

## It's Official: Hispanics Largest Minority in U.S.

Hispanics have edged past blacks as the nation's largest minority group, new figures released today by the Census Bureau showed.

The Hispanic population in the United States is now roughly 37 million, while blacks number about 36.2 million.

The figures, the first detailed findings on race and ethnicity since the 2000 Census was released two years ago, confirm what demographers and many advocacy groups have anticipated for several years. The new numbers are based on new population estimates from July 1, 2001, that were compared with the census figures from April 1, 2000. The figures showed that the Latino population grew by 4.7 percent, while the black population grew by just 1.5 percent. The white, non-Hispanic population, estimated at roughly 196 million, grew by 0.3 percent during the same period.

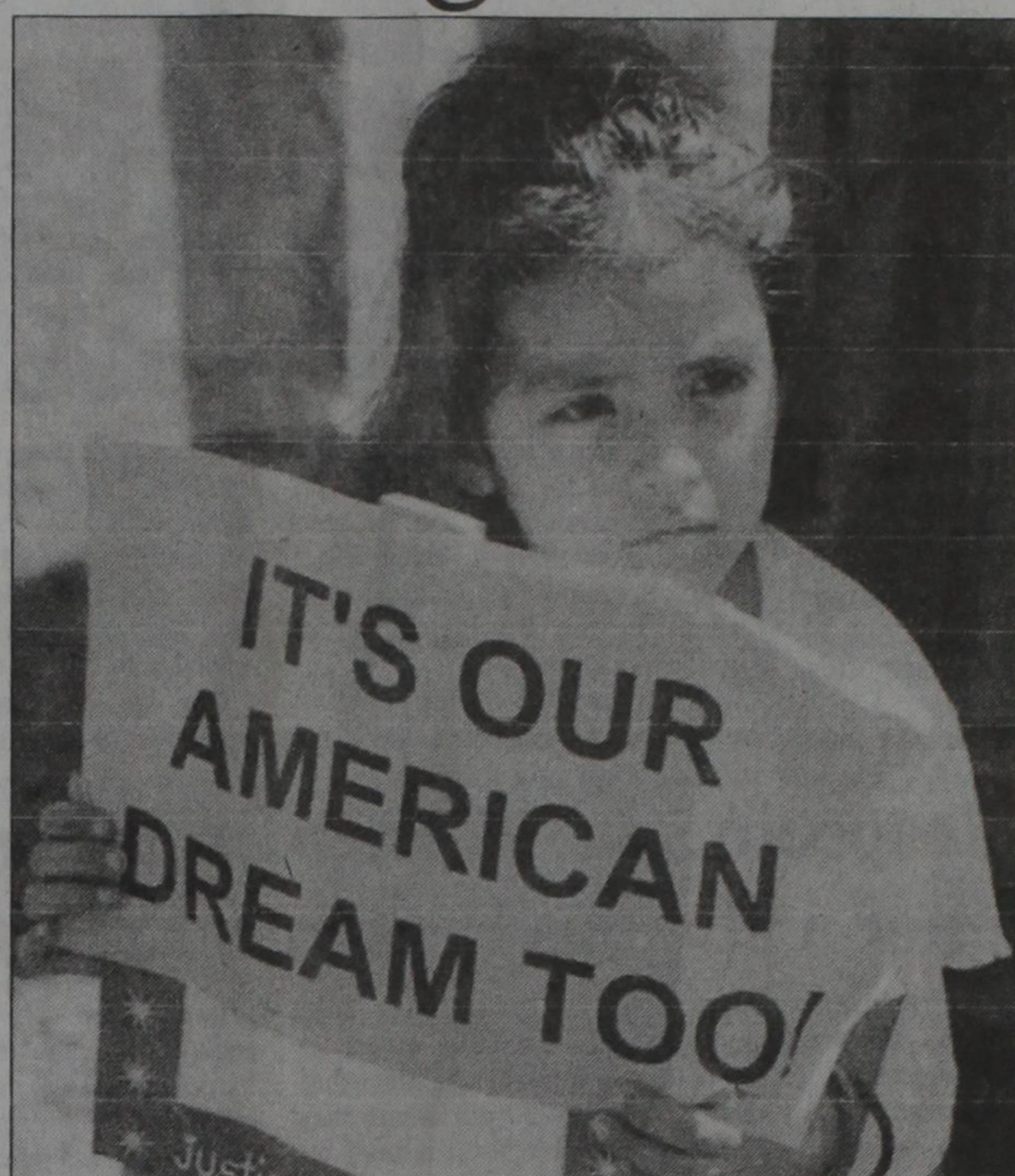
"It is a turning point in the nation's history, a

symbolic benchmark of some significance," said Roberto Suro, director of the Pew Hispanic Center, a Washington-based research and policy analysis organization. "If you consider how much of this nation's history is wrapped up in the interplay between black and white, this serves as an official announcement that we as Americans cannot think of race in that way any more."

The explosive growth in the Hispanic population results from higher birth rates and from the huge wave of immigration that has taken place in the last decade. The Census Bureau counts all people residing in the United States, whether they are legal immigrants or not.

In addition to their symbolic significance, the figures carry important implications for the allocation of resources. In recent years blacks and Hispanics have often felt in opposition in seeking financing and political representation, and the new numbers could bring fresh tensions.

Some Latino advocacy organizations, perhaps anticipating possible difficulties, are already playing down the significance of the shift. "Rather than comparing groups we should be looking at the status of communities," said Sonia Perez, deputy vice president for research at the National Council of La Raza, a national Latino organization. "When you look at Latino and African-American communities, the elements of the agendas are not that different. We share many of the same issues, interests and values."



In many ways, the new figures are an indication of the growing multiculturalism in American society and the change in the way the Census Bureau allows people to classify themselves. The 2000 census, for the first time, allowed respondents to choose more than one race in identifying themselves. In addition, Hispanics, a cultural and ethnic classification, can be of any race.

While the general African-American population is slightly smaller than the general Hispanic population, the number of Americans who declared themselves as black "in combination with one or more other races" is now 37.7 million, slightly higher than overall figure for Latinos.

"The statistics are in the eyes of their beholders," said William H. Frey, a demographer at the University of Michigan. "What these numbers reveal is a bit of a conundrum. But advocacy groups, policy people and politicians will pick the interpretation of them that works best for them at any given time."

Much of the social and political impact of the population surge may not be immediately apparent. Roughly one quarter of Latinos living in the United States are noncitizens. And while there has been a significant migration of Hispanics to cities in the South, Midwest, and central plains, more than 50 percent of the Latino population remains concentrated in Texas, California and New York.  
(continued Page 6)

### North and East Commission Submit Recommendations to Council

After almost a year of work by a commission to compile a study requested by Mayor Mark MacDougal to generate development in north and east Lubbock, the task force presented their recommendations to the City Council at a work session held Thursday at City Hall.

The recommendations of the Committee were the result of numerous meetings that included a number of public hearings with stakeholders, developers, realtors, police chief, school administrators, representatives from non-profit and federally funded organizations, and officials from other metropolitan areas. In presenting the recommendations, the commission said that it felt strongly that all of Lubbock should be concerned about the problems of North Lubbock and the decline of East Lubbock.

"The problems we identified are not only harmful to those areas, but are hurting the image and the prosperity of the City as a whole. Outsiders do not judge the health of the community by looking at southwest Lubbock only, but by looking at the entire City."

"The study pointed out that an article which recently appeared in Texas Monthly magazine gave Lubbock as a whole a black eye and "harned efforts to attract industries, jobs and prosperity."

The following are the Commission's recommendation and request of commitments by the community:

1. A non-profit North/East Community Development Corporation (NECDC) should be formed consistent with federal guidelines for designation as a Community Development Financial institution. This entity might have a nine-member board including two directors appointed by the Lubbock City Council.

2. NECDC should hire a president/executive director who is experienced in redevelopment projects as well as raising funds and managing loan and investment programs. The salary of the individual should be from \$60,000 to \$80,000 plus additional performance incentives.

3. A private firm should be hired to develop a community and economic development strategic plan which would include:

a. A conceptual and use map, in which boundaries can be revised;

b. A demand analysis for housing, retail, and office/business park space;

c. A development strategy and possible incentives for housing, retail and employment centers; and d. Further delineation of catalytic projects including proposed sources and uses of funds and a five-year operating pro forma. Catalytic projects could include projects such as residential subdivisions and commercial shopping centers.

4. The City of Lubbock should support NECFC operations for a period of four years with appropriations of \$250,000 a year based on a work plan, budget, and contract agreed upon by the NECDC and the City of Lubbock. The NECFC should undertake a campaign to raise private donations with a minimum target of \$1 million over a four-year period. These funds would match the funds of the City of Lubbock and be used for programmatic activities, loans, investments, etc. In addition, the City should evaluate different incentive options to further assist in the redevelopment initiative.

5. While the plan is being developed and the organizational mechanics are being put in place, the City's Managing Director of Planning and Transportation and staff should continue to pursue near term development opportunities. It is assumed that the president/executive director of the CDC will chair development team composed of community partners whose assistance is needed to carry out the strategic plan and reach the vision of North and East Lubbock. The Commission expressed that these recommendations were "developed to begin a permanent process that would endeavor to redevelop North and East Lubbock." In closing, the commission said that they felt strongly that the timing was right to initiate the redevelopment of North and East Lubbock.

## Casi 2,000,000 Empleos Perdidos Bajo Bush

Las cifras oficiales indican que en Estados Unidos se han perdido más de un millón y medio de puestos de trabajo en los últimos dos años.

Más precisamente, según el United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, desde que Bush se volvió Presidente han sido 1,673,000 empleos los que han dejado de existir.

Estas estadísticas se comenzaron a llevar en 1945.

Un informe preparado por la minoría en el Congreso que analiza estos registros, indica que la administración Bush va camino de la peor crisis de empleo en los últimos 58 años de historia.

De acuerdo con los números del centro federal de estadísticas, a partir de enero del 2001 se han estado perdiendo un promedio de 72,739 trabajos por mes.

Fuentes demócratas del Congreso comentan que NINGUNO de los 14 gobiernos que precedieron al de George W. Bush dejó de producir algún porcentaje de crecimiento en el empleo.

Los archivos muestran que el peor momento, antes del presente, se produjo durante la segunda presidencia de Eisenhower, entre 1957 y 1961. Y aún en ese momento la cantidad de empleos CRECIÓ a un ritmo de 15,000 puestos de trabajo mensuales.

El informe demócrata señala que para igualar esas cifras, la administración Bush tendría que arreglárselas para crear 96,000 trabajos mensuales comenzando ahora, y mantenerlo hasta el fin de su periodo de gobierno.

Si el crecimiento del empleo se demorara, por ejemplo hasta fines de febrero, el ritmo mensual debería ser entonces de 100,000 puestos de trabajo nuevos, algo que parece bastante irreal en estos momentos.

Analizando los porcentajes, las cifras muestran que el mejor momento en cuanto a la creación de empleos ocurrió bajo el Presidente Johnson con 16.8%.

El peor registro fue, otra vez, bajo Eisenhower, cuando el nivel de empleo creció apenas un 1.4%. Las estadísticas muestran que el crecimiento sumado del trabajo bajo las presidencias que fueron de Truman a Clinton trepó a 8.7%.

Bajo los dos periodos de Clinton los resultados estuvieron un poco por encima del promedio: 10%. Para igualar el promedio sumado de todas las otras presidencias, Bush tendría que crear 6.5 millones de trabajos al año durante el 2003 y el 2004.

Si aspirara a empatar los logros de Clinton tendría que crear 7.5 millones de empleos anuales en 2003 y 2004. O sea más de 600,000 trabajos mensuales.

