

It Failed! Now What?

It's not very often that the North/Northeast (predominantly minority population) and the South/Southwest (predominantly majority population) part of Lubbock vote the same on issues presented in an election.

Such was the case this past Tuesday when the voters in Lubbock defeated an attempt to raise the ad valorem tax by 6% in order to pay for an expansion to the Lubbock County Juvenile Detention Center.

The proposed resolution on the would have expanded the present 72 bed facility to 204 beds. Proponents for the issue claimed that the expansion was necessary in order to deter a rising crime rate among juveniles. Purportedly juveniles were having to be released because of lack of space.

Opponents in South and Southwest Lubbock joined behind efforts of SPARTAN, a tax watch dog group, to oppose the resolution saying that new taxes need not be imposed. SPARTAN specifically pointed to waste of money by Commission in renovation the Courthouse and the building of the Skybridge.

Opponents in North and Northeast Lubbock joined behind the efforts of minority organizations including the Mexican American Bar Association, the Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, LULAC 263 & 4522, the Hispanic Agenda and Councilman

Victor Hernandez in their position against the resolution based on the fact that a new center was not necessary to remedy the problem of juvenile delinquency.

In a statement issued by the coalition before the election the organizations noted that crime was the number one concern of most Americans and a serious problem in the county "but we cannot build or incarcerate our way out of the problem. There is a better and more rational alternative," said the organizations.

The coalition suggested that the solution is to place children and family needs at the top of the agenda and spend our money on positive prevention programs. "Prevention is a lot less costly and more far-reaching and long-lasting, an accurate diagnosis of the problem dictates that we must direct our efforts, resources and tax-money into prevention programs to deal positively with the root causes of youth crime."

Members of the coalition said that now that the resolution had failed, the issues raised for not voting for the resolution stand as a guide toward what the County administration and the community can do to confront the problem.

"There is overwhelming evidence that detention in youth centers and incarceration in jails and prisons do not break the cycle of criminal behavior

nor do they prevent or deter crime. It is wiser to spend money early to prevent crime than to spend money later to punish crime."

The coalition stated that the so-called youth crime "epidemic" is a public health issue that affects every family and every neighborhood in our city and county. They stated that human beings at any age could not flourish unless basic human needs are addressed first. "Programs must be developed that interrupt the processes that cause young people's problem behaviors: unemployment, poverty, substandard living conditions, inadequate parental supervision and loss of hope."

"All citizens have a great stake in positive intervention programs such as mentoring, tutoring, leadership, self-esteem, discipline, conflict resolution, parent-child communication, human relationships, and recreation that will strengthen families in their efforts to raise healthy and productive children. We must support positive prevention programs that build character, respect and build capable, mature and responsible young people."

In conclusion the coalition stated that a community-wide collaborative effort of core social institutions (families, schools, elected officials, religions, youth and community service organizations) to build a more caring community is the better alternative.



El programa del "Dia de los Muertos" tuvo exito en su presentacion el Sabado por la tarde aqui en Lubbock. Presentes estuvieron mas de 200 personas y lideres de la comunidad incluyendo el Obispo Placido Rodriguez. El event fue organizado por Lubbock Centro Aztlan con una concession de el Consejo de la Cuidad a la recomendación de el Lubbock Arts Alliance. Fotos por Francisco J. Gutierrez



"El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La Paz."
"Respect for the Rights of Others is Peace"
Lic. Benito Juarez

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Comentarios de Bidal

Cathy Allan and Janie Ramirez were out doing their job this week speaking to the Hispanic Agenda on Monday in order to gather information as to the public's and specifically the minorities' community's opinion toward the new admission policies at Texas Tech that are meant to bring Tech out of the cellar in academic standing in the big twelve. Montford and others have stated that being next to last in academics is not good for them. They are resolved to make Tech into the Ivy League University of West Texas. They can only do this by keeping out those students that are behind or not up to standards in their SAT scores.



Cathy Allen and company have been given the job of talking to minority organizations in order to take away attention from the main objective. Which is: Chancellor Montford and Company what Tech to be a school of the elite and in the process eliminate everything from affirmative action to cultural diversity.

It's surprising that minority organizations have accepted the Red Herring strategy being used by Montford and Company.

It's good to know that the Faculty Senate did not opt to ignore the main problem by recommending to the Regents that the admission policy be put on hold until it's effects can be further studied.

In doing so, the Faculty Senate also admonished Allen for her "her mild-mannered stand" for not doing more to oppose proposed admissions changes that could hurt minority enrollment. Professor John Stinespring pointed out that her office "should be leading the charge. It's clear that more emphasis on SAT scores will affect minority enrollment."

Allen responded that "it wasn't her style to make inflammatory comments," adding that she "wasn't a militant."

I haven't addressed in this column the topic of Councilperson Victor Hernandez calling our Mayor a "Bitch". Mainly because I didn't think it was worth the space. In my opinion Hernandez has been doing a good job in representing District One and deserves 100% of our support.

Hispanic Agenda Meets With Allen

The Hispanic Agenda (HA) - an ad hoc group of organizations and politicians - met with Cathy Allen and Janie Ramirez of the Chancellors's office on cultural diversity this past Monday to address many concerns in particular the proposed raising of admissions standards at Texas Tech. Members of the group are concerned that the proposed changes to admissions policies would be biased and negatively affect overall minority student enrollment. The Texas Tech University Board of Regents will consider voting on the issue at their next meeting on Friday, November the 7th. Attorney Emilio Abeyta of the Mexican American Bar Association (MABA) commented to Allen and Ramirez by questioning the institutions overall approach to minority educational efforts. He said "are we providing opportunity and support to potential students as well as concentration on higher graduation rates by losing focus on the role of a university which is to



educate as many as we can." Texas Tech currently has 2600 Hispanic surnamed students or 11% of the over 25,000 total enrollment. Abeyta also noted that Allen's office has not solicited adequate input from the minority community by saying "you cannot adequately address

all minority issues." According to some members of the group no notices were sent to community organizations to address their concerns to the Texas Tech regents. Allen responded and said that approximately eighty letters were sent

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Despite Growing Prosperity, Business Leaders Make Recommendations

Actor Edward James Olmos, Sol Trujillo, CEO of U S WEST Communications, and noted Demographer Harold Hodgkinson Present New Findings on Hispanics and Business Community -C

Race relations in America are mired in growing misperception, fear and backlash, says a new report from the respected non-profit Aspen Institute. This sober outlook, which U.S. business can play a key role addressing, is occurring despite a strong economy that is spurring gains for both the white and non-white middle-class -- with Hispanic income to reach \$1 trillion by 2010. The report was released today, on the traditional end of Hispanic Heritage Month.

"This is a call to action for America's business leaders," said Solamon D. Trujillo, President and CEO of U S WEST Communications. "Change is inevitable. As our nation becomes more diverse, businesses must take a strong lead in helping us not just survive, but thrive with that change. Many Hispanics and minority groups are well educated and well prepared. and

with greater access can and will be strong contributors to our corporate futures."

The report, "The Challenges of Change," is the result of a four-day conference by The Aspen Institute Seminar on Hispanic Americans and the Business Community, July 27-3m, attended by prominent U.S. Hispanics and other leaders from business, government and the media. The findings were presented today in Washington, D.C. at a news briefing.

The presentation was led by Trujillo, actor and community activist Edward James Olmos, and noted demographer and analyst Harold Hodgkinson, who prepared a study for the report titled, "Lashes -- Back, Front and Sideways." The study finds that as the United States grows older and more ethnically diverse, its citizens are also becoming increasingly pessimistic about race relations and the future.

Ironically, this growing pessimism stems largely from America's growing diversity, the report says. "As diversity grows, so do the

numbers of U.S. citizens from all walks of life and all racial and ethnic groups who feel threatened and blame each other for what they perceive to be the downsides of change," the report says. "In anger, U.S. citizens are lashing out -- back, front and sideways."

Pessimism and Fear of Job Loss Growing Alongside Prosperity

Among the report's key findings:

-- A strong national economy has led to a growing non-white middle class in the United States, without negatively impacting the economic status of the white population.

-- But at the same time, many white Americans are growing more pessimistic about race relations because of unfounded fears that ethnic groups will take good-paying jobs at their expense.

-- Much of the pessimism among the nation's non-white population stems from unrealistic fears that other minority groups -- not whites -- will push them out of good-paying jobs

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News Briefs

GOP Backs Campaign to Defeat Health Care Measures

Three years after they killed President Clinton's massive health plan, Republican leaders in Congress have embarked on a crusade to block a new generation of federal efforts aimed at regulating the quality of medical care Americans receive, reports The Washington Post

Republicans are giving quiet encouragement to a potent coalition of insurance and business interests that is preparing to launch a nationwide grass-roots and advertising campaign in hopes of molding public opinion the same way that the infamous "Harry and Louise" advertisements soured sentiment toward the Clinton health plan.

The Republicans and the lobbyists are seeking to portray a smorgasbord of government efforts to improve medical care as a revival of "Clinton Care" that will lead to a federal takeover of the nation's health system.

