

# el Esalitor

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

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION  
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## Quizá miles de muertos por Katrina

ADAM NOSSITER

**E**l huracán Katrina causó la muerte de cientos de personas, si no miles, según el alcalde de Nuevas Orleans, en lo que podría resultar el peor desastre natural de la nación desde el aterrador terremoto de San Francisco de 1906.

"Sabemos que hay una gran cantidad de cadáveres en el agua" y otros en los tejados y áticos, dijo el alcalde Ray Nagin. Cuando se le preguntó cuántos, respondió: "Como mínimo, cientos. Pero lo más probable es que sean miles".

El presidente George W. Bush, en la Casa Blanca, dijo que Katrina era el peor desastre natural "en la historia del país" y agregó que la reconstrucción de la zona "tomará años".

Horas antes, el mandatario voló sobre la desolada ciudad y partes de la costa de Misisipi en el avión presidencial. Dirigiéndose a sus asesores, les dijo: "Es devastador. Tiene que ser doblemente devastador en tierra".

El vaticinio de Nagin tuvo lugar mientras ingenieros del ejército intentaban

tapar las fisuras de los diques de contención de Nueva Orleans con gigantescas bolsas de arena y barreras de cemento, y las autoridades anunciaban un plan para trasladar a unos 25.000 refugiados al estado de Texas, donde se guarecerían en el Astrodome.

"Hay que evacuar la ciudad en su totalidad. Hay que hacerlo. La ciudad no podrá funcionar por dos o tres meses", expresó el alcalde Nagin.

El aterrador cálculo de muertos se produjo a medida que la desesperación aumentaba en la ciudad, con disparos esporádicos de armas de fuego y cientos de saqueadores deambulando por las calles y tomando lo que podían en tiendas pequeñas y grandes con aparente impunidad.

Nagin le ordenó a 1.500 policías que abandonaran su misión de búsqueda y rescate el miércoles por la noche y regresaran a las calles de Nueva Orleans para detener los saqueos.

"Los saqueadores están poniéndose mucho más agresivos", afirmó Nagin en un comunicado enviado a The Associated Press. "Se están acercando a zonas muy pobladas, como hoteles y hospitales, y los vamos a detener ahora mismo".

(Sigue a la pagina 5)



## States Emergency Declarations Fan Immigration Debate

By Alex Meneses Miyashita

Following recent declarations of emergency in the border areas of New Mexico and Arizona by Democratic governors of the two states, the Department of Homeland Security announced Aug. 23 it will strengthen its border control efforts and improve coordination with local authorities.

Department spokesperson Joanna González told Hispanic Link News Service such initiatives have been in the works long before either of the governors had declared the emergencies.

In a letter to Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano, González said DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff explained initiatives such as coordinating activities of some federal and state public safety agents and suggested state law enforcement officers help the Border Patrol at certain interstate roads.

The declarations of emergency by Napolitano Aug. 15 and New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson a few days earlier have made \$1.5 million and \$1.75 million available, respectively, to address issues such as drug smuggling and the flow of undocumented immigrants at their state borders.

The state funds will pay for increased state and local law enforcement efforts, including overtime and equipment costs.

John Keeley, communications director for the Center for Immigration Studies, told Hispanic Link that "a million and a half dollars for Arizona is like throwing sand at a tidal wave to the problem." But, he added, "The actions do serve as a powerful indictment of the U.S. Congress for its failure to carry out its fundamental responsibility to its citizens."

Richardson said in a statement that the declaration was necessary "unfortunately, because of the total inaction and lack of resources from the federal government and Congress."

Napolitano declared, "Anyone who lives at the border can attest to the fact that what they face is devastating."

Louis DeSipio, professor of Latino Studies at the University of California, Irvine, defined the Southwest border dynamic to Hispanic Link, "Increased enforcement has diverted migration flows into much less populated areas, particularly Arizona and to a lesser extent New Mexico. I think the governors are pointing out that to the extent this has been understood as a Texas and California issue in the past, that's no longer the case."

Arizona has become the largest U.S. entry point.

In California, State Assembly Speaker Fabián Núñez has called on Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to join his New Mexico and Arizona counterparts to address security and

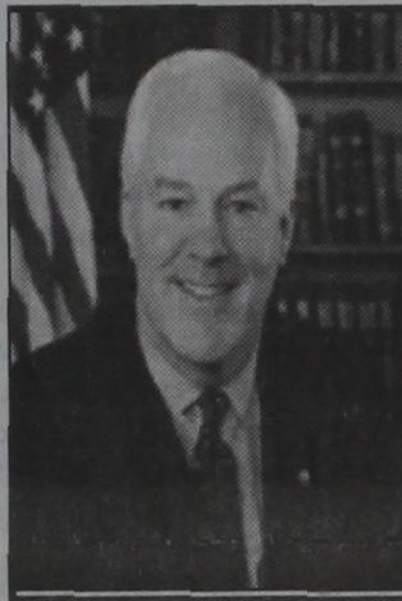
law enforcement issues in his state's two border counties.

"As a Republican, the governor is in a unique position to persuade his Republican colleagues in Washington to move meaningful border policy to the front burner," he said.

Spokesperson Bill Maile told Hispanic Link that Schwarzenegger welcomes Núñez's concern, but current circumstances on the state's border do not qualify to declare a state of emergency under California law.

Circumstances that would warrant a state of emergency include natural disasters or "situations of extreme peril" that are beyond the control of the local government, Maile said. Virginia, delegate.

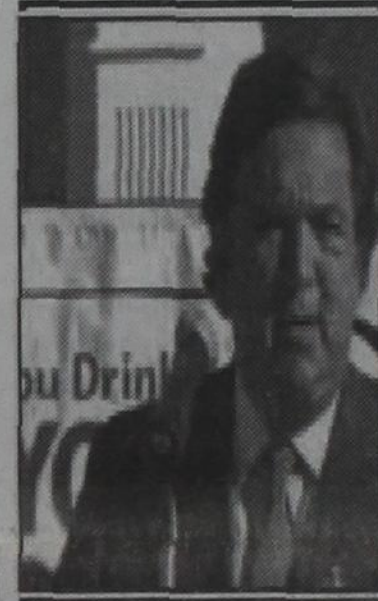
However, he pointed out that the governor has requested the DHS to dispatch more



Corlyn



Napolitano



Richardson

Border Patrol agents into California.

Romanita Matta, spokesperson for Sen. John Cornyn (R-Texas), told Weekly Report the declarations in New Mexico and Arizona do not "provide a solution to the problem of border insecurity."