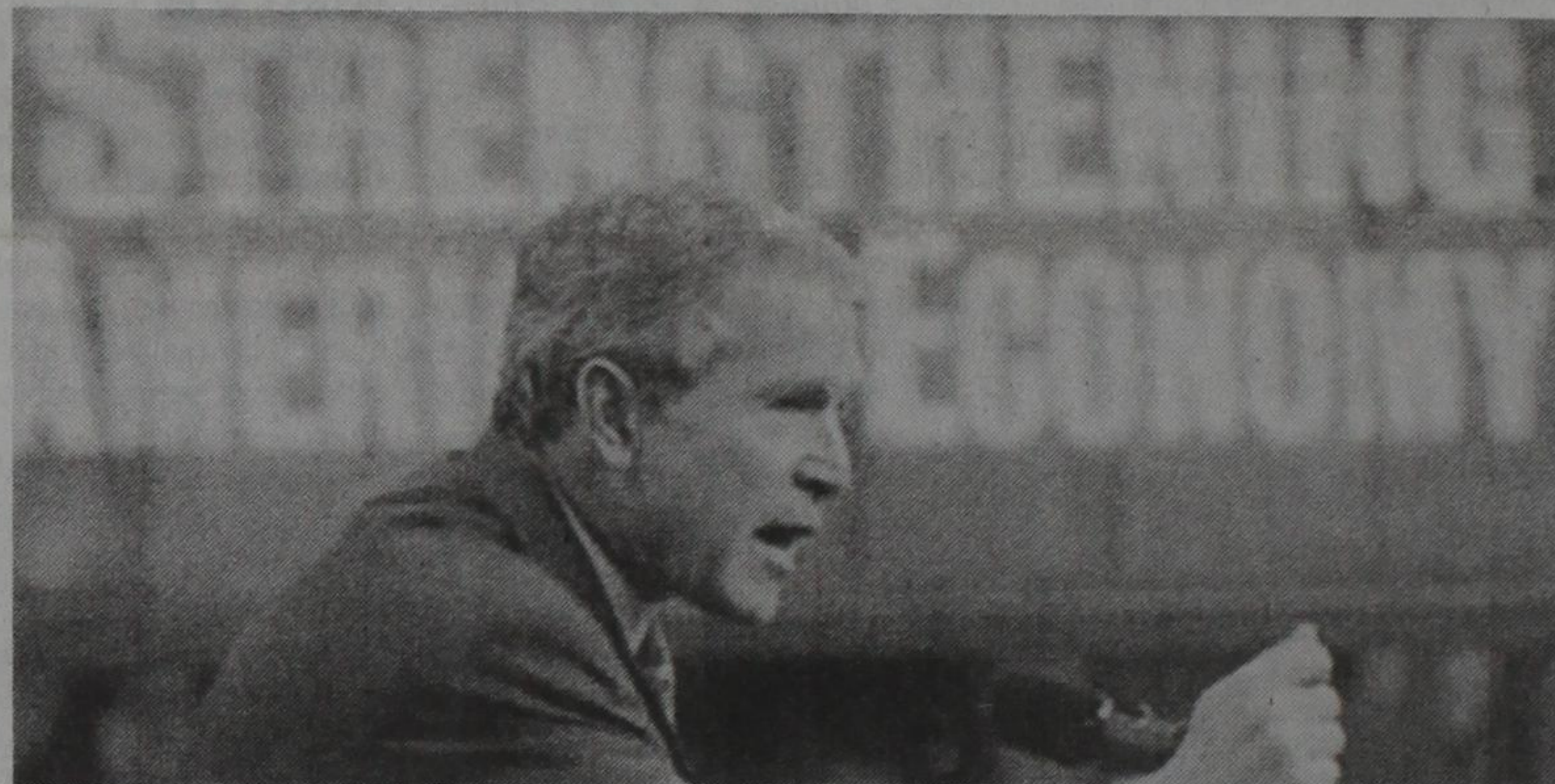
Si se toma en cuenta el plazo en el cual la administración Bush ha estado a cargo, se comprueba que el único periodo peor que éste ocurrió durante la depresión registrada entre enero del 81 y diciembre del 82. Antes que eso, habría que retroceder hasta la gran crisis de 1929 para encontrar índices similares de desempleo en los Estados Unidos.

9/11 en perspectiva

Se ha insistido mucho en los efectos de los ataques terroristas del 11 de Septiembre en la economía. Indudablemente, esos espantosos acontecimientos no han ayudado.

Sin embargo, dice este informe, UN TERCIO del total de empleos que se han perdido bajo el actual gobierno republicano desaparecieron ANTES de septiembre del 2001 y DESPUÉS del primer recorte de impuestos impuesto por Bush.

Previamente a la aprobación del recorte, ya se habían perdido 218,000 trabajos. Luego de



aprobado, se perdieron más de 150 mil empleos para los meses de JULIO y AGOSTO del 2001.

El informe pregunta: ¿cuántos de los 147 mil trabajos que se perdieron en septiembre 2001 fueron consecuencia de los ataques, y cuántos una continuación de la crisis que había comenzado a registrarse en el mes de abril anterior?

Una consecuencia del alto nivel del empleo alcanzado bajo la administración de Clinton es que, pese a la drástica caída producida bajo Bush, todavía no se han alcanzado porcentajes de desocupación similares a los que hubo en crisis como las del 81-82 o la de 1929.

Las cifras muestran asimismo, que al fin de la administración Clinton la tasa de desempleo era de 4.2% y ha saltado al 6% bajo Bush: un deterioro del 42%.

Otras consecuencias

Durante los ocho años anteriores, la fuerza de trabajo, o sea, la gente trabajando o en busca de trabajo, creció 1.3% al año, es decir unas 150 personas al mes, indican las cifras oficiales.

Desde que Bush llegó a Washington el crecimiento de la fuerza de trabajo ha bajado a

un infimo 0.3% anual, o sea, unas 34,000 personas mensualmente.

Esto ocurre porque muchos desempleados que no han podido encontrar trabajo, están acogidos a planes de seguridad social y no participan del mercado laboral.

Y a su vez, dice el informe, muchos jóvenes que podrían estar trabajando o buscando trabajo, prolongan sus estudios o demoran su acceso al mercado laboral esperando mejores oportunidades.

Si la fuerza de trabajo hubiera crecido al mismo ritmo que en los ocho años anteriores, el porcentaje real actual de desocupación sería de 10% en lugar de 6% reconocido por las estadísticas oficiales.

El nuevo recorte de impuestos impulsado por el Presidente Bush, según las fuentes demócratas del Congreso, pero también un número creciente de economistas conservadores, no contiene los estímulos necesarios para la creación de puestos de trabajo y no se visualiza de qué manera podría llegar a mejorar el sentimiento de alarma expresado en estas cifras.

### Sismo sacude el corazón de México Gonzales Says Bush is Friend

Alicia Calderon

Por lo menos 25 personas murieron y 303 resultaron heridas por el terremoto que sacudió el oeste y centro del país, informaron ayer organismos de socorro, mientras el presidente Vicente Fox recorría la zona afectada y anunciaba el envío de ayuda para los damnificados.

"Vamos a reconstruir todo, no se preocupen, tu cárame [pruébame]", respondió Fox ante la insistencia de



uno de los habitantes que le pedían apoyo. El mandatario recorrió las calles de Colima ante un escenario de destrucción.

(Continúa Pagina 6)

By Dave Montgomery

WASHINGTON - Despite his opposition to race-based college admissions, President Bush will not tolerate a drop in minority enrollment and "believes strongly in diversity of all kinds," White House lawyer Alberto Gonzales said Friday.

Gonzales, a former Texas Supreme Court justice who is now Bush's chief legal adviser, sought to dampen a backlash among Hispanics and African-Americans over White House opposition to an affirmative-action admissions program at the University of Michigan.

In a telephone interview, Gonzales said that Bush remains firmly committed to advancing equal opportunities and said that the administration will try to do a better job of convincing minorities that the president "is with them."

"I can't imagine a better warrior for the Hispanic community than this president," said Gonzales, who has been a Bush adviser since 1995 and is often touted as a potential nominee to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Taking a legal stand fraught with social and political ramifications, Bush on Thursday urged the Supreme Court to strike down the University of Michigan's race-conscious admissions policy on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and rewards or

penalizes applicants on the basis of race.

"Quota systems that use race to include or exclude people from higher education and the opportunities it offers are divisive, unfair and impossible to square with the Constitution," Bush said regarding the Supreme Court case.

The president's stand provoked an uproar among minority and civil rights groups and threatened the Republican Party's efforts to broaden its base among Hispanics and African-Americans in advance of Bush's expected 2004 re-election bid.

Angela Arboleda, an analyst for the National Council of La Raza, the nation's largest Latino civil rights organization, said that the 40,000-member organization was "surprised and disappointed" by Bush's declaration.

Gonzales, the highest-ranking Hispanic in the White House, declined to discuss what recommendations he made during internal White House discussions over the Supreme Court case.

Asked if the president's position would undercut Republican outreach to Hispanics in Texas and in other states, Gonzales responded: "Not if we do a good job of explaining what it is that the president stands for -- making sure that the president is not against minorities being in colleges and universities."

# Affirmative Action and Bush's Own "Merit" Based Admissions to Elite Schools

Yesterday as I was driving home, I listened to President Bush on National Public Radio. I almost had an accident and died. Those of you who know me personally, I know are relieved to hear that I beat back death.

Why did I almost have an accident? I was incredulous and outraged all at once.

Our President was talking about a grave injustice: affirmative action at the University of Michigan. He took great umbrage at the notion that the perspective and experiences I as a minority student brought to the classroom at Bryn Mawr College, Harvard University and the University of California at Berkeley had been grossly over-valued by those institutions. Well, maybe, he did not say those words exactly. Most of you know that I might be given on occasion to hyperbole.

What President Bush did say was that the University of Michigan has continued to consider race and ethnicity in the admissions process. He indicated it was not fair and I am pretty certain he talked about merit and ability -- according to him Americans believe you need the foregoing to get ahead in this world.

My first reaction was: fairness? ability? merit?

Then the less than gracious thoughts took hold of me. I thought "these principles are being

respected by someone who went to first rate private schools paid for by his parents; was a legacy at Yale -- the parents again; was a self-proclaimed "C" student, yet was miraculously admitted to Business School; was bank rolled by his parents and their friends in business; and is President despite the fact that the majority of Americans voted for the other guy -- thanks to the electoral college and some sketchy behavior by his brother's cronies down in Florida."

I thought -- "Wow! This guy definitely needs to use his bully pulpit to set us straight: he is a real testament to America's firmly held beliefs in fairness, ability and merit."

After the anger dissipated, my next thought was: "What can I do in a constructive fashion to demonstrate to my family and friends that affirmative action is a policy that brings about racial equality and affords access to institutions that for so long have barred people like me from entering?"

I thought about how I could convey that affirmative action is the epitome of fairness, merit, and ability.

My chosen course of action is to write to you and tell you that I am proud to be a part of the affirmative action legacy.

I am an affirmative action poster child. While defending affirmative ac-

tion could be viewed as a self-serving justification for my existence, I will say: you are absolutely right -- it is also a justification for a policy that promotes equality in our community and has enriched all of the people that had the privilege to attend college, graduate school and law school with me.

My presence in the classroom helped prepare them for the diverse world in which we all live and work. Furthermore, the type of affirmative action condemned by this President has provided him with the opportunity to have a smart, talented, hard-working Latina serve him as a Federal agency attorney where I bring sorely needed diversity.

I am an asset in no small part because I am extremely well educated, hard working, and LATINA.

I want to be clear that affirmative action did not take my exams, write my papers, take the Bar, draft my pleadings; complete my work assignments, supervise other lawyers, or provide me with the degrees or outstanding work evaluations. I did.

Affirmative action opened the door that has for far too long been closed to Latinos/as. It is that simple. It rectifies a wrong that, frankly, is ongoing as demonstrated recently by our President's fellow Republican Trent Lott.

It is a borrowed analogy, but is the best one I have heard, yet. If a

group is playing poker and one of the players has accrued all the money because he cheated, the other players do not agree to call it even by letting him keep his ill-gotten gains and everyone go forward playing by the rules. This is the ridiculous notion that the President is advancing. The other notion is that the cheater is not cheating anymore which is another fallacy.

The teacher shortage has increased exponentially, the facilities of inner city schools have fallen into greater disrepair, schoolbook shortages remain rampant (and even if we had them there are not enough qualified teachers to use them).

Disparities in school funding have increased at the same time that re-segregation has set-in. All with the blessing of our Federal Courts.

Of course, all of this disproportionately impacts Blacks and Latinos as well as poor white students. We get the least qualified teachers (if any), the fewest books, the buildings with the worst physical plant and built on environmental hazardous dumps and our President wants to call that playing fair?

He is doing his funny math again.

I encourage each one of you to share your own story about affirmative action and send it to friends and family.

Our President has done us a favor: this is a wake-up call.

# Voters set rules for GOP

By Gary Scharer

AUSTIN -- The state comptroller again this week suggested that a spending binge by Texas lawmakers is a big reason for a \$10 billion budget shortfall, and some Republican lawmakers quickly agreed that it's all due to "reckless" spending. It sort of makes you wonder.

How did this spending spree end up ranking Texas dead last among all 50 states in per capita spending?

If there was a spending spree:

Why doesn't the state have enough money to adequately fund highway needs instead of asking voter approval to borrow money?

Why is the entire border region lacking in just about everything, and why are border health-care providers not properly reimbursed for helping Medicaid and CHIP patients?

Why doesn't the state provide mental-health treatment for children? Instead, some desperate families fabricate an "assault" incident simply to land the child in the juvenile criminal justice system, where they stand a better chance of getting mental health treatment.

Why doesn't the state have enough money to eliminate the much maligned "Robin Hood" school funding system? Gov. Rick Perry, House Speaker Tom Craddick and other Republican leaders insist that state lawmakers will not raise additional revenue to invest in the state's future. Whether they can cut billions of dollars from existing services will be one of the compelling story lines of the session that opened this week.

Texas Comptroller Carole Keeton Strayhorn is absolutely on target with her observation that Texas voters gave state leaders a mandate in the November election. And so the politicians have to try.

But it will be interesting to see how far Republicans try to reach. They control every nook and cranny of state government. Can they resist the temptation to over-reach? Anglos make up a majority of the state's population -- barely. Anglos will become a minority in about two years.

Only one of the state's 181 legislators is a Hispanic Republican. There are no African-American Republican legislators. There is some risk that Republican leaders will take extreme measures in cutting budgets and harm the neediest people. If so, they risk creating a Proposition 187 backlash much like what happened in California a decade ago when Republicans cast immigrants as the source of the state's problems. It transformed California from a Republican stronghold into a Democratic power.

Texas Democrats contend that a majority of the state's residents agree with their ideas. But if they don't vote, so what? Elections do matter, and Republicans both deserve and are entitled to push their agenda. The critics need to do a better job of turning out voters. Many of the potential services on the chopping block affect El Pasoans. But more than 251,000 of El Paso's 355,201 registered voters didn't bother.

"Getting involved and participating in the political process is going to be the answer to a lot of our problems -- show our state leaders that, at the very least, we care enough to go out and vote," says Sen. Eddie Lucio, D-Brownsville. Gary Scharer covers politics in Austin for the El Paso Times.

# La Posicion de Bush Respecto a la Accion Afirmativa es Suficiente Para Mantener a Muchas Personas Enfermas

Por Marisa Treviño

El resultado de la posición del presidente Bush con respecto al caso en el tribunal de la Universidad de Michigan sobre acción afirmativa va más allá de las políticas de admisión de la escuela de leyes. De manera literal significa la diferencia entre "embarrassment" (vergüenza) y "embarazada".

