

El Editor

Vol. XXVI No. 7

Week of November 14 thru November 20, 2002

Lubbock, TX USA

Congressional Scorecard:

Latinos Gain Four-It Could Have Been More

By Arlene Martinez

The 108th Congress will add four Hispanics when it reconvenes in mid-January. Three of them won Nov. 5 in districts created by the reapportionment that followed huge regional Hispanic population increases recorded in the 2000 Census. The fourth replaced a disgraced congressional veteran.

With two new seats in California and one each in Arizona and Florida, the Latino presence in the U.S. House of Representatives will plump up from 19 to 23. It's inevitable progress for a group that now totals 40 million, but it's still just 13 percent of a 435-member chamber that produces laws for a nation that's 12 percent Hispanic.

Not a single Hispanic -- or African American -- serves in the 100-member U.S. Senate.

South Floridian Mario Diaz-Balart, 41, is the lone Republican in the Latino quartet of fresh faces entering the House. He joins older brother Lincoln, who was re-elected to a sixth term. Of Cuban heritage, they become one of two Hispanic sibling sets in the lower chamber.

Linda Sánchez, 33, completes the testimony to Latino family values by linking up with sister Loretta,

42, who starts her fourth term. The Mexican-American siblings will represent Southern California districts, not far apart.

A second new California representative, Dennis Cardoza, 43, captured Gary Condit's old seat in the Central Valley. He becomes the second Portuguese American ever to join the Congressional Hispanic-Caucus. Fellow Californian Tony Coelho, who served as the Majority Whip in the late '80s, was the first.

Oldest of the new group at 54, Democratic political veteran Raúl Grijalva won easily in Arizona. He joins fellow Mexican-American Ed Pastor in that state's eight-member delegation.

The incumbent Latino Democrats -- a dozen Mexican-Americans, three Puerto Ricans and one Cuban-American -- all won handily, as did the two Cuban-American Republicans in Florida.

But for Texan Henry Bonilla, the lone Mexican-American Republican incumbent, it was a different story. He found himself trailing former Texas Secretary of State Henry Cuéllar long after the polls closed.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe at one point proclaimed on national tele-

vision that Democrat Cuéllar had won. Two days after the election, The Washington Post also reported that Cuéllar had triumphed. Bonilla salvaged the victory 50 percent-48 percent, by 2,700 votes, when ballots from his GOP base in San Antonio were belatedly hand-counted.

Hispanic gains fell short of some projections that were made following release of Hispanic census figures last year.

But weigh in the gains, Larry Gonzales, executive director for the Washington, D.C., office of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, assessed, "I don't see how you can be disappointed." The disappointment had come much earlier, he said, when incumbents -- both Democrat and Republican -- redesigned their districts to protect themselves, rather than create new opportunities for Hispanics.

Fewer than 40 of the House's 435 seats nationwide were truly competitive.

At this point, NALEO does not recognize Cardoza as a "Hispanic." The organization uses the Census Bureau definition, which doesn't include persons of Portuguese descent. Cardoza, however, considers

himself Hispanic and has already been invited to join the CHC.

"We're very pleased with the new members," says Ashley Atwell, CHC Chairman Silvestre Reyes' press secretary. "Would we have wanted 11 more? Absolutely. Whenever you have more, you're stronger."

With more numbers, Atwell adds, there's a greater possibility Latinos will be invited to join prestigious committees.

Raúl Yzaguirre, president of the National Council of La Raza, offers this optimistic prospect: "We are hopeful that the election provided the death knell to immigrant-bashing electioneering... Prominent anti-immigrant candidates such as (Pennsylvania Republican) George Gekas went down to defeat."

Gonzales adds the final thought: "The additional Latino voices, particularly a Republican who can have a conversation with the President," may help bring forward such changes in immigration policy as earned legalization and family reunification to pre-Sept. 11 levels.

© 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International.



El Puntaje Del Congreso:

Los Latinos Aumentan por Cuatro - Podria Haver Sido Mas

Por Arlene Martinez

El Congreso 108 aumentará cuatro hispanos cuando vuelva a convocarse a mediados de enero. Tres ganaron el 5 de noviembre en distritos creados por la redistribución distrital que siguió a los tremendos auges en la población hispana a nivel regional registrados en el Censo 2000. El cuarto reemplazó a un veterano congresista caído en la desgracia.

Con los dos provenientes de California y uno cada uno de Arizona y de Florida, la presencia latina en la Cámara de Representantes estadounidense crecerá de 19 a 23. Es un progreso inevitable para un grupo que ahora llega a los 40 millones, pero continúa siendo sólo un 5.3% de una cámara con 435 miembros responsables de formular las leyes para una nación cuya población es 12% hispana.

No hay un solo miembro hispano - ni africano-americano - entre los 100 miembros del Senado de los Estados Unidos.

Mario Díaz-Balart, del sur de Florida, de 41 años, es el único republicano del cuarteto latino de caras nuevas electas a la Cámara. Se une con su hermano mayor, Lincoln, re-electo a un sexto término. De origen cubano, son uno de dos pares de hermanos de la cámara menor.

Linda Sánchez, de 33 años, cumple con el testimonio a los valores de familia latinos al vincularse con su hermana Loretta, de 42 años, quien comienza su cuarto término. Las hermanas mexicano-americanas serán representantes de distritos cercanos al sur de California.

Un segundo californiano, Dennis Cardoza, de 43 años, captó el antiguo escaño de Gary Condit en el Valle Central. Será el segundo norteamericano de ascendencia portuguesa a formar parte del Grupo de Congresistas Hispanos. Otro californiano, Tony Coelho, quien llevó el cargo de director de la mayoría a fines de la década de los 80, fue el primero.

El mayor de todos, a los 54 años, veterano político regional Raúl Grijalva ganó con facilidad en Arizona. Se reúne con otro mexicano-americano, Ed Pastor, como miembro de la delegación de ocho del estado de Arizona.

La docena de mexicano-americanos, tres puertorriqueños y un cubano-americano demócratas, todos titulares del cargo, ganaron con facilidad, al igual que los dos republicanos cubano-americanos en Florida.

Para el tejano Henry Bonilla, el único republicano titular del cargo mexicano-americano, la historia fue distinta. Se encontró a la pos del



antiguo Secretario de Estado Henry Cuéllar mucho después que cerraran las urnas. El presidente del Comité Nacional Demócrata, Terry McAuliffe, en un momento proclamó por televisión nacional la victoria del demócrata Cuéllar. Dos días de-

**Léa El Editor
Primero**

pués de la elección, el periódico The Washington Post también reportó que Cuéllar había triunfado. Bonilla salvó la victoria por un 50% a un 48%, 2,700 votos, cuando a última hora se contaron a mano las papeletas de su base republicana en San Antonio.

Las victorias de los hispanos quedaron cortas de lo proyectado después de emitirse las cifras del Censo el año pasado.

Sin embargo, al sopesar lo ganado, Larry Gonzales, director ejecutivo de la oficina en Washington, D.C. de la National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO por sus siglas en inglés) dio la siguiente evaluación: "No veo cómo se puede sentir decepción". Llegó mucho antes la decepción, dijo, cuando los titulares del cargo - tanto demócratas como republicanos - habían rediseñado sus distritos para protegerse, en vez de crear nuevas oportunidades para los hispanos.

Menos de 40 de los 435 escaños de la Cámara de Representantes a nivel nacional fueron realmente competitivos.

A estas alturas NALEO no reconoce a Cardoza como "hispano". La organización sigue la pauta de la Oficina del Censo, que no incluye a personas de ascendencia portuguesa. No obstante, Cardoza se considera

hispano y ya ha sido invitado a formar parte del Grupo de Congresistas Hispanos.

"Nos agrada mucho tener nuevos miembros", dijo Ashley Atwell, secretaria de prensa de Silvestre Reyes, presidente del grupo. "¿Que si hubiéramos preferido 11 más? De todas maneras. La fuerza está en los números. Llevan más allá el mensaje". Con mayores números, añade Atwell, existen mayores posibilidades que los latinos sean invitados a formar parte de comités prestigiosos.

Raúl Yzaguirre, presidente del Concilio Nacional de La Raza, ofrece la siguiente idea optimista: "Todos esperamos que esta elección haya aniquilado campañas basadas en hablar mal de los inmigrantes... Candidatos prominentes anti-inmigrantes como George Gekas (republicano de Pennsylvania) se hundieron derrotados".

Gonzales añade el comentario final. "Las voces latinas adicionales, en particular un republicano que puede entablar una conversación con el presidente", ayudará a colocar al frente cambios a las políticas migratorias como la legalización ganada y la reunificación familiar para que la atención vuelva a los niveles anteriores al 11 de septiembre.

Texas Democrats' 'Dream Team' Fails

Back in April, Democrats thought they had figured out how to break the Republicans' grip on statewide elected offices.

They nominated a ticket led by a wealthy Hispanic businessman, a moderate white politician, and a pro-business, black former mayor of Dallas.

They called it the dream team — designed to appeal to liberals and moderates of many racial and ethnic groups, including the state's growing Hispanic population.

The strategy failed miserably in Tuesday's elections. Not only did Republicans retain every statewide office, most of their candidates won by larger margins than four years ago, when the GOP ticket was led by then-Gov. George W. Bush.

"Texas is overwhelmingly Republican and will continue to be Republican for at least a decade" until more Hispanics register and vote, said Cal Jillson, a political science professor at Southern Methodist University in Dallas. "The dream team was a good idea but just premature."

With a national trend favoring Republicans, just about any Democratic ticket likely would have lost, analysts said.

But in a nasty campaign marked by negative advertising from both parties, Republican attacks on Sanchez were especially effective, said Richard Murray, a political science professor at the University of Houston.

"That polarized older Anglos and Republicans against Democrats," Murray said. "There was very little ticket-splitting, and there weren't any independents at the polls."

Bob Stein, a Rice University political science professor who tracks Hispanic voting, estimated that 15 percent of Democrats abandoned Sanchez because of questions about a Sanchez-controlled savings and loan that failed in 1988 and required a \$161 million federal bailout. The thrift was used by reputed Mexican drug kingpins to launder money in the 1980s, as GOP advertisements reminded voters over and over in the campaign's final days.

The Democratic dream team delivered in heavily Hispanic South Texas. Sanchez, a first-time candidate, and Kirk carried the region by large margins.

But the Democrats were routed in every other region of the state, particularly in affluent suburban coun-

ties. Some analysts said Democrats lost because minority turnout fell below expectations.

Stein said an early analysis indicated that Hispanic turnout rose only slightly over 1998, when Hispanics cast 11 percent of all votes. He had expected 18 percent this time, still far below their 32 percent share of the population, according to the 2000 Census.

The Democratic candidates "were attractive to black and brown voters, there just weren't enough of them," Stein said. He attributed stronger turnout among whites to their higher average age and habit of voting.

According to one exit poll, those Hispanics who did turn out voted overwhelmingly Democratic — unlike 1998, when Bush won nearly half the Hispanic vote.