Cornyn is co-sponsor of an immigration reform bill that would boost the Border Patrol and strengthen interior enforcement while offering a guestworker program. It would require undocumented immigrants to leave the United States within five years of the bill's passage in order to be eligible to re-enter as guestworkers.

In Virginia, hundreds of miles from the Mexican border, state delegate Jeffrey Frederick (R) is asking Gov. Mark Warner (D) to declare a state of emergency to curb the entry of undocumented immigrants into the state.

The building national attention, says DeSipio, could energize the immigration debate in Congress, but it's unlikely that any immigration reform legislation could find consensus this fall.

GOP critics of Richardson and Napolitano, both of whom are up for re-election next year, question the political motives behind their declarations.

Earlier this year Richardson signed into law a bill granting in-state tuition to undocumented students and Napolitano vetoed a series of anti-immigrant bills, such as allowing state and local police to enforce immigration laws.

DeSipio points out, "Both oppose unauthorized migration. That's the policy in the United States government. But both also recognize that unauthorized migrants are going to be entering the United States and that the federal government has to take some responsibility for that."

## Declaracion de Estado de Emergencia Fomentan Debate Sobre la Inmigración

Alex Meneses Miyashita

Después de recientes declaraciones de estado de emergencia en la frontera de Nuevo México y Arizona por parte de los gobernadores de ambos estados, el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional anunció el 23 de agosto que reanudará sus esfuerzos de control de la frontera y mejorará la coordinación con autoridades locales.

Vocera del Departamento, Joanna González, le dijo a Hispanic Link News Service que tales iniciativas se han ido trabajando desde mucho antes que cualquiera de los gobernadores declarara el estado de emergencia.

En una carta a la gobernadora de Arizona, Janet Napolitano, dijo González, el secretario del Departamento, Michael Chertoff, explicó ciertas iniciativas como la de coordinar las actividades de algunos agentes de seguridad pública federales y estatales y sugirió que la policía estatal ayude a la patrulla fronteriza en algunos puntos de las carreteras entre estados.

Los fondos del estado financiarán un aumento en el trabajo de la policía estatal y local, incluyendo horas extra y costos de equipo.

John Keeley, director de comunicaciones del Center for Immigration Studies, le dijo a Hispanic Link que "un millón y medio de dólares para Arizona es como tirarle arena a un maremoto". Pero, añadió, "Estas acciones sirven como una fuerte acusación contra el Congreso de los Estados Unidos por no llevar a cabo su responsabilidad fundamental para con sus ciudadanos".

Richardson indicó en un comunicado que la declaración de estado de emergencia fue necesaria, "Por desgracia, dada la completa falta de acción y de recursos provenientes del gobierno federal y del Congreso".

Napolitano declaró, "Cualquiera que viva en la frontera puede dar fe al hecho que lo que enfrentan es devastador".

Louis DeSipio, profesor de Estudios Latinos de la Universidad de California, Irvine, definió la dinámica de la frontera suroeste para Hispanic Link: "Mayor cumplimiento de la ley ha desviado el flujo de inmigrantes a zonas mucho menos pobladas, particularmente en Arizona y a un grado menor, en Nuevo México. Me parece que los gobernadores están señalando que hasta el punto que el problema se ha visto en términos de California y Texas en el pasado, ya no es el caso".

Arizona se ha convertido en el punto de entrada más grande de los Estados Unidos.

En California, vocero de la Asamblea Estatal, Fabián Núñez, ha pedido que el Gobernador Arnold Schwarzenegger se una a sus contrapartes de Arizona y Nuevo México para enfrentar los problemas de seguridad y de la policía en los dos condados de la frontera de su estado.

"Como republicano, el gobernador está en una posición sin igual para poder persuadir a

sus colegas republicanos en Washington a que hagan prioridad de una política significante para la frontera", dijo.

Vocero del gobernador, Bill Maile, le dijo a Hispanic Link que Schwarzenegger agradece la expresión de inquietud de Núñez, pero que las circunstancias actuales de la frontera de California no ameritan la declaración de un estado de emergencia bajo las leyes del estado.

Las circunstancias merecedoras de un estado de emergencia incluyen los desastres naturales o "situaciones de extremo peligro" que van más allá de la autoridad del gobierno local, dijo Maile.

No obstante, indicó que el gobernador había pedido que el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional envíe a más agentes de la patrulla fronteriza a California.

Romanita Matta, vocera del senador John Cornyn (republicano por Texas), le dijo a Weekly Report que las declaraciones de Arizona y Nuevo México no "ofrecen la solución al problema de la inseguridad de la frontera".

Cornyn co-auspició un proyecto de ley de reforma de las leyes de inmigración que aumentaría la patrulla fronteriza y fortalecería los métodos de cumplimiento de la ley al interior, a la vez que ofrece un programa bracero. El programa requeriría que los inmigrantes indocumentados salieran de los Estados Unidos dentro de los cinco años de la aprobación de la ley para poder volver a entrar como braceros.

En Virginia, a gran distancia de la frontera con México, delegado estatal, Jeffrey Frederick (republicano) le pide al Gobernador Mark Warner (demócrata) que declare un estado de emergencia para limitar la entrada de inmigrantes indocumentados al estado.

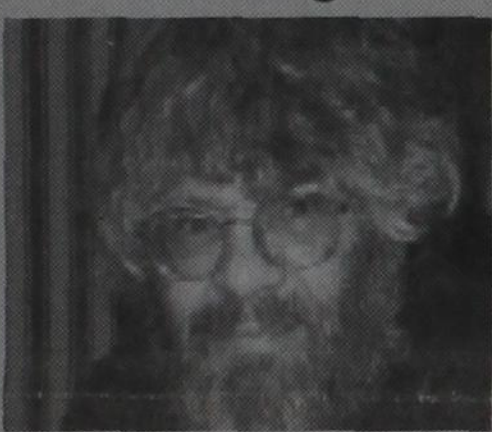
La creciente atención nacional al tema, dice DeSipio, podría dar ahínco al debate sobre la inmigración en el Congreso, pero duda que se llegue a un consenso sobre legislación de reforma del sistema de inmigración para este otoño.

Críticos republicanos de Richardson y Napolitano, ambos titulares en las elecciones del año que viene, cuestionan la motivación política tras sus declaraciones de estado de emergencia.

A comienzos del año Richardson aprobó una ley que otorga niveles de matrícula estatales a estudiantes indocumentados y Napolitano vetó una serie de proyectos de ley anti-inmigrantes, tales como permitir que la policía estatal y local hicieran cumplir las leyes de inmigración.

