worked in Kingsbury's favor.

"It was a big change going from one coaching staff to another. Coach Dykes and his staff had a different type of offense that liked running the ball. Then, Coach Leach came in and likes to throw every play which fits me better so I was fortunate to be here when he got here."

In 2000 he assumed the starting role as quarterback. Since then Kingsbury has written his own chapter in the book of Tech football. He has been presented numerous awards. Along with being named to the Big 12 Commissioner's Honor Roll three times, once with a 4.0 grade point average, he is also a two time All-Big 12 Conference, not to mention, Verizon Academic All-District Team, Associated Press second-team All-Big 12, and Academic All-Big 12 first team two times. And in December, he will be honored by the The National Football Foundation College Hall of Fame as one of its 2002 National Scholar-Athletes.

These things do not hold a candle to the abundance of records he has broken. Kingsbury has set numerous Tech, Big 12 and NCAA records. He currently has 1,696 pass attempts in his career and 1,917 career plays, prior to the Oklahoma State Game.

Kingsbury credits his accomplishments to the teams help.

"I felt like I could have a good career here just because I saw a team that was on the rise. I have been fortunate enough to have wonderful players around me and have had a pretty successful career." This quarter-

continued on page 6

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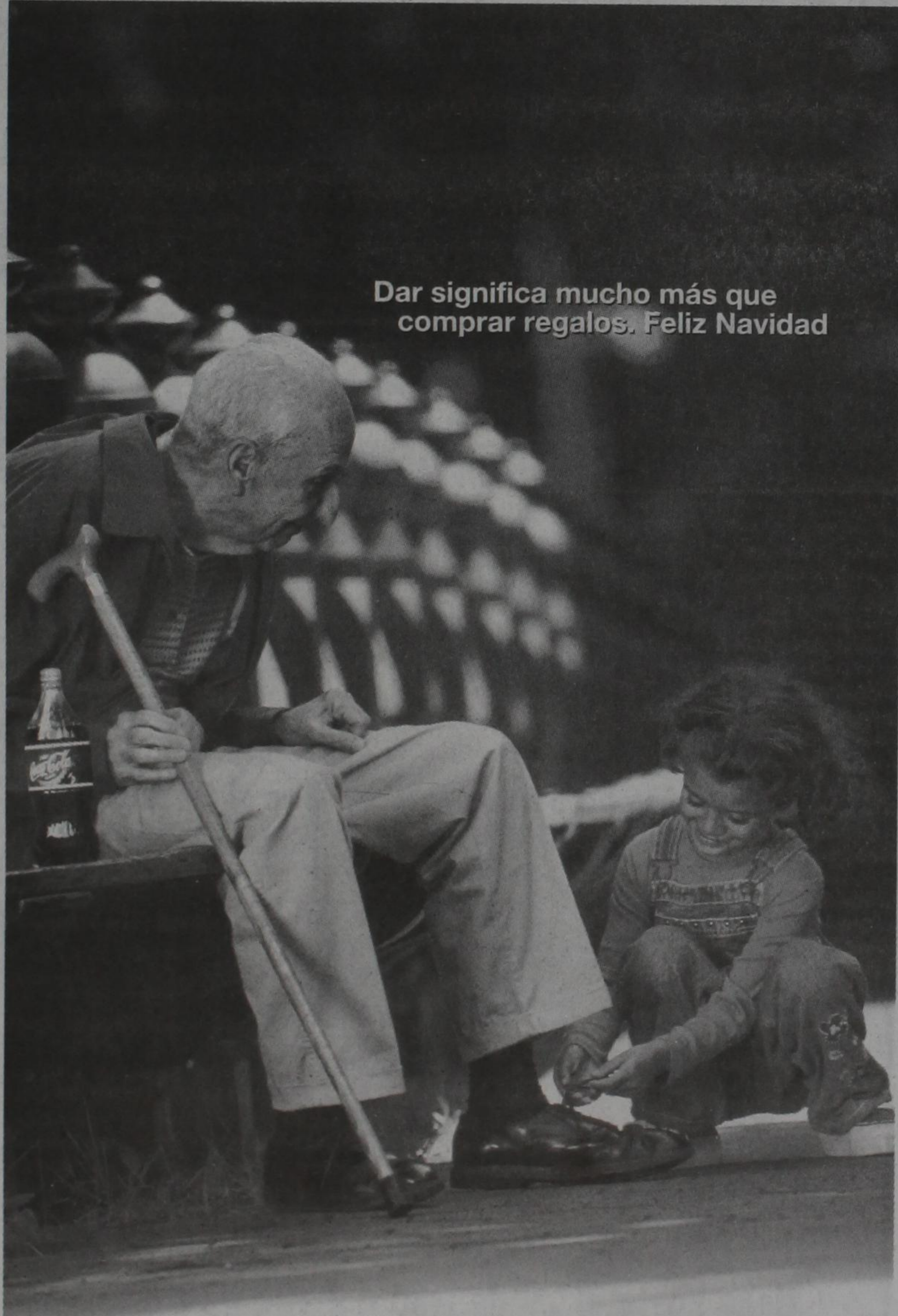
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"Servicios Para Estudiantes"