But lobbyists concede that their campaign to foment public opposition may prove more difficult this time. For one thing, their target is a more diffuse array of bills and proposals. For another, Americans have become increasingly disenchanted with the health maintenance organizations and other forms of managed care that have proliferated since the demise of Clinton's previous attempt to redesign the nation's health care system.

The targets of this new assault include several bills already in Congress, ranging from narrow attempts to dictate insurance coverage for specific medical procedures to a broad measure, sponsored by Rep. Charles Whitlow Norwood Jr. (R-Ga.), that would among other things make it easier for patients to sue their health plans. It has attracted 198 co-sponsors, nearly half of them Democrats.

The Republicans are also wary of a presidential commission now working to complete a broad list of consumer protections that Clinton may embrace early next year. Meanwhile, a small alliance of HMOs and consumer groups has called for new federal standards to give patients stronger safeguards

"We want to defeat them all," said Mark Isakowitz, director of federal government relations for the National Federation of Independent Business, who has coordinated weekly strategy meetings for several months with like-minded lobbyists.

The coalition includes the Business Roundtable, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of Health Plans, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association and the Health Insurance Association of America. The HIAA funded the 1994 "Harry and Louise" ad campaign in which two ordinary-seeming Americans fretted that they would lose their doctors if the Clinton health plan were enacted.

In an internal memo, an HIAA lobbyist described to her boss the tips on strategy that Republicans have given the coalition. "The message we are getting from House and Senate leadership is that we are in a war and need to start fighting like we're in a war," the memo said.

House Votes Against School Vouchers

The House last night rejected a proposal that would have given students across the country tuition vouchers to attend private schools, reports The Washington Post.

Lawmakers decided against adopting the voucher program by a vote of 228 to 191 in the House.

Its supporters vowed to bring the issue up again soon. "We knew this would be a tough vote, but it's a good start," said Michael Donohue, a spokesman for Rep. Frank Riggs (R-Calif.), the bill's sponsor. "This issue's not going away." The Senate yesterday also shelved another bill that would have helped parents pay for private schooling partly through tax breaks.

Only two cities, Cleveland and Milwaukee, now give a select number of students from poor families publicly paid tuition vouchers to attend private schools. The programs are quite limited, however, because courts, citing the separation of church and state, have prevented religious schools from receiving the voucher money.

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La Oficina Del Censo Hace Lo Correcto -- Por Ahora

Por Miguel Pérez

Después de años de estudios, audiencias y debates acalorados sobre una mala idea, el gobierno federal ha anunciado que era una idea mala después de todo.

Se pensaría que todo esto fue tiempo, intelecto y energía desperdiciados. Pero algo sucedió en el transcurso a rechazar la idea de crear una nueva categoría "multiracial" en el Censo de los Estados Unidos: Apareció una idea mejor.

La propuesta original, aunque mala, tenía sus méritos. Anteriormente, se había pedido a los residentes de los Estados Unidos que seleccionaran una de cuatro categorías raciales incluidas en el cuestionario del Censo. Entonces, existía una preocupación legítima de que el gobierno federal obligara a los respondientes de razas o antecedentes étnicos mezclados a escoger entre ellas o describirse a sí mismos en la infame categoría de "Otro".

La cantidad de familias de "razas mezcladas" saltó, de menos de 500,000 a 2 millones, entre 1970 y 1990. Esto fue lo que llevó a los pedidos por la nueva categoría.

Sus propulsores usaron a personas como la super-estrella del golf Tiger Woods, cuyos trasfondo personal combina ancestros asiático, aborígen norteamericano, afroamericano y blanco, para ilustrar por qué es injusto obligar a las personas a seleccionar.

Durante años, el debate encontró activistas a ambos lados de la cerca. Algunos argumentaban por la inclusión y el empoderamiento para personas de identidad mixta. Otros alegaban que una categoría "multiracial" disminuiría los números de grupos como los hispanos y afroamericanos en los conteos oficiales del gobierno. Ellos lo veían correctamente como una amenaza a los programas de beneficios merecidos y las protecciones de los derechos civiles.

En el camino a escoger entre una parte y la otra, el gobierno de Clinton, siguiendo el consejo de un grupo de trabajo, transó por una idea que debe satisfacer a ambas partes.

"No habrá categoría multiracial," proclamó Franklin Raines, director de la Oficina de Administración y Presupuesto. En vez de eso, en el Censo para el año 2000, a los de antecedentes mixtos se les

dará la opción de seleccionar más de una raza. Y los formularios del Censo continuarán haciendo una pregunta separada sobre los antecedentes étnicos "hispanos".

La decisión proporcionará un cuadro más exacto y detallado de la composición racial y étnica de la población de los Estados Unidos, que es cada vez más diversa.

"Si algo, eso permitirá que las personas manifiesten más sobre su herencia que si sólo tuvieramos una categoría de "multiétnica" o "multiracial," dijo Raines.

El nuevo Censo dará a las personas la oportunidad de decir que son "aborígenes norteamericanos o naturales de Alaska," o bien "asiáticos," o bien "negros o afroamericanos," o bien "oriundos de Hawaii u otras islas del Pacífico," o "blancos". De otro modo, ellos pueden seleccionar algunos o todos los rubros anteriores.

Las directrices respetan igualmente la propia selección de identidad, en el modo en que las categorías están redactadas. La clasificación de "negro" es ahora "negro o afroamericano," y la "hispana" es ahora "hispano o latino."

Solamente los aborígenes norteamericanos quedaron fuera otra vez. A pesar de extensa oposición, todavía se les llamará "indígenas americanos."

Desde luego, habrá nuevos debates, especialmente dado que los resultados se usarán para darle nueva forma a los distritos congresionales y a las legislaturas estatales. Las estadísticas se usarán para asignar toda clase de fondos gubernamentales, hacer cumplir las leyes de los derechos civiles y administrar programas de acción afirmativa.

Evidentemente, mucho dependerá de cómo las dependencias federales decidan contar e interpretar la información relacionada con aquéllos que escojan más de una categoría racial. Los activistas de los derechos civiles se proponen observar constantemente cómo un Censo de tal clase afectará las políticas públicas del gobierno.

Sólo hasta ahí llega nuestra paz mental por resolver el debate "multiracial."

(Miguel Pérez es columnista de "The Record" en Bergen, Nueva Jersey.)

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Sittin' Here Thinkin'

Sorry About That by Ira Cutler

Lately the news has focused a great deal of attention on public apologies. Individuals are apologizing to other individuals, groups to other groups and whole societies are apologizing for misdeeds that were committed by people who have long been dead. Never before in human history have so many been apologized to by so many for so much.

On the personal (but pretty public) apology front, we have the apologies or called-for apologies of such notables as Marv Albert, Mike Tyson and Bill Clinton. Albert and Tyson both apologized, sort of, for biting people. Albert waffled in his apology by pointing out that his victim had always liked being bitten before and, ever the wordsmith, he coined the memorable phrase "consensual biting." Tyson did not claim that Hollyfield enjoyed being bitten, but he did point out that he had no choice but to bite him, since none of his punches were hurting his opponent and he, Tyson, has a family to feed.

Clinton, on the other hand, could save himself a good deal of embarrassment --and his various donors a good deal of money -- if he apologized to Paula Corbin Jones for allegedly exposing himself and suggesting that her morals were shaky. News reports suggest that Clinton would be happy to both apologize and to pay up to three quarters of a million dollars, but he does not want his apology to suggest that he actually did anything. The precise wording, apparently, is holding things up.

Leading the category of domestic, group-apologies, we recently saw hundreds of thousands of Promise Keepers gathered in Washington to proclaim, among other things, that they were sorry for all the bad things they had done and to promise that, in the future, they would take better care of their women and children. Again, wording became important as the Promise Keepers generated controversy by seeming to be taking on too much responsibility and relegating women to a secondary position. No doubt they are working on better wording for their future apologies.

Recently, there have been suggestions that President Clinton should apologize to African-American people for slavery, on behalf of the country as a whole. Some argue that apologies are not enough and demand reparations for the descendants of slaves. This is not without precedent: in 1990 Congress apologized and provided reparations to Americans of Japanese descent who had been unfairly imprisoned during World War II. In the late 1970s we apologized and paid reparations to the former residents of the Pacific Island of Bikini. Seems we forcibly moved everyone off Bikini so that we could test the atomic bomb there and, in the process, made their little island a pretty unhealthy place to live.

Internationally, the 50 year anniversary of the end of World War II has occasioned an orgy of hurried apologies since, very soon, there will be no more victims or abusers left alive to give or receive regrets. The Prime Minister of Japan admitted that Japan had followed a "mistaken national policy" of "colonialism and aggression" and caused "tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries." He expressed his "heartfelt apology" and promised to eradicate "self-righteous nationalism." What made this speech so significant was the use of the word *wabi*, which unequivocally means "to apologize." (In contrast, just last week, the Chinese President visiting here indicated that there may have been "shortcomings,-- even "mistakes," in the way his government has dealt with political dissent -- but observers were quick to point out that he did not use the "apology" word. Again, in the apology process, wording is all-important.)