DeSipio señala que "Ambos se oponen a la migración sin autorización. Esa es la política del gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Pero ambos reconocen que van a entrar a los Estados Unidos migrantes sin autorización legal y que el gobierno federal debe hacerse responsable de ese hecho".

## Comentarios de Bidal Agüero



**A**s I sit here trying to finish the newspaper, I can't help but have one ear to the TV and listen to what is happening in New Orleans.

**In one word - chaos!**

People are dying, old people and babies starving and thirsty. People have been on rations are fighting with each other for food. And where is the President? Still on vacation in Crawford!

What happened to the proud nation of America who boasts of providing for everyone. It has been five days since Katrina hit the U.S. and still no response from the Feds. Of course we know that those that are suffering are mainly poor people. I can only imagine that this is the main reason for the Bush administration's lack of concern and lack of action to try and correct the situation.

Every newspaper in the nation is condemning Bush for his lack of action. Just about all the persons that are interviewed on CNN say that there are no law enforcement persons available. No National Guard...Why? Because they are busy fighting an unjust war in Iraq.

We can only hope for the best for all those people in New Orleans and we can only hope that the President will start to listen to the public and start to do something to help these people!

Write to Bidal at [eleditor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:eleditor@sbcglobal.net)

# 2005 This Labor Day: Hug an Immigrant

Edward Barrios Acevedo

The United States was built on cheap labor.

Whether it was indentured Europeans, Native Americans, Chinese immigrants, African slaves, or undocumented field hands from Mexico, in every generation since the first Europeans happened upon this continent, we have enjoyed the fruits of cheap labor.

Even today, the benefits are everywhere: From the Cobb salad I eat to the wine I drink, to the pressed shirt I'm wearing, to the roads I drive on, I have reaped the benefits more than I may ever be able to repay in a lifetime.

Today, mostly immigrants provide us with this cheap labor. Poor, armed with little English, they work the fields from the Carolinas to California. They bus the tables in Chicago and wash the dishes in Denver; they drive taxi cabs Washington D.C., and do countless other jobs across the country.

They work quietly, sometimes in

the shadows of being undocumented laborers. Yet, they are worthy of a salute this Labor Day, perhaps even a hug. Whether from Serbia or Guatemala, immigrants from all over the world continue to come here for the opportunity to realize their dreams that may not have been possible in their own homelands.

They come wide-eyed and nervous from dozens of countries. Millions of them work menial jobs, educate themselves, and eventually start businesses, and -through some trial and error - chart their lives for the better as they slowly become part of this country.

People, with families like yours and mine, risk everything to come - by crossing hot deserts, channeling high seas in makeshift rafts, or being sealed in cargo containers with the hope and prayer that they will make it.

Perhaps their stories should inspire within us all that is good and honorable. What makes our land such an attractive destination for the world's immigrants

shouldn't provoke fear or resentment among us.

But it does.

In the eyes of many, these newcomers are often despised and looked upon with great suspicion, vilified and stereotyped in every imaginable way.

It may be a rite of passage, but the recycled charges against immigrants today mount: They take our jobs, they're dangerous, have way too many babies, they swallow up services - from hospital beds to schools to jails.

We have the same fear-mongering citizens' groups popping up, now stamped with catchier names such as California's "Save Our State," always looking for a fight. The very best they offer is to incite the very worst within us.

Yet reality marches on - whether in our orchards and fields, office buildings, or construction sites, today's immigrants, like those who came before, collectively hold the torch to what we're all about: The land of freedom and of opportunity that is bound together by the

philosophy that all people deserve a shot at happiness.

Perhaps the novelty of being in such an amazing country may fade over generations of assimilation. Perhaps the dreams evolve, become bigger, sometimes arrogantly. Having a minimum-wage job is no longer worthy.

I have seen the attitude often during my years as a high school teacher, where most students would not even consider joining the poultry processors in the south, or migrants in Midwestern slaughter houses or sweatshops in East L.A.

Though this country values hard work, we certainly don't value hard-working immigrants. In fact, we often despise them.

The words we write, the groups we organize, and the hypocritical policies we legislate all point to a different heritage: to be nothing more than the places that our ancestors once left.

We can do better than this. Today's immigrants will remind us how.

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# Life in a Bush Bowl

By Abel Cruz

One minute you're ringing in the New Year with a glass of champagne, looking for somebody to kiss at the stroke of midnight. Next thing you know, the Labor Day holiday is upon you and you're left wondering what happened to the previous 244 days that just passed you by? Oh well, they say time flies when you're having fun!

If you don't believe that the current Bush administration is hell bent on keeping things secret from the American people and that those that don't tow the line are punished, then you're looking at the world of politics through "Bush colored glasses". For instance, take the following news items from various news sources in the past couple of days. (Not local news sources though, all we hear or read locally is that we're getting a new big shiny library, that the city council has committed \$50 thousand dollars to the effort with more money to come; even though we can't afford to adequately fund the public libraries we already have!! Oh sorry, sometimes I get sidetracked).

**Case #1:** Last week in this space, I shared some statistics with you from a study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics that detailed the disparity between how black, Hispanic and white motorists are treated during traffic stops. The report had a strong odor of racial profiling. Now, the director of the BJS, Lawrence Greenfield has been asked to resign and has been demoted to a lesser position. You see, Mr. Greenfield had wanted to publicize the report and publicly detail the information it contained. His bosses disagreed and instead opted to release the report online without as much as a press release. Guess they figured they would be better off if no one saw it. Oh, by the way, his boss was rewarded with a nomination for a senior post in Homeland Security.

**Case #2:** A U. S. District Judge will soon rule on whether the Bush administration can legally withhold the release of additional pictures showing prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. And if the ACLU had not filed suit seeking the release of the pictures, they become just another dirty little secret in "Bush's personal war on Iraq". Obviously this administration, just throws out the public's right to know along with all those other civil freedoms and rights that we used to have.

**Case #3:** A top ranking Defense Department contracting official, Bunnatine Greenhouse, with 20 years experience, has been fired for being critical of the no bid contracts that have been awarded to Halliburton Corporation, the company once run by tricky dick # 2, Dick Cheney: The Army though, defends the firing and insists the "dismissal" (don't you just hate it when they try hide the truth with words like dismissal or demotion, the lady was FIRED!!, tell it like it is!!) was solely based on unsatisfactory performance. Right, and if you believe that, I have some beach front property in Arizona I'd like to talk to you about.