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Expertos de la industria comentan que este nuevo servicio no pudo llegar en mejor tiempo que ahora. Con 40 millones de Latinos viviendo en los Estados Unidos

San Francisco, CA, Diciembre 18, 2002. - Gracias a los Servicios de Educación Financiera de Wells Fargo, estudiantes y padres de habla hispana pueden hoy conseguir valiosa información financiera en el Internet referente al proceso de ingreso a la universidad. Servicios Para Estudiantes, es un centro de información interactiva dentro del website de Wells Fargo (www.wellsfargo.com) en la sección Servicios en Español dedicado tanto a usuarios como a pequeños negocios Latinos y ayudar a través de él en su crecimiento y prosperidad.

Este servicio incluye información del proceso de inscripción para obtener ayuda financiera gratuita a estudiantes (FAFSA), así como opciones de préstamo, créditos y ahorros, ayuda financiera federal y otros. También incluye información del programa CollegeSTEPS (r) de Wells Fargo el cual ofrece orientación para ingresar a la universidad a través de tarjetas electrónicas vía e-mail. Una vez que el estudiante se registra, automáticamente es elegible para ganar uno de las 100 becas escolares de \$1,000 otorgadas en forma aleatoria a estudiantes de secundaria para este año escolar. "Los estudios muestran que 96% de los padres Latinos esperan que sus hi-

jos asistan a la Universidad" dijo Jon Veenis, presidente de EFS de Wells Fargo. "Pero por la falta de recursos de información financiera en español, hijos de Latinos pierden muchas veces oportunidades de educación avanzada. Servicios Para Estudiantes y nuestros folletos en español fueron diseñados para cambiar eso. Cada niño debe tener la oportunidad de alcanzar sus retos."

Expertos de la industria comentan que este nuevo servicio no pudo llegar en mejor tiempo que ahora. Con 40 millones de Latinos viviendo en los Estados Unidos hoy en día, estudios realizados por Nielsen/NetRatings concluye que Latinos son el grupo - en casa, de más rápido crecimiento en el Internet. Cerca de 7.6 millones de Latinos accesoran el Internet en Junio - un incremento del 13% comparado con el año anterior, lo que hace de Latinos el tercer grupo en el Internet hoy día. Datos muestran que más de cinco millones de personas visitaron el sitio Internet de Wells Fargo el mes pasado. Adicionalmente, el grupo de EFS de Wells Fargo acaba de lanzar su folleto en español titulado "Soluciones para la Universidad" el cual detalla todos los tipos de ayuda disponibles tanto federales como privados.

Wells Fargo EFS es una subsidiaria de Wells Fargo / Company (NYSE:WFC) una compañía de servicios financieros diversificados con \$334 billones en bienes, provee servicios de banca, seguros, inversiones, hipotecas y finanzas para el consumidor a través de mas de 5,600 sucursales y el Internet (wellsfargo.com) en Norte América y otros lugares internacionalmente.

2000 Census Miss 1M Black, Latino Children

Black and Hispanic children, particularly those in urban areas, make up a disproportionately high percentage of the 1.1 million kids missed by the 2000 census, according to newly released government estimates.

Those children account for about half the undercount, but made up only about one-third of all U.S. children.

Los Angeles County and Cook County, Ill., which includes Chicago, were among the places with the highest minority undercounts of children and adults. Sparsely populated rural counties across the West and Midwest also had some of the highest rates of people missed.

The data, released by the Census Bureau under court order, showed that about 3.3 million people were missed nationwide, or about 1.2 percent of the entire population.

California, the most populous state, had the largest "undercount," 509,012, while Alaska had the highest percentage of people missed, 2.4 percent, or 15,136 residents.

Rep. William Lacy Clay, who supported the data release, said Americans "deserve to have the most accurate census data available."

"It was unfortunate that we had to fight so hard to get this information, but now that we have, I hope we can use it to its fullest advantage," said Clay, D-Mo.

The newly released data was based on bureau research done through March 2001. Preston Jay

Waite, an associate census director, said more study done since then shows the national net undercount may have been reduced to less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Waite said they have not completed their additional research, though it may be released in the future.

"The fact that the census was so accurate and the adjusted data had serious flaws" make the adjusted data useless, Waite said. "We envision no official use of this file."