Dejenme explicar.

La revista Pediatrics hace poco publicó el estudio "Errors in Medical Interpretation and Their Potential Clinical Consequences in Pediatric Encounters". El mismo trata sobre los errores de interpretación de inglés a español que se cometen durante las visitas al pediatra.

¿Qué tiene esto que ver con la acción afirmativa?

Pues, el estudio encontró que la segunda causa mayor de errores de interpretación ocurre cuando profesionales del cuidado de la salud, que no son hablantes nativos, intentan traducir sin la ayuda de un intérprete, o el intérprete no conoce el término médico correcto en español. Lo que siempre ocurre es "fluidez falsa". En otras palabras, se utiliza una palabra incorrecta, o una que ni siquiera existe en el idioma.

Por ejemplo, una mala traducción común es la noción de algunas personas que piensan que pueden traducir palabras del inglés al español con sólo añadir algunas terminaciones. Esta idea no siempre funciona.

Al añadir el sufijo "ada" a la

palabra "embarrassed", el hablante cambia todo el significado. En vez de decir que está avergonzado, ahora dice que está embarazada.

Más adelante el estudio encontró que en los hospitales los intérpretes preparados están reacios a corregir a sus superiores cuando cometen errores de interpretación. Esta situación no ocurriría si hubiera más profesionales del cuidado de la salud de estas mismas poblaciones, quienes dominan el idioma, entienden la cultura y pueden comunicarse con estos pacientes.

Con su oposición al criterio actual de selección de la Universidad de Michigan, el presidente Bush dice que preferiría que las escuelas llevaran a cabo "acceso afirmativo".

Cuando se trata del campo de la salud, ese acceso parece ser nada más que pura retórica. En una carta dirigida al secretario del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos, Tommy Thompson, siete miembros del Congreso mencionaron la eliminación de fondos en el presupuesto de la administración para el 2003 a tres programas cuyo objetivo específico es promover y/o proveer a los grupos desaventajados y minoritarios acceso para prepararse para profesiones de medicina.

El Health Careers Opportunity Program (programa de oportunidades para profesiones de la salud, HCOP por sus siglas en inglés), componente comprobado en el éxito para que estudiantes de escue-

lasecundaria y estudiantes subgraduados sean aceptados en escuelas para profesionales de la salud con un índice de 20 por ciento más alto que el promedio nacional, no recibió fondos en el presupuesto de Bush para el 2003.

El Minority Faculty Fellowships Program (programa de becas para el profesorado de minoría) cuyo propósito es tratar el problema de que sólo un "cuatro por ciento de la facultad de las escuelas para profesionales de la salud en los Estados Unidos es de minorías" también está excluido del presupuesto. Y el Centers of Excellence Program (centro para programas de excelencia) diseñado para "emplear y mantener profesores y estudiantes de minorías, realizar investigaciones específicas sobre grupos raciales y étnicos minoritarios y desarrollar programas y recursos de información que responden a las necesidades de las minorías" también se quedó fuera. Además, el presupuesto para el 2003 reduce las becas para estudiantes desaventajados de una asignación de \$46.2 millones el año pasado a \$10 millones.

Estos no eran programas con cuotas sino programas que tratan el hecho de que existe una necesidad auténtica de tener una comunidad médica diversa.

La existencia de estos programas y la consideración de la raza para admisiones en otras disciplinas subrayan una verdad fundamental que ha existido desde que los pere-

grinos llegaron por primera vez; los esclavos africanos se bajaron de los barcos; y a las personas de color le asignaron sus propias fuentes de agua, no todos somos iguales.

Muchas de las personas cuyas familias no han sentido el dolor de la discriminación estarán de acuerdo con el presidente y dirán que la acción afirmativa es "discriminación a la inversa". Ellos sienten que en estos momentos lo que se toma en cuenta son las destrezas del individuo, en vez de su grupo étnico. Yo desearía que sólo fuera eso.

En este mes, profesores del Massachusetts Institute of Technology (instituto tecnológico de Massachusetts, MIT por sus siglas en inglés) y la University of Chicago Graduate School of Business (escuela graduada de mercadeo de la Universidad de Chicago) dieron a conocer un estudio. Los profesores formularon y enviaron 5,000 resúmenes con igualdad de credenciales como respuesta a anuncios de empleo publicados. La única diferencia fue que algunos resúmenes llevaban nombres que "sonaban a persona blanca" y otros nombres que "sonaban a persona negra".

Los hallazgos: los nombres "blancos" recibieron 50 por ciento más respuestas que aquellos nombres que sonaban a negros.

Al parecer la "igualdad" aún es un asunto de interpretación.

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# Martin Luther King; His Legacy

By Rodolfo F. Acuña Certainly martyrdom

ensured the Reverend Martin Luther King's deserved legacy. The truth be told, Americans have a propensity for treating the dead much better than they do the living, and if Dr. King had lived, the vultures would have circled over him picking at his perceived flaws. We only have to remember how he was demonized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the good old boys of this country. But, thirty plus years has the dimmed memories of many Americans who have developed a historical amnesia about the past and today even the Trent Lotts of this world are ready to embrace him.



Frankly, the legacy Martin Luther King has been co-opted by his one time enemies who have converted him into an 'All-in-One' product. Much like religious paintings portray Jesus Christ with blond hair and blue eyes, Martin Luther King has been reinvented as the champion of a color-blind society who would have condemned the "excesses of the civil rights movement that has oppressed white males." Ideally holidays such as that set aside for Dr. King should rekindle our memories of the past and preserve history and thus the truth. But unfortunately just getting him a holiday took a toll and compromises were made to fit him into the 'All-in-One' model.

The narrative goes that Martin Luther King was a patriotic American who loved his country - which he did. Yet King also loved humanity and was as concerned about apartheid in South Africa and U.S. imperialism in Vietnam he was about racism in the United States. That is why he uttered the words about injustice anywhere being injustice everywhere -- he was referring to the U.S.'s unjust war in Vietnam.

The distortion has gone so far as to contend that if Dr. King had lived he would be supporting the war on terrorism and the impending war on Iraq, which is on its face mendacious. Anyone with an ounce of objectivity knows that if King had lived that he would have been just as offended by George W. Bush's manufacturing the rationale for war against Iraq as he was with Lyndon B. Johnson's 1964 Gulf of Tonkin lies and, in both cases, the rush to judgment of the American people and Congress.

Arrogance was arrogance then and it is arrogance today. And, lies were lies then and now whether spoken by Johnson or Bush. The ability to separate truth from blind nationalism and separate justice from opportunism is what separates Dr. King from lesser mortals. King was a man of principle who would have recognized Bush's political opportunism which is driven by the polls and a right wing agenda.

For years, white southerners were welded through fear of Black Americans, now Bush exploits the fear of terrorists, real and unreal. King had a sense of history that would have allowed him to see the parallels between Vietnam and Iraq. No doubt his sense of fairness would have also allowed him to recognize the lack of courage of our leaders in picking their targets. Wars can be waged with impunity in the Middle East because frankly the nations there offer no threat to the US whereas North Korea could have raised the ante. North Korea has powerful neighbors who would have had some say about Bush's unilateralism. Just as important it would not be a slam bang, thank you sir, affair. However, we have a history of picking our fights; for instance, it is one thing to rattle sabers in the direction of Cuba and another toward China. Lastly, it was King's world view separated him from the mediocre.

The opponents of affirmative action say that King would have disapproved of affirmative action because it discriminates against white males. Come on, King saw the world in terms of equality - racial and economic. He never separated the two. For example, the odds are that he would have been angered by the mendacity surrounding the rhetoric around affirmative action. Presently, the US Supreme Court is poised to hear the suit against the University of Michigan Law School, and the cry has gone up that it is unfair to use race as a variable in Michigan's admission policies. For those with an ounce of intellectual integrity, the attack on the use of race as a factor in the admissions of students is racist. Why should race be singled out? What King would have been offended by is not the using of race as a variable for admissions, but the class-based affirmative action in college admission policies at all of our more prestigious universities.

The reality is that President Bush received preferential treatment in entering Yale and Harvard. Like most rich Americans his parents also could afford expensive test preparation courses, which advertise - better scores, better schools, - and guarantee better outcomes. The children of alumni at Harvard University in 1991 were three times more likely to be accepted than other students who applied. Harvard University admits about 20 percent of its entering class based on the criterion that the student is the son or daughter of an alumnus or donor. Sixty-six percent of applicants accepted at the University of Pennsylvania were children of alumni. At Notre Dame, 25 percent of its first-year class was reserved for the children of alumni.

In other words, privilege is inherited in the U.S., but no one talks about this preferential treatment. Race is the only variable that is attacked. This would have offended Reverend King.

I take seriously the holiday of Martin Luther King. It is not a day to kick back and forget but a day of remembrance. King stood for something, and we should not forget what he stood for. Surely, it wasn't for inequality at home and in the Middle East, for inequality itself is injustice everywhere.

Rodolfo F. Acuña is Professor of Chicano Studies at Northridge State University in California. Contact: racuna@csun.edu

# Léa El Editor - Primero News That Matter

# Bush's Affirmative Action Stand is Enough to Keep a Lot of People Sick

By Marisa Treviño

The fallout from President Bush's stand regarding the University of Michigan's court case on affirmative action goes beyond law school admission policies. It literally means the difference between embarrassment and embarazada.

Let me explain.

The journal Pediatrics recently published the study "Errors in Medical Interpretation and Their Potential Clinical Consequences in Pediatric Encounters." It's regarding Spanish/English interpreting errors

during pediatric doctor visits. What does this have to do with affirmative action?

Well, the study found that the second leading cause of interpreting errors occurred when health-care professionals, who are not native speakers, attempt to do their own translations without the aid of an interpreter, or the interpreter doesn't know the correct medical term in Spanish. What invariably happens is "false fluency." In other words, an incorrect word -- or one that doesn't even exist in the language --

is used.

For example, a common translation fiasco is the notion that adding certain word endings translates English into Spanish.

It doesn't always work.

By placing the "ada" suffix on the word "embarrassed," the speaker changes the entire meaning. Instead of saying he's embarrassed, he's now identifying himself as pregnant.

The study further found that trained hospital interpreters are reluctant to correct their superiors

who make interpreting mistakes. This wouldn't happen if there were more health-care professionals from these very populations, who know the language, understand the culture and can communicate with these patients.

In his opposition to the University of Michigan's current selection criteria, President Bush says he would rather have schools practice "affirmative access."

When it comes to the health field, that access already seems to be nothing more than pretty rhetoric.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary Tommy Thompson of the Department of Health and Human Services, seven members of Congress cite the elimination of funds in the administration's 2003 budget for three programs specifically aimed at promoting and/or providing disadvantaged and minority groups access to training for medical professions.

The Health Careers Opportunity Program -- a proven component in the success of high school and undergraduate students being accepted into health profession schools at a rate 20 percent higher than the national average -- is receiving zero funding in Bush's 2003 budget.

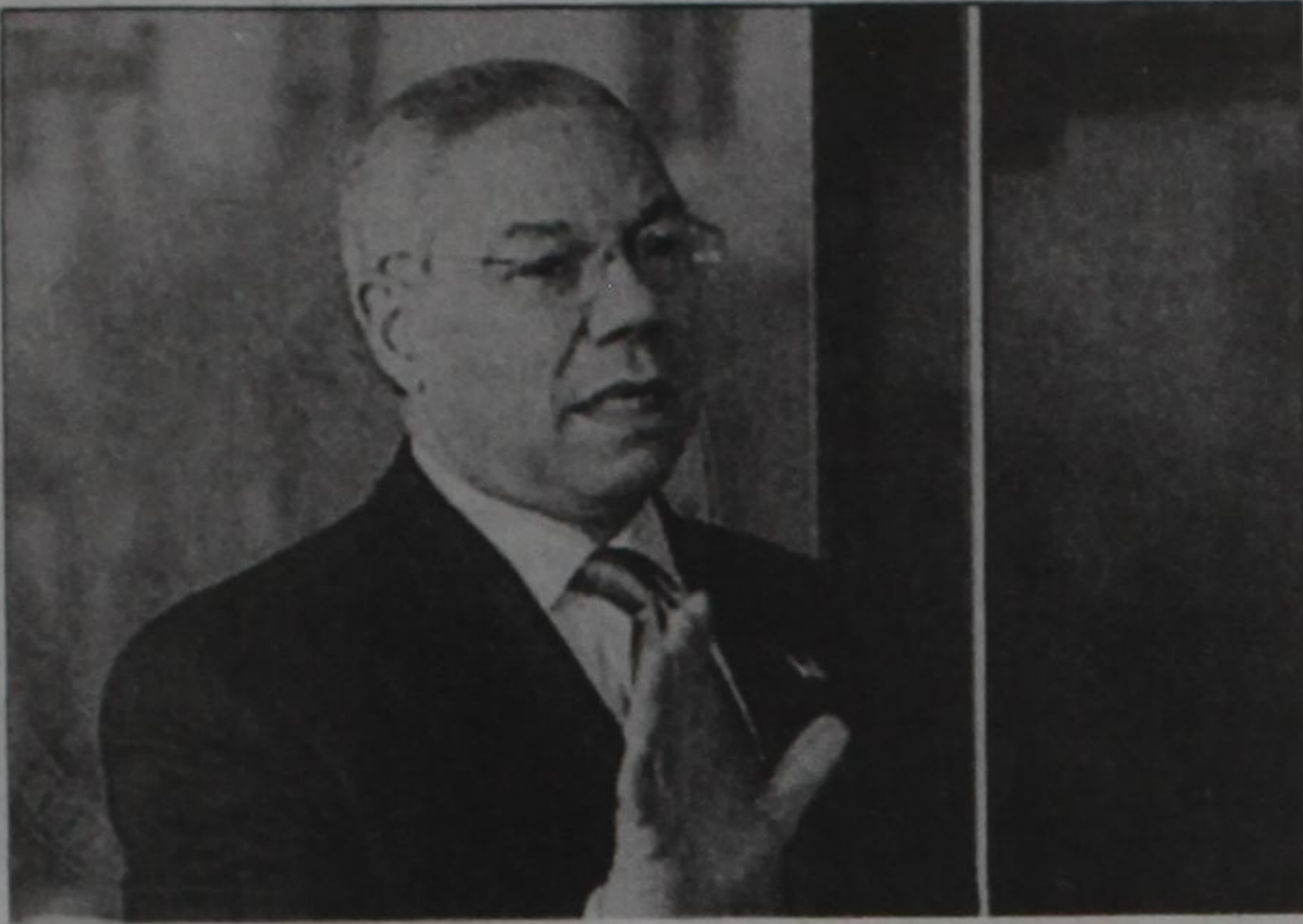
The Minority Faculty Fellowships Program aimed at addressing the problem that only "four percent of faculty at U.S. health profession schools are minorities" also suffers from exclusion in the budget. And the Centers of Excellence Program

continued on page 6



# Powell Breaks with White House on Affirmative Action Case

Secretary of State Colin Powell said Sunday he disagrees with President Bush's position on an affirmative action case before the Supreme Court, as the White House



called for more money for historically black colleges.