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Question of the Week:

If politicians have already made up their minds to do something, and we know that no matter what anyone says, nothing will change their mind, why make people go through a meaningless exercise and make them think that what they are saying really matters?

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The dictionary defines recuse as: "deciding not to participate in something because of bias or personal interest". Our honorable mayor has recused himself from voting on city issues or motions more times than Bush failed to report for duty in the Texas Air National Guard.

If you're an old geezer like me, you might remember the song by long haired crooner Englebert Humperdink, called "Please Release Me Let Me Go" Here's my new version set to the same music, I've decided to call it: "Please Recuse Me I Can't Vote":

"Please recuse me I can't vote,  
For I own the land you're voting on  
To waste your vote would be a sin,  
So recuse me, but make sure you vote me in

I have done so much for your city dear  
You'd be a fool not to cling to me,  
To waste your vote would cause me pain,  
So recuse me, cause I can't vote, yet one more time again"

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Depending on where you fill up, you're paying anywhere from \$2.75 to \$3.25 for a gallon of gas. Here in Lubbock, most stations are assuming that everyone's a thief and are requiring prepayment.

What happened to Lubbock hospitality and old fashioned "West Texas values" in the "Giant side of Texas"? Did we suddenly stop trusting people? Oh well, they say that sooner or later people are bound to show their true color; and in this case it's "dollar green"!

All the while, Bush's friends, the Saudis, are laughing all the way to the bank!

Are we having fun yet?  
Email: acruzsc@aol.com

# En Este Día Del Trabajo: Demos Un Abrazo al Inmigrante

Edward Barrios Acevedo

Fueran siervos europeos, indígenas norteamericanos, inmigrantes chinos, esclavos africanos o campesinos indocumentados de México, cada generación, desde que los primeros europeos dieron con este continente, ha gozado de los frutos de la mano de obra barata.

Hasta hoy, se ven las ventajitas por todas partes: desde la ensalada Cobb que como hasta el vino que bebo, la camisa planchada que llevo, a los caminos que recorro, he recogido beneficios más allá de lo que podré pagar en toda una vida.

Hoy, en su mayoría son inmigrantes los que nos proporcionan la mano de obra barata. Son pobres, armados de poco inglés, y trabajan los campos desde las Carolinas hasta California. Recogen las mesas en Chicago y lavan los platos en Denver; son taxistas en Washington, D.C., y obreros en un sinnfin de trabajos más por todo el país.

Obran calladamente, a veces en la penumbra por ser indocumentados. No obstante, se merecen un saludo este Día del Trabajo, quizá hasta un

abrazo. Sean de Serbia o de Guatemala, los inmigrantes de todo el mundo siguen llegando aquí en busca de la oportunidad de realizar sus sueños, que tal vez no habría sido posible en su tierra de origen.

Vienen ojos bien abiertos y nerviosos de docenas de países. Millones hacen los trabajos más bajos, logran educarse, y con tiempo abren su empresa, y - mediante tribulaciones - se trazan una vida mejor, haciéndose de a pocos parte de este país.

Los inmigrantes, con familias como la tuya y la mía, arriesgan todo por venir aquí - cruzan desiertos ardientes, navegan alta mar en balsas improvisadas, o se dejan encerrar en contenedores de carga con la esperanza y el deseo ferviente de llegar a salvo.

Quizá sus historias deberían inspirar en nosotros todo lo bueno y honorable. Lo que hace de nuestra tierra un destino tan atractivo a los inmigrantes del mundo no tendría que provocar entre nosotros el miedo o el resentimiento.

Sin embargo, lo hace. Para muchos, los recién llegados no son dignos más que de

desprecio, vistos con gran sospecha, denigrados y categorizados con todo tipo de estereotipo imaginable.

Será la consagración de su travesía, pero se amontonan las manidas acusaciones contra los inmigrantes hoy: que se llevan nuestros trabajos, son peligrosos, tienen demasiados hijos, se tragan los servicios - desde las camas en el hospital hasta las escuelas y las cárceles.

Se yerguen los mismos grupos ciudadanos temerarios, con nombres mejor sonantes como "Save Our State" en California, en busca siempre de un pleito. Lo mejor que ofrecen incita lo peor en nosotros.

Y sigue su marcha la realidad - si bien en los huertos y campos, los edificios de oficinas o lotes de construcción -- los inmigrantes de hoy, como los que los precedieron, llevan la antorcha de nuestra identidad: La tierra de la libertad y de la oportunidad que se une bajo el precepto que todo ser humano tiene el derecho de buscar su felicidad.

Tal vez la novelería de ser un país

tan asombroso mengüe con el paso de las generaciones que se van asimilando. Quizá evolucionen los sueños, se vuelvan más grandes, a veces con arrogancia. Ya no es digno tener un trabajo de salario mínimo.

He visto tal actitud con frecuencia durante los años que he sido maestro de secundaria, cuando a la mayoría de los estudiantes no se le ocurriría unirse a los procesadores avícolas del sur, o a los migrantes en las carnicerías del centro oeste del país, o las maquiladoras en el este de Los Angeles.

Si bien en este país se valora el trabajo fuerte, de hecho no valoramos a los inmigrantes que trabajan fuerte. En realidad, hasta los despreciamos.

Las palabras que publicamos, los grupos que organizamos, y las políticas hipócritas que legislamos ponen de manifiesto otro patrimonio: el ser nada mejor que los lugares que alguna vez dejaron nuestros ancestros.

Somos más que eso. Los inmigrantes de hoy nos recordarán cómo somos.

# Make the investment now for our future

Op-ed by Christy Martinez-Garcia

On Thursday August 25, several young members of the Junior Ambassadors and parents addressed Mayor Marc McDougal and City Council Members to sustain the Junior Ambassador Sister City program with Musaschino City, Japan.

A few weeks have passed since the Japanese delegation was in Lubbock. During that time the youth, along with many families in our community experienced a unique cultural exchange and developed some amazing friendships.

One of the highlights of that visit was the planting of a cherry blossom tree to commemorate the 20 year relationship that Lubbock, Texas USA and Musaschino City, Japan have upheld.

While this event may not have seemed so significant, it reminded me of the National Cherry Blossoms in Washington, D.C., which enhanced the growing friendship be-

tween the United States and Japan.

You see it took a simple tree planting ceremony to cultivate that relationship. In 1912 a gift of 3,000 cherry trees from Mayor Yukio Ozaki of Tokyo was given. In 1927, a group of American school children... children, reenacted the initial planting; then the first festival was held in 1935.