"A big Latino turnout in a Republican year breaks this conventional wisdom that Hispanics were turning more Republican in the Bush years. You can forget that," said the institute's president, Antonio Gonzalez.

Others, however, warned that Democrats are having an increasingly difficult job winning white

voters, offsetting any gains they hoped to achieve by registering new Hispanic voters.

Kirk downplayed the factor of race in Tuesday's election.

"Texas may not be ready to elect a black, but this year America didn't like any Democrats — didn't like them black, didn't like them white," Kirk said. "We did not lose this race because of racism."

Kirk said he will return to practicing law and won't run for Republican Kay Bailey Hutchison's Senate seat, even if she steps down when her term ends in 2006.

Sanchez told supporters he'll soon announce his plans.

Hispanics interviewed by The Associated Press said they wouldn't be discouraged by a Sanchez loss, and also indicated that ethnic pride was a strong factor in their voting.

"When I was a little kid, I was a dirty Mexican," said Enrique Hinojosa, a 67-year-old retiree in the Lower Rio Grande Valley town of Los Fresnos. "I still remember it. Now all our commissioners, our judges, they're Mexicans, and why not? One day we'll be the majority."



Lubbock Democrats worked hard all day long during this past election. Voter turnout increased by 10% from the last election in Lubbock. photo by John P. Cervantez 744-1654

Comentarios

250,000 young people will be going to war soon. That's 1/4 of a million. About the same amount of people that live in all of Lubbock.



No one really knows what they will encounter but Saddam is rumored to be stocking up on antidotes for anthrax, poison gas and who know what else. From this we can probably expect for Saddam to release his whole arsenal of weapons on our boys. We can probably be assured that the soldiers will be our boys since it is always been our boys from the barrios and the hoods who seem to wind up on the front lines.

Last week I was listening to the many tributes given to veterans that have fought for our country throughout the years. I couldn't help but carefully pay attention to a little girl who read a poem. On line said something like "We know you are going to protect us and to keep us safe..."

America has more of a chance of being invaded by kangaroos that being invaded by Iraq. But if we keep listening to President Bush, one would never know any better. Bush is determined to invade Iraq or as he puts it "if Saddam does not comply, the U.S. will lead a coalition of allies to make him comply."

If people would read other news sources, they would know that the main reason for invading Iraq is because of oil. Oil has, and always will be the main reason the U.S. wants to control Iraq and its resources.

We should be aware that not the main reason for invading Iraq is because war is profitable. It is profitable for big business that manufacture weapons and bombs and it is profitable for all of President Bush's contributors.

Regardless of the reason, we can be assured that war is on the horizon. Young lives will be lost and don't kid yourself. Many will be from right here in good ole Lubbock, Texas USA.

Write to Bidal at eleditor@llano.net

Voters Teach Ron Unz a New Spanish Word: 'Derrota'

By Flesia Rodriguez Cadavie

When Massachusetts voters went to the polls Nov. 5 and overwhelmingly endorsed California millionaire Ron Unz's initiative to remove bilingual education programs from its public schools, the Silicon Valley entrepreneur extended to three his string of state referendum victories.

But when polls closed in Colorado an hour later, his campaign successes -- which began in California in 1998 and extended to Arizona in 2000 -- were abruptly halted. Voters in the Rocky Mountain state taught him a new Spanish word: *derrota*. Defeat.

Both states' Nov. 5 initiatives called for non-English-speaking students to be placed in English immersion classes for no more than a single year and then be moved into regular, all-English classes. Educators failing to comply with the new law "willfully and repeatedly" would be fired and barred from holding public office.

Voter reactions to the almost identical proposals differed dramatically, and they did so in reverse of what might be expected.

In the reputed progressive New England state, they embraced by a 2-to-1 margin the proposal, which educators who fought it labeled as anti-immigrant and dangerous, politically motivated pedagogy.

In more conservative Colorado, the voters rejected it.

Why did the public react so differently in the two states?

"The initiatives in Massachusetts and Colorado were all a question of history, resources and voter familiarity with the measures," Jaime Zapata, National Association for Bilingual Education spokesman, sees it.

In Massachusetts, where some 45,000 students will be affected when it's implemented next September, GOP Governor-elect Mitt Romney enthusiastically embraced Unz's ballot "Question 2," particularly early in his campaign. When challenged by education groups, he did say he would work to remove the liability clause.

His Democrat foe, Shannon O'Brien, opposed the measure throughout.

Unz's national "English for the Children" campaign remains opposed to any such change. "We appreciate Governor-elect Romney's support, but we need a true enforcement provision," Unz's state chair Lincoln Tamayo says.

On the Colorado ballot, the initiative was called Amendment 31. It would have changed the state constitution and affected 70,000 bilingual education students.

Deep into the campaign, it actually enjoyed a double-digit lead in polls. That dipped after "English Plus - No on 31," a coalition of educators and activists, launched an extensive media campaign following

ing a \$3 million donation by local philanthropist Patricia

Stryker. That trumped the \$350,000 Unz had invested in the state battle. Stryker's daughter, a native English speaker, is enrolled in a dual-immersion language program.

According to Manolo Gonzalez-Estay, English Plus statewide campaign manager, Unz's *derrota* sends a national message.

"It was too punitive, too costly and too restrictive not only for the Latino community, but for the whole state," he says. "It was not just about bilingual education. Unz and his 'English for the Children' campaign may have gotten away with these types of initiatives in California, Arizona and Massachusetts, but Colorado is a smarter state."

Unz counters, "The outcome in Colorado did not have much impact for my federal and local plans." He says he's transporting his anti-bilingual education agenda to the nation's capitol, where he plans to solicit Congress to kill the practice.

He also intends to introduce a referendum in New York City.

Zapata vows that NABE will continue to work with local partners, parents and teachers in Massachusetts to look for legislative fixes to Question 2. In California, Unz's referendum was challenged in the courts and many of its provisions

were struck down and never implemented.

Exactly how the Massachusetts measure will affect its limited-English-proficient students is unclear, but it must be implemented by September.

While there is a growing body of proof that bilingual education, properly administered, is essential in teaching monolingual students, and that linguistic skills are an important national asset, how it is administered varies a lot. While English is an ingredient from the start, most all successful programs employ some use of children's native languages, particularly in the early stages. Unz maintains flatly that this keeps them from learning English.

Yet, with so much attention given to the sector of the country's immigrant population that is undocumented, educators don't always find the general public receptive to arguments supporting its values. Nor is it a subject that fits well into television sound bites.

Colorado's rejection of Unz is the sum of many factors, including opposition from both gubernatorial candidates. It by no means signals the end of Unz's national English-only crusade.

Educators are well aware that he has millions more to spend and he's not ready to go away.

Bush's Way Is Clear to Press His Agenda for the Economy

By RICHARD W. STEVENSON

WASHINGTON - With his party in control and his political standing solidified, George W. Bush has new freedom to confront the weakened economy on his terms and has put his advisers to work developing an ambitious agenda for the next two years.

It is sure to include making permanent the 10-year tax cut passed last year, securing new tax cuts for investors, holding down spending in areas other than national security and moving slowly toward overhauling the tax code and Social Security.

Mr. Bush is eager to take advantage of the Republican majority on Capitol Hill, his aides say, adding that he has long since absorbed the lesson of 1992, when Bill Clinton beat his father partly by casting him as out of touch on the economy. But after two years in office, Mr. Bush faces added pressure to get good economic results or pay a steep price when it comes to his own re-election, political strategists and economic policymakers in both parties say.

Mr. Bush used the economic downturn that began around the time he took office to build support for the \$1.35 trillion tax cut he signed into law 17 months ago. In that way the economy's current weakness could be an opportunity for the White House to assert that expanded tax-cutting would again give the economy the lift it needs. He and Republicans in Congress have also made clear that they intend to do more to shield companies and doctors from lawsuits, continue to loosen environmental regulations and promote more international trade.

For two crucial reasons, Mr. Bush will hold the economy's reins as never before. First, even though the Democrats are sure to put up a fight, in Congress and in the presidential campaign, they are in disarray on economic policy -- and deeply split over tax cuts in particular. Second, Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, was seen in recent years as having far more power to smooth out economic bumps than the president. But the Fed has just about exhausted its power. It has pushed its main interest rate down to 1.25 percent through 12 rate cuts over the last two years, leaving it with little room to reduce rates further.

With the Fed all but sidelined, the focus is shifting to tax and spending policy. But relying on further tax cuts -- with an increase in government spending on national security and a possible war with Iraq -- also runs the risk that the current budget deficits will swell into an economic and political issue, as they did in the 1980's and early 1990's.

This is also the first sustained period of economic weakness since mutual funds and 401(k) retirement plans made investing part of everyday life across the income spectrum, and some White House officials are concerned that there is no playbook for responding to anxiety among the mass investor class.

Mr. Bush confronts other risks. After nearly two years of attributing the economy's troubles variously to a hangover from the Clinton years, Osama bin Laden, obstructionists in the Democratic Senate and the business cycle, he will most likely be forced to take full political ownership of the economy.

"There's no more calling this the Clinton economy or the Daschle economy," said Stephen Moore, president of the Club for Growth, a conservative political action committee. "It's now the George W. Bush economy. So Republican fortunes for 2004 will rise and fall with the economy in the next two years."

A Team in Tumult

In late 2000, even before the disputed election was settled, Mr. Bush set in motion a strategy of acknowledging the economic problems he would face as president. His running mate, Dick Cheney, started publicly characterizing the economy -- correctly, it turned out -- as on the brink of recession. Cheney began making a case that Mr. Bush's proposed tax cut, which until then had been justified primarily as a way to give the budget surplus back to taxpayers, would ward off an economic downturn that he tied to the Clinton administration.

Mr. Bush and his team have used economic difficulties to press for their policies on taxes, trade, energy and other issues ever since. Having absorbed the lesson of 1992 -- that it is fatal to appear out of touch with the economic angst of voters -- Mr. Bush has continued to address the economy's problems openly even when things seemed to be improving. Throughout this year, Mr. Bush said he would not be satisfied with the economy until every American who wanted a job could get one. He sought to tie his popularity as commander in chief directly to his economic plans by asserting that his agenda was directed at providing security of all sorts for the nation.

But if Mr. Bush has been consistent in his message of concern and hope, his top economic advisers have been prone to gaffes and feuds, leaving the Bush administration without an economic spokesman of any stature, members of each party said.

"There clearly seems to be a high level of frustration with the president's economic advisers in general," said Bruce Bartlett, a senior fellow at the National Center for Policy Analysis, a conservative research group. Prominent Republicans said the most consistent target of criticism, Treasury Secretary Paul H. O'Neill, is unlikely to leave anytime soon. Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., the budget director, has had stormy relations with both parties on Capitol Hill, but he is well regarded within the White House, and if he leaves it is likely to be to run for governor of Indiana. Lawrence B. Lindsey, chairman of the National Economic Council, has drawn criticism as being disorganized, and he has been shorn of any substantial role as a spokesman on economic matters. But he has denied rumors that he is on his way out.