Powell, one of two black members of Bush's Cabinet, said he supports methods the University of Michigan uses to bolster minority enrollments in its undergraduate and law school programs. The policies offer points to minority applicants and set goals for minority admissions.

"Whereas I have expressed my support for the policies used by the University of Michigan, the president, in looking at it, came to the conclusion that it was constitutionally flawed based on the legal advice he received," Powell said on the CBS program "Face the Nation."

It was a rare public acknowledgment of dissent with the president and with other top White House aides.

National security adviser Condoleezza Rice said she backed Bush's decision to step into the case before the Supreme Court and to argue that the University of Michigan's methods were unconstitutional. She said on NBC's "Meet the Press" Sunday that there are "problems" with the university's selection policies, and cited the points system.

But she also said race can be a factor in colleges' selection process. The brief the Bush administration filed with the Supreme Court was silent on the issue of whether race can be a factor under some circumstances.

"It is important to take race into consideration if you must, if race-neutral means do not work," she said.

Rice said she had benefited from affirmative action during her career at Stanford University.

"I think they saw a person that they thought had potential, and yes, I think they were looking to diversify the faculty," she said.

"I think there's nothing wrong with that in the United States," Rice said. "It does not mean that one has to go to people of lower quality. Race is a factor in our society."

In a speech to the Republican National Convention in 2000, Powell sharply criticized GOP attacks on affirmative action.

"We must understand the cynicism that exists in the black community," he said. "The kind of cynicism that is created when, for example, some in our party miss

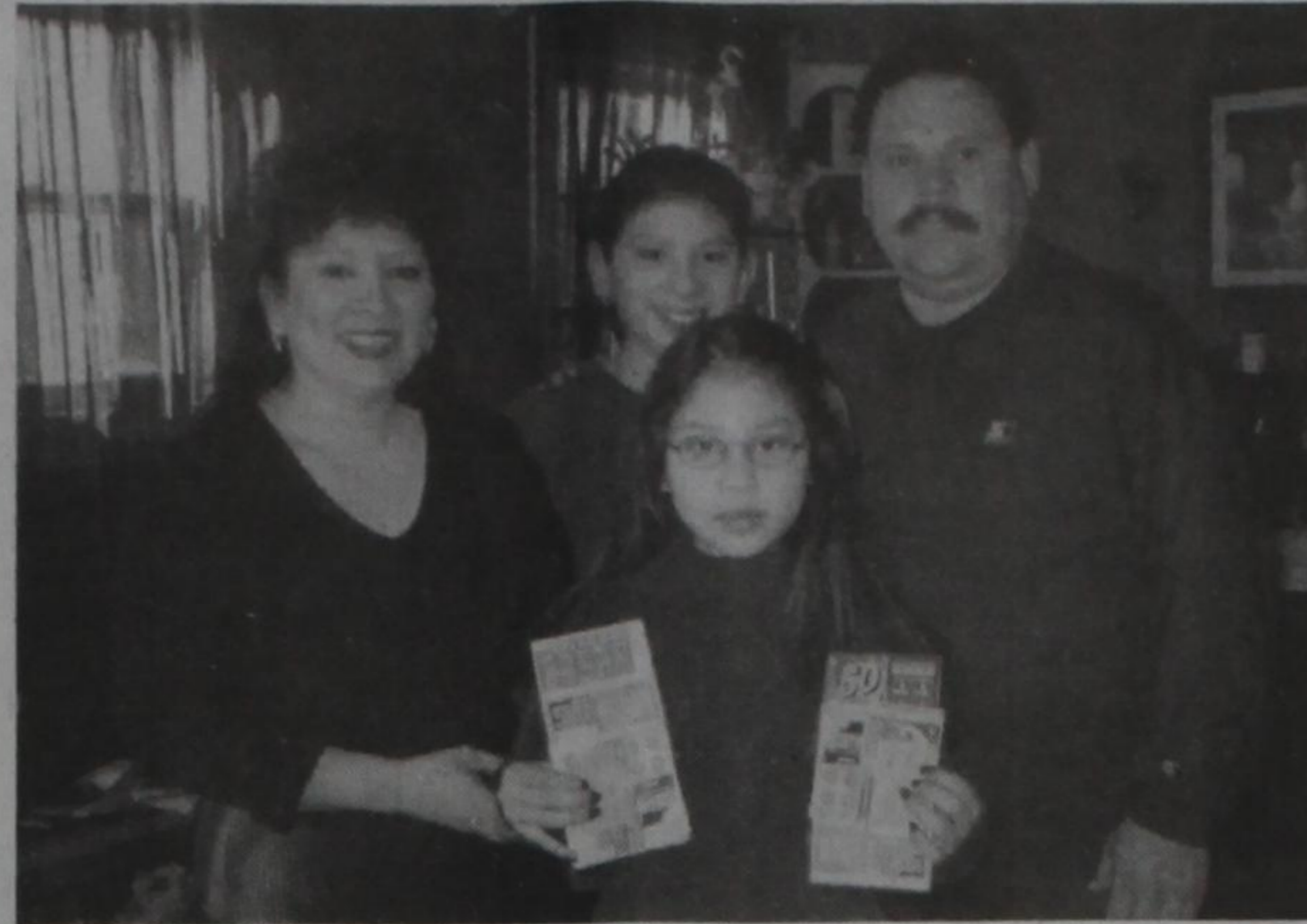
program makes grants of up to five years to eligible institutions — those with a full-time population of at least 25 percent Hispanic students, at least 50 percent of which are low-income.

In its brief to the Supreme Court, the administration argued that policies at the University of Michigan and its law school fail the constitutional test of equal protection for

all under the law, and ignore race-neutral alternatives that could boost minority presence on campuses.

A White House spokesman declined to say Sunday night why the black and Hispanic grant programs are acceptable, when the University of Michigan admission system is not.

Bush drew 9 percent of the black vote in 2000.



Samantha Acuña of Lubbock and who attends Dupre Elementary will be traveling to Dallas, Texas to the Scottishrite Children's Hospital for special treatments due to her illness.

Samantha's family got together and held some fundraisers in order for the family to have for the expenses of the trip. Approximately

\$600 will be contributed toward this traveling expense.

Samantha would like to say, "thank you for all your help and may God Bless you and your families."

She is scheduled to go to Dallas on Feb. 26 and is scheduled to be there up to 2 weeks.

no opportunity to roundly and loudly condemn affirmative action that helped a few thousand black kids get an education, but you hardly heard a whimper from them over affirmative action for lobbyists who load our federal tax codes with preferences for special interests."

Sunday on CNN, Powell said he remained "a strong proponent of affirmative action."

Education Secretary Rod Paige is the other black member of Bush's Cabinet.

Paige firmly agrees with Bush's stance, a spokesman said Sunday.

"Secretary Paige believes in equal opportunity for all students and he fully supports President Bush's position on the University of Michigan case," said spokesman Dan Langan. He wasn't sure whether Paige agreed with Rice that race can sometimes be a factor in university admissions.

In an unusual Sunday night announcement, the White House said Bush's budget proposal for the upcoming fiscal year would increase funding by 5 percent for grants to historically black colleges, universities, graduate programs and Hispanic education institutions.

The money affects three programs.

The Historically Black Colleges and Universities program makes grants to 99 eligible institutions to help strengthen infrastructure and achieve greater financial stability.

The Historically Black Graduate Institutions program makes 5-year grants to 18 institutions to expand capacity for providing graduate-level education.

The Hispanic-Serving Institutions



## Feliz Cumpleaños Josephine Jimenez

The entire Jimenez family and friends would like to say Happy Birthday to Mrs. Josephine Jimenez who celebrated her 70th Birthday this past weekend at St. Joseph Church. A dinner was the main highlight of the event where all the family and lot of her friends came together to enjoy the event.

"We would like to say thank you to all the people that came and help

out with this great birthday party for our mom," said Hoss Jimenez who was one of the main coordinators of the event. "It was great to see my mom happy and with her beautiful smile on her face."

# ¿Que Pasa?

## Grant to Help Future Educators in Bilingual Education

The Texas Tech University College of Education's Bilingual Education Center is offering a grant to prepare future teachers in careers in bilingual education. The center is providing tuition scholarships for teachers to receive certification in bilingual education or English as a Second language (ESL). The Bilingual Education for Content Area Grant funds the scholarships.

Last semester, 30 students were enrolled in the program. For more information on the grant, student can visit the Bilingual Education Resource Center located in Room 371 in the college of Education Building.

### Library News ....

#### Silent Film Showing at Mahon Library

The Mahon Library, 1306 9th Street, will show the 1925 silent film "The Wizard of Oz," starring Oliver Hardy on Wednesday, Jan. 29 at 6:15 pm (This is not the 1939 classic film of the same name.) This a free program. For more information call 775-2838.

#### Mother/Daughter Book Discussion

The Mother/Daughter Bookworms reading group will discuss Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* at the Godeke Branch Library, 6601 Quaker, on Monday, Jan. 27 from 7:00 to 8:00 pm. The group meets the fourth Monday of each month at the Godeke Branch Library. For more information call 775-2838.

#### Settler Women of the Texas High Plains

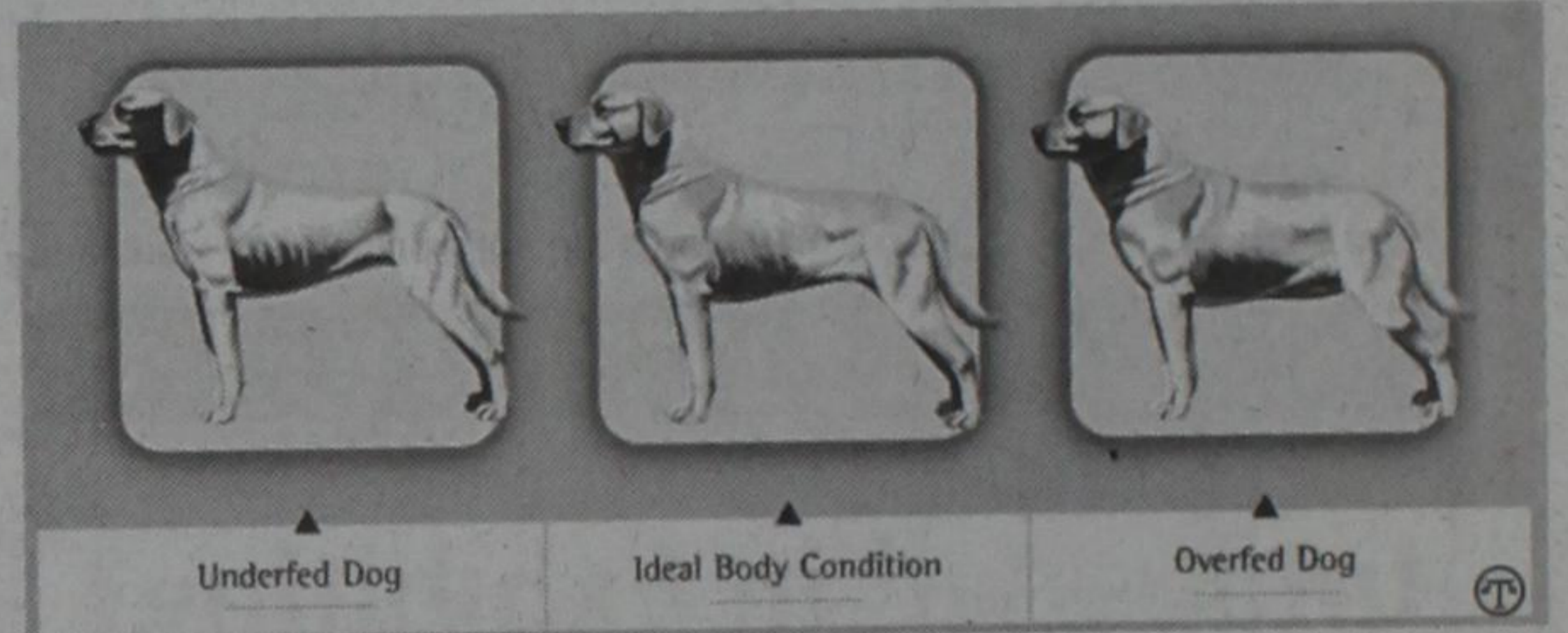
The Godeke Branch Library will present the slide presentation "Settler Women of the Texas High Plains" on Tuesday, Jan. 28 at 7 pm. There will also be a traveling history trunk on display with period games, maps, kitchen items and authentic clothing of the 1800's.