Today the National Cherry Blossom Festival is coordinated by representatives of civic and governmental organizations. More than 700,000 people visit Washington each year to admire the blossoming cherry trees that herald the beginning of spring and the continued friendship.

While we have only started planting one tree at a time, we have started spreading the seeds of friendship, awareness, and community pride.

To send young people, our children, to represent our community overseas, displays an act of trust. That we have faith in our relationship with these people that we send

our most cherished assets, our youth, our future leaders, resonates Lubbock's commitment for growth and diplomacy.

When my daughter Amaris and I spoke with Councilman Gary Boren, he said the program was not bringing in companies like Toyota. These kids are not charged with making business deals but rather going to Japan as part of a mission to foster a better understanding of another culture.

So as a result of their knowledge of learning to help foster, promote, advance, cultivate, and move Lubbock forward, one day these emerging leaders will be able to do just that.

In lieu of Lubbock's growth, it makes sense to be proactive and invest and support our youth. This is our future workforce. Big companies are seeking citizens with capable, well trained citizens.

According to study abroad programs, students who study or travel overseas report that the programs

helped them make positive career and life choices, attain skills in intercultural communication, improve problem solving skills, and gain respect for cultural differences.

Overseas travel leads to a greater understanding of self and a confronting of U.S. values concerning consumerism, individualism, and identity. Students return with a greater global-mindedness. In general, the most commonly observed impacts on students who studied abroad are foreign language proficient, become more knowledgeable about their community, and politics.

These are characteristics, which could make the determining difference for overseas companies seeking a strong workforce.

It was surprising to me that the Council would not support this effort; after all it has been the vision of Mayor McDougal and his family that helped Lubbock to get on this fast track and grow. Mayor Pro Tem Martin claims to advocate on behalf of the citizens, yet this is the second program that benefits youth that he has helped cut. Don't leave out our youth!

Please help us by asking our City Council members to make the investment now for our future - the youth of our community, and the future of our great city, Lubbock, Texas USA.

In conclusion, the youth are encouraging other teens in our community, as well as adult advocates to call or email City Council members asking them to support the Junior Ambassador program to Japan... to support our youth. Also please join them at the next public comment time Thursday, September 8, 2005 at 7:30 a.m. at city hall.

Our youth are our future workforce, up-and-coming voters, and the leaders of tomorrow, help us sustain this program that helps cultivate strong leaders with a broader world view... for Lubbock.

**NO EXIT** © Andy Singer

**THE FIRST ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS**



# EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS

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**Publisher**

**Business Manager**

# Pausini has a Latin Grammy nomination thanks to Mexico

The Latin Grammy nomination the album "Escucha" has is thanks to the success it had in Mexico, said the Italian singer Laura Pausini, who is in this city to promote her third single "Como si no nos hubieramos amado", coming from that album.

In a press conference, the singer, who got a Platinum Record by going over the 100 thousand copies sold in this country, explained yesterday that "when an artist gets a nomination for an award like Grammy, we see that it's for a good song or the album, but this time was thanks to a complete nation that helped me".

She highlighted that her participation in one chapter of the soap opera "La Madrastra", in which she sang the song "Viveme", contributed very much to the success her last album has had in this country.

The song "Como si no nos hubieramos amado" is an essential song in order to understand the complete album and her feelings as a woman, "writing the song was like a therapy for me at the end of a relationship".

On the other hand, she said that next September 5 will be the worldwide launching of the song "Surrender to love", a duet she has with Ray Charles in the album "Genius and friends".



Also, Laura Pausini, who will have a presentation in the TV show "Otro Rollo", said that it will be by the end of next December when the audience will be able to listen to the song "Como tu y como yo", which she sings with Sin Bandera.

"I liked to record this song because they're two artists I like, their work is serious, I also enjoyed total freedom in my interpretation", she stated.

She also stated that the song talks about solitude, "and it's weird that after 12 years that I recorded a song with that feeling, now I sing another one, but with a different way of feel and live solitude".

Laura Pausini admitted that her work "is the only time I don't feel lonely, although I try to love solitude, this is difficult because I hate being alone".

She added that she would like

to have a duet with Mexican singer Alejandro Fernandez, "because I like his style, since I think it's special and it would be a song that has the Mexican touch, like mariachi".

Laura Pausini highlighted that she feels really loved in Mexico, and although she would like to have a live performance "I don't think I have the time to come back, because the day after tomorrow I'm going to Houston (Texas), and then Italy to finish editing a DVD that maybe comes out for Christmas".

The singer rejected the possibility of having a tour with singer Nek, "it won't be because he works with my ex-boyfriend and I don't have the intention to see him again, I don't want to see someone that doesn't deserve to be next to me".

Laura Pausini stated that she is planning to record an album with Italian songs which would be recorded in Spanish.

"I would like that it was an album with songs from my country, that it includes singers-song writers that are not known in Mexico, may be because they haven't been as lucky as me or because they don't want to travel, but they are very successful in Italy", she concluded.

# Jennifer Lopez visits Puerto Rico for new album recording

Singer and actress Jennifer Lopez, arrived to her natal Puerto Rico, under strict security measures and in a complete secret, to define the details of her new album recording, which will be produced by the Dominicans LunyTunes.

Lopez arrived to this country on Tuesday's early morning in a secret visit for the recording of her new album, which seems that will be recorded by the Dominican duet of producers LunyTunes, stated this Wednesday the local newspaper Primera Hora.

The newspaper explained that despite the creators of the album "Mas flow 2" denied the information, it was known that a group of executives from Columbia Records, company which represents the artist, 35, recently traveled to the country to meet with LunyTunes.

The actress arrived to the international airport "Luis Muñoz Marín", without her husband, the American singer Marc Anthony, and with more than a dozen of suitcases and under great security, something very typical of her, added the newspaper.



Lopez hopes to launch an album totally in Spanish and will have Marc's collaboration, in a project that if it is realized with LunyTunes, would provide another boost to her musical career, if the artist bet for the modern rhythm reggaeton.

# Politicians must mind their language in wooing Hispanic vote

Don Francisco, Hispanic America's most popular broadcaster, landed a blow for Spanish-language TV this month when his programme won the ratings battle for young adult viewers.

Don Francisco Presenta was more popular among 18-to 49-year-olds than any English-language offering in its time slot, even its biggest rival, the crime drama Law & Order. It was the first time Spanish programming had achieved this feat in the nation's largest media market.

The milestone, much celebrated at Don Francisco's network, Univision, the biggest US Spanish-language network, came during the quietest period of the year. But Univision has more viewers than any English-language networks in Los Angeles, Miami and San Antonio, and already had plenty to crow about. In the 12 months to July this year, its primetime viewership among those between 18 and 49 rose by 18 per cent.