The government takes a census every 10 years. The bureau sends census takers and questionnaires to every U.S. household, though not every one responds. The bureau tabulates the results and sends them to federal social service agencies, which use them to determine how to allocate billions of federal dollars to each state for Medicaid, foster care and other social service programs.

The census also reallocates U.S. House seats based on population changes.

After the 2000 count, the Census Bureau used mathematical formulas to estimate how many people were missed, a population termed the "undercount." A 1999 U.S. Supreme Court (news - web sites) ruling bars the use of those adjusted numbers for reapportioning congressional seats.

Typically, census-takers following up with people who did not return a form encounter more difficulty getting into locked city apartment buildings, where more mi-

norities tend to live. People who live in apartments tend also to be younger, have young children and move more often.

Rural households get missed because it may be difficult to find the home. Some undocumented immigrants may choose not to fill out their form, even though the census does not ask about legal status.

People who are counted twice include college students and people with two homes.

Democrats, big-city politicians and civil rights groups have charged that many communities are being shortchanged government funding because large numbers of their residents were missed in the original count.

Larry Jones, assistant executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, had not seen all the data but said he was not surprised that urban areas had the biggest undercounts. "We will see if this is a valid, good assessment of the undercount and take into account what the bureau said about its flaws," Jones said.

Opponents of adjusted data, mainly Republicans, have said the complicated statistical methods used to determine the undercount would add more error into a census that the bureau deemed to have one of the lowest national undercount rates ever.

Critics also have said that while adjustment counts may not allocate people to the proper neighborhoods because the formula is less accurate on the local level.

"Any estimates of population or funding will be useless and as fatally flawed as the numbers are themselves," said Rep. Dave Weldon, R-Fla., chairman of the House Government Reform Committee's census panel.

Nearly 29 percent of the children missed were black, a disproportionately high figure since blacks make up only 15 percent of all kids. Hispanics were about 20 percent of the child undercount, slightly higher than the 17 percent of the overall child population that they constitute.

Nationally, about 45 percent of those children missed were white, less than their 60 percent share of the total population of children. There was also a slight overcount of Asian children.

State and local lawmakers may — if their laws allow — use the adjusted data to redraw municipal political districts or to reallocate billions in government dollars controlled by states for things such as school construction and social services.

The Census Bureau in March 2001 estimated there was a net undercount of about 1.2 percent of the total population. It also said then that undercounts were more prevalent among blacks, Hispanics, Native American and Pacific Islanders, than among whites and Asians.

6 DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS! Are you ready!

SPC Spring Registration Scheduled

South Plains College's spring 2003 registration kicks off Jan. 15 at the SPC Levelland campus.

Sign-up at SPC Levelland will be 8:30-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-6 p.m. in the Administration Building.

Enrollment for classes offered at SPC's two Lubbock locations will be Jan. 16 at the SPC Reese Center campus, 528 Gilbert Drive. Enrollment times are 8:30-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-7 p.m. in the SPC Reese Center Building 1, Administrative Offices. SPC offers classes at the Reese Center and Byron Martin Advanced Technology Center, 3201 Ave. Q.

Registration permits are required. SPC will also have registration 5:30-6:30 p.m. Jan. 6 at Plainview High School.

Classes at all campuses begin Jan. 21. Late registration is Jan. 21-24 and Jan. 27.

A select number of Internet classes as well as on-site classes will be offered.

SPC's application for admission, spring class schedule, 2002-2003 catalog and other information for prospective students can be found on-line at

www.southplainscollege.edu.

To obtain a registration permit, contact the SPC Admissions Office beginning Jan. 2 at 806-894-9611, ext. 2750 or 2375 or the Reese Center at 806-885-3048, ext. 4660 or 2902.

Quick-TASP Scheduled Jan. 6

Seating is limited for the Quick-TASP test scheduled Jan. 6 at South Plains College in Levelland.

The QuickTASP will be given at 8 a.m. in the Student Services Building. There is a \$5 pre-registration fee. Students must pre-register in person before the day of the test.

On the day of the test, students must bring a \$29 money order and two forms of ID, including a picture ID.

The QuickTASP is an alternative placement test for prospective SPC students who have not yet taken the Texas Academic Skills Program (TASP), a basic skills assessment required of all freshmen entering Texas public colleges and universities. Certain exemptions apply.

Students need to take the TASP or QuickTASP prior to enrollment in college-level courses.

After testing has been completed, students attending SPC for the first time or who have never attended college are eligible to pre-register for spring classes during a two-day orientation Jan. 14-15.

Currently enrolled, returning and transfer students must contact the SPC Admissions Office at 894-9611, ext. 2570 or 2375 for a registration permit. SPC's regular registration is Jan. 15-16.