For more information call 792-6566 or 775-2838.

#### Women's Protective Services Needs Volunteers

Women's Protective Services is in need of volunteers to help in several areas. Free volunteer training will take place Jan. 28th from 6-9 pm, Jan. 30 from 6-9 pm and Feb. 1 from 9 am - 4 pm. Training will take place at the First Christian Church Family Life Center located at 2306 13th Street, room 20.

If prospective volunteers cannot make the scheduled training, other arrangements can be made Please call 748-5292 for more information.



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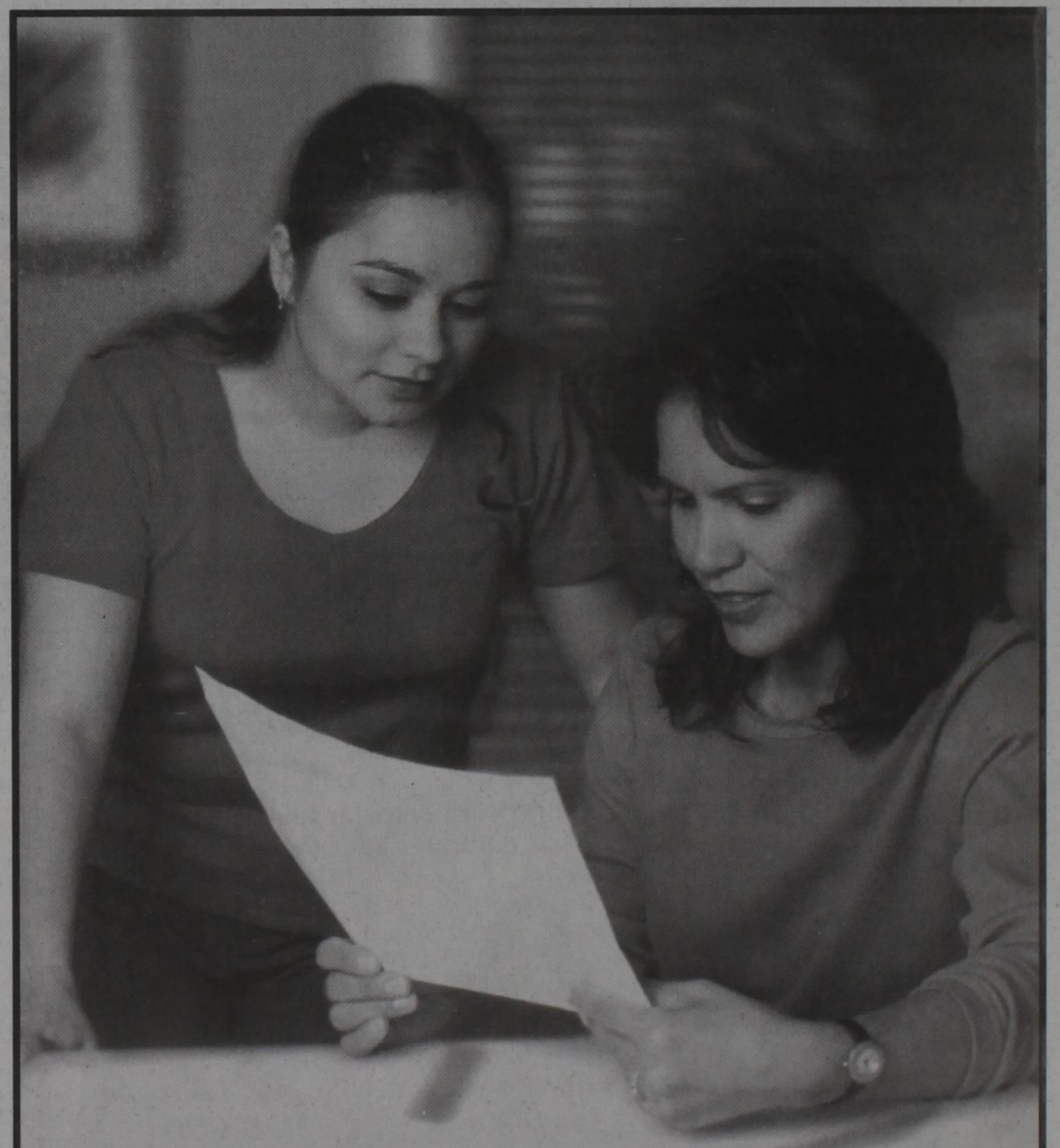
## LPD Mobile Office goes to Our Lady of Grace Church

The Lubbock Police Department Neighborhood Services Unit will set up a mobile office at Our Lady of Grace church, 3115 Erskine, Jan. 23-25. The office will be open from 8 am to 6 pm Thursday through Saturday for residents in the area to address neighborhood quality of life issues with City representatives.

The mobile office is housed in an RV and will be staffed each day by members of the LPD Neighborhood Services Unit to visit with residents about crime prevention and other safety issues. Representatives from other City of Lubbock departments will also be on hand at regular intervals to address such concerns as codes violations, health issues and housing.

The Health Department will offer free blood pressure, cholesterol and glucose screenings on Thursday from 11 am to 3 pm. Immunizations will be given on Friday from 2 to 4 pm.

In additions to questions and concerns about criminal activity in the area, the Neighborhood Services Unit also expects to hear from citizens who need a City response on anything from a dumpster to a pot hole. There will be Spanish-speaking officers available as needed to assist the citizens who are more comfortable conversing in Spanish.



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# Raiders Can't Afford Piles of Penalties in Super Bowl

Far too often this season, the Silver and Black have been accented with yellow.

The Oakland Raiders racked up an alarming number of penalties en route to the Super Bowl, right through their flag-filled AFC title game. Some Raiders believe it's a product of their outlaw image among officials. Others admit it's partly due to boneheaded, hot-tempered play.

The players agree they've got to cut down -- but they also don't plan to change the aggressive play that got them this far.

"If you're playing with the intensity and the passion that the Oakland Raiders play with, there are just going to be penalties," defensive tackle Sam Adams said. "You can't avoid it. I know we play harder than a lot of teams, but since we're the Raiders, we get called for things that other teams get away with."

The Raiders committed 129 penalties in the regular season -- third in the NFL behind Minnesota and Houston. Those penalties added up to 1,094 yards -- the second-highest total in the league.

The playoffs have been no different. After committing eight penal-

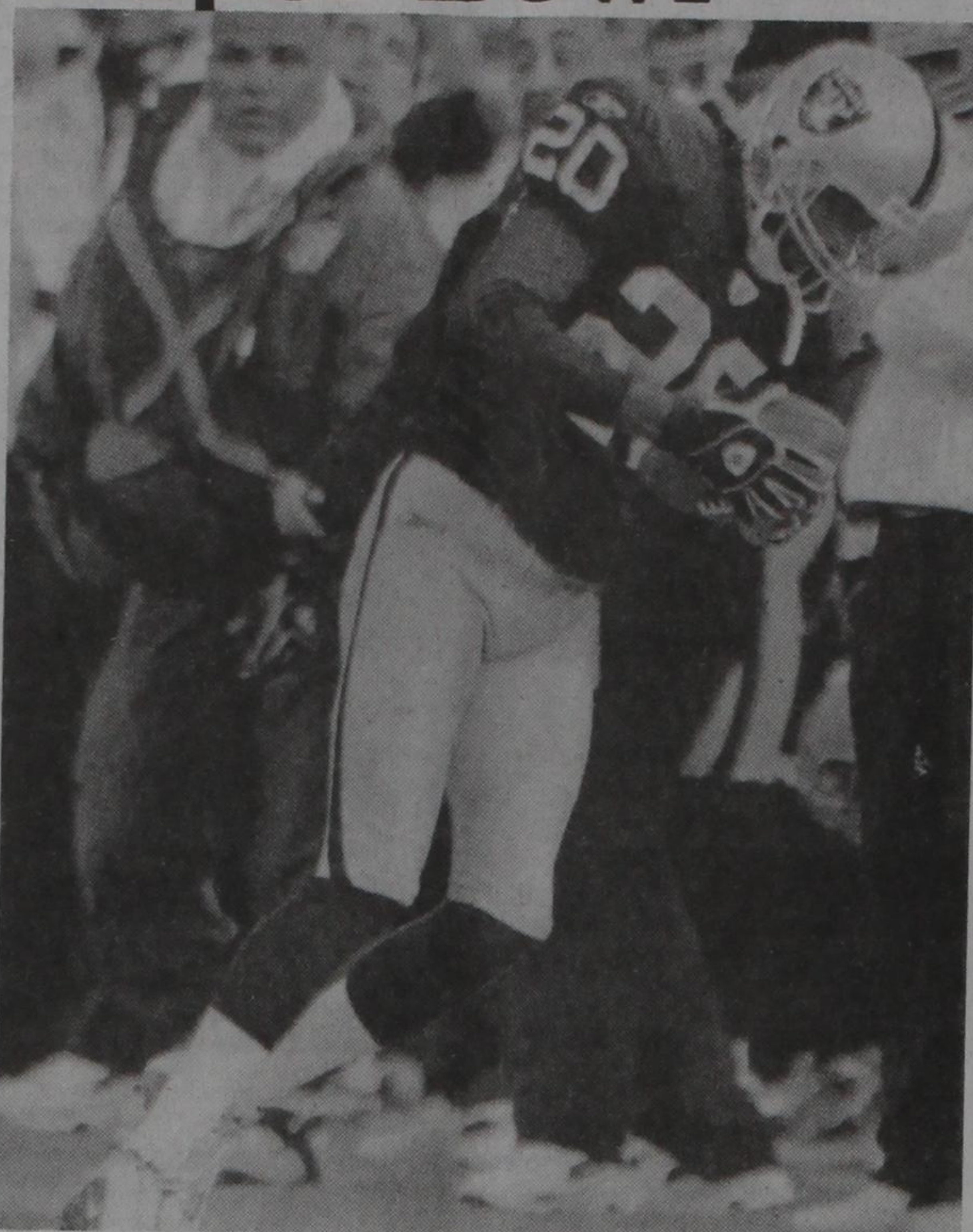
ties for 70 yards in the first postseason game against the Jets, Oakland was whistled for 14 penalties -- several of them blatant -- for 127 yards in the AFC title game against Tennessee.

"We've been talking about the penalties all season, but it's still a big problem," Oakland coach Bill Callahan said. "We've addressed it, and we've readdressed it. That's not the kind of team we are, but we've been lucky to succeed in spite of it. That's not the way to bet on having success."

The Raiders' 14 penalties against Tennessee encompassed nine different infractions, including three pass-interference calls, three false starts, two unnecessary-roughness penalties, two delays of game and single instances of roughing the passer, illegal contact, illegal shift and holding.

The worst was Terrance Shaw's roughing-the-passer penalty when Oakland stopped Tennessee on third down late in the third quarter. With the drive rescued by the Raiders' carelessness, Steve McNair scrambled 13 yards for a score on the next play to pull the Titans within three points.

The Raiders' belief in an NFL



conspiracy against them is rooted in decades of their outlaw franchise's history. From the early days in Oakland to the years in Los Angeles, from John Matuszak to Lyle Alzado, the Raiders always had players who walked on the edge of the rules.

It's a reputation that has followed the club ever since, although most of the current Raiders share little with their wild forebears. Except for linebacker Bill Romanowski, none of the Raiders' stars has a reputation for questionable play.

"But it's still the Raiders, and that's still what people say about the Raiders," said former Oakland great Willie Brown, a Hall of Fame defensive back with two Super Bowl rings. "It's a reputation, and that's what people say about us. This team doesn't have guys who are dirty, but the perception is always there."

Even for classy, talented veterans like Jerry Rice who weren't Raiders for life.

"When I first came to Oakland, Tim Brown told me, 'Jerry, the calls you've been getting as a Niner, you're not going to get as a Raider,'" Rice said. "I found that

out the first time I got a dirty hit on me and there was no call. One of our guys got called for doing the same thing. There's a different standard."

Reputation aside, the Raiders' reckless play also has plenty to do with the flags. The AFC championship game featured many of the penalties that would ruin a lesser team's season.

Eric Barton got an unnecessary roughness penalty with a helmet-to-helmet hit that allowed Tennessee to escape a third-and-long in the second quarter. Moments later, Romanowski and Regan Upshaw committed unwise fouls during a touchdown drive that allowed the Titans to take a brief lead.

One nasty hit didn't even result in a penalty: Napoleon Harris delivered a helmet-first hit on McNair while trying to stop the quarterback from crossing the goal line on his TD run.

"Part of that is because we still don't get the respect that other great teams get from the officials," Adams said. "It's ridiculous sometimes. We have to work harder for what we get."

# Minnie Minoso Blazed the Trail for Today's Latin Baseball Stars

By Robert Heuer

Orestes "Minnie" Minoso is disappointed about being denied baseball's highest honor -- a plaque in the Hall of Fame museum in Cooperstown, N.Y. Now 80 years old, Minnie was one of the most charismatic players in baseball history. Over the last quarter-century, the Cuban-born Chicagoan has remained in the public eye through his work for the White Sox community relations department.