Japan also apologized to the women who were forced into sex slavery by the Japanese army during World War II. This resulted in expressions of gratitude from some, but was criticized by other former sex slaves in the Philippines and South Korea who were angered because there was no compensation attached to the apology. The Japanese government has refused to pay compensation, saying that all war-related claims were settled by treaty. Instead, it formed a private fund financed by individual and corporate donations to make payments to the comfort women.

On the European front, a special fund has been set up by the Swiss for victims of the Holocaust. This is to compensate for the theft of assets deposited in Swiss banks by Jews who were later killed in concentration camps. When these murdered depositors failed to show up to claim their funds, the Swiss banks simply and very secretly kept their money and only recently were found out.

Germany, which has paid billions in compensation since World War II for victims of Nazi crimes and injustice, is now facing the claims of Holocaust victims from the Eastern bloc countries who were excluded from payments during the Cold War. Pope Paul recently condemned the actions, and failure to act, of many Christians before and during the Holocaust and suggested that the Church's "wrong and unjust" interpretation of the New Testament, blaming Jews for the death of Jesus, may have contributed to a "lulling of consciences". In France, the Catholic Church and others are apologizing for the French Government's World War II complicity and cooperation with Nazi Germany in the persecution of Jews.

So what does this all mean? What does it accomplish? The test of an apology, ultimately, is its sincerity. No one is interested in hearing a pro forma apology that lacks real understanding of the wrong done and a real commitment not to repeat the offense. Attention to wording is important because we all seek to separate the real apologies from the insincere and politically motivated. Some seek to test the strength of the apology by demanding compensation -- make it up to me for the suffering of my ancestors!! -- and some do a pretty good Cuba Gooding, Jr. imitation as they cry "show me the money" as a test of sincerity.

But at the end of the day, apologies from non-offenders, from people who were not alive or, if alive, were not involved in the offense, are pretty easily offered. They do not require any real sacrifice or loss of pride -- it is easy to say that you are sorry that those who came before you made mistakes. The real question -- the real test of the sincerity of an apology -- is what is what is being done to prevent any repetition of the offense? That question, sad to say, is often lost in the showmanship, the careful wording and the monetary buy-off that too frequently accompanies the modern public apology.

Census Bureau Does The Right Thing -- For Now

By Miguel Perez

After years of studies, hearings and heated debates over a bad idea, the federal government has announced that it was a bad idea after all.

You would think this was all wasted time, intellect and energy. But something happened on the way to rejecting the idea of creating a new "multiracial" category in the U.S. Census: a better idea came along.

The original proposal, although a bad idea, had its merits. In the past, U.S. residents have been asked to choose among one of four racial categories listed on the census questionnaire. And there was legitimate concern over the federal government's forcing respondents of mixed race or ethnic background to choose among them or describe themselves as an infamous "other."

The number of mixed-race families jumped from fewer than 500,000 to 2 million between 1970 and 1990. This is what led to calls for the new category.

Its proponents used people like superstar golfer Tiger Woods, whose background combines Asian, Native American, African American and white ancestry, to illustrate how forcing people to choose is unfair.

For years, the debate found activists on both sides of the fence. Some argued for inclusion and empowerment for people of mixed identity. Others argued that a "multiracial" category would diminish the number of groups such as Hispanics and African Americans in official government counts. They rightfully saw it as a threat to entitlement programs and civil rights protections.

On the way to choosing between one side or the other, the Clinton administration, following the advice of a task force, settled on an idea that should satisfy both sides.

"There will be no multiracial category," Franklin Raines, director of the Office of Management and Budget, proclaimed. Instead, in the year 2000 census, those of

mixed background will be given the option of selecting more than one race. And the census forms will continue to ask a separate question on "Hispanic" ethnic background.

The decision will provide a more accurate and detailed picture of the racial and ethnic composition of the increasingly diverse U.S. population.

"If anything, they will permit people to express more of their heritage than if we had simply a category of 'multiethnic' or 'multiracial,'" Raines said.

The new census will give people the opportunity to say they are "American Indian or Alaska Native" or "Asian" or "Black or African American" or "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander" or "White." Or they can choose some or all of the above.

The guidelines also respect self-identity in the way the new categories are worded. The "Black" category is now "Black or African American" and the "Hispanic" category is now "Hispanic or Latino."

Only Native Americans got the shaft again. In spite of widespread opposition, they will still be called "American Indian."

Of course, there will be new debates, especially since the results will be used to reshape congressional districts and state legislatures. The statistics will be used to allocate all sorts of government funding, enforce civil-rights laws, and administer affirmative action programs.

Obviously, a lot will depend on how federal agencies decide to count and interpret the data relating to those who choose more than one racial category. Civil rights activists plan to keep a close watch on how such a census will affect government policy.

So much for our peace of mind from settling the "multiracial" debate.

(Miguel Perez is a columnist with The Record in Bergen, N.J.)

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Letter to the Editor

COMPLAINT OF INJUNCTIVE RELIEF:

Regards: Letter to the Editor (by Miss/Mrs. Michelle Bluit) Comes now, George A. Garcia, Pro-Se, and answer's above individual:

Being IN a free country, I having the freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right to address your inquisitive letter and without malice, I hereby answer you paragraph per paragraph.

Regarding the Percentage of Hispanics, 28%. Where do you get your information. Go to the jails, we the blacks and Hispanics make up to a dreaded Large Percentage. The system doesn't have the money for the additional programs to really educate our children, but has a jail waiting when they graduate. As a matter of fact, we have an election to build one of, if not the biggest in Texas. Thank God it didn't pass.

You state: As a black female in my third year (Does this qualify you for an Emmy.) that you find my comments insulting. That is if I made them. And you as a future lawyer should know better than to assume. Well, seeing that you initiated the issue, what kind of black are you. African black, Hispanic black, Jamaican black, America black, I see very few African black, Most light colored with white mixture as your last name indicates, and the language being English. So theoretically, you have 2 strikes against you, your probably half white, and you probably don't speak Spanish, and I would hesitate to add that you don't like menudo. I know you definitely don't like me.

You state that you find my comments just: plain wrong. Why, because I have the right to question the fact that a personal officer was promoted (from within/in house) and she has no prior relation to the Hispanic Community in the Lubbock Area or elsewhere, I believe. Even, some in the black community questioned the appointment. In addition, she states that discrimination has never affected her progress. One must be blind not to take a stand, and for the last several years the front page is full of "Rodney King"(who was beaten) "Martin Luther King"(who was shot) and case after case of discrimination. Why promote someone to that position with no sensitivity to the everyday problems surrounding us. It's hard for me to imagine someone in that position that doesn't read the Newspaper.

Michelle Bluit, I have never implied that only a Hispanic could relate to the Hispanic Community, you brought this up, it is your self arrogance and assumption. Anybody, qualified, if he or she had the initiative, desire and honesty to be aware of what is going on around him, could qualify. If they really cared, and were not there for their nice suits, pension plans, large rings, Cadillac's, nice insured cars, cozy houses and in reality, big salaries. I could probably walk on water with her salary, and if they jump, I'd say "How high," and "From what building."

About your Advisor, I really don't see what this has to do with

this issue, this is besides the issue, (You know that in law you have to stay with the issue that is raised) and I believe you don't have the power to, as you state, "I would not relieve him." to relieve him. I'm pretty sure that your Hispanic attorney is getting paid for representing "clients of all races." I pretty sure that he's not doing it free, very few do.

As for Justice Marshall, I agree with his "due process of law", and "that all men Are created equal," and "the right to life, liberty and the pursue of happiness," and yes last, but not least the 19 Amendment. Yes, I agree that there are those in Hispanic community who think like Clarence Thomas, like L.E. However, I raise this question; when have you ever seen a Hispanic Justice, don't you think we are equal Or deserve the right to express our opinion in law and through law. Think about that one Bluit. Do I have to wait until you say yes, wait and be a good boy. No, not when I'm paying taxes. Yes, I also, want good judges with good moral ethics.

Yes, other ethnic minorities will continue to grow, but have you taken a poll in elementary schools. We did this several years ago. "Cultural Diversity" you state but for whom. Why do I have to pay taxes to educate foreigners and then Culture them. Why not bill their country and use the money to educate our own!!! Even better, why not raise another taxing entity like the one for the Youth Center in their country. Because some supervisor probably, not from Texas, think better of foreigners than our own black or Hispanics. Talk to me. I know several Hispanics that are sending their sons/daughters to the Carrabians and Mexico to educate their children, because we are giving our best positions to foreigners. In some offices in Texas Tech all you see is non-Hispanic or non-black. Yes you see a lot of Hispanics painters, lawn workers, and lower echelon. Take a good look when you walk the campus. Do not close your eyes. Ask for percentages under the Freedom of Information Act, you'll be surprised. It is the personal officer who recommends the hiring. We are either not qualified or over qualified or have a record. Who doesn't from the deprived areas.