For more information, contact the SPC Office of Guidance and Counseling now through Dec. 13 and beginning Jan. 2 at 894-9611, ext. 2366

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From Page 4

back hasn't had all of his success without gaining a little knowledge in learning a few lessons.

"Football taught me about character. It has taught me to work hard because everybody else is doing the same thing and if you want to be a good player, you have to go above and beyond. If I could go back and change anything, I would have worked harder in the weight room I would have lifted more weights so I could have gained a little more weight and been stronger."

Like all college players Kingsbury hopes for a future in the NFL, preferably, somewhere near a beach. If not, he has graduated with a degree in management and is currently working towards a master's degree in sports administration.

Even though Robert Wyatt, Rex Richards, and Kliff Kingsbury all chose, or were chosen by Texas Tech for different reasons, played different positions, and have different statistics, they all have one very distinct thing in common. They are all seniors who came in with the same desire to be great. Now, they are all winding down their rather successful careers as Texas Tech Red Raiders with the desire to be greater.

These are only three of 19 seniors who have contributed significantly to the Red Raider football team. Others playing their last game at Jones SBC Stadium include: Peter Ahrig, Lamont Anderson, Eric Bartee, Lennard Christensen, Cody Davis, Jeff Denton, Lawrence Flugence, Clinton Greathouse, Joselio Hanson, Preston Hartfield, Aaron Hunt, Rodney Mc Kinney, Josh Page, Anton Paige, Ricky Sailor and Robert Treece.

U.S. to Counsel Hispanics on Credit

Hispanic lawmakers and advocacy group leaders will stress to Latinos the importance of building and maintaining good financial credit through a government campaign announced Tuesday.

CreditSmart Espanol will teach participants the value of good credit toward financing a home, vehicle or a child's college education. The project is an expansion of CreditSmart, a money management program run by Freddie Mac, but details are tailored to Hispanic families and materials will be offered in Spanish.

"People who have a better understanding about credit and financial concepts more effectively save, budget and pay bills on time," said John Sepulveda, housing and industry outreach director for the Federal Home Mortgage Corp., or Freddie Mac.

"We also know that among the biggest barriers to home ownership are the lack of credit and blemished credit. For some Latinos, there's also a language barrier."

Freddie Mac's CreditSmart program started with the help of five predominantly black colleges to help educate minority consumers about finances. Elements of the program include how to set goals, restore damaged credit and understand credit scoring.

Hispanics now rival blacks as the largest minority group in the United States. Data from the 2000 census showed the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s, to 35.3 million.

"Financial literacy for Latinos would surely mean more money, and more money in their savings accounts. And with greater savings, a community has a greater ability to take charge of its economic future," said Rep. Silvestre Reyes, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

Housing and Urban Development Secretary Mel Martinez said CreditSmart Espanol will help Hispanics navigate cultural differences that can impede their financial development. He recalled that when his father immigrated to the United States from Cuba, he resisted opening a bank account or borrowing any money.

"As we invest in our people, by empowering them as homeowners, we are transforming our country in a very important way," Martinez said.

CreditSmart Espanol workshops will be offered throughout the country by seven Hispanic organizations: Cuban American National Council, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, League of United Latin American Citizens, National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals, National Council of La Raza, National Puerto Rican Coalition and United States Hispanic Leadership Institute.

Elements of the program also will be offered on the Web site of Freddie Mac, a government-chartered organization created by Congress to help provide money for home mortgages.

ABC and Morales Scouting Dramas

"NYPD Blue" cop Esai Morales has sealed a deal with ABC to star in an hourlong drama project.

The Year in Movies View the top 25 most popular movies of 2002

Yahoo! Year in Review 2002 Under the deal, ABC will look to develop a vehicle for Morales. He will start reading scripts and meeting with scribes to identify potential projects sometime next year for a potential fall 2004 berth.

"We're going to be looking high and low and not limiting ourselves

too much," Morales said.

Morales plays Lt. Tony Rodriguez on Steven Bochco's long-running ABC cop drama. His contract with the show is up after this season and it's unclear whether he'll remain with "Blue" beyond that.

Morales' deal comes as the networks have added roles for Latino thespians; ABC, for example, has found success with sitcom "The George Lopez Show" this season.

"It's a wonderful thing," Morales said. "The key is not to let it be a

flash in the pan. The key is to find characters that make sense in the ensemble that aren't forced in there by political decree."

Morales joined "Blue" in 2001 and simultaneously starred in PBS' "An American Family" and Showtime's "Resurrection Blvd." On the feature side, he has appeared in "La Bamba," "Bad Boys," "My Family/Mi Familia" and "Paid in Full."

The actor won an Alma Award for "American Family" and received the Imagen entertainer of the year prize.



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