"My fans have me in their own Hall of Fame," Minnie claims. Maybe he's trying to cover up his bitterness in knowing that less-qualified players have won the honor. But then again, the man does have his followers.

Applause erupted all along the two-mile parade route last Fourth of July in a Chicago suburb as Minnie rode by in the passenger's seat of a red Mustang convertible. People old and young stood and cheered upon seeing this white-haired black man waving and smiling above a banner that read "Minnie Minoso: Baseball Legend."

On Feb. 26, Minnie may finally get the call. Minoso is among 26 long-retired players being considered by 84 Hall of Famers -- including ballplayers, sportswriters and broadcasters. All old-timers who win 75 percent of the vote will be inducted next summer with Eddie Murray and Gary Carter, recently retired players elected several weeks ago by baseball writers.

On-the-field achievement is the key qualification.

Never having starred in a World Series works against Minnie. So does his abbreviated playing career. Skin color forced him to spend several years with the New York Cubans in the old Negro League. He didn't reach the majors until age 28.

From that age forward, however, Minoso had a better career than almost any Hall of Fame left/right fielder, according to well-regarded baseball historian Bill James. Minnie was a seven-time all-star who hit over 300 nine times, had power, won three Gold Gloves for fielding and was one of the era's top baserunners. Had Minnie been given the chance to play when he was 21, James says he'd likely rank among the top 30 players of all time.

Minoso tops one category that includes such modern-day stars as Orlando Hernández, Pedro Martínez, Mariano Rivera, Sammy Sosa and Miguel Tejada. In 1949, Minnie he the Major Leagues' first "Latin Negro."

The black press treated "this colorful little Cuban" with indifference. There was considerable disdain for the fact that Latin Americans of various skin tones had been laying in the majors for decades

before Jackie Robinson broke the so-called color barrier in 1947. For whites, Minnie's racial composition was a mystery. Even 50 years later, our suburban-white culture doesn't know what to make of dark-complexioned people speaking Spanish.

Fellow ballplayers may not have understood his words, but they appreciated his talents. John Reyes, a Colombian-American sportswriter on the U.S. sports scene since the early 1950s, says, "What Minnie did to benefit today's Latinos was infuse among Americans the realization that Latin ballplayers are people of grace, as well as hard-working athletes."

Minoso led the American League in getting hit by a pitch for a major-league-record 10 years. Not all those bruises could be attributed to an intense determination to get on base. "Coalhouse," as the opposition called him, walked into the clubhouse after one bean ball and broke the tension by asking for white paint.

Decades later, in a speech to a suburban Chicago civic group, he pointed to the scar on his upper lip and said, "My friend say, 'Gee whiz, Minnie. You have tough girlfriend. She bit you.' No, that was Mr. Lary of Detroit. They think I used to play baseball. I not. The ball used to play with me more than I play with her. I was so dumb. I used to let the ball hit me more than I hit her."

Minnie's Spanglish shtick had been a popular comedy routine for 25 years before actor Garrett Morris introduced the Chico Escuela character on "Saturday Night Live." The original "beisbol" has been bery, bery good to me" man carved a public persona for several generations of Latino ballplayers who couldn't afford to let cultural ignorance and prejudice dampen their gratitude for getting paid to play ball.

Minnie Minoso blazed a trail that led all the way to the Hall of Fame for players like Roberto Clemente, Juan Marichal, Orlando Cepeda, Rod Carew and Tony Pérez. In July 2000, at his own induction ceremony, Pérez recalled a youth much like Minoso's on a Cuban sugar plantation. By the late 1950s, Minoso was a national idol and, as Pérez told the Cooperstown gathering, his personal inspiration for success.

Minoso's combination of playing prowess and unique contributions to the game are clearly a combination worthy of the Hall of Fame. Jerome Holtzman, major league baseball's official historian, says, "Minnie's a pioneer, just like Jackie Robinson."

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EXPO 2003

## Bridal Quinceañera



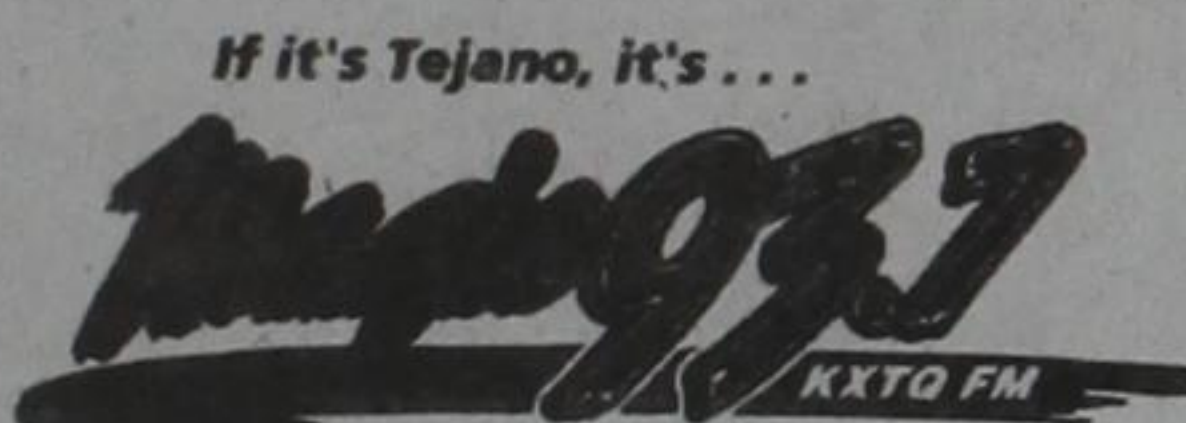
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Los Ojos

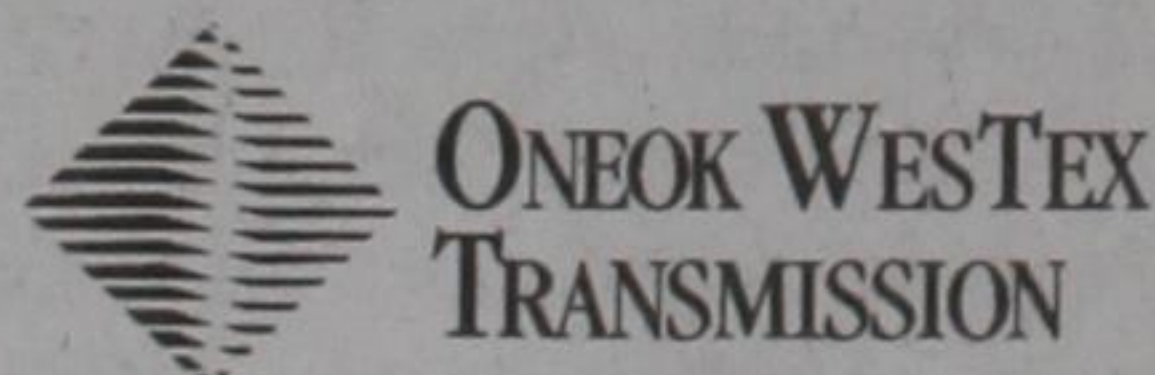
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# Attention

## Softball Teams

The City of Lubbock is requiring teams to use like shirts with numbers for league play to start in March.

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# Lea El Editor Primero

# Ataque vs. defensa agigantan el duelo Bucaneros-Raiders

SAN DIEGO, California (AP).-- El Super Bowl no pudo tener mejor duelo: los Raiders de Oakland y su acitada maquinaria de fabricar puntos contra la defensa de los Bucaneros de Tampa Bay, la menos batida en la NFL.

Ni más ni menos es otro choque entre ataque contra defensa. Por un lado, están los Raiders encabezados por su quarterback Rich Gannon, el jugador más valioso de la liga, y en el otro bando los Bucs, con Derrick Brooks el mejor defensor del año.

Por cada arma que Oakland puede presentar en su ataque, con gente como Gannon, Jerry Rice, Tim Brown y Charlie Garner, la defensa de Tampa tiene sus baluartes en Brooks, Warren Sapp, John Lynch y Ronde Barber.

Otro aspecto que llama la atención es la presencia de Jon Gruden, el entrenador de los Bucs, quien hace sólo un año fungía como técnico de los Raiders.

"Tampa Bay es un rival muy fuerte. Nos tocó el más difícil", declaró Rice, el receptor abierto de los Raiders y con tres títulos de Super Bowl en su haber durante su rutilante trayectoria con los 49ers de San Francisco. "Será algo inusual enfrentarnos con Gruden. Pero esta es una oportunidad única y no la vamos a despreciar", agregó.

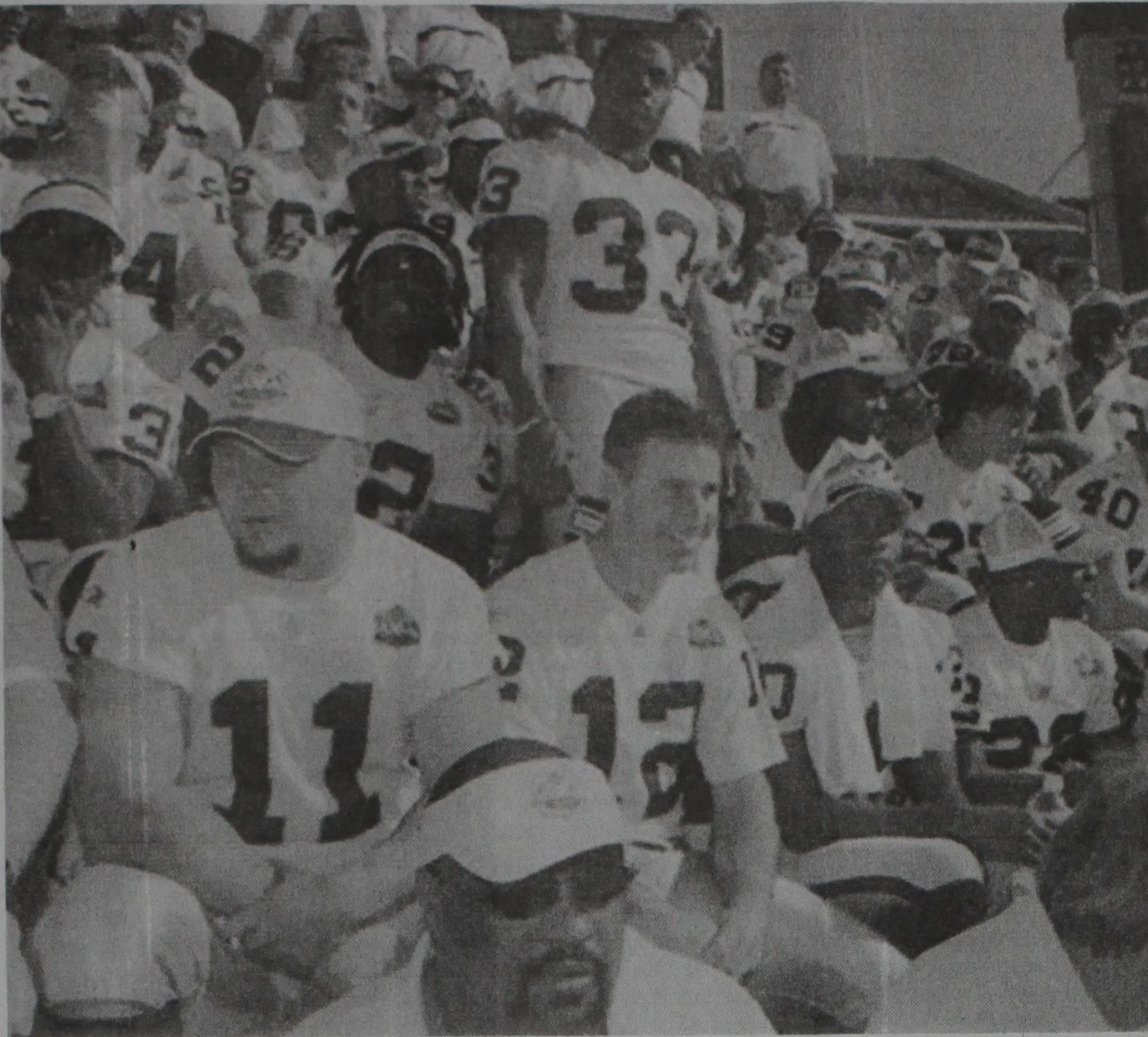
El reto inmediato para Oakland, que marcó 71 puntos en sus dos victorias en los playoffs, incluyendo el 41-24 sobre los Titanes de Tennessee el domingo pasado, no sólo será el avanzar con el balón, sino llevarlo a la zona de anotación.

Los Bucs, que le ganaron 27-10 a los Águilas de Filadelfia fueron el equipo que menos yardas y puntos permitió esta temporada.

Los Raiders, sin duda alguna, tienen los recursos, desde Gannon, quien lanzó tres pases de touchodown contra los Titanes, hasta una formación prolífica de receptores.

Todo el mundo estará pendiente del mano a mano entre Rice, Brown y Jerry Porter vs. Barber, Lynch y el resto de la formidable línea secundaria de Tampa Bay en el choque del domingo entrante en el estadio Qualcomm de San Diego.

"Sabemos que somos un buen equipo y no tenemos reparos en decirlo", dijo Barber, quien interceptó un pase y luego avanzó 92 yardas para anotar un touchdown. Esa jugada selló



la victoria de los Bucs en la final de la Conferencia Nacional.

Oakland no se queda atrás. Ni siquiera sus errores --14 faltas castigadas con 127 yardas-- pudieron descarrilar su marcha ante los Titanes.

"Cometimos varios errores tontos", dijo el linebacker Eric Barton.

"Tuvimos suerte, pero supimos capear el temporal. Eso demuestra la estirpe de este equipo", añadió.