Your lecture in races is very interesting. But however, the main issue was the hiring of Ms. Allen. I really don't care how many Mexican Nationalist you know or have met directly or indirectly. I talking about The ground that you are walking on, the future of our area, where it's going and how, Not Mexico, Vietnam or elsewhere.

Regarding your comment on, "we are all a bunch of ____" I will not elaborate on this. However, if you were a good law student you should have sued, "Verbal abuse" or "Verbal assault" I believe. As you know, the truancy and gang law has never been challenged. Are not juveniles entitled to equal treatment since you mentioned Thurman. Why throw them in jail for hanging around after 10:00. Where is their due process of law, equal treatment, or not guilty till proven guilty? Continued Page 5

Despite Growing Prosperity, Business Leaders Make Recommendations

From Page One

jobs. "We're all in this together," said Olmos. "We must find ways to use our diversity as a means to build a stronger America for all of us -- not lash out at one another because we're resentful of someone with a different skin color or heritage." the nation's business leaders to

The Aspen Institute Seminar report urges the nation's business leaders to step up efforts to ensure that America's work environment become more inclusive and harmonious.

"Despite the fact that the economy is strong, all is not serene within corporate America," the report says. "The workforce is changing to almost no group's satisfaction. Women and minorities believe that the change is too gradual and the barriers to their advancement are still too high. White males think that the change is too rapid. They believe that new, unfair rules are being imposed on them in mid-career as women and minorities get 'special preference.'

"The challenge to business is clear -- how can business ease the process of change so that its 21st century workforce will be productive, inclusive and harmonious?"

Recommendations for Making Inclusion a Reality

To meet this challenge, the report recommends a set of actions that include:

1. Creating a list of key indicators -- beyond just numbers -- that can measure how successful institutions have been in achieving inclusion of racial and ethnic minorities.
2. Developing compelling and accessible marketing and consumer information to educate U.S. businesses about opportunities regarding Hispanics and other minority groups in the marketplace.
3. Organizing summits with a top 1 group of national

advertisers -- to make the case for balanced portrayals of diversity in mainstream advertising.

4. Establishing awards or recognition for the portrayal of diversity -- with key award committees associated with the media, and advertising and entertainment industries.

Minorities Under-Represented in U.S. News Media and Entertainment

"Currently, all minorities, but particularly Hispanics, are almost invisible in the mainstream print, film and electronic media," the report says. "They have minimal representation in ownership, portrayal, employment, and points of view. In the face of irreversible and increasing diversity, these industries continue to target white middle-class Americans as if they were the sole or primary consumers and audiences for advertisements, movies, and television fare.

"As a consequence, whites and non-whites are exposed on all sides to a highly inaccurate picture of the nation's citizens. It is a picture that supports white denial of change and leads Hispanics and other minorities to perceive themselves as outsiders who are not accepted as real Americans."

The report suggests that the news media and entertainment industries should ultimately include more Hispanics and other minorities at all levels. The reality, the report says, is that within three decades, half of the net new entrants into the U.S. workforce will be women and a third -- men and women -- will be minorities. And by the year 2050, the majority of U.S. citizens will no longer be white.

Hispanic Impact in Marketplace Outpaces Inclusion in Management

Among the report's other key demographic findings

include:

-- The 7.6 million U.S. Hispanic households today represent a \$323 billion market, and that income figure will triple to \$965 billion by the year 2010.

-- Half of U.S. Hispanic households today earn more than \$25,000, and a fifth have incomes above \$50,000. But while the Hispanic middle class is steadily growing, Hispanic median earning fell from 70% of white earnings in 1995 to 64% in 1997.

-- The percentage of Hispanics completing four or more years of colleges has risen to 10%, compared to 21% for non-Hispanics.

-- The increase in Hispanic executives and managers in U.S. business is substantially less than white and African-American increases. In a 1994 survey of Fortune 1000 companies, only 95 of the 269 companies responding had Hispanic senior executives -- 169 male and 23 female.

-- By the year 2050, Hispanics will be the second largest racial/ethnic group in the United States. Fully a quarter of the U.S. population -- 96.3 million -- will be Hispanic.

"Hispanic Heritage Month is a time to celebrate the dynamism and diversity of our Latino culture," said Olmos. "It is also a time to reflect on the tremendous work still to be done. As our numbers grow, Latinos must surely join tomorrow's leaders. But just as surely, we must continue our progress towards inclusion and equitable access in the mainstream to have a real and constructive voice in this country."

Said Trujillo, "We strongly believe that the future stability and economic health of our nation requires that we dedicate ourselves to inclusion -- inclusion not at the expense of any group, but inclusion to the benefit of all."

The Aspen Institute's

Seminar on Hispanic Americans and the Business Community is sponsored by members of the business community, including U S WEST Communications. The Seminars convene yearly to examine Hispanic-American issues including education, the media, cultural issues, immigration, minority contracting, small business support and how Hispanics can achieve increased opportunity in our society.

This year's Seminar on Hispanic Americans and the Business Community took place July 27-30 in Colorado, and was attended by representatives from the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility, Boeing, Chevron USA, Nabisco Foods, U S WEST Communications, Lucent Technologies, AT&T, GEMS International television, WNET New York Public Television, Grey Advertising, NW Ayer & Partners, Reyes Entertainment, Dayton Hudson, Pitney Bowes, the Public Service Company of Colorado, and the Public Service Company of New Mexico.

Over the course of 14 years, the Seminars have issued six reports. All sessions have been concerned with how Hispanics can successfully incorporate themselves in the pluralistic U.S. society and achieve parity with others. The Aspen Institute, which was founded in 1950, is an independent, non-profit organization whose programs are designed to enhance the ability of leaders to understand and act upon the issues that challenge.

The Lubbock Hispanic Chamber of Commerce will host a Luncheon to examine "The Facts about the Economic Development Sales Tax" on Nov. 12. Bob Bearden of the State Comptroller will be guest speaker. For more information call 762-5059.

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"Cuando vi que tenía los seis números ganadores, me puse a bailar de felicidad".

SUE CLEMENTS



YA HAY MÁS DE 200 MILLONARIOS.
TÚ PODRÍAS SER EL PRÓXIMO.

Deportes

Dallas Cowboys In Middle

By DAVE GOLDBERG

Three weeks ago in Washington, Emmitt Smith zipped for 27 yards on his first two carries and the Cowboys soon had first-and-goal at the Redskins 2.

Then rookie tight end David LaFleur flinched, the Cowboys were penalized 5 yards and ended up settling for Richie Cunningham's 19-yard field goal. They lost 21-16.

It was a microcosm of the Cowboys' season.

America's Team is one of just 20-odd teams in a pack at the middle of the NFL, 4-4 at the midway point, perhaps going on 4-5. If they lose in San Francisco this Sunday, they'll be under .500 this late in a season for the first time since 1990.

More important, they don't

The offense has scored 12 touchdowns (the defense has three) in eight games and is just 9-for-32 inside the 20, the "red zone" to most teams, the "green zone" in the Cowboys' terminology.

"We've played good enough defense to be 8-0, and our special teams are great," says coach Barry Switzer. "But we haven't been able to score inside the green zone and that's what's wrong with this damn football team. Our players know it, our coaches know it, our opponents know it and the media knows it."

Actually, it's a little more complicated, the result of a decline that's built into the current NFL. Free agency and the salary cap promote mediocrity and have eroded a team that in

"It's actually remarkable what they've done in this system," says Tony Dungy, the Tampa Bay coach who played for Pittsburgh in 1977 and 1978. "We would have had to make choices - keep Lynn Swann or John Stallworth; keep Jack Lambert or Jack Ham; keep L.C. Greenwood or Dwight White. We couldn't have done it."

The Cowboys probably can't either.

All four of their losses have been in the NFC East, to the Cardinals, Giants, Redskins and Eagles, meaning they're in trouble when tiebreakers are applied in a four-team division race. And had Philadelphia's Tommy Hutton not fumbled a snap on a chip-shot field goal in the waning seconds, they'd be 3-5 with five division losses.

Three months ago, in training camp, both Smith and quarterback Troy Aikman were convinced this would be another banner season after a disappointing 1996 (albeit 10-6) that included all the off-field troubles any team could imagine.

But the problems were evident, problems building since 1993, the first year of the salary cap.

Smith, who had a career average of 4.9 yards per carry before last year, then dropped to 3.9 in 1996, is averaging 4.0. Not only is he a half-step slower, but Daryl Johnston, his blocking back, is gone for the season with a neck injury. An offensive line that was the NFL's best from 1992 to 1995, is aging, injured and without depth because of free agency.

Three names stand out: Kevin Gogan, who left after the 1993 season, Mark Stepnoski (1994) and Ron Stone (1995).

Owner Jerry Jones acknowledges his biggest mistake in free agency was not re-signing Gogan, who went to Oakland and now starts for the 49ers. But the others also hurt. Stepnoski, a Pro Bowl center for the Cowboys, is with the Oilers and Stone has been the best offensive lineman for the surprising Giants this year.

All would be welcome in Dallas.