People with ties to the Bush administration, especially conservatives, have been promoting a bigger role for R. Glenn Hubbard, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. But his prospects for getting more responsibility are uncertain. Asked on Thursday about the future of his economic advisers, Mr. Bush lauded their performance in guiding the economy through two turbulent years but had no assurances there would not be changes.

People with ties to the Bush administration, especially conservatives, have been promoting a bigger role for R. Glenn Hubbard, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. But his prospects for getting more responsibility are uncertain. Asked on Thursday about the future of his economic advisers, Mr. Bush lauded their performance in guiding the economy through two turbulent years but had no assurances there would not be changes.

How Bad Is It?

In developing his agenda, Mr. Bush has to start by determining how weak the economy is. Through much of the fall, the Bush administration said it expected the economy to begin bouncing back by the end of this year or early next. But aside from the stock market, which has rallied over the last month, most economic indicators have turned down in recent weeks, leading to renewed concern in the White House.

Most of the ideas the Bush administration has been considering would affect the economy primarily in the long run. Making last year's 10-year tax cut permanent would have little short-term impact, although Republicans on Capitol Hill are considering calling for phased-in personal income tax rate reductions scheduled for 2004 and 2006 to take effect immediately.

The White House has also been weighing steps to help investors, including reducing the taxation of dividends and increasing, to \$8,000 from \$3,000, the amount of capital losses that can be deducted on individual income tax returns. For the long run, the policy debate is likely to be dominated by proposals being developed by the administration to add private investment accounts -- what Democrats call privatization -- to Social Security and rewrite the tax code. But the White House seems unlikely to move rapidly on either issue. Social Security, several Republicans with ties to the administration said, is too politically divisive right now for the president to make it a priority, especially if the stock market remains volatile. Bush officials said it would take a long time to build political support for big changes to the tax code, though they left open the possibility of putting some ideas on the table to begin the debate.

The Twiddling Opposition

Mr. Bush's success in pushing his tax cut through Congress last year with bipartisan support has left Democrats deeply divided on economic policy. Mr. Bush will most likely be able to continue exploiting the internal problems among Democrats just as he did in the campaign. Many moderate Democrats in the Senate who are up for re-election in 2004, like John B. Breaux of Louisiana and Blanche Lincoln of Arkansas, will be hard-pressed to defy the president on taxes and the economy this year, having seen his ability to influence close races in Republican-leaning states like theirs, strategists said. For now, Democrats seem likely to spend as much time debating one another as taking on Mr. Bush. In reviewing the election results this week, the centrist Democratic Leadership Council warned against simply "moving to the left" and fighting the president at every turn.

Liberals drew the opposite lesson. Democrats, said Robert L. Borosage, co-director of Campaign for America's Future, a liberal advocacy group, need to "fight openly for working families against what will clearly be a flood of special interest, corporate lobby legislation aimed at rolling back environmental protections, larding on corporate welfare and making our tax code even more regressive than it already is."

From J.C. Watts, Some thoughts for Hispanics who want Political Diversity

By Tim Chávez

Congressman Julius Caesar Watts came and saw, but is leaving conquered in his efforts to broaden the appeal of conservatism and the GOP among black Americans.

Yet long before he announced his retirement July 1, Republicans had already been making eyes at Hispanics. The biggest flirt is the Bush White House, which held several special events during Hispanic Heritage Month to emphasize this big-tent courtship.

Before they get swept up with the new attention, however, Hispanics -- like three Tennessee Republican politicians I interviewed earlier this month -- should pause long enough to determine who and what failed in Watts' diversity efforts -- and ask for answers:

-- Will Hispanics be accepted into GOP and conservative ranks as full partners and welcomed to debate all issues, even those on which ideological dogma is strict?

-- Or will Hispanics be expected to bow first to dogma on public-policy decisions, ahead of personal experiences and lifelong loyalties?

In an upcoming book, Watts will chastise fellow Republicans and conservatives for hampering his efforts. According to Newsweek's Howard Fineman, who has seen a draft, Watts writes that "the party of Lincoln" has adopted a "robot-like allegiance to conservative views" that blinds it to the historic suffering of African Americans and causes it to be "often absent on issues of civil rights, equal opportunity and poverty."

Various reports point to Watts, as chairman of the House Republican Caucus, battling Majority Whip

Tom DeLay over following an overly strict dogmatic approach to legislation. Watts preferred a pragmatic approach that sought common ground and new allies.

Writes Fineman: "That was especially true, he felt, on the issue of affirmative action. Making opposition to affirmative action a test of ideological loyalty is as wrong as making support a prerequisite of political authenticity in the black community. We can't promote diversity by demanding a robot-like allegiance to conservative views even when they are divisive."

Hispanics and conservatives also have divisive issues. Immigration policy and protecting human rights of all people "legally here or not" is one battleground. Even President Bush finds himself disagreeing with his own party. He wants to grant amnesty to those people illegally here but who have established families and long-term community and work records. But will conservatives "dedicated to a strict law-and-order agenda" be willing to accept an exception on this issue?

"Everyone is really open to my views," says Raúl López, a politically active Republican businessman. "I don't feel I am a number or a token."

Dr. Rick de la Garza, who runs a health-care firm, says Hispanics will have to make it clear that they are not new to this nation, its values and even fighting its wars. "My family has been here for 400 years," he says.

Hispanics will also have to speak up on sensitive issues, he says, adding that the GOP must look at the benefits this nation is taking from illegal immigration.

"We thrive on cheap labor," he says. "That is the essence of a capitalistic society. The GOP will have to take a second look at who is benefiting from the labor of these people."

That does not mean granting a blanket amnesty. But it does mean balancing enforcement needs with basic human and constitutional rights for people who are here. It means considering exceptions to the rule of law as the president is wanting to do.

"The Democrats, they did great things," de la Garza says. "However, they keep you dependent on government programs. That is contrary to the Hispanic ethic."

Everyone realizes that English must be learned to thrive in this nation.

López says education is a more important issue with Hispanics than immigration. Reforms pushed by Bush and the GOP appeal to Hispanics who see schools as historically not serving their needs. But the rub with the conservative ideal may come with leaving schools solely in local control. It continues to be locals who are discriminating against Hispanic children, particularly in English-language education.

Due to the diversity by nationality within the ethnic classification of "Hispanic," the GOP may find it hard to focus on a single issue and appeal to all in this group.

Antonio López, whose parents immigrated from Ecuador and Mexico, is running against incumbent state House Speaker Jimmy Naifeh. His religious and family values make him a Republican, he says.

People of Cuban heritage like Raúl López have traditionally been conservative. But de la Garza's Mexican-American roots are steeped in Democratic tradition. And Mexican Americans constitute two-thirds of Hispanic voters in this nation.

Watts broke from political tradition for African Americans by bolting from the Democratic Party. For his eight years in Congress, his loyalty and ferocity to GOP beliefs did not go unrewarded. He was elected in 1998 by fellow Republicans to the fourth highest House office. But as Fineman writes, "When the real decisions were made" on what piece of legislation to move when, "he often wasn't in the room."

Watts writes that black House colleagues such as Jesse Jackson Jr. and Harold Ford Jr. were "raised in privilege" but "have a perfect right" to their political views. "My complaint," he says, "lies in the unwillingness of most black leaders to accord me the same legitimacy to hold conservative views, even though I was raised in the poverty others have only studied."

Our country's political process is ill-served by persons of color being segregated to one political camp. But Watts' difficulties in diversifying the GOP and conservatism show it will take much more than wishful thinking to change that reality. The post-Watts test will be whether conservatives and Republicans have enough faith in their beliefs to welcome more diversity and difference of opinion.

(c)2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International.

Tribute to Raul Villareal:

La Raza Unida Party Pioneer Passes

By Jose Angel Gutierrez
A Tribute to Raul Villareal who passed away October, 30, 2002. He had been very sick on and off for the past several years with his diabetes and he died from an attack.
RAUL VILLARREAL-- Chicano

Activist and La Raza Unida Party Member

The passing of Raul Villareal is untimely, a community loss, and heartfelt, but highly symbolic.

Raul was of a generation of Chicano activists that changed local politics in Texas and in so doing,

changed the politics of Chicanos and Latinos in the United States. Raul was of a generation of Chicano activists that built a nation within a nation, Aztlan, reclaiming our homeland precinct by precinct, district by district, county by county and word by word, written,

spoken, felt, and believed.

Raul was a writer. Raul was a leader. Raul was a romantic. Raul was a universal man. Raul was the kind of one each of us wants to be. He lived life for all of us. Even while in years of pain and suffering he refused to surrender or quit.

Nunca deo caer la bandera del pueblo y su raza [He never allowed himself to lower the flag for his community and it's people].

The legacy of Raul will live on. The legacy is in his writings, particularly his long letters. The legacy is in the city records of Kingsville, Kleberg County, Texas that reveal his electoral triumph over the powerful of La Kineña, the King Ranch. The legacy is in the hearts and minds and pocketbooks of Chicano and Chicana workers at Texas A & I University (now A & M University in Kingsville), where he helped form a labor union.

The legacy is in his song and love for La Raza. We, who knew him, remember and will continue to remember because he was the kind of man each of us wants to be.

Jose Angel Gutierrez is the one of the founders of La Raza Unida Party in Crystal City, Texas. He teaches political science at University of Texas-Arlington and still active in Chicano politics.



Alla Va El Vecindario

Por Cecilio Morales

Linda Chávez es una mentirosa. "la hispana más odiada en América". No obstante, cuando fui a escuchar su charla sobre sus libros en la librería de "Politics & Prose" en un vecindario de clase media alta al noreste de Washington, DC, ella era la niña mimada del público.

Una mujer rubia que resultó ser pariente de la dueña de la librería asintió con aprobación a casi todos los predecibles arrebatos contra la raza que Chávez lanzó con odio, en particular cuando afirmó que la educación bilingüe era incorrecta. Todas las bromas de Chávez a costa de los liberales, los chicanos, los movimientos de derechos civiles, etcétera recibieron carcajadas cálidas.

De hecho, la multitud era infinitamente más interesante que Chávez, quien despotricó en un solo tono, el cual todos hemos escuchado antes.

Pero esta gente...les encantaba todo lo que ella decía. Querían que los Estados Unidos se convirtieran en la tierra de Chávez mañana. Está bien, ayer si es posible.

Un caballero canoso preguntó, ¿Cuáles cree usted que son las posibilidades a largo plazo para el programa de acción afirmativa y para la educación bilingüe? ¿Será un camino largo y difícil?

Por su tono y el comentario que siguió, él no quiso decir si estas políticas, que han tenido como resultado el aumento de muchas figuras públicas negras e hispanas, incluida Linda Chávez, sobrevivirán los gustos de Chávez y de otro abanderado de su glntie, Clar-

ence Thomas.

De manera obvia el hombre quería saber cuándo podremos dar patada a esa gente para que rodeen hacia abajo en la escala socio-económica donde pertenecen, lavando platos e inodoros.