Este es el primer Super Bowl que disputan los Bucs en su historia, mientras que los Raiders regresan a la máxima cita tras una ausencia de 19 años.

Es la primera vez en mucho tiempo que el equipo con los mejores números ofensivos (Oakland) se mide con el conjunto con la defensa más hermética (Tampa Bay).

"Nuestra confianza anda por las nubes. Nadie nos para, sabemos cómo definir un partido", dijo Sapp.

El otro tema de conversación es Gruden, técnico de los Raiders durante cuatro campañas

Gruden asumió las riendas de Tampa tras una negociación entre los propietarios de ambos equipos.

Bill Callahan, coordinador ofensivo bajo Gruden, se encargó de la conducción de los Raiders y lo hizo de maravillas para ser un novato.

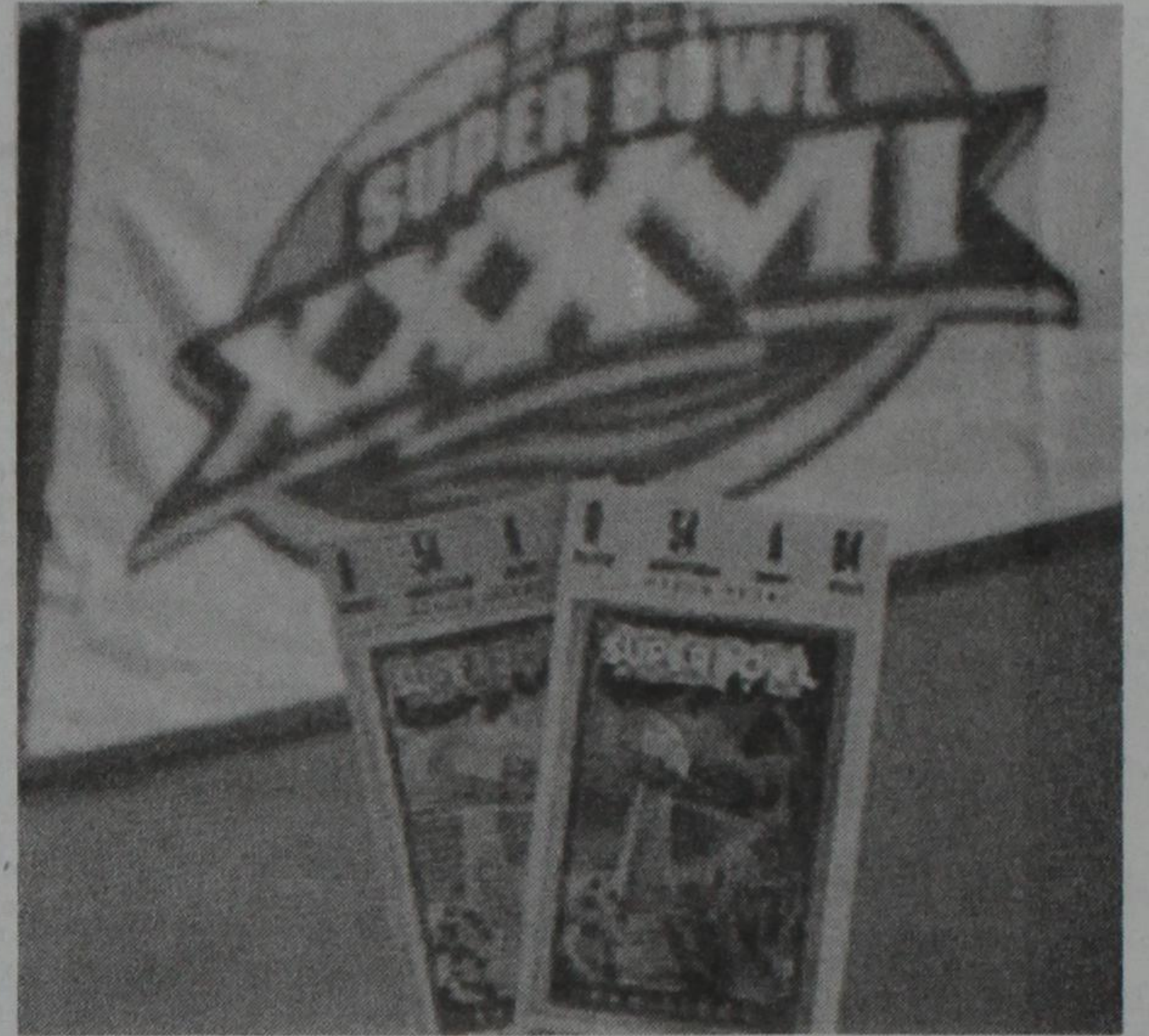
Gruden supo poner su toque mágico en Tampa, un equipo con una reputación de inoperantes a la hora de tener el balón en su posesión.

En realidad, el ataque de los Bucs vino a despertar en los playoffs, logrando acumular 58 puntos ante los Águilas y 49ers.

"Obviamente será un momento vibrante encontrarse con Oakland en el Super Bowl", admitió Gruden. "Estoy orgulloso de mi gestión en Oakland y guardo un enorme respeto por todos los jugadores", agregó.

Algunos de sus ex pupilos parecen desearos de ganarle la partida.

"Teníamos la impresión de que esto podría pasar", indicó Brown, otro receptor abierto y con 15 años de experiencia con el uniforme negro y plateado de los Raiders. "Pues se hizo realidad y ahora es el turno de ganarle a Jon".



## Rosendo Lubbock Warriors Boxing Wins Texas State USA Boxing Championship

Joseph Rosendo, Jr. won the Texas State USA Boxing Championship last weekend in Irving, Texas. This qualifies him for the National Championships in Colorado Springs, on March 23-28th at the USA Olympic training center.

Rosendo is a from the Lubbock Warriors Boxing Club and is a junior at Texas Tech University.

Joseph is currently ranked #3 in the USA. He will be competing in Lubbock on Feb. 7 & 8 at the Memorial Civic Center for the Texas Regional Golden Gloves title.

This will be one of the few times Lubbock spectators will get to see him compete in Lubbock. for this point on he will be persuing a berth for the 2004 Olympic trials.

All open champions will advance to the state tournament in Fort Worth on Feb. 25th to March 1. Then all state champions will compete for the National Golden Gloves title in Las Vegas, Nevada on May 26th to 31st. The National



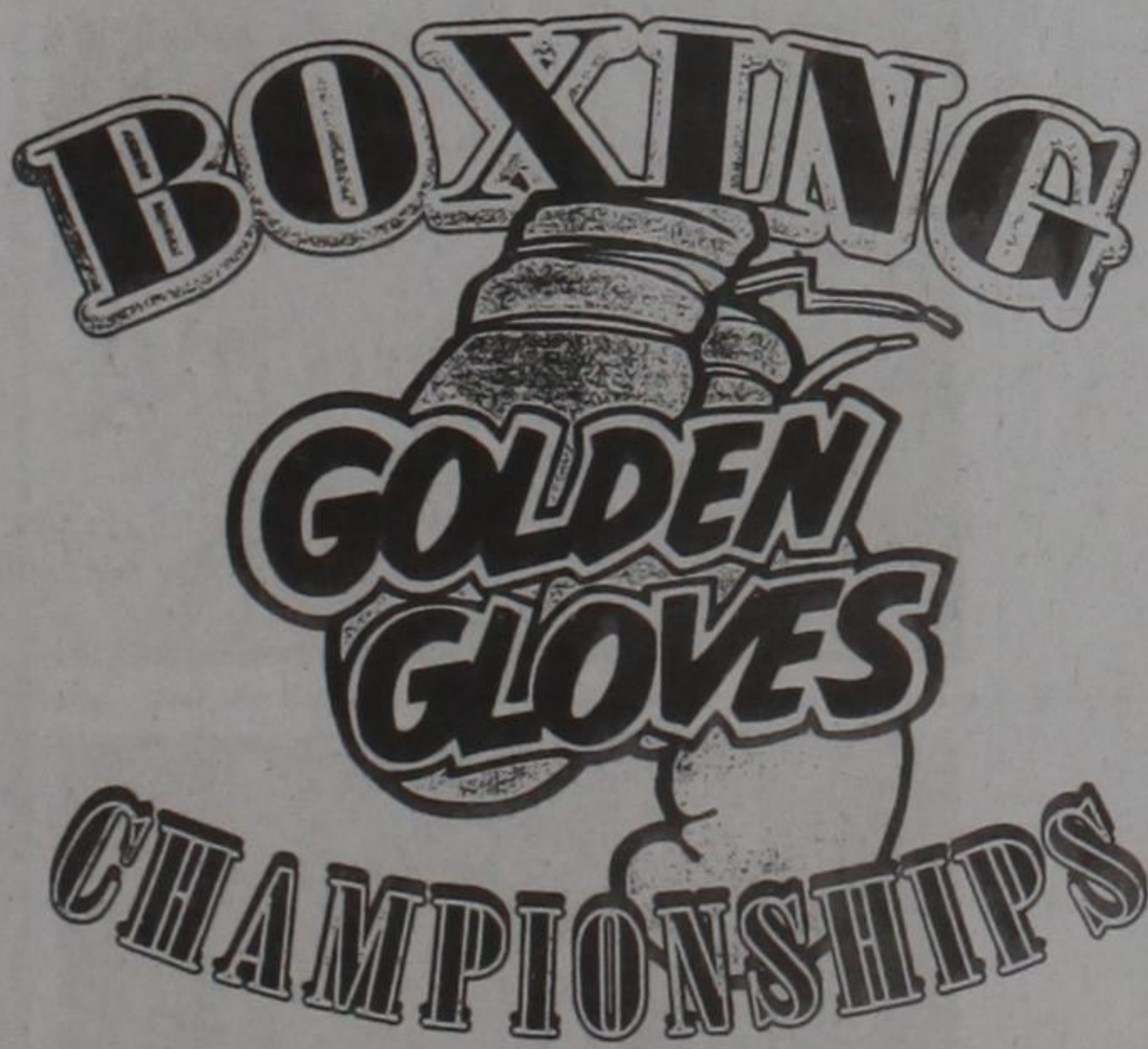
Joseph Rosendo Texas State Champion

Champions earn a berth in the Olympic Trials for 2004.

The road starts here in Lubbock. Don't miss this opportunity to see the champions of tomorrow.

**NUEVA DIET VANILLA COKE**  
**UNA RECOMPENSA A TU CURIOSIDAD**

## Texas State Regional



Lubbock Memorial Civic Center  
 February 7th - 8th 2003 7:30 PM

Tickets Available At All Select-A-Seat Locations  
 Main Outlet: 3801 50th Street

General Admission    Reserved Seating    Ringside Seating

\$6<sup>00</sup>

\$8<sup>00</sup>

\$12<sup>00</sup>

# Sismo Sacude el Corazón de México

De la pagina una



Casi la totalidad de las viejas casas de adobe de la ciudad de Colima, unos 500 km al oeste de la capital mexicana, amanecieron ayer en ruinas. Sus habitantes entraban cuidadosamente a sus hogares para recoger sus pertenencias, mientras las autoridades continuaban con la remoción de escombros.

Colima fue el estado más afectado por el terremoto de 7.6 grados de magnitud ocurrido el martes por la noche.

El presidente Fox visitó la región

## Hispanics Largest Minority

From Page One

The speed of population shift, though anticipated, has taken some demographers by surprise. "It came sooner than we thought," said Martha Farnsworth Riche, director of the Census Bureau during the Clinton administration.

Among the factors that contributed to the faster than anticipated growth, said Ms. Farnsworth Riche, was greater cooperation between the Census Bureau and Latino organizations, which helped undocumented migrants feel safer cooperating with census takers.

The slim numerical gap between blacks and Hispanics is expected to widen significantly in the next decade. Deteriorating economic conditions across Latin America, say many demographers, will continue to spur immigration. The birth rate among Latinos is also higher than among blacks.

afectada y prometió a los pobladores ayuda inmediata, mientras la Cancillería anunció la apertura de una cuenta en el extranjero para recibir donaciones.

El delegado de la Cruz Roja en Colima, Enrique de Jesús Rivera Torres, dijo que los informes recopilados por el gobierno local indican que el número de muertos se elevó a 22. Hasta el momento, las personas heridas suman 280, de acuerdo con Gema Tintos, de Protección Civil.

En el estado de Jalisco dos personas murieron y al menos 20 resultaron heridas, mientras que en el estado de Michoacán falleció una y tres fueron atendidas de heridas.

Un total de 415 escuelas cerraron, dejando sin clases a más de 83.000 estudiantes de educación básica en ese estado.

Rivera dijo que la remoción de escombros continúa en Colima, donde 166 construcciones se derrumbaron y cientos más tienen afectadas sus estructuras.

"Es algo parecido a una guerra por la destrucción que hay. Aunque en menor proporción es parecido a lo que pasó en Ciudad de México en 1985", dijo Rivera en entrevista telefónica.

El terremoto ocurrió el martes a las 8:07 p.m., con un epicentro cerca del puerto de Manzanillo en Colima. Ayer el gobierno decretó estado de emergencia en la entidad. El servicio sismológico nacional de México estableció la magnitud del sismo en 7.6.

El gobernador de Colima, Fernando Moreno Peña, dijo que gran parte de

las muertes en su estado ocurrieron en la capital del estado.

Debido a informes de que podría haber más víctimas atrapadas en los restos de los edificios derrumbados, el gobierno del vecino estado Jalisco envió un equipo de 24 personas entrenadas especialmente para rescatar personas desaparecidas o atrapadas en los escombros, dijo Trinidad López Rivas, director de defensa civil de Jalisco.