Mark Tuinei, the 37-year-old

left tackle who goes back to the Tom Landry era, has been hurt. George Hegamin is his replacement instead of Gogan or Stone.

Nate Newton, the 35-year-old left guard, is aging and second-year-man Clay Shiver is struggling at center following the retirement of Ray Donaldson, who was brought in as a stopgap after Stepnoski left.

But the biggest loss probably was Novacek, the tight end who missed last season with a back injury, then retired. Neither Eric Bjornson nor LaFleur has approached Novacek's ability to get open downfield on third down and the offense has suffered for it.

The defense has been a pleasant surprise.

Despite worries about linebacker and injuries and suspensions (Leon Lett) on the line, it's second stingiest in the league in yardage allowed.

Shante Carver, a No. 1 pick in 1994, has finally become a better-than-average player after being a disappointment for most of three seasons, and 5-foot-9, 215-pound rookie Dexter Coakley has performed better at linebacker than Darrin Smith, a free-agent disappointment in Philadelphia.

Moreover, the schedule gets easier.

After the 49ers game, the Cowboys are likely to be underdogs only once more, Nov. 23 at Green Bay. If they finish 10-6, they could win the division for a sixth straight season.

But the playoffs?

There's still the red zone-gone-whatever-zone woes.

"We've been inside the 20-yard line 30 times, like Green Bay and San Francisco," Switzer says. "We just have to put the damn thing into the end zone."

Yes, that does seem to be the object of the game.

Agenda Meeting Prom Page 1

out to minority organizations with a deadline because the board would have to be provided with a packet of agenda items.

"We have infrastructure problems and we cannot fix the problems until we have collaborative effort," Abeyta further chided Allen and said "the burden is on the Chancellor to educate our kids and not be so concerned about graduation rates in the Big 12 ... we are concerned about what we are doing to help students otherwise we have a quality problem." Texas Tech has a 38% graduation rate and is in last place in the Big 12.

In a letter to Chancellor Montford Regent Jim Sowell of Dallas stated "If our football coach had the lowest graduation rate in the Big 12, we would be on his case about it. Texas Tech exists to educate and graduate students. We should demand improvement in this ranking from our academic head coach, Dr. Haragan, why shouldn't the President and the deans be in prospective student's homes, on the phone with them and talking to the high school counselors about who their good students are just like our Coaches visit with high school coaches as to who their good student athletes are?" He also believes that if deans fail to meet specific expectations they should be replaced not unlike a coach would be.

Tavita Dorow challenged Allen and Ramirez to "think of ways we can collaborate because it takes a while for things to transcend into the community ... how can we help you in disseminating information?"

Present at the Hispanic Agenda meeting was Professor Jose Angel Gutierrez of the University of Texas - Arlington school who addressed the group and stated "we are not focused on what is not in the pipeline they do have all the answers." Gutierrez is the "first Mexican American to be given tenure in the school's 102 year history to train Anglos." He also suggested that minority groups "request and demand graduating students to recruit so students can see faces like mine and feel comfortable." "Texas Tech's challenge in recruiting compounds "because all colleges are competing for the same 10% (of graduating high school seniors) and we should be looking at the other 90% ... kids are not going to Texas Tech or Angelo State they will go somewhere else."

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scare people the way they have since 1992, when they won the first of their three Super Bowls this decade. They've lost their image, their mystique.

"When you look at the tape and then watch them on the field, they're very predictable," says cornerback Jason Sehorn of the Giants, who currently lead the division at 6-3, 1 1-2 games ahead of the Cowboys. "When they get inside the 20, they do the same things over and over and you know how to prepare for them."

Cunningham, the first-year placekicker, has 86 of the Cowboys' 178 points. He's kicked 23 field goals.

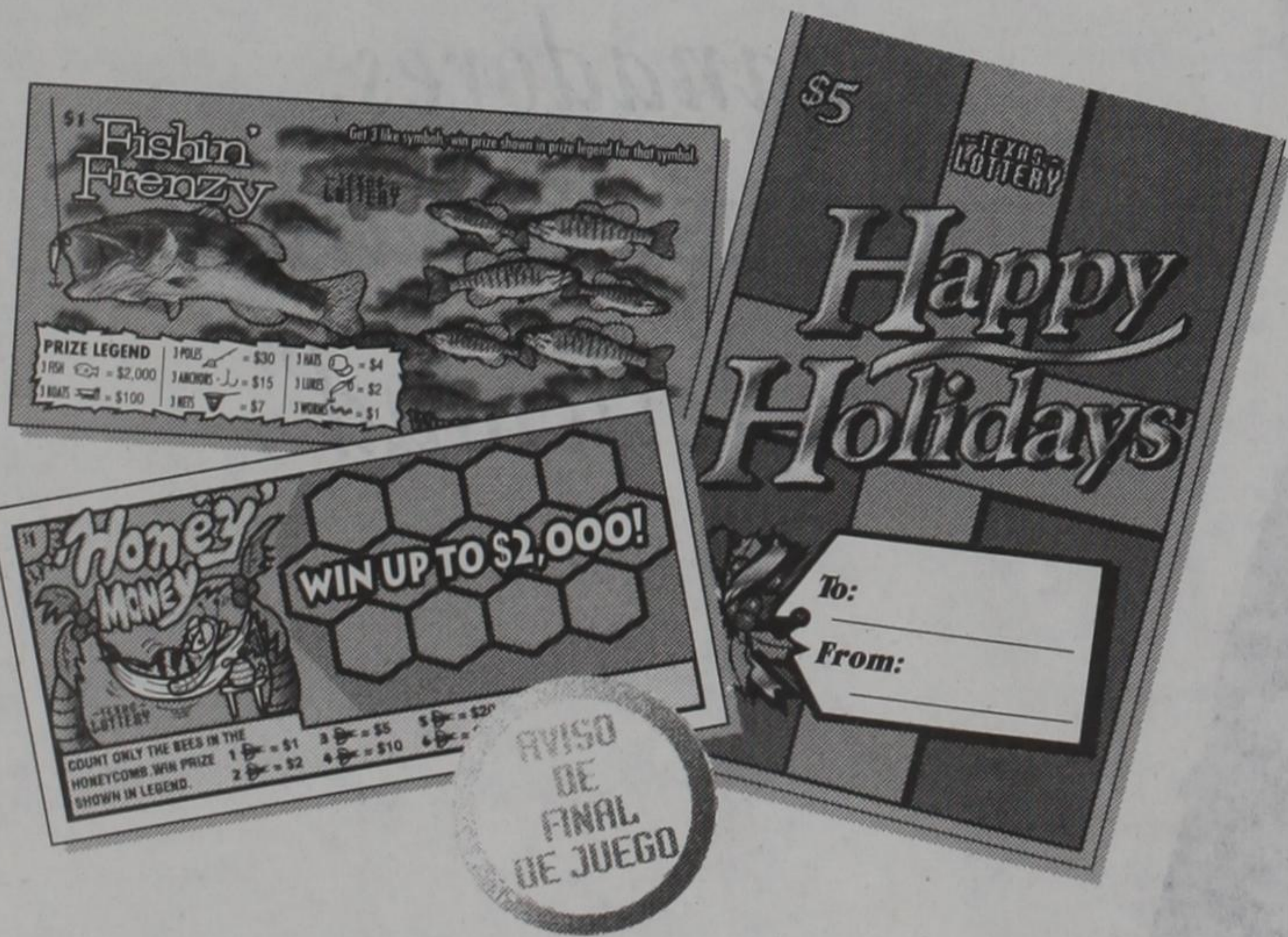
1993 had enough young stars to keep winning Super Bowls into the 21st century.

How successful have the Cowboys been?

If they can somehow win a Super Bowl this year - unlikely but not impossible - they would duplicate the Pittsburgh Steelers' mark of four titles in six seasons between 1974 and 1979.

Yet 38 players have left as free agents in the past five seasons; the offensive line is crumbling; Smith has lost a half-step; and they desperately miss Jay Novacek, the outlet receiver they haven't been able to replace.

No Raspes Mañana Lo Que Puedes Raspar Hoy.



Sí, raspa todo lo que puedas antes del 30 de noviembre de 1997, porque tres estupendos juegos se acaban; Fishin' Frenzy, Honey Money y Happy Holidays. Y si al raspar tanto, ganas, acuérdate de cobrar tu premio antes del 29 de mayo de 1998. Con Fishin' Frenzy o Honey Money puedes ganar hasta \$2,000 y con Happy Holidays puedes ganar hasta \$40,000. Podrás reclamar los premios por un monto de hasta \$599 en cualquier agencia donde se venden los boletos de la Lotería de Texas. Los premios de \$600 o más podrás reclamarlos en cualquiera de los 24 centros regionales de la Lotería de Texas o por correo. ¿Preguntas? Sólo llama a la línea Telefónica de Servicio a Clientes de la Lotería De Texas al 1-800-37-LOTTO (1-800-375-6886).