"¿Qué piensa usted sobre el movimiento para evitar la acción afirmativa? ¿La política de los 'mejores diez por cientos'?" preguntó una mujer. Una vez más, la aclaración hizo evidente su interés en si la discriminación positiva podría ser frustrada con éxito por la política universitaria del estado de Texas creada bajo el gobierno de George W. Bush.

La audiencia parecía disfrutar la conclusión de Chávez de que el programa de los mejores diez por cientos de los esvUHiantM de escuela superior de las áreas pobres fracasaría a la larga. ¡Tremendo, vuelve al taller de autos, Chico!

Otra pregunta: "¿En realidad las leyes de inmigración están reduciendo la cantidad de ilegales?" Estoy seguro que el interrogador no estaba preguntando, con el libro "Occupied in America" de Rodolfo Acuña en mente: ¿Expulsarán algún día a los intrusos blancos del sur este y de California?

Sin embargo, lo que en realidad me impactó, fue el entorno. Esto sucedió en mi vecindario, del cual yo pensaba era en su mayorixtun área liberal y elegante de profesionales acomodados.

La dueña de la librería Carla Cohen aduló al presidente Clinton cuando éste visitó el lugar un fin de semana, sin duda motivado por su asistente y evgNhUal director eje-

cutivo de personal, John Podesta, a quien he visto por años trabajando con frenesi en su jardín o en su casa.

Esto es territorio de la organización Americans for Democratic Action (estadounidenses a favor de la acción democrática), no es el lugar favorito de la Coalición Cristiana. Yo vivo aquí. He comprado bastante en la tienda cuya dueña habla de Chávez con un entusiasmo exagerado.

"Nuestros hijos fueron juntos a la escuela hebrea hace 20 o 25 años cuando éramos vecinas", me dijo Cohen, en ese tono casual falsa típico del circuito social de Washington. "Nos gusta tener aquí 'operonas de una amplia gama de opiniones. A pesar de yo misma estoy lejos hacia la izquierda de Linda".

¿Había invitado Cohen a hablar a algún escritor hispano a la par con sus opiniones izquierdistas?

"Bien, tuvimos a Carlos Fuentes".

Carlos Fuentes es un reconocido y magnífico escritor mexicano, sin duda. Pero es del país de México, no 'mexicano' como nos llaman a todos los de piel morena en los Estados Unidos, sin importar la nacionalidad de origen.

"¿Algún hispano-americano, señora Cohen?"

"¿Hay alguno?"
En mi carrera como periodista he entrevistado a cada burócrata mentiroso imaginable hasta oficiales militares latinoamericanos acusados de cometer torturas horribles. Nunca me he sentido tan sorprendido como con esta respuesta.

Allí lo tienen, la cancelación propia de los hispanos y otras figuras literarias de color, percibidos como incapaces de escribir si no aplauden, como Linda Chávez y Clarence Thomas, piqAd

Colin Powell Admite Existencia de debate sobre Ataque a Irak

El secretario de Estado norteamericano Colin Powell admitió este martes la existencia de un debate en el seno de la Administración norteamericana en torno a Irak, subrayando que el presidente George W. Bush escuchaba todas las opiniones y se preparaba para anunciar su política en poco tiempo más.

"Discutimos, en el seno de la Administración, con nuestros amigos y aliados en la comunidad internacional, con Naciones Unidas, sobre la manera de responder" al peligro que representa Irak, declaró Powell a periodistas en el avión que lo condujo a la cumbre de la Tierra en Johannesburgo.

"Hay muchas visiones en el seno del gobierno, en el exterior de la Administración, en el Congreso, en los medios de comunicación, en los debates televisados, en la comunidad internacional. El Presidente examina todo eso y hará saber en el momento oportuno cómo va a tratar el problema", agregó Powell.

Powell, considerado como un elemento moderado en el seno del gobierno Bush, había mostrado una gran discreción sobre este tema durante los últimos días, mientras que el vicepresidente Dick Cheney y la consejera diplomática de la Casa Blanca, Condoleezza Rice, multiplicaron los ataques contra el régimen iraquí.

El secretario de Estado norteamericano llegó a Johannesburgo este martes por la noche para representar el miércoles al presidente Bush en la cumbre de desarrollo sostenible, según informó un periodista que acompaña al responsable.

Powell tomará la palabra hoy ante más de un centenar de jefes de Estado y gobierno ante los que expondrá la visión estadounidense del desarrollo sostenible: los métodos de erradicación de la pobreza y la protección medioambiental.

En el mismo momento en que Powell aterrizaba en Johannesburgo, cientos de ministros seguían negociando el Plan de Acción en un centro de convenciones donde se celebra la conferencia. El documento, un marco de actuación para los próximos años, no cuenta todavía con el consenso de todos los participantes en la reunión.

El jueves, Powell abandonará Johannesburgo en dirección de Angola y Gabón, desde donde volverá a Washington el viernes.

Backing Immigrants' American Dream

Immigrant advocates have launched a nationwide campaign to obtain legal status for the country's 8 million to 10 million undocumented immigrants, arguing that the economy would collapse without them and they deserve a shot at the American Dream.

The "million postcard" campaign kicked off locally Aug. 14 with a news conference in Garden City, where advocates said the undocumented immigrants are following in the footsteps of previous generations of Irish, Italians, Poles, Germans and Jews who wanted a better life. They said not all of them came here legally, either.

"We come as everyone else has come in the past: to search for free-

dom, to search for a better life and to escape repression and to escape poverty," said Omar Henriquez, immigration campaign coordinator for the Service Employees International Union's eastern region.

Immigration restriction groups condemned the proposal, saying it would reward people who broke the law by entering the country illegally and penalize those who followed it and apply for a visa in their home countries.

"It's a bad idea and it's not going to happen," said Mark Krikorian of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Immigration Studies. "Amnesty has never achieved its objective. It's always promoted more illegal immigration in the future."

continued on page 5

¿Que Pasa?

LHCC-Step Up To Success Program

Today thhe Hispanic Chamber is proud to announce it will be hosting our Annual Step Up to Success Program. It's a one-day program created or designed by Texas Association of Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the mid-80's when the drop out rate was extremely high among Hispanics, some improvement has been made but much more is needed. Our goal is to show our concern and commitment to helping decrease the drop out rate by supporting and motivating our youth to stay in school

The event will held today at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center starting at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 2:00 p.m.

Seminar Presented by the Godeke Branch Library

The Godeke Branch Library, 6601 Quaker Avenue, presents "The Truth About Low-Carb Diets" and "Weeding Through the Facts and Fiction of Herbal Medicine" at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 19, with Kay Davis of the Lubbock County Extension Service. For more information call 792-6566.

"Share a Book with a Child"

Join us for "Share a Book with a Child," a story hour for children and their parents, at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the Patterson Branch Library, 1836 Parkway Drive. Each family will receive a free book courtesy of the Lubbock Area Coalition for Literacy. This free program. For more information call 767-3300.

There Goes the Neighborhood

By Cecilio Morales

Linda Chávez is a liar. In her latest book she describes herself in the title as "the most hated Hispanic in America." Yet when I went to hear her speak about her books at the "Politics & Prose" bookstore in upper-middle class northwest Washington, D.C., she was the audience's darling.

A blonde woman who turned out to be a relative of the bookstore owner nodded her assent to virtually every one of Chávez's predictable race-baiting fireworks, especially when Chávez asserted that bilingual education was wrong. Every one of Chávez's jokes at the expense of Chicanos, liberals, the civil rights movement and so on, received warm laughter.

Indeed, the crowd was infinitely more interesting than Chávez, who rants on only one note, and we've all heard that one.

But these people ... they loved everything she said. They wanted the USA to become Chávezland tomorrow. OK, yesterday if possible.

One silver-haired gentleman asked, "What do you think is the long-term prospect for affirmative action and bilingual education? Is it going to be a long haul?"

From his tone and follow-up comment, he didn't mean whether these policies that have resulted in the rise of many black and Hispanic figures, including Linda Chávez, would survive the likes of Chávez and that other standard-bearer of his people, Clarence Thomas.

The man clearly wanted to know when will we be able to kick those people back down the socio-economic ladder where they belong, washing dishes and cleaning toilets.

"What do you think about the movement to get around AA? The 'top 10 percent' policy?" asked a woman. Again, the clarification made plain her interest in whether affirmative action could be successfully thwarted by the Texas state university policy devised under George W. Bush's governorship.

The audience seemed to relish Chávez's conclusion that the top 10 percent of high school students from poor areas would ultimately fail. Hurray, get back to the auto shop, Chico!

Another question: "Are immigration laws really reducing the number of illegals?" Again, I can assure you that the questioner was not speaking with Rodolfo Acuña's "Occupied America" in mind, if the white intruders were ever going to be expelled from the Southwest and California.

What really shocked me, however, was the setting. This was in my neighborhood, what I thought was a mostly liberal, genteel area of comfortable professionals.

President Clinton was fawned over by bookstore owner Carla Cohen when he dropped by one week-

end, no doubt prompted by Clinton's aide and eventual chief of staff John Podesta, whom I've seen for years working feverishly on his yard or his house.

This is Americans for Democratic Action territory, not the Christian Coalition's stomping grounds. I live here. I've shopped a lot in the store whose owner gushed over Chávez.

"Our sons went to Hebrew school together 20 to 25 years ago when we were neighbors," Cohen told me, in that faux casual manner common to the Washington cocktail circuit. "We like to have people here from a wide spectrum of views. Although I myself am far to the left of Linda."

Had Cohen invited any Hispanic writer closer to her left-wing views to speak?

"Well, we had Carlos Fuentes."

Carlos Fuentes is a renown and superb Mexican writer, without question. But he's from the country of Mexico, not "Mexican" like those of us with brown skin are called in the USA, regardless of our national origins.

"Any U. S. Hispanics, Ms. Cohen?"

"Are there any?"

In my career as a journalist I have interviewed every bureaucratic liar imaginable all the way to Latin American military officers accused of gruesome tortures. I have never been as dumbstruck as I was by this answer.

There we have it, the self-perpetuating brown-out of Hispanics and other literary figures of color thought incapable of writing, unless they are cheering, like Linda Chávez and Clarence Thomas, to keep their former "affirmative action" classmates down.

"Do you have any Hispanic customers, Ms. Cohen?"

She did not know I'd been one for years. "Oh, yes! Hispanics come here to buy cookbooks and movie books and student testing materials."

No Hispanic buys books about Stalingrad and the Holocaust, as I do? No one buys the fictional trilogy by Patricia Barker, as I did? We're just about water and chocolate and hot spices and merengue and tango ... and learning like good little *chulos* how to become white?

Now I get it. This genteel neighborhood in which I have raised my sons, this place I was proud to call home, with its lazy summer afternoon baseball games in the parks, its neighborliness, parents who won't buy kids toy guns.

Is it also full of Linda Chávez fans? People calling me "Spic" behind my back?