Casi todo el estado de Colima seguía sin electricidad ni teléfono la mañana del miércoles, dijo Moreno Peña. Las imágenes de televisión de la capital del estado mostraban montones de escombros formados por paredes derrumbadas, y automóviles aplastados por ladrillos y concreto.

Melchor Usúa Quiroz, director de defensa civil del estado, dijo a la prensa local que el terremoto dañó casas y negocios y por breve tiempo dejó atrapadas a varias personas en elevadores.

En Guadalajara, capital de Jalisco y la segunda ciudad más grande de México, el terremoto derribó 40 casas y dejó sin hogar a más de 100 personas, informaron las autoridades.

"Se trata del primer gran terremoto del siglo XXI" en México, comentó Javier Pacheco, sismólogo del SSN, entrevistado por Televisa pocos minutos después de la réplica de 5,8 grados.

La Secretaría de Marina desalojó incluso a tres poblaciones costeras en previsión de un maremoto o "tsunami".

Fuentes oficiales citadas por el diario Reforma en su edición electrónica informaron de aproximadamente 12 movimientos telúricos en las últimas 14 horas.

# Imprimir esta página Volver Escuelas pública vuelven a ser segregadas

Las escuelas públicas de Estados Unidos regresan a la segregación racial, dice un estudio del Proyecto de Derechos Cívicos de la Universidad de Harvard.

Divulgado en vísperas del aniversario de Martin Luther King, el análisis de las matriculas en todo el país para el año escolar 2000-01 muestra que un número creciente de estudiantes negros y latinos asisten a escuelas donde la mayoría de sus condiscipulos pertenecen a esas minorías. Asimismo, los estudiantes blancos tienden cada vez más a asistir a escuelas donde su grupo racial es mayoritario.

"El sueño de Martin Luther King [de la integración racial] es honrado en teoría y deshonrado en las decisiones y prácticas por las cuales nuestras escuelas regresan a la segregación", dijo el profesor Gary Orfield, codirector del proyecto.

En el sur, donde las leyes que apuntaron a integrar las escuelas tuvieron resultados espectaculares en los años 60 y 70, el proceso de re-segregación ha sido particularmente veloz, según el estudio.

"El sur pasó de ser la región más segregada del país a la más integrada", dijo la investigadora Erika Frankenberg. "Ahora sucede lo contrario".

En 1964, una década después del fallo de la Suprema Corte que ordenó la desegregación de todas las escuelas, el 98% de los negros en el sur asistían a escuelas totalmente segregadas.

Para 1988, el 44% de los estudiantes negros en la región asistía a escuelas de mayoría blanca. Pero en 2000, apenas el 31% de los estudiantes negros asistían a escuelas donde más de la mitad de los alumnos eran blancos.

"Esto no significa que todos en el sur quieren regresar a la situación de 1963", dijo Frankenberg. "Esta es una forma más sutil de segregación. En algunos sentidos, es más difícil de combatir".

Los investigadores atribuyen la re-segregación a una serie de fallos judiciales, empezando por uno de la Suprema Corte de 1991, que se retractó de algunas leyes de desegregación forzosa de los años 60.

Con todo, las escuelas del sur están más integradas que la del noreste y la costa del Pacífico, donde las divisiones socioeconómicas entre la ciudad y los suburbios generan otro tipo de segregación.

Nueva York tiene las escuelas más segregadas para estudiantes negros e hispanos, según el informe. Apenas el 13,3% de los alumnos hispanos y el 13,6% de los negros asisten a escuelas de mayoría blanca.

Al mismo tiempo, un número

## Bush to Propose Funds for Black, Hispanic Education

President Bush will propose funding increases for Hispanic-serving institutions and historically black colleges and universities in his 2004 budget, the White House said in a statement on Sunday, on the eve of the Martin Luther King Day holiday.

Asked about the timing of the announcement and whether it was in response to criticism of the president's legal challenge to the University of Michigan's policy of using racial preferences in admissions, a White House spokesman declined direct comment.

"Tomorrow is the observance of Martin Luther King Junior's birthday and this is an opportunity for the president to talk about an item in his budget that he feels is very important to providing equal opportunity and access for all Americans," White House spokesman Scott Stanzel told reporters.

Stanzel pointed out that for the past two fiscal years, Bush had proposed funding increases for historically black schools and to a program that provides grants to Hispanic and low-income students.

The Bush administration's position on a Supreme Court challenge to the university sparked a storm of criticism from Democrats in Congress and civil rights leaders.

Earlier on Sunday, Secretary of State Colin Powell acknowledged differences with Bush over the University of Michigan's policy, but said he understood why the president opposed it.

Powell, the first black to serve as secretary of state and an advocate of affirmative action, said he had told Bush of his views, which were at odds with those of the president.

"Whereas I have expressed my support for the policies used by the University of Michigan, the president, in looking at it, came to the conclusion that it was constitution-

ally flawed based on the legal advice he received," Powell told CBS's "Face the Nation."

"He came down on that side of the issue and I understand why he did," Powell said.

"I think reasonable people can differ over that case," he added on CNN's "Late Edition."

POLITICALLY CHARGED CASE  
The Bush administration last week filed a brief siding with three white students who have challenged the University of Michigan's policies for giving preferences to black and Hispanic applicants.

In announcing his decision to weigh in on the politically charged case, Bush labeled the university's program a "quota system" and charged it was unconstitutional.

The University disagrees its admissions programs involve any kind of quota.

In the landmark 1978 "Bakke v. Board of Regents" decision, the Supreme Court rejected the use of strict racial quotas in school admissions. But it said public universities could use race as a factor in the selection of students.

Bush also spoke to his national security adviser, Condoleezza Rice, about the Michigan case before making a decision.

Rice, the highest-ranking black in the White House, expressed support for Bush's decision to file the brief in opposition to the program but she made clear she believes it is appropriate for universities to take race into account as a factor in achieving student diversity.

Bush's legal brief is silent on that issue.

"I have said that I benefited at Stanford University from the fact they were trying to diversify their faculty," Rice, a former provost there, said on NBC's "Meet the Press."

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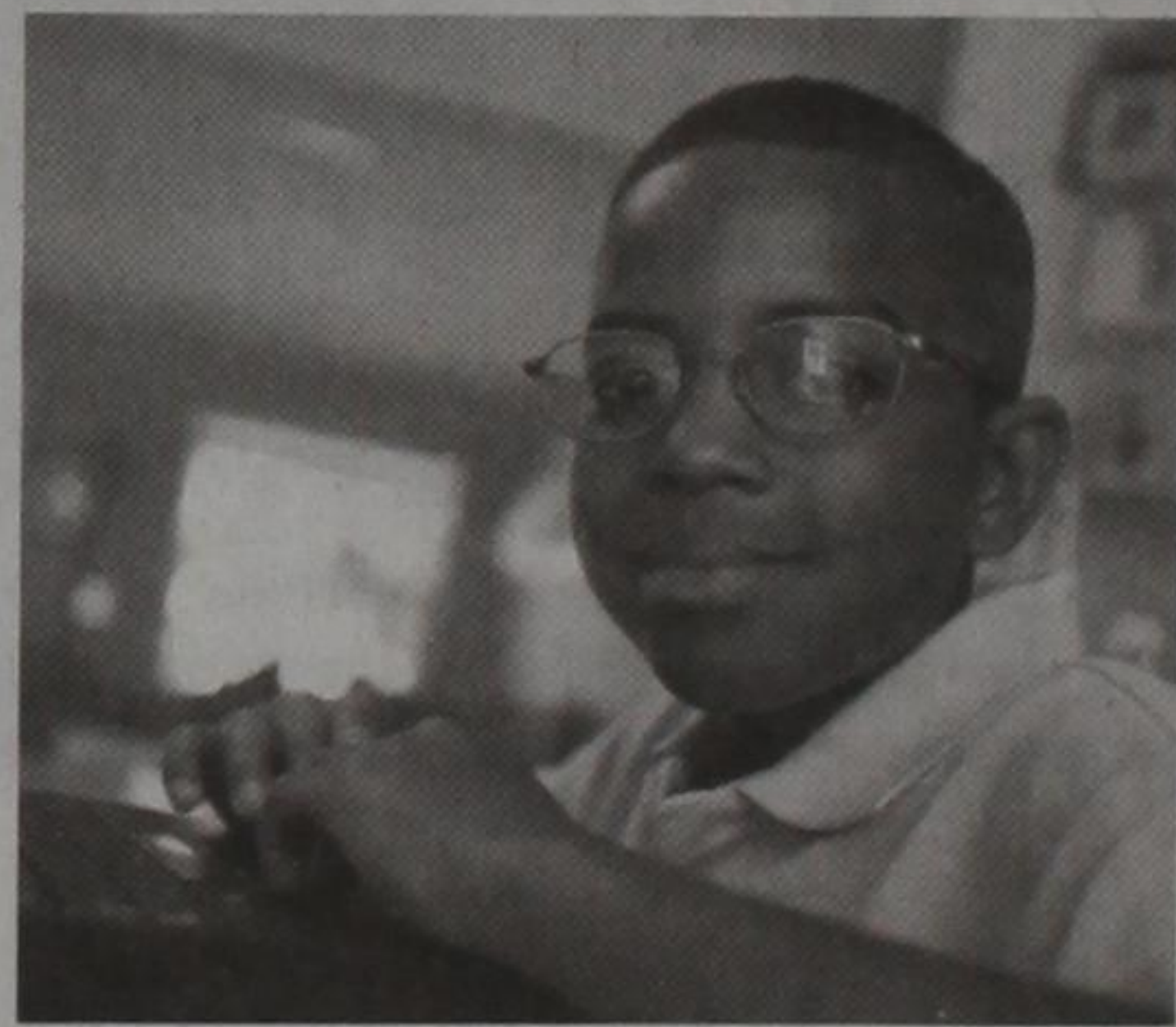
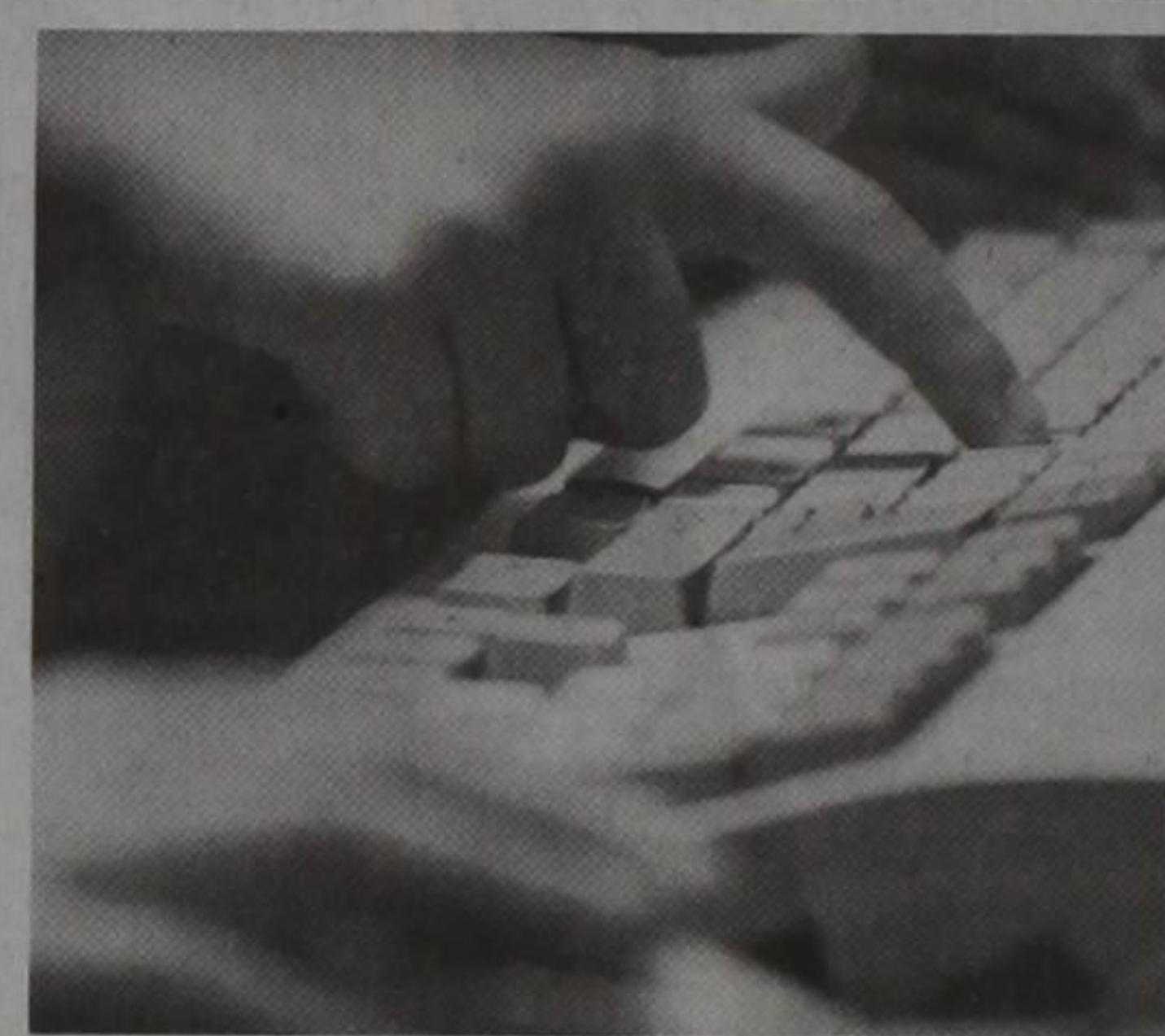
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