Probabilidad de ganar en Fishin' Frenzy, 1 en 4.61. Probabilidad de ganar en Honey Money, 1 en 4.74. Probabilidad de ganar en Happy Holidays, 1 en 3.17. Debes tener 18 años para poder jugar. ©1997 Texas Lottery

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Dirigentes Hispanos Exploran Papel Mayor En Defensa De Ancianos

Por Joseph Torres

Los líderes, defensores y autoridades hispanos de todo el país ya tienen el plato lleno casi hasta el límite bregando con asuntos de tanta visibilidad como la enseñanza bilingüe, la inmigración, los derechos idiomáticos, el nacionalismo y el progreso político.

De modo que no debería ser sorpresa que una reunión de una gama de hispanos expertos en salud y representantes de varias organizaciones latinas importantes en Washington, DC. el 28 de octubre atrajera poca atención.

Pero no permita que ello disminuya la importancia de la preocupación que ellos comparten. Ellos se reunieron para discutir las necesidades urgentes de jubilación de los ancianos hispanos.

La sesión, titulada "Prevención de la Crisis de la Ancianidad en el Siglo XXI", destacó el modo en que los asuntos que afectan a los ancianos son de importancia cada vez mayor para la comunidad hispana.

"Es algo que no hemos atendido del modo en que deberíamos haberlo hecho," reconoció la asesora legal regional del Fondo Méxicoamericano para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza (MALDEF), Georgina Verdugo.

MALDEF co-auspició el acontecimiento, junto con el Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR) y el Tercer Milenio, una organización no lucrativa formada por dirigentes jóvenes que procuran enfocarse sobre los problemas de la nación a largo plazo.

Según el Departamento del Trabajo, de los 12,300,000 hispanos en los centros de trabajo, sólo el 32 por ciento tiene pensiones. Esa cifra disminuyó cinco puntos desde 1979 hasta 1993.

El Dr. Fernando Torres-Gil, catedrático de la Escuela de Política Pública e Investigación Social de la Universidad de California, recinto de Los Angeles, y director del Centro para la Investigación de Política Pública sobre el Envejecimiento, proyecta que la población hispana de 65 años o más aumentará por un 400 por ciento para el año 2050, ascendiendo de un 4 por ciento a un 16 por ciento del total.

Actualmente, el 85 por ciento de la población estadounidense anciana es blanca. Torres-Gil proyectó que ello disminuiría al 67 por ciento para el año 2050. Pero, hacia el año 2030, se espera que la población anciana total aumente de 33 millones a 75 millones, dijo él.

Torres-Gil instó a las organizaciones hispanas a involucrarse vigorosamente en el debate sobre el futuro de los programas tales como el Seguro Social y Medicare.

La suerte de programas como el Seguro Social se determinará dentro de los próximos años, debido a la presión por equilibrar el presupuesto federal y a que los miembros de la "explosión demográfica" (baby boomers) envejecerán, dijo él, agregando que, "Si vamos a involucrarnos alguna vez en estos asuntos, más vale que lo hagamos ahora. La ventana de oportunidad es pequeña."

La vice-presidenta de NCLR, Cecilia Muñoz, enfatizó que para muchos hispanos ahorrar para la jubilación es imposible porque trabajan en empleos de poca habilidad y paga baja.

Susana Gómez, miembro de la junta de directores del Consejo Nacional Cubano-Americano, con sede en Miami, dijo que los asuntos que afectan a los ancianos son de importancia especial para la comunidad cubana que envejece. La mayor parte de la población cubana de edad avanzada que vive en el Condado de Dade, Florida, gasta más de la mitad de sus ingresos en pagar el alquiler, dijo ella.

Los hombres hispanos, que tienen una tasa de participación más alta en la fuerza de trabajo que cualquier otro grupo, ganan un ingreso mediano desproporcionadamente bajo, \$21,056, comparados con los afroamericanos (\$26,404) y con los blancos (\$32,966).

Hay varias otras realidades críticas en la ecuación hispana del envejecimiento que fueron mencionadas en la sesión.

Meredith Miller, del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, hizo notar que 3.2 millones de hispanos trabajan para negocios pequeños que tienen planes de pensión insuficientes, o que no tienen ninguno.

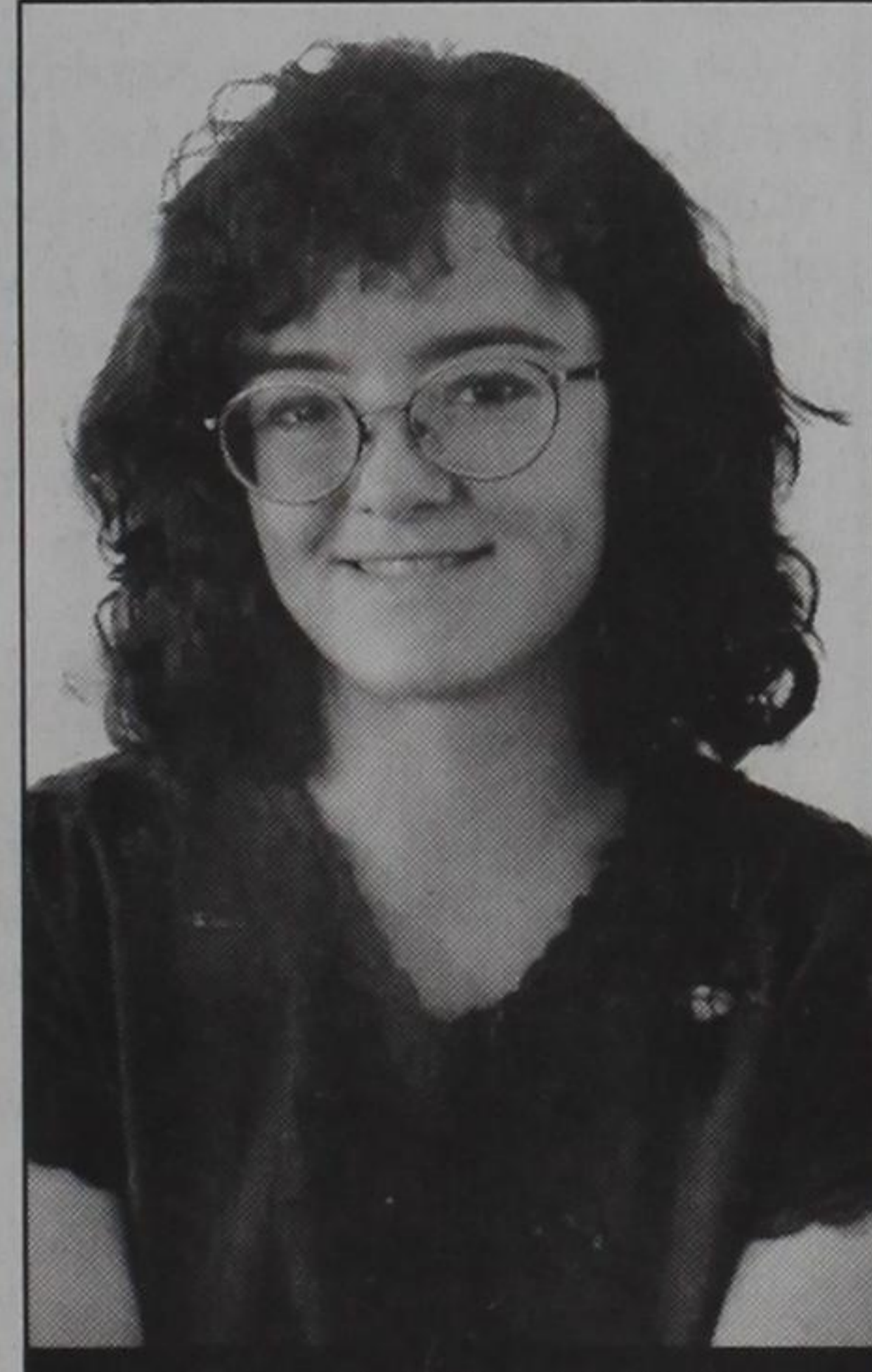
Verdugo, de MALDEF, observó que las mujeres hispanas se enfrentan a una "brecha de jubilación más aguda," porque ganan mucho menos que cualquier otro grupo importante. Su ingreso mediano es de \$18,665, comparado con el de \$24,160 para las mujeres blancas.

Entre otras organizaciones atentas que participaron en el acontecimiento estuvieron la Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO), el Centro para la Igualdad de Oportunidades, la Liga de Ciudadanos Latino-Americanos Unidos (LULAC), la Fundación Heritage, ASPIRA, y el Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos.

El asunto -- que el Representante jubilado Edward Roybal, de Los Angeles, trató durante años de llevar al primer plano -- se encamina por último a la pantalla nacional de radar. Por la la comunidad hispana, cada vez mayor, es mejor que sea más pronto que más tarde.

(Joseph Torres es el editor del semanario nacional Hispanic Link Weekly Report en Washington, DC.)

Propiedad literaria registrada por Hispanic Link News Service en 1997. Distribuido por The Los Angeles Times Syndicate



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IT'S TIME FOR



Hispanic Leaders Explore Greater Role In Advocating For Elders

By Joseph Torres

Hispanic leaders, advocates and authorities across the county already have a plate spilling over as they deal with such high-visibility issues as bilingual education, immigration, language rights, nativism and political advancement.