I remember when Ms. Cohen's store wasn't in my neighborhood. Maybe that was a good thing.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Tribune Media Services International



To prevent accidents, never mow a wet lawn.

Hair Designs by Phil

Designer Cuts & Perms for Picky People

Shampoo, Condition, Cut & Style Haircut & Shampoo \$10 (Reg. \$15 & up)

- 1st Time Customer \$18 (Reg. \$25)
- 1st Time Customer Tan \$18 (one month unlimited)
- Matrix Perm \$25 and up

1617 27th St. 806-747-4659 Park Towers Rm. 107 Booth Rentals Available

Master Charge & Visa Welcome

We don't want everybody that's picky ... we just want you!

Love Your Pet?

Take It To



5006 50th Street Lubbock, TX 79414

792-6226

Volunteers Needed for VITA Program

To help eligible persons prepare and submit electronic tax returns for 2002.

Volunteers will be trained in Tax Law and in the use of Tax-Wise, an IRS electronic filing software program. Training is provided FREE by the Internal Revenue Service.

To Volunteer: call Ysidro Gutierrez at 549-0109. Leave a voice message.

Benefits to you: You will become a Qualified Tax Preparer.

Benefits to Families: You will help eligible families save preparation fees and electronic filing fees. Families will get their refunds quickly. Two goals of the VITA Program are to help families become financially self-sufficient and buy their own homes.

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT

3021 Clovis Rd. - 762-3068

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

FREE Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detector Program

Is your home well protected?

Even if you have detectors, do you have enough for the size of your house and are they well-functioning?

The Lubbock Fire Department has FREE smoke and carbon monoxide detectors available to Lubbock homeowners. Currently, detectors are being provided to homes in specified areas of town, but your area may be next. To see if you qualify, call Captain Marlin Hamilton at

775-2642

We want to keep you safe!

T-SHIRTS & CAPS

FOR AS LITTLE AS 5.00!

For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

Call - 763-3841

EL EDITOR • 1502 Ave M • Lubbock, TX 79401

There's Real Beauty in 'Real Women'



I have seen the future of Hollywood movie stardom, and its name is America Ferrera.

To be brutally realistic, things probably won't turn out that way, even if they should. This is no fault of Ferrera's, who in the gritty, joyful self-esteem fairy tale "Real Women Have Curves" has the charisma of a young woman who knows how to hold the screen. If this country isn't ready to celebrate a Honduran-American teenager with a figure out of Rubens, believe me, that's our loss.

When we meet Ana (Ferrera), it's her last day of high school - for the final time, she takes the bus from her home in East LA to Beverly Hills High, where she mingles self-consciously with her iBook-toting peers. At home, it's a different story: Papa mows lawns for the parents of Ana's schoolmates, older sister Estela (Ingrid Oliu) tries to keep her dress factory - please don't call it a sweatshop - in the black, and Mama... ay, Mama.

Ana's mother, Carmen, is played by Lupe Ontiveros, whom you've seen playing countless maids in posh Hollywood films over the years. "Real Women" gives her, at last, a role with meat, and the lady chows down. Carmen is the kind of smothering, aggravating embarrassment every teenage girl is certain she has for a mother, the difference being that Carmen actually is that way. She pokes constant fun at her daughter's plus-size body; she can't understand why Ana would want to go to college when she could help Estela out in the factory. "I'll give her an education," Carmen says to her wallpaper husband. "I'll teach her to sew and to take care of her children."

How does one deal with such a mother? By tending to one's self-respect in private and looking for lessons elsewhere. Directed by Patricia Cardoso and smoothly

adapted from the stage play by Josefina Lopez, "Real Women Have Curves" tells how Ana comes into her own when Carmen drags her to work at Estela's factory. Contemptuous at first of the seamstresses who earn \$18 for a dress that will be sold for \$600 at Bloomingdale's, Ana mellows when she sees the very real financial pressures her sister faces. At the same time, she is building her own life on the sly, applying to Columbia and meeting with Jimmy (Brian Sites), one of her privileged classmates.

The scenes with the latter, a skinny kid with a gentle but unabashed interest in Ana's body, are tender and awkward and intensely moving. Their first date, unfolding to the lilt of Manu Chao's "Minha Galera," is a heartbreak of adolescent hesitancy, but by the time the two first sleep together, they share a rapturous calm. "Turn the lights on," says Ana to her lover with quiet insistence. "This is what I look like." The film itself is one long, discreet gaze at Ana, and it's never quite able to decide whether her inner or outer beauty is greater.

Mama, meanwhile, has been glued to her favorite soap opera - the title translates as "The Poor Cry Even More" - and is horrified to notice that Ana has rallied the factory girls into stripping down to compare stretch marks (against all odds a hilarious scene). Even if some of the dialogue in "Real Women Have Curves" comes straight from the empowerment playbook, the movie's ultimately too tough-minded to collapse into a weepy, climactic reconciliation. We're in East LA, remember, not Hollywood.

More typical of "Curves" is the restaurant scene in which Carmen orders Ana not to eat any more flan. Her large, gorgeous daughter looks levelly back at her - and pops the last piece into her mouth.

Hip to be Hispanic - American Pop Culture Showing Latin Accent

Betty Cortina remembers walking through an airport in July 1999 when the cover of the latest Newsweek magazine caught her eye.

"Latin U.S.A." read the bold type. "How Young Hispanics Are Changing America."

Cortina, then a senior writer at Entertainment Weekly, felt by turns surprised, excited, slightly annoyed and more than a little vindicated.

"I remember thinking, 'Great!' - and then I remember thinking, 'Duh!'"

Latinos have played a role in shaping the United States since its inception, of course. But in the three years since Newsweek described Hispanics as "hip, hot and making history," Latino influence over popular culture has only accelerated.

The explanation may be in the numbers. Hispanics are the largest minority group in the country.

"The most profound impact is population and economics," says Jeff Peterson, a founder of Phoenix-based Quepasa.com. "You don't take 40 million people and have their preferences disappear from the mainstream market."

"Latin culture is here to stay."

Or maybe, as some Latinos suggest, the country as a whole is finally embracing its multicultural uniqueness.

After all, we're a nation that not only craves salsa but dances it, too. We shake with Shakira and laugh with George Lopez. We swoon over Antonio Banderas and savor the prose of Isabel Allende.

We're even getting better at trilling our r's.

So, is it chic to be Chicano? Madison Avenue seems to think so. Advertisers and large companies are flooding the market with campaigns that feature Latino celebrities and other cultural touch points: a Mexican folklore figure helps sell milk in California, and boxer Oscar De La Hoya hawks Big Macs.

While some Hispanics bristle at the suggestion that their culture is some sort of fad, most see the mainstream's new appreciation for it as a chance at real progress - social, political and economic.

"It's a really good thing that a magazine like Newsweek that is so representative of America and what's important to Americans recognized that (Hispanics are having an influence)," says Cortina, editorial director for Latina magazine. "But also it's just sort of an inevitable moment, because I think the look and texture and tapestry of America is changing, and that was just one more piece of evidence that it had changed."

Thirty years ago, Gloria Duarte would have been mortified doing what she sees her college students doing all the time: eating a burrito in public.

"There was a stigma," says Duarte, a professor of English at Angelo State University in San Angelo, Texas. "I would rather do anything than take a taquito or a burrito to school for lunch. And I never did."

Today, burritos are as common as the hot dog. Salsa outsells ketchup. And nuevo Latino cuisine (think mole and ceviche) draws crowds to the country's hippest restaurants.

The shift in America's palate coincides with a wave of high-profile Hispanic images. The moviegoing masses established the popularity of actors such as Banderas, Penelope Cruz and Salma Hayek, and singers such as Shakira and Marc Anthony have established Latin-tinged pop as the norm.

And lest we forget, notes Cortina, "The hottest woman in the world right now? Her name is Lopez."

But having their culture cast as trendy doesn't sit well with some Latinos. In the wake of the Newsweek articles, North Carolina journalist Paul Cuadros remembers Anglo friends telling him, "Oh, you're Hispanic. You're hip now," which I found rather disturbing. Because no one wants their ethnic identity to be trivialized as a fad. It's part of my roots. It's not a fad to me."

Adds Cuadros, who often reports for Time magazine on Mexican immigrants, "It's still not hip to be a farmworker."

Others, however, see the trend as mostly positive.

"I think (the mainstreaming of

Latino culture) takes away a sense of long-term disparagement by mainstream society," says Jose Aranda, an associate professor of Chicano and American literature and culture at Rice University in Houston. "This attention can create a sense of new possibility. I think it's really important for young people to see not just positive role models but to see that other people think they're positive."

Many young Hispanics who may not be fluent in Spanish are coming back to the language, says Ivan Miño, an assistant professor of Spanish at Texas' Tarrant County College.

The reasons? "One is because Hispanic is the in thing to be right now," he says. The other is purely practical. "We are talking about 20 percent of the population that speaks a language."

Language plays a tremendous role in shaping popular culture, says New York City author and journalist Ed Morales, and Spanish words are increasingly part of American slang. Arnold Schwarzenegger's "Hasta la vista, baby," Taco Bell's "Yo Quiero Taco Bell," and Bart Simpson's "No problema" (actually, "no problema" is correct) may be faddish, but they're also an entree to Hispanic culture.

"They're becoming little asides that people use," says Morales, who wrote this year's Living in Spanglish: The Search for Latino Identity in America (LA Weekly Books, \$25.95). "I think right now it's novel (for English speakers), but there's the potential that it becomes more integrated into society as the Hispanic population grows and people continue to speak the language."

Why is there so much attention now to everything Latino?

At 35.3 million and growing, the Latino population in the United States is ubiquitous - and not just in urban areas. Immigrants pick mushrooms in Pennsylvania's Amish country, build houses in rural North Carolina, and staff poultry plants in Maine. Meanwhile, the Hispanic middle class grew 80 percent between 1979 and 1998, ac-

ording to the Tomas Rivera Policy Institute in California.

Advertisers have begun to recognize "the creation of a professional and educated class of Latinos," notes author Morales, and the buying power of Hispanics as a whole, which has been estimated at \$561 billion by market analysis firm Santiago and Valdes Solutions.

Maybe more significantly, businesses are incorporating Latino culture into advertising for general audiences.

The California Milk Advisory Board used the Mexican legend of La Llorona last winter to promote its "Got Milk?" TV ad campaign, though most non-Hispanics have never heard of the "Weeping Woman." Dr Pepper's latest television campaign features Latin singer Thalia performing in English, while dancers salsa in the background.

But can popular culture effect meaningful social change?

Cuadros, the North Carolina journalist, is skeptical. "That sort of acceptance would probably come more from (having a) neighbor who is Latino," he says. "And you get to know them and you find out that they are regular people just like you."

Cortina and others, though, place real currency in popular culture's ability to alter the economic and political landscape for Hispanics.

"We live in a very celebrity-oriented society," says the Latina editor. "So the power of what a celebrity says and does is huge, and it absolutely does have ramifications politically. I think the last election said it all. You had (George W.) Bush trying to speak Spanish, and that spoke much more powerfully than a No. 1 album."