Others are competing. Azteca America, backed by the Mexican broadcaster TV Azteca, and NBC's

Telemundo both offer a similar diet of news, variety shows, Mexican soap operas and Latino sports (particularly Mexican soccer).

The rise of television in Spanish is the most obvious symptom of a growing "Hispanic market" in the US, to which both marketers and politicians are desperate to appeal. But the "Hispanic" community is diverse. Does it really make sense to talk about a single "Hispanic market," or one "Hispanic vote"? And is Spanish the best language to reach them?

Sergio Bendixen, a Peruvian and an influential pollster and consultant to several Democrat politicians, can trace an emerging "Hispanic" identity. "Hispanics come from many different countries, and they have very different legal status in this country. ... What holds us together is a culture that works to live rather than one that lives to work."

This is seen as in contrast to an "Anglo" culture where self-image is linked to how much money people make and to how much they work. Mr Bendixen cites

Univision as an example. "There's a message throughout their programming, and that is that they emphasise the cultural differences, and the importance of holding on to them."

In focus groups, young Hispanics who speak English and have never been to their parents' home country still proudly call themselves Latino. "They say: 'We enjoy life more. We have stronger relationships. We give friendships more importance. We stay closer to our families.' They are much more able to show their emotions and are very passionate about things." This, Mr Bendixen says, is "what joins the second-generation Hispanic in Texas and a recent migrant who just arrived in Orlando or New York".

Others disagree. Andre Pineda, a Californian pollster, the son of immigrants from Costa Rica and Nicaragua whose wife was born in Mexico, says: "It's not Hispanic surnames that matter most here. What matters more is country of origin, or how long they've been in the US, or which generation, or which language they choose to

use."

Cubans, for example, are notoriously more conservative than other Hispanics. But, he says, Cubans in "Generation 1.5" - those born abroad, who arrived in the US before their 10th birthday - approach politics differently from their parents. "Their obsession with Fidel Castro is not there. They're trying to get through college and go to professional school and so on. What does Castro have to do with any of that?"

Si! TV, which started broadcasting last year as the latest entrant to vie for Hispanic viewers, was founded upon exactly this demographic insight. All its programming is in English.

Even Spanish-language stations now carry English advertising. According to Carlos de la Garza, who heads advertising sales for Azteca America: "Latinos like to go to a film's opening weekend. It's a status symbol. And they don't want to see a movie like Brad Pitt's Troy dubbed into Spanish."

The makers of Troy understood

this - they ran English commercials during the advertising breaks for Mexican soccer games and soap operas.

This truly bilingual community creates difficulties for marketers and politicians alike.

Azteca is now launching its soap operas simultaneously on both sides of the border, and Femsá, the Mexican brewery that makes Sol and Tecate, tailors its marketing of lager to different consumers. Anglos and established Hispanics are targeted with bottled beers at a premium price, advertised in English, while Tecate is aimed at immigrants. As drinking beer from a can is expensive in Mexico, where most beer is drunk from returnable glass bottles, Tecate in California is marketed in Spanish, and sold in cans to aspirational migrant workers who want to show that they have arrived as rich Mexicans, and can afford canned beer.

Political appeals to Hispanic voters have yet to show such subtleties, Democrat strategists say. President George W. Bush's success in gaining 42 per cent of the

Hispanic vote last year was in part because most Latinos lived in non-competitive states, without big "get out the vote" campaigns.

But New Mexico was harder to explain. The state is more than 40 per cent Hispanic, but swung to Mr Bush last year despite the presence of Bill Richardson, the state's Democratic governor, who is himself Hispanic.

According to Mr Pineda, the Democrats made a basic mistake in approaching Hispanic New Mexicans, many of whom are of Mexican origin but whose ancestors have lived in the state for more than a century. "We have to get [beyond] the idea that Spanish is the path to the Latino vote. Only 18 per cent of US Latinos are voters."

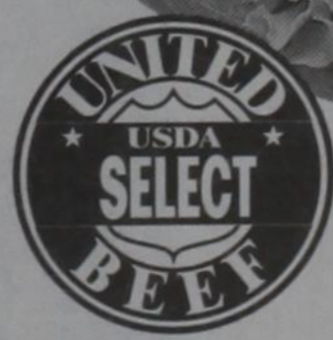
He added: "Unlike Hispanics as a whole, 72 per cent of Latino voters were born in the US, and only 9 per cent come from Spanish-speaking households. Two-thirds per cent say they watch more English than Spanish." The Democrats might have done better speaking in English.

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# Greyhound Prohibe Vender Boletos a Indocumentados



La empresa de transporte Greyhound distribuyó hace unos días entre sus empleados un documento con lineamientos para el trato con clientes que sean inmigrantes indocumentados; esto, de acuerdo con especialistas, podría repercutir en demandas a la empresa por violación de derechos civiles y humanos.

El texto, titulado "Transportation of Illegal Aliens", explica una serie de consejos a seguir (Do's y Don't's) por todos los empleados de la empresa, enfatizando que de

acuerdo con las leyes federales "es un crimen proveer la transportación de personas a sabiendas de que están en territorio estadounidense de manera ilegal".

Para evitar ser arrestados o despedidos de su trabajo, a los empleados se les dio una lista de "señales" para identificar a un traficante de inmigrantes ilegales o a un grupo de ellos.

El texto "¿Cómo reconocer a grupos de inmigrantes ilegales?", señala que el empleado deberá evitar vender boletos cuando

haya "Grupos grandes viajando juntos; grupos dirigidos por alguien; cuando el líder del grupo retiene los boletos y no los entrega a los pasajeros; cuando el grupo se mueve en una sola fila; cuando viajan con poco equipaje o sin él; cuando tratan de esconderse o perderse de vista; cuando no viajan como parte de un grupo preaprobado por la compañía".

"No existe una manera en la que tú puedas saber, sólo por verla, que una persona es indocumentada", explica Enrique Arévalo, abogado de leyes de inmigración de South Pasadena. "La mayoría de estos empleados no han recibido un entrenamiento y no tienen ningún poder como empresa privada, no son ni el gobierno ni la policía", comenta.

Una página más adelante, el texto indica que los empleados no deben "ayudar o asistir a una persona cuando se sepa o se

"crea" que es un inmigrante ilegal".