So it should come as no surprise that when an array of Hispanic health experts and representatives from several key Latino organizations gathered in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 28, they attracted little attention. But don't let that diminish the importance of the shared concern. They gathered to discuss the urgent retirement security needs of the Hispanic elderly.

The session, billed as "Avoiding an Old-Age Crisis in the 21st Century," highlighted how issues affecting the elderly are of increasing importance to the Hispanic community. "It is something we haven't looked at in the way that we should," admitted Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund regional counsel Georgina Verdugo.

MALDEF co-sponsored the event with the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) and the Third Millennium, a non-profit organization made up of young leaders seeking to address the nation's long-term problems.

According to the Department of Labor, of 12.3 million Hispanics in the work place, only 32 percent have pensions. That figure dropped five points from 1979 to 1993.

Dr. Fernando Torres-Gil, a professor at the UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research and director of the Center for Policy Research on Aging, projects the Hispanic population 65 years and older will increase by 400 percent by the year 2050, climbing from 4 percent to 16 percent of its total.

At present, 85 percent of the U.S. elderly population is white. Torres-Gil projected that would decline to 67 percent by 2050. But by about 2030,

the overall elderly population is expected to increase from 33 million to 75 million, he said. Torres-Gil urged Hispanic organizations to weigh in vigorously on the debate over the future of programs such as Social Security and Medicare.

The fate of programs such as Social Security will be determined within the next few years because of pressure to balance the federal budget and baby-boomers growing older, he said, adding, "If we are ever going to get involved in these issues, we have better do it now. There is a short window of opportunity." NCLR Vice President Cecilia Munoz stressed that many Hispanics are unable to save for retirement because of their work in low-skill, low-pay jobs.

Susana Gomez, a board member of the Miami-based Cuban American National Council, said issues impacting the elderly are of particular importance in the aging Cuban community. Most of the older Cuban population living in Dade County, Fla., spend more than half of their income on rent, she said.

Hispanic men, who have a higher work-force participation rate than any other group, earn a disproportionately low median income, \$21,056, compared to African American (\$26,404) and white (\$32,966) men. There are several other critical realities in the Hispanic aging equation that were brought out at the session. The U.S. Department of Labor's Meredith Miller noted that 3.2 million Hispanics work for small businesses that have inadequate or no pension plans.

MALDEF's Verdugo observed that Hispanic women face a "sharper retirement gap" because they earn far less than any other major group. Their median income is \$18,665 compared to \$24,160 for white women.

Among other attentive organizations participating in the event were the National

Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the Center for Equal Opportunity, the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Heritage Foundation, ASPIRA, and the U.S. Treasury Department.

The subject -- one that retired Congressman Edward Roybal of Los Angeles tried for years

to bring to the fore -- is finally headed for the national radar screen. For the sake of the growing Hispanic community, it better be sooner than later.

(Joseph Torres is editor of the national newsweekly Hispanic Link Weekly Report in Washington, D.C.) Copyright 1997, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Your Job Could Be The Next One to go to Mexico

By Raymond Rodriguez

There was a time when labor-intensive, low-paying, unskilled jobs were shifted to Mexico and no one really seemed to pay much attention. After all, they were jobs most U.S. residents didn't want.

The next jobs to emigrate were those assembling components produced in the United States. The repetitive, boring work required little training or education. The only people who complained about the exodus were the U.S. workers being displaced.

More recently, Mexicans have begun manufacturing entire products from beginning to end. They are doing the jobs that require a high level of education and technical training, jobs U.S. workers believed would never be lost to foreign workers. We were convinced that acquiring such expertise was beyond the capability of Mexican workers.

Overconfidence bordering on arrogance and an air of superiority convinced U.S. workers of their invincibility. After all, they knew that quality control was the hallmark of U.S. industry. "Made in America" meant you could trust the craftsmanship and rely on the product. We set the global standard for excellence. We did, at least, until Japanese automakers left us coughing in their exhaust. Just as with Mexico today, we did not see the change and competition that was overtaking us.

The reason for our myopic vision is simple. We tend to be one-dimensional when it comes to our view of the world. That is directly related to the fact that being primarily monolingual, we are at the mercy of the superficial pap we get on the 6 o'clock news. We are often unaware of what is happening in Mexico or in other parts of the world.

To appreciate the full impact of the impending threat to our well-being, the next time you cross into Mexico, go for a drive along the border. Everywhere you look, there is a beehive of activity. Modern high-tech buildings and squalid huts abide side by side. The entire area is a growth industry.

Sadly, the growth is taking place at our expense. And although the goods are produced more cheaply, it will take us longer to be able to afford to buy them because of the low wages being paid by the service industries that replace the high-tech firms moving to Mexico.

Firms see no compelling reason for staying in the U.S. when they can entice or force foreign workers to labor 10 or more hours a day for what a skilled U.S. worker earns in an hour. Is it any wonder that nearly 70 percent of our television sets are being made in Mexico? The venture is so profitable, firms are even willing to pay for the technical training foreign workers need to become competent employees. Meanwhile, displaced U.S. workers struggle to find decent jobs so they can feed their families. How ironic!

U.S. labor should take the lead in promoting the well-being of workers worldwide. Any GATT, NAFTA or fast-track trade agreement should contain provisions for assuring that workers everywhere receive treatment and benefits comparable to that of U.S. workers. So long as multinational firms are allowed to exploit workers by pitting them against each other, the only ones who benefit will be the manufacturers. They rack up enormous profits while struggling workers at home and abroad rack up unpaid bills.

If the trend continues, soon there won't be a need to manufacture anything in the United States other than specialty items. The only thing remotely American about an increasing number of products will be the name. The threat is disturbingly clear. Whatever U.S. workers can do, foreigners can be trained to do it cheaper, faster and better.

Do you believe there is no need to worry because your job is secure? That is exactly what many of the now-unemployed U.S. high-tech workers thought, too.

(Raymond Rodriguez of Long Beach, Calif., is a retired university professor.)

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Continued from Page 2

We are on the same side. Needless to say, the divide and conquer theory is working well. But in reality, your own school has recently laid off or fired a black. Probably, the last one hired. And the first one fired. Get real. I believed he worked with athletics. I believe, he was not at the press conference.

The only thing that I questioned was the fact that a personal officer was chosen for that position. Period. Would you hire a cook to do accounting work for you. A doctor to do your plumbing. A mechanic to Build for you.

Also, the fact that Mrs. Allen has never experienced racial discrimination. She even goes on the front page of the AJ and states so. This was a slap to the individuals who for years have dwelled in this area and dedicated their hearts and minds into eradicating discrimination.

You state that, "I do not believe racism and discrimination have been stumbling blocks." But it is. The very language that we speak is a stumbling block for our students, in passing Exams, (Lsat, SAT, MSAT) dispersing the verbs and sentences when they conflict. How can you or them say that!!!

That is all that I questioned. I met Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Ramirez and liked them personally. And I'm sure that given the opportunity they will do a superb job and I will gladly help them. As a matter of fact, I'm already hearing good things about them. And I also believe that this issue has gotten out of hand, "Much ado about nothing." And I apologize for aggravating you or being mis-stated like Mrs. Allen was, I believe. Talk to me, Michelle Bluit. George Garcia

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McInturff Conference Center

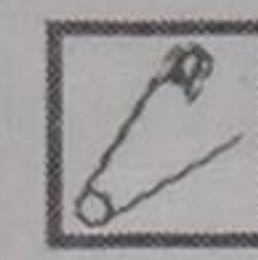
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Photos by Francisco J. Gutiérrez

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Aviso De Solicitud

Eagle Picher Industries, Inc. ha solicitado de la Comisión de Conservación de Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC o Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission) una enmienda al Permiso de Calidad de Aire Numero 8005 para autorizar la modificación de una SURFACE COATING AND DEGREASING en 1802 East 50th Street, Lubbock condado de Lubbock, Tejas. La facilidad modificada va a emitir los siguientes contaminantes atmosféricos; materia en partículas, compuestos de carbono y productos de la facilidad modificada puede solicitar una audiencia.

Si el solicitante demuestra que la facilidad modificada va a cumplir con todos los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicables, el solicitante cualificará para recibir una enmienda. El objeto de la audiencia será limitado a los requisitos de calidad de aire aplicable, que no incluyen asuntos tales como calidad de agua, ruido, seguridad de tráfico o zonas municipales. El TNRCC no puede celebrar una audiencia si se determina que las bases de una petición de audiencia por una persona que puede ser afectada son irrazonables. Razones por las cuales una petición de audiencia sobre una enmienda de permiso se considerara ser irrazonables incluyen (pero no están limitadas a) una enmienda que no resulte en un aumento en las emisiones permitidas y que no resulte en la emisión de un contaminante atmosférico que no se haya emitido previamente, a no ser que el TNRCC determina que la historia del cumplimiento de las leyes del solicitante justifica que se celebre una audiencia. Si se celebra una audiencia, esta será un proceso legal semejante a un juicio civil en una corte de distrito estatal.