In the long term, predicts Quepasa.com's Peterson, demographics will force a permanent change in the culture.

"We'll see more assimilation," he says. "Not just Latinos assimilating into the mainstream, but the mainstream assimilating Latin culture."

"We're adding a Latin tint, if you will, to the entire United States."

Bush Espera la Respuesta de Saddam Husein

El presidente George W. Bush restó importancia a la decisión del Parlamento iraquí de recomendar al presidente Sadam Husein que rechace la resolución de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) que le obliga a desarmarse si no quiere enfrentar severas consecuencias.

Según Bush, el Parlamento iraquí no es otra que un mero "sello de goma" del dictador iraquí Sadam Husein con el que se estampan las decisiones de Husein, y reiteró que Irak desarticulará sus armas y programas de armas de destrucción masiva por la vía pacífica o por la

fuerza. "La nación [Estados Unidos] está comprometida a hacer del mundo un lugar más pacífico, desarmando a Sadam Husein. Así de sencillo", dijo Bush durante un recorrido del centro de operaciones de la policía del Distrito de Columbia.

"Se acabó el engaño y el retraso", agregó Bush.

En el Parlamento iraquí, según una resolución leída en el encuentro, los 250 parlamentarios aceptaron una primera recomendación de su Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores para rechazar la resolución de la ONU.

Agregó que el "liderazgo político" debería "adoptar lo que considere apropiado para defender al pueblo iraquí y la independencia y dignidad iraquí y autorice al presidente Sadam Husein lo que considere apropiado, expresando nuestro completo respaldo a su sabio liderazgo".

El presidente del Parlamento, Saadun Hamadi pidió a los diputados que votaran en torno a la primera cláusula de la resolución a mano alzada y anunció que fue aceptada por unanimidad. No fue anunciado el número de los presentes.

A continuación, Hamadi sometió a voto la segunda cláusula y anunció una vez más su pase por unanimidad.

En respuesta, también el secretario de Estado, Colin Powell, desestimó el valor del voto legislativo iraquí diciendo ayer que "lo hecho hoy por su Asamblea Nacional no se debe tomar en cuenta seriamente, porque no es un Parlamento real. El único poder que existe está en manos de Sadam Husein".

Por otro lado, "pusimos un plazo de siete días para tener una primera indicación de Irak de que va a cumplir esta vez y no va a frustrar la voluntad de la comunidad internacional", manifestó Powell en una rueda de prensa junto al secretario general de la ONU, Kofi Annan.

Por otro lado, Powell evitó usar la palabra ultimátum para referirse al plazo, que vence el viernes, así como sobre la posible reacción del Consejo de Seguridad y EU ante las eventuales respuestas de Irak.

Annan subrayó que la aprobación iraquí de la resolución "es sólo el principio" y añadió que ahora es cuestión de "esperar a recibir una carta de los iraquíes antes del día 15 y avanzar a partir de ese momento".

Annan reiteró que los inspectores de desarme viajarán el 18 de noviembre a Irak, donde, según subrayó, "comenzarán su trabajo activamente y les aseguro que harán un trabajo profesional".

"No quiero prejuzgar lo que el Consejo o EU pueden hacer en presencia o ausencia de una declaración positiva por parte del gobierno iraquí", manifestó Powell, quien recordó que la resolución 1441 "es vinculante y una ley internacional que Irak debe cumplir".

El Consejo de Seguridad de la ONU dio a Irak hasta este viernes para aceptar o rechazar la 1441, que le obliga a deshacerse de todas las armas químicas, bacteriológicas o nucleares y luego 30 días más para dar una lista de las armas que tiene.

Mientras tanto, el Pentágono sigue haciendo los planes de ataque y el diario The New York Times reportó ayer que Irak ordenó un millón de dosis de los antidotos atropina y cioruro de obidoxima em-

pleados para contrarrestar los efectos de agentes neurotóxicos, una indicación de que Husein planificaría emplear esas armas en el escenario de una guerra encabezada por Estados Unidos.

Crítica doble

La estación oficial de radio del Vaticano se unió al coro de los que han recomendado a Irak aceptar la 1441, empezando por la Liga Árabe, a la vez que criticó la postura de Estados Unidos.

Para la emisora papal, "Sadam Husein juega con el fuego si comienza con el rechazo del Parlamento la resolución 1441 de Naciones Unidas, y reservarse una respuesta definitiva", comentó el director de la emisora del Vaticano, el religioso Pasquale Borgomeo.

"Pero la Administración de EU banalizó todo al advertir que no necesita una autorización de las Naciones Unidas para desatar su ataque contra Irak", subrayó.

"El escepticismo declarado de la Administración Bush con respecto a las inspecciones es una demostración de intolerancia hacia sus aliados, típico de quien ya tomó una decisión y considera una pérdida de tiempo toda nueva negociación", se lamentó el director de la emisora del Papa.

"La posición de la Casa Blanca es sorprendente. Si quiere demostrar a la comunidad internacional la necesidad de que es prioritario desarmar a Husein en la lucha contra el terrorismo, por qué no va a ver qué tiene, por qué no obtiene pruebas y no le deja a Husein la responsabilidad de oponerse, por qué no confirma las sospechas, en vez de descalificar anticipadamente los controles que la comunidad internacional necesita", concluyó.

National Hispanic Institute LEADERSHIP PROGRAMS

The South Plains Area Community Leadership Council (SPALC)

Local Subsidiary of the National Hispanic Institute (NHI) is currently recruiting

High School students for the Leadership Programs offered by NHI.

Students can apply to participate in the following NHI Leadership Programs:

Young Leaders Conference

"A life enriching experience that allows high school freshman to evaluate and define their communication and leadership abilities through a highly interactive training process called the Great Debate"

Lorenzo de Zavala Legislative Session

"A life transforming experience that broadens Sophomores and Juniors minds"

Collegiate World Series

"Prepares the Junior student for the rigorous college admissions and financial aid process"

Mexico Language Program

"Graduating Seniors spend three weeks at a Mexico University enhancing their language and culture"

Recruitment of high school students for these leadership programs will continue through December.

For More Information Contact:

Mario Ybarra
806-747-8501

FREE Child Care for children, 0-5yrs old Cuidado de Niños GRATIS, 0-5 años de edad

Migrant/Seasonal Head Start Program

Eligibility Requirements: Farm Workers who meet income guidelines
Requisitos de Elegibilidad: Trabajadores de Agricultura con Ingresos bajo las guías

Floydada, Plainview, Lubbock, Hereford, Muleshoe, Pecos, Ft. Stockton
Comprehensive Childhood Development Services; Special emphasis on children with a disability
Servicios Inclusivo de Desarrollo Infantil; énfasis en niños con algún discapacidad

Para Mas Informacion/For More Information:

Texas Migrant Council- Panhandle Region

1210 Avenue R, Lubbock, Texas 79401 1-888-837-5151, llamada gratis/free call

Texas Migrant Council does not discriminate because of race, color, national origin, sex, age, disability, religion, or political belief. Texas Migrant Council no discrimina por causa de raza, color, nacionalidad, edad, sexo, origen, nacional, religion, o afiliación política.

Mavericks Rally Past Cavs to Remain Perfect

Already off to a great start, the Dallas Mavericks showed they can finish pretty well, too.

Dallas extended the NBA's best record, improving to 8-0 by rallying in the second half Wednesday night for a 103-99 victory over the Cleveland Cavaliers.

"Teams that are championship caliber win the ugly ones," said guard Avery Johnson. "We found a way."

Dirk Nowitzki scored 13 of his 17 points in the fourth quarter for the Mavericks, who trailed by 13 in the third and entered the final 12 minutes behind for the first time this season.

Michael Finley scored a season-high 26 points and Walt Williams and Steve Nash had 14 apiece for Dallas, which had to overcome a career-high 34 points by Zydrunas Ilgauskas and a dunk by Cavs guard Ricky Davis on which he

jumped over Nash.

The Mavericks also had to shake off injuries that left them with just 10 players.

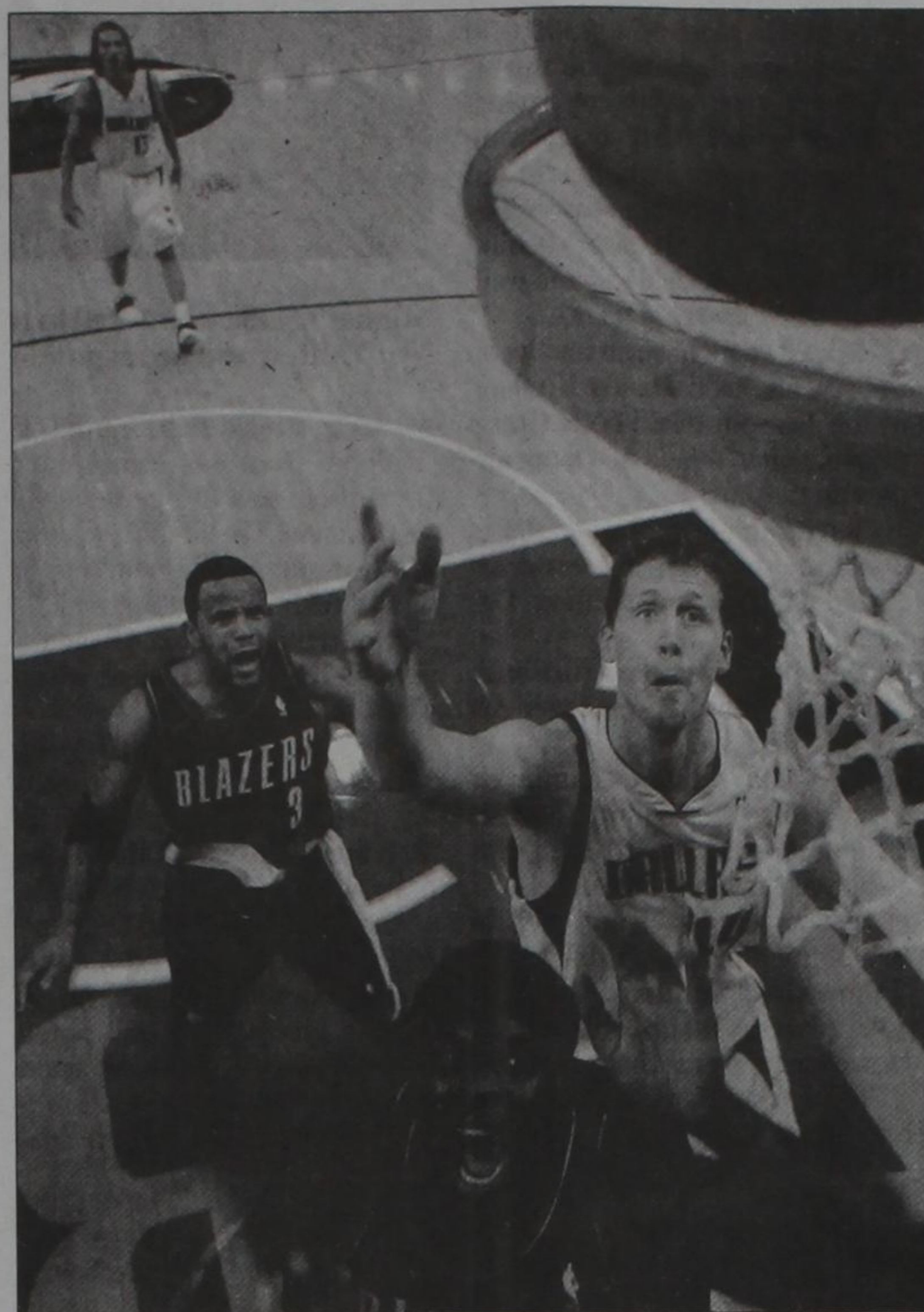
"This is a different Mavericks team," said forward Eduardo Najera, who added 12 points. "We're going to handle adversity better. The bench had to step it up, and we did. That's the sign of a good team. There was no panicking."