"Greyhound se está exponiendo a recibir varias demandas por violación a los derechos civiles, porque las razones para "creer" que una persona es ilegal son muy subjetivas", explica Arévalo. "Le están dando a sus empleados armas para que discriminen, porque esa creencia se basa sobre todo en la apariencia, así que podrían negar el servicio a alguien que no tiene problemas con su estatus legal", explica.

Anna Folmsbee, portavoz de Greyhound, explicó que estas medidas no son nuevas porque obedecen a la aplicación de la ley, que considera como un crimen federal la transportación de personas indocumentadas a sabiendas de que están en el país ilegalmente, tal como lo indica el texto distribuido.

"Con el fin de obedecer esta

ley, regularmente entrenamos y nos comunicamos con nuestros empleados sobre las políticas que tenemos en relación con la venta de boletos a inmigrantes indocumentados y a traficantes", señaló Folmsbee.

Sobre los criterios a seguir para "creer" que alguien es indocumentado, la portavoz enfatizó que esos criterios "jamás se basarán en la raza, nacionalidad, origen, género, edad, etcétera", de los pasajeros, sino en otra información, y añadió que los empleados suelen utilizar las reglas de seguridad y el "sentido común" para ello.

"Estas medidas pueden resultar en la discriminación de toda una población debido a su apariencia", consideró Angélica Salas, directora de la Coalición de Los Angeles para los Derechos de los Inmigrantes (CHIRLA). "Por

ejemplo, los latinos y las comunidades de origen árabe son considerados como potencialmente indocumentados o terroristas; el personal no entrenado puede basar sus decisiones en un criterio superficial y negar el servicio, por ejemplo, a una persona que esté en proceso de legalización. ¿Cómo distingues en ese caso?", se preguntó.

Un empleado de la estación de Greyhound del centro de Los Angeles, que pidió conservar el anonimato, comentó que en los 10 años que lleva trabajando en el lugar es la primera vez que se entera de una política de este tipo. "No se me hace bien; la mayoría de los usuarios son de origen hispano y los empleados también. Estamos consternados, sentimos que después de tantos años de trabajar aquí nos dieron una patada en los bajos".

## Bush says it will take years to recover from Katrina

US President George W. Bush said Wednesday it would take "years" to recover from Hurricane Katrina, which he called one of the worst national disasters in US history.

Bush made his remarks after cutting short his Texas holiday and returning to Washington to direct recovery efforts after Katrina pounded the Gulf Coast on



Monday, with hundreds feared dead.

"We're dealing with one of the worst natural disasters in our nation's history," he told reporters in the White House Rose Garden. "This recovery will take a long time. This recovery will take years."

The president laid down three priorities: saving lives and evacuating endangered survivors, providing adequate food, water and shelter for displaced people and launching a comprehensive recovery effort.

"We're focused on retoring power and lines of communication that have been knocked out during the storm. We will be repairing major roads and bridges and other essential means of transportation as quickly as possible," Bush said.

Bush, who flew over the stricken areas in Air Force One, said he had called for a cabinet-level task force chaired by Homeland Security chief Michael Chertoff to co-

ordinate assistance from Washington.

He said Michael Brown, head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, would direct all federal response and recovery efforts in the field. Both would work closely with state and local officials.

"The challenges that we face on the ground are unprecedented. But there's no doubt in my mind we're going to succeed," Bush said.

"Right now the days seem awfully dark for those affected, I un-

derstand that," he told hurricane victims. "But I'm confident that with time you will get your life back in order."

## Off to a Good Start

Event's Success will ease voter mobilization efforts in impending elections

Lubbock, Texas - The crowd of about 200 at the West Texas Organizing Strategy's (WTOS) "Salud...Here's to Our Health" campaign kick-off fundraiser, Friday, embraced the organization's effort to mobilize voters.

The non partisan organization is a coalition of congregations and public schools from Amarillo, Lubbock, Midland/Odessa, and San Angelo, that organizes its member institutions to take stands on issues impacting their families.

Christy Martinez-Garcia and Leon Williams, co-chairs of the event, explained that proceeds from the benefit will start the campaign goal of \$25,000, which will be used to fund efforts to mobilize citizenry and prepare them to actively participate in the impending 2005-06 elections.

"WTOS is committed to getting out the vote," said Christy Martinez-Garcia, explaining that the coalition anticipates collecting the signatures of 50,000 registered voters in West Texas who support their agenda of issues.

Leon Williams added that the group would particularly be focusing on the restoration of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), increased funding for public schools, and a tax structure that does not rely on gambling.

"We (WTOS) also plan to educate voters on where candidates stand on their agenda of issues. We will be proactively working to get voters to the polls," said Williams.

WTOS is known for endorsing and supporting issues that address the needs of families including: health care; education; job training and living wages; safe quality after-school programs for children and teenagers; affordable and quality housing; infrastructure, community development; and improved working relations with the police.

During the event's short program, Rev. Davis Price explained how WTOS will carry out this endeavor through its member institutions, by holding house meetings and engaging in grassroots block walking.

"We neither support nor endorse candidates. Our agenda of issues is our candidate. Thus, we are committed to getting out the vote," he said.

## Jovenes Inmigrantes por un Futuro Mejor: March Against the Minutemen

### Embrace your Culture, Fight Racism, & Defend the Future of our Children

Stand up against racism and ignorance. The arrival of anti-immigrant vigilante groups like the Minutemen threatens to provoke more senseless violence from these fringe groups in Texas. March against prejudice, anti-immigrant groups, and racism; defend the future of our children. Our silence will continue to promote injustice if we fail to take action.

Date: Saturday, September 17, 2005

March Time: 4:00 pm - 5:30 pm

March Location: Riverside and Congress

Rally Time: 5:30 pm - 7:00 pm

Rally Location: State Capitol Building in Austin, Texas

Join the Texas United Latino Artist, TCJC, UFW, NAACP, ACLU, CIME, CDI-Dallas, UT Longhorn League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) Council, Jóvenes Inmigrantes por

un Futuro Mejor de UT Austin, and grass roots groups from across the Lone Star State for a march to the south steps of the state Capitol.

Contacts: Joe Perez: 512-940-4493 Julieta Garibay: 512-873-0576; Rebecca Acuña 956-206-5853; Manuel Rodela: 214-330-0970 or 214-282- 1475 Ana Yañez-Correa: 512-441-8123 x103 or 512- 587-7010; Miguel Reyes 214-914-6288; Ray Ibarra: 520-440-2976.