Para solicitar una audiencia, usted deberá proporcionar lo siguiente: (1) su nombre (o, para un grupo o asociación, un representante oficial), dirección postal, número de teléfono durante el día, y número de fax, si hay; (2) el nombre del solicitante y el número del permiso; (3) la oración en inglés "I/we request a public hearing"; (4) una descripción breve y específica de como los miembros del público en general; y (5) la localización de su propiedad en relación a la facilidad.

Peticiones de audiencia o comentarios sobre la solicitud deberán recibirse por escrito en la Oficina del Chief Clerk, MC-105, TNRCC, P.O. box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087, entro de 30 días después de la segunda publicación de este aviso. Este aviso se publicará en 6 Noviembre, 1997 y en 14 Noviembre, 1997.

Copia de la solicitud puede ser revisada o copiada en el TNRCC, Oficina de Calidad de Aire, 12124 park 35 Circle, Edificio C, Austin, Tejas 78753. Los documentos de la solicitud e información adicional pueden obtenerse de TNRCC Lubbock Regional Office, Air Program at 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas 79414-3509, telephone (806) 796-7092. Miembros individuales del público que deseen inquirir sobre la información contenida en este aviso, o inquirir sobre otras solicitudes de permiso o procesos de permiso de la agencia, deberán telonear a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública de TNRCC, libre de cargos, al 1-800-687-4040.

El Proximo Empleo Que Enviemos a Mexico Puede Ser El Suyo

Por Raymond Rodríguez

Hubo un tiempo en que los empleos de mano de obra intensiva, de jornales bajos y de poca habilidad eran enviados a México y realmente nadie parecía prestar mucha atención. Después de todo, eran empleos que la mayoría de los residentes de los Estados Unidos desdaban.

Luego, los próximos empleos que emigraron fueron los de armar piezas producidas en los Estados Unidos. El trabajo repetitivo y aburrido exigía poco adiestramiento o instrucción. Las únicas personas que se quejaban sobre el éxodo eran los trabajadores que eran desplazados.

Más recientemente, los mexicanos han venido realizando tareas técnicas que exigen destrezas y habilidades más altas. En vez de limitarse a armar piezas, están fabricando productos completos, de principio a fin. Están desempeñando los empleos de alta tecnología y bien pagados que exigen un alto nivel de enseñanza y capacitación técnica, empleos que los trabajadores de los Estados Unidos creyeron que nunca perderían a merced de la mano de obra extranjera. Estábamos convencidos de que la adquisición de tales conocimientos se hallaba sencillamente fuera de la capacidad de los trabajadores mexicanos.

La confianza excesiva rayando en la arrogancia y en un aire de superioridad convenció a los trabajadores estadounidenses de su invencibilidad. Después de todo, ellos sabían que el control de la calidad era el sello distintivo de la industria de los Estados Unidos.

"Hecho en los Estados Unidos" representaba algo. Significaba que se podía confiar en la mano de obra y en el producto. Nosotros fijábamos la norma global para la excelencia. Lo hicimos, por lo menos, hasta que los fabricantes japoneses de automóviles nos dejaron tosiendo detrás de sus tubos de escape. Lo mismo que con México hoy, no vimos el cambio y la competencia que estaban acercándose a nosotros.

La razón de nuestra visión miope es sencilla. Tendemos a ser unidimensionales cuando se trata de nuestro punto de vista sobre el mundo. Eso se relaciona directamente con el hecho de que, por ser primordialmente monolingües, estamos a merced de la papilla superficial que obtenemos por noticias sobre el resto del mundo a las seis de la tarde. A menudo no estamos al tanto de lo que está su-

cediendo en México o en otras partes del mundo.

Para apreciar el efecto completo de la amenaza inminente a nuestro bienestar, la próxima vez que usted atraviese la frontera para ir a México, dese una vuelta a lo largo de la frontera. Por todas partes que usted mire, verá una actividad de colmena. Los edificios modernos de alta tecnología y las chozas escuálidas se levantan unas junto a las otras. Toda la zona es una industria de crecimiento.

Tristemente, el crecimiento está ocurriendo a costa nuestra. Y aunque los artículos sean producidos a menor costo, nos llevará más tiempo el poder costear su compra, debido a los salarios bajos que pagan las industrias de servicio que sustituyen a las firmas de alta tecnología que están mudándose a México.

Las firmas no ven razón convincente para quedarse aquí cuando pueden atraer u obligar a los trabajadores extranjeros a trabajar diez o más horas al día por lo que un(a) trabajador(a) hábil de los Estados Unidos gana en una hora.

¿Es de extrañar, pues, que casi el 70 por ciento de nuestros televisores sean hechos en México? Esta empresa es tan gananciosa que las firmas hasta están dispuestas a pagar la capacitación técnica y la enseñanza que los trabajadores necesitan para llegar a ser empleados competentes. Mientras tanto, los trabajadores estadounidenses desplazados luchan por encontrar empleos decentes para alimentar sus familias. Que irónico!

Los trabajadores de los Estados Unidos deberían tomar la delantera en fomentar el bienestar de los trabajadores en escala mundial. Cualquier acuerdo como GATT, NAFTA o de comercio por el carril rápido debería contener disposiciones para asegurar que los trabajadores que producen los artículos reciban tratamiento y beneficios comparables. Mientras las firmas multi-nacionales puedan explotar a los trabajadores enfrentando unos contra otros, los únicos que se beneficiarán serán los dueños. Ellos acumulan ganancias enormes mientras los trabajadores que luchan, aquí y en el extranjero, acumulan cuentas sin pagar.

Si la tendencia continúa, pronto no habrá necesidad de fabricar nada en los Estados Unidos, más que artículos especializados. Lo único remo-

tamente "estadounidense" sobre una cantidad de productos cada vez mayor será el nombre. La amenaza es perturbadoramente clara. Cualquier cosa que los trabajadores de los Estados Unidos puedan hacer se puede capacitar a los extranjeros para hacerla a menor costo, más rápidamente y mejor.

¿Cree usted que no tiene por

qué preocuparse porque su empleo está seguro? Eso exactamente es lo que muchos de los trabajadores estadounidenses de alta tecnología, que ahora están desempleados, pensaban.

(Raymond Rodríguez, de Long Beach, California, es catedrático universitario jubilado.)

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News Briefs From Page One

Supporters say the House bill would have allowed states to use some of the federal money they receive now as general aid for elementary and secondary schools to create scholarships for poor children who want to attend private schools, including religious ones.

But opponents of vouchers in the House argued that the stipends would, at best, have helped only a few poor students at the expense of many others and also would have drained money from the classrooms that need it most.

"This bill will leave our public schools in ruins in search of a panacea for a few," said Rep. Matthew G. Martinez (D-Calif.).

On a related issue yesterday, the Senate blocked a bill that would have given parents a tax break for saving money that could have been used for elementary and secondary school expenses, including private and religious school costs.

The bill would have allowed parents or others to contribute \$2,500 per child to a savings account and withdraw the interest tax-free to pay for a wide range of educational expenses, including home computers and tuition costs.

Supreme Ct Leaves Affirmative Action Ban Intact

The Supreme Court yesterday removed the last significant legal hurdle to California's statewide ban on affirmative action, rejecting a challenge by civil rights groups that had argued the law was unconstitutional, reports The Washington Post.

Campaigns to eliminate preferences based on race and sex are underway in several states, and people on both sides of the issue predicted the court's action would reinvigorate those efforts. Voters in Houston, the nation's fourth-largest city, are deciding today whether the local government should abandon such long-standing preferences in the area of public contracting.

When the initiative passed last year, California became the first state in the country to abolish affirmative action in a variety of state programs, from hiring and college admissions to government contracting. The controversial measure drew national attention and was stopped from taking effect for nearly a year while it was challenged in court.

By deciding not to accept the case yesterday, the Supreme Court left in place a lower court ruling that found Proposition 209 constitutional. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals stressed that when the government gives an advantage to individuals based on their race, it penalizes people who belong to another race. Civil rights groups claimed the law unfairly stripped local governments in California of their traditional authority to help minorities.

Yesterday's Supreme Court action, while not a ruling on the merits of Proposition 209, was a powerful signal, especially in light of a recent string of high court decisions that have served to limit the scope of race-based government policies.

"This is a green light to all the other states that want to copy Proposition 209," said Stanford law professor Kathleen M. Sullivan, who had helped the American Civil Liberties Union in its challenge to the California measure. "At our count, there were 26 other states in some stage of progress."

California is just beginning the lengthy, but largely procedural, process of dismantling affirmative action programs.

In the meantime, civil rights activists said yesterday they have not abandoned hopes of fighting the law.

Mark Rosenbaum, of the ACLU Foundation of Southern California, said he will continue to seek an effective legal strategy to challenge Proposition 209. While the Supreme Court declined to hear the civil rights groups' appeal this term, it could consider a new challenge in the future. One avenue opponents could choose is to find an individual who was particularly hurt by Proposition 209 and have that person sue to challenge the law's constitutionality.