Jumaine Jones had 23 points for the Cavs, who dropped their fifth straight since their home opener when they stunned the defending champion Los Angeles Lakers.

Nowitzki made two free throws with 4:14 left to put Dallas ahead 89-87.

Davis, who was kept out of the starting lineup while being disciplined by coach John Lucas, hit a runner in the lane to tie it, then made a steal on Dallas' next possession.

As he approached the basket, the



6-foot-7 Davis took off in the middle of the lane and soared over the 6-foot-3 Nash's head before slamming the ball in to give the Cavs a 91-89 lead.

"That was one of my best right there," said Davis, who was fouled on the play but missed the free throw.

Nash knew there was little he could do once Davis lifted off.

"I should have blocked it," he joked.

After a basket by Williams, Nash hit a runner in the lane to put the Mavericks up 93-91 with 2:31 to play.

Cleveland point guard Milt Palacio was then whistled for traveling - the first of two violations for him in the final 1:39 - and Nowitzki hit two free throws for a 95-92 lead.

Finley then scored on a slicing move through the lane, and his two free throws made it 101-96 with nine seconds to go.

Palacio made a 3-pointer with 3.7 seconds left, but Nash's two free throws sealed it with 2.6 seconds remaining.

Dallas went 8-for-8 from the line in the final 55 seconds to keep their record unblemished.

"This was a tough one," said Williams, who hit consecutive 3-pointers late in the third to key Dallas' comeback. "But we hung

tough. In the fourth quarter, we finally made enough shots to win it."

Davis, the Cavs' leading scorer, didn't start for the first time this season as punishment for an on-court squabble with teammate Bimbo Coles and Lucas during Tuesday night's loss at Indiana. Lucas benched Davis for all but six minutes against the Pacers, and left his guard behind in the locker room for the second half.

Davis didn't want to discuss the incident afterward, but said he had learned something in the last 24 hours.

"Just to chill, come to work everyday and play hard," he said.

The Mavericks didn't take their first lead until Najera hit a reverse

layup to make it 74-73 with 10:29 left.

Nowitzki missed his first seven shots from the floor before backing down Darius Miles and hitting a 10-footer with 9:17 to play. Nowitzki then hit a jumper and two free throws, giving Dallas an 81-78 lead with 8:21 remaining.

Ilgauskas helped the Cavs hold off the Mavericks during a two-minute stretch of the third quarter when the 7-foot-3 center showed his complete game.

First, he drove past Shawn Bradley in the foul lane and softly dropped in a running, left-handed layup. On Cleveland's next posses-

sion, Ilgauskas crashed the boards to tip in a miss.

Following his own miss, Ilgauskas stripped Nowitzki, and after diving for the loose ball, he passed while laying on the floor to Tyrone Hill for a basket to put the Cavs up 65-56.

But Ilgauskas went out with 3:17 remaining, and the Mavericks immediately went to work. Williams hit two straight 3s, Finley scored on a drive and Dallas closed with a 12-0 spurt to pull within 71-70 heading to the fourth.

"They showed why they're 8-0," Davis said. "They showed a lot of poise."

Rodriguez Ends Vizquel's Nine-Year Gold Glove Streak

Alex Rodriguez won his first American League Gold Glove on Wednesday, a vote that Omar Vizquel didn't handle too cleanly.

Vizquel had won nine straight times at shortstop. But the fancy fielder from Cleveland had his streak broken by A-Rod, the Texas Rangers star.

"Obviously, I didn't think I was going to lose the Gold Glove this year. I don't think I gave it up. I know I had the numbers to compete," Vizquel said.

"I know he improved his defensive numbers. He had a good year. The voting could go either way," Vizquel said of Rodriguez. "He's on TV everyday. He's in the national papers everyday."

Vizquel said he thought Baltimore's Mike Bordick, who did not make an error in his final 110 games, was as deserving as Rodriguez.

"I don't know why he wasn't recognized as one of the best," Vizquel said.

"The batting champion has always been the one who hits for the highest average. The fielding champion should be the guy who had less errors or the better percentage," he said. "They are probably going to have to change the voting."

A-Rod made 10 errors, had a .987 fielding percentage and took part in 108 double plays. Vizquel made seven errors, had a .990 fielding percentage and participated in 98 DPs.

Alex Rodriguez made just 10 errors, had a .987 fielding percentage and took part in 108 double plays in 2002. Gold Gloves, presented since 1957 by St. Louis-based

Rawlings, are voted on by managers and coaches before the end of the regular season. They may not select players on their own teams, and they vote only for players in their own league.

The World Series champion Anaheim Angels won two Gold Gloves, with catcher Bengie Molina breaking the 10-year winning streak of Texas' Ivan Rodriguez and Darin Erstad replacing Seattle's Mike Cameron in the outfield.

Mariners first baseman John Olerud, second baseman Bret Boone and outfielder Ichiro Suzuki all won AL Gold Gloves.

Olerud won his second Gold Glove, replacing Minnesota's Doug Mientkiewicz at first base. Boone won his first in the AL, taking over from Roberto Alomar, a 10-time winner who was traded from Cleveland to the New York Mets following the 2001 season.

Boone won an NL Gold Glove with Cincinnati in 1998; his father, Bob, a catcher, was a seven-time winner.

Oakland third baseman Eric Chavez won his second straight Gold Glove, as did Suzuki and Minnesota outfielder Torii Hunter.

Texas pitcher Kenny Rogers won for the second time in three years, replacing Mike Mussina of the New York Yankees.

Alex Rodriguez, whose \$252 million, 10-year contract is the richest in sports, gets a \$100,000 bonus, a day after earning \$200,000 for finishing second in the AL MVP voting. The others get \$50,000 each, except for Hunter, who didn't have a bonus clause.



Raiders Face Longhorns

Texas Tech, fresh off of securing its 10th-consecutive bowl eligible season, hosts the University of Texas in possibly one of the biggest games of the Mike Leach era. A win over the Longhorns would put the Red Raiders in second place in the Big 12 South and in contention for the Big 12 South title.

The Red Raiders and Longhorns meet Sat., Nov. 16, at 2:30 p.m. on ABC. The game is the 51st in the series, with Texas holding a 37-13 advantage. The Red Raiders last won during the 1998 season in Lubbock in a 42-35 contest. Saturday's game also is the first day game in the series since the 1994 game (Tech won 33-9 in Lubbock).

Texas Tech (7-4, 4-2) is coming off of a 49-24 win over Oklahoma State at Jones SBC Stadium. The Red Raiders are averaging 54.3 points over the last three home games. Texas enters the game with a 9-1 overall mark and 5-1 record in the Big 12. The third-ranked Longhorns knocked off Baylor, 41-0, in Austin last weekend.

Backing From Page 3

Organizers of the campaign are asking people to sign preprinted postcards urging President George W. Bush and members of Congress to grant the undocumented immigrants legal status. They hope to collect 1 million postcards and present them to officials during a rally in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 9.

The last amnesty took place in 1986 when President Ronald Reagan granted legal status to 3 million undocumented immigrants.


Long Island is home to tens of thousands of undocumented immigrants, Henriquez said. Many are from Latin America including hundreds who work as day laborers, although large numbers also come from countries including Ireland, Italy and Russia.

Controversy over undocumented immigrants has turned fierce in communities such as Farmingville where day laborers wait on street corners for daily jobs.

Henriquez argued that it is virtually impossible for a poor person in a Third World nation to obtain a visa to come to the United States, and that undocumented immigrants fill critical, low-paying jobs in restaurants, factories, landscaping, farming, construction, housekeeping and other areas.

"Right now 50 percent of the people who pick crops in the United States are undocumented immigrants," said Patrick Young of the Hempstead-based Central American Refugee Center. "If you somehow magically were able to close the southern border, within a year you'd have to reopen it because your food would be rotting on the vine."

A proposal by Bush last year to grant legal status to 3 million undocumented Mexicans has been pushed to the back burner. Last month, House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt, (D-Mo.), said Democrats may introduce legislation to legalize millions of the immigrants.



Raiders Rojos National Alumni
a chapter of Texas Tech Alumni Association

& Cingular Wireless

Present

Half Million Dollar Hole in One Tournament


Benefits Raiders Rojos Scholarship Endowment

Raider Alley
3 hours before game time
Nov 9th

Look for us in front of Frazier Pavilion
Southwest of SBC Jones Stadium

www.raidersrojos.org
Email: info@raidersrojos.org

Finalist will putt
Nov 16th during
Texas Tech
vs.
Texas Game




Observando a Texas


Ayudando a tejanos recuperar su salud

Texas va a necesitar hasta 138,000 Enfermeras con Licencia, Enfermeras Registradas y Ayudantes de Enfermería dentro de siete a diez años. La Oficina de Estadísticas Laborales de los Estados Unidos calcula que va haber una gran demanda por los trabajos en la profesión de enfermería en los próximos cinco años. Además, la profesión continuará ofreciendo trabajos estables por mucho tiempo a las generaciones en el futuro.

Ser un/a enfermero/a siempre ha sido una profesión emocionalmente gratificante. Ahora, ya que pagan a las enfermeras hasta \$5,000 solamente por contratar trabajar, y porque pagan un promedio de salarios de \$42,620 al año, la profesión también es económicamente gratificante. Hay programas especiales e incentivos para ayudar la gente hacerse enfermeros y también para seguir trabajando en esta profesión. siendo enfermeros/as.



ORIGENES: Carole Keeton Rylander, Contralora de Texas (www.window.state.tx.us) y la Comisión de la Fuerza Laboral de Texas.



On November 28, 1929, Ernie Nevers of the Chicago Cardinals celebrated Thanksgiving by scoring all 40 points (6 touchdowns, 4 points after) in the team's 40-6 win.

North Lubbock Boxing Club


Discipline and Dedication Results in Excellence

Fall Invitational Boxing Tournament

Saturday, November 16th, 2002

Doors Open at 6:00 P.M. And Boxing Starts 7:00 P.M. to ?

Team up together to bring Las Vegas to Lubbock



NLBC Fall Invitational Sat., Nov. 16, 2002

FEATURING

STATE & NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

TEAMS FROM

LUBBOCK ODESSA LIBERAL, KS. PLAINVIEW
CLOVIS, N M AMARILLO DIMMITT HOBBS, N M
PAMPA SAN ANGELO HEREFORD GARDEN CITY, KS
SLATON PECOS TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR

\$5.00 General Admission

Children 6 and under and Senior Citizens Free

FREE TURKEY DRAWINGS

Fair Park Colliseum

Lubbock, Texas

Mexico to Campaign for Rights of Migrant Workers

Disappointed by the lack of progress towards a migration accord, Mexico is preparing to launch its own campaign to convince US legislators and the public of the benefits of legalizing millions of Mexican workers.

Mexico's government is watching the results of tomorrow's election closely and will probably begin its efforts in January in key states with large Latino populations: California, Texas, Florida, Illinois and New York. There are 35m Latinos in the US, some two-thirds of whom are of Mexican descent. It is hoping to repeat its success in swaying public opinion in favor of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which took effect in 1994 and has led to an explosion of trade between the countries.

"It's about working with state delegates and congressional delegations to rekindle the debate about a full-fledged migration accord," said one foreign ministry official.

While NAFTA allowed for the free flow of goods, services and most capital, the movement of labor remained restricted. That left unresolved the legal status of an estimated 3.5m Mexican workers, whose labor is crucial to sectors throughout the US economy.

A migration accord seemed within reach last year, when President George W. Bush said the US had "no more important relationship" than its friendship with Mexico. That spring Jorge Castaneda, Mexico's foreign minister, declared that Mexico would accept nothing less than the "whole enchilada", meaning that the accord would be signed only once all the provisions had been negotiated.

But since the September 11 attacks the White House's attention has been occupied by the war on terror, leaving the discussions on migration limited to "technical" or low-level exchanges.

The Mexican government has been following an "onion" approach

to resolving the problem. At the core, it is persuading local and state authorities in the US to accept ID cards given out by Mexico's 47 consulates in the US. Those cards help Mexicans to gain access to services and, under a future migration accord, could help them claim legal rights.

The outer layer of the onion consists of the plan to reach US legislators.

With rising unemployment and heightened sensitivity about the role of foreign citizens in terror attacks, it is unclear how much support there would be from the US public for such an agreement.

George Grayson, an expert on US-Mexico relations at the College of William and Mary, said: "There is a chasm between the power brokers who want to expand their base and the grassroots - be they white, black or Hispanic - who fear for their jobs." There are also divisions among the interests who would potentially support a migration ac-

cord. Employers, represented by the American Chamber of Commerce, would like to see an expansion of the temporary or guest-worker pro-

gram. The AFL-CIO labor federation wants Mexicans living in the US to become full citizens with the right to join unions.

Luis de la Calle, who helped Mexico negotiate the NAFTA, believes that demographics will lead Americans to support the accord.

Mexico Becomes Player In Iraq Debate

The U.N. Security Council debate on Iraq has been a coming-out party for Mexico, which after decades on the sidelines is quietly becoming a player in international diplomacy. For the United States, it hasn't always been pretty.

While many Mexicans are delighted with the principled stand Mexico is advocating, some worry their country is sacrificing its close relationship with the United States— or alternately, using the vote as leverage to win concessions on key issues like immigration.

President Vicente Fox pledged to give Mexico a greater international voice when his 2000 election ended seven decades of single-party rule. He arranged to host several international summits, and quickly got Mexico a seat on the Security Council.

"It's an important change in our foreign policy, that has to do with making our presence and participation more dynamic everywhere that decisions are made," Fox told The Associated Press recently. "It's much more valuable to be part of the decisions than to be a passive spectator."

Initially, the United States welcomed the greater role for Mexico. After all, Fox and President Bush were the best of friends. Bush made the first foreign trip of his presidency to Fox's ranch, where Fox's mother gave him a plate of cookies.

Soon after Mexico joined the Security Council, it abandoned years of abstentions and voted against Cuba — and with the United States — in a U.N. resolution on human rights on the communist island.

But after the Sept. 11 attacks, Bush backed off the migration reforms Fox wanted, and Fox has faced increasing criticism at home for giving too much to the United States — and getting too little.

Relations between the two presidents have grown increasingly colder.

In August, Fox canceled a trip to Texas, which would have included a stop at Bush's ranch, after Texas ignored Fox's pleas and executed a Mexican who Fox said police

didn't inform of his right to talk to his consulate. Fox has since said he would like to reschedule, no date has been set.

During a meeting two weeks ago, Fox invited Bush to Mexico for a state visit next year. Bush hasn't responded.

And on the Security Council, Mexico has aligned itself against U.S. positions, although many analysts say its stance has to do more with principles than friction with Washington.

Bush pushed hard for a tough resolution that would give U.N. inspectors more clout to search for weapons of mass destruction, warn Iraq that it faces "serious consequences" if it fails to comply and leave the United States free to act against Saddam Hussein.

Other countries, including Russia, France and China, wanted to give Iraq a chance to cooperate with inspectors, and only authorize the use of force in a second resolution if it doesn't. They're afraid the U.S. draft may trigger a war.

At first it was hard to read where Mexico stood, but its position became clearer with each passing day, and over the last week it has come out strongly in favor of the French and Russian approach.

On Wednesday, the United States presented a revised proposal that made concessions to critics, including Mexico.

Mexico's position has won praise for Fox at home — even from some of his most bitter critics. The

leftist newspaper La Jornada, which has waged an editorial war with the conservative president, called Fox's Iraq stance "on target."

"After the absurdities, missteps and clumsiness that have characterized this administration's foreign policy, the adoption of the current policy is a point in favor of the president, and should be recognized and supported," the newspaper said.

But many wonder whether Mexico is merely setting up opposition to the United States in an effort to win bilateral concessions on subjects like migration.

One Security Council diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mexico's opposition to declaring Iraq in "material breach" of U.N. resolutions was seen as a bargaining chip.

La Jornada, even as it praised Fox's policy, cautioned: "We can only hope this well-aimed policy on Iraq isn't just a bargaining card."

Others say Mexico may be sacrificing good policy for principle. Mexico's opposition to the United States in the Security Council could hurt its relationship with Washington on issues more important to Mexicans.

"The truth is, this is creating friction with the United States," said Ana Maria Salazar, a professor at Mexico's ITAM institute and a former Pentagon official. "The United States will always hold Mexico to a different standard, because the close friendship between Bush and Fox created many expectations."



Suprema Corte Responde a Fox Sobre 'Guerra Sucia'

La Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (SCJN) aclaró ayer al presidente del país, Vicente Fox, que serán los jueces y no el Ejecutivo los que determinen si los delitos perpetrados por la llamada "guerra sucia" prescriben o no.

El presidente de la SCJN, Genaro Góngora, respondió así al consultarse sobre las declaraciones de Fox en el sentido de que es probable que algunos responsables de violaciones a los derechos humanos durante la "guerra sucia" no vayan a prisión.

El también presidente del Consejo de la Judicatura Federal afirmó que las palabras de Fox tienen el peso de cualquier ciudadano que tiene libertad de expresión, pero que "los jueces habrán de decidir si prescribió o no prescribió" el delito.

Miembros del "Comité 68", que reúne a ex militantes del movimiento estudiantil que lideró la aplastada resistencia al régimen en esa época, consideraron que las afirmaciones de Fox "son inadecuadas y constituyen una intromisión al Poder Judicial".

"De entre los muy pocos elementos que se pueden percibir para reconstruir la credibilidad en el sistema judicial mexicano, está la posibilidad de llevar a término los juicios penales contra los responsables del genocidio y la guerra sucia de los años 70", expresó el Comité en un comunicado.

"La cancelación de esa posibilidad, por la intromisión política, inadecuada, de la Presidencia de la República, sería una grave responsabilidad histórica", indicaron los ex dirigentes estudiantiles.

Por su parte, el abogado de 150 familias de los desaparecidos durante la "guerra sucia", Enrique González, acusó a Fox de buscar una "salida light" a la solución de los crímenes del pasado.

"Como siempre, el gobierno está pensando en una farsa de justicia, enjuiciar a uno que otro funcionario o policías menores y dejar limpios a los verdaderos responsables: los políticos que se beneficiaron de esos crímenes, los militares que los ordenaron y los mandos que los ejecutaron", afirmó el abogado.

Asimismo, el Fiscal Especial para Movimientos Sociales y Políticos

del Pasado, Ignacio Carrillo, aclaró que los comentarios de Fox obedecen a una opinión particular del Presidente.

"Es ilógico y antijurídico resolver procesos antes de terminar las investigaciones", dijo Carrillo a medios locales.

"El trabajo que realiza esta Fiscalía es un asunto de Estado y de aplicación de las leyes. Esta oficina tiene las obligaciones de alcanzar la verdad histórica y consignar a quienes resulten responsables", agregó.

"Lo que no se puede [hacer] será derivado de las investigaciones", insistió.

HELP PREVENT



YOU can be a Hero
and help prevent home fires
with an hour of simple training and a
little of your free time.

The Lubbock Fire Department has FREE Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide Detectors ready to install in the homes of many of Lubbock's citizens, but they need the manpower (or womanpower) to get the job done. Volunteers will go in teams of three to install these valuable safety devices and deliver fire safety brochures and information. This would be a great job for a couple in their retirement years. The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) will provide car mileage reimbursement at 35¢ per mile for this service. For more information just call

742-2423

Homeland Security begins at Home!

A program of the Lubbock Fire Department and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.

HOME FIRES

Bed
Absolute Bargain,
KING Orthopedic
PILLOWTOP set,
still in plastic. cost
\$900, sell \$350. Call
698-1399

Queen name brand
ORTHOPEDIC
mattress and
foundation, new,
never used. Cost
\$750, sell \$199. Call
783-8558

HOT NEW MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT!
Great Rates!! CALL NOW!!!
Albert Riojas at 806:773-8923 To Set a Time
To Discuss This.

Youth Coordinator

position available. The position requires a Bachelor's degree in Social Work, Psychology, Sociology, Education or related field. 3 years experience in direct student services. Duties: Case Management, plan & implement program design and other duties as assigned. Mail resume with cover letter to:

**Communities In Schools
on the South Plains, Inc.**
1628 19th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79401

¿CUÁNTO PIENSO YO EN AYUDAR A LOS NIÑOS?

EN MI VIDA TAN OCUPADA, LA ÚLTIMA COSA QUE TENGO EN MI MENTE ES EL BIENESTAR DE LOS NIÑOS. POR ESO NO ME MOLESTO EN APOYAR LAS ACTIVIDADES EXTRA COLEGIALES. ES LO MENOS QUE PUEDO HACER. LAS ACTIVIDADES EXTRA COLEGIALES, IGNORELAS Y DESAPARECERÁN.

www.afterschoolnow.org • 866 543 7863

Mott Foundation
Ad Council
Afterschool Now