MARCHA EN CONTRA DEL RACISMO Luchemos contra el racismo y la ignorancia, debemos de promover soluciones reales al sistema de inmigración como el DREAM Act. Grupos racistas están tratando de promover el odio y los sentimientos contra inmigrantes. Las acciones racistas de estos grupos han causado la preocupación en todos los sectores desde grupos que protegen la constitución Americana, grupos

religiosos, hasta miembros de grupos que protegen la seguridad pública y la dignidad humana.

Marchemos en contra del odio, en contra de los grupos anti-inmigrantes, y en contra del racismo. Defendamos el futuro de nuestros hijos. Nuestro silencio ayuda a la injusticia. No hoy excusa. APOYANOS!!!

Unase a la lucha contra el racismo y en la celebración de nuestra cultura con el Texas United Latino Artist, TCJC, UFW, NAACP, ACLU, CIME, CDI- Dallas, Concilio de LULAC en UT. Jóvenes Inmigrantes por un Futuro Mejor en UT, y otras organizaciones del estado de la estrella solitaria.

Día: sábado, 17 de septiembre del 2005 Hora de la Marcha: 4:00 p.m. a 5:30 p.m. Sitio de la Marcha: Riverside y Congress Avenue Hora del Rally: 5:30 p.m. a 7:00 p.m. Sitio del Rally: Capitolio de la Ciudad de Austin, Texas



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# Mas de Mil Muertos

(viene de la primera)

La mayoría de los refugiados, entre 15.000 y 20.000 personas, se encuentran en el estadio Superdome, donde se siente mucho calor, falta el aire, los inodoros no funcionan y no hay donde bañarse. "Esto ya no puede funcionar como un refugio", manifestó el alcalde.

Nueva Orleans es una ciudad de casi medio millón de personas y Nagin estimó que todavía permanecen allí entre 50.000 y 100.000 residentes. Indicó que se puede evacuar a entre 14.000 y 15.000 personas por día.

Si el pronóstico del alcalde se cumple, este sería el peor huracán registrado en Estados Unidos desde 1900, cuando una tormenta con epicentro en Galveston, Texas, dejó entre 6.000 y 12.000 muertos. El saldo de muertos en el terremoto de San Francisco, y los posteriores incendios, fue de entre 500 y 6.000.

La cantidad de muertos por el

huracán Katrina ascendió a por lo menos 110 sólo en el estado de Misisipi, mientras que Luisiana dejó de lado el conteo de los fallecidos para concentrarse en el rescate de los sobrevivientes, muchos varados en los techos y áticos de casas.

El Pentágono, en tanto, comenzó a montar uno de los operativos de búsqueda y rescate más grandes en la historia de Estados Unidos, enviando cuatro barcos de la marina con agua potable y otras provisiones al Golfo de México, junto con una embarcación-hospital, helicópteros y equipos de rescate de agua. Los helicópteros buscarán recoger a los residentes de sus tejados en las últimas "72 horas de oro" que los rescatistas dicen son cruciales para salvar vidas.

Mientras se producían incendios en las tuberías de gas natural, en los cielos sobre la



ciudad sobrevolaban helicópteros de la Guardia Nacional y el Servicio de Guardacostas que arrojaban canastas a tejados donde las víctimas han permanecido desde el lunes. Encima de un apartamento, dos niños tenían un letrero gigante con las palabras "¡Ayúdenos!"

Los saqueadores empleaban botes de basura y colchones inflables para alejarse flotando con alimentos, jeans, zapatos tenis, televisores, incluso armas. Frente a una farmacia, los ladrones usaron un montacargas para meterse. El conductor del autobús de un asilo se lo entregó a los ladrones tras ser amenazado.

Un día después de que Katrina castigó con toda su furia a Nueva Orleans, dos diques cedieron y el agua se derramó por las calles, inundando a cerca del 80% de la ciudad, que se encuentra bajo el nivel del mar, y a miles y miles de casas. Se calcula que la gente no podrá volver a sus viviendas por mucho tiempo.

"Tendrán que esperar entre 12 y

16 semanas", declaró Nagin al ser entrevistado por el programa "Good Morning America" de la cadena ABC. "El otro tema que me inquieta", agregó, "es que tenemos cadáveres flotando en el agua. En algún momento comenzarán a crear serios problemas de salud".

Las autoridades planean trasladar unos 25.000 refugiados al estadio Astrodome de Houston, a 560 kilómetros (350 millas), en una caravana de 475 autobuses. El traslado se demoraría dos días. El Astrodome ya no se usa para eventos deportivos.

La gobernadora de Luisiana Kathleen Blanco, por su parte, dijo que la situación estaba empeorando y no había otra opción que abandonar la ciudad inundada.

"Los problemas logísticos son imposibles y tenemos que evacuar a las personas de los refugios", declaró la gobernadora. "Se está convirtiendo en algo insostenible. No hay electricidad. Se está haciendo más difícil traer alimentos y suministros de agua, sólo lo más esencial".

Alrededor del mediodía, las autoridades del estado y del cuerpo de ingenieros del ejército dijeron que los niveles de agua entre la ciudad y el Lago Pontchartrain se habían igualado, y el nivel del agua había dejado de subir en Nueva Orleans, e incluso parecía estar bajando, al menos en algunos lugares. Pero el peligro estaba lejos de haber terminado.

El cuerpo de ingenieros del ejército dijo que planeaba utilizar helicópteros para arrojar unos 1.350 kilogramos (3.000 libras) de bolsos de arena desde helicópteros y colocar arena de berriceros de concreto de unos 4,5 metros (15 pies) en la fisura de unos 150 metros (500 pies).

Pero la agencia dijo que tenía problemas para llevar las bolsas de arena y las barreras hacia el lugar porque los canales de la ciudad estaban bloqueados con escombros, basura y lanchas.

"El desafío es una pesadilla de la ingeniería", expresó la gobernadora Blanco a ABC. "La Guardia Nacional ha estado arrojando bolsas de arena, pero es como arrojarlas en un agujero negro".

Blanco reconoció que los saqueos eran un problema serio, pero dijo que las autoridades tenían que concentrarse en los sobrevivientes.

Algunos tramos de la carretera Interestatal 10, una de las pocas que llega a Nueva Orleans desde el este, estaban destruidos, con decenas de bloques de concreto flotando en el agua. Se trata de la única ruta para camiones comerciales en el sur de Luisiana. La ciudad de 480.000

habitantes de los que el 80% habría evacuado antes de que llegara la tormenta, tampoco tenía agua potable, y la electricidad no volverá por varias semanas.

A medida que cundía la desesperación en Nueva Orleans, cientos de personas caminaban sin rumbo por la interestatal, empujando carros de supermercado, percheros y cualquier cosa que sirviese para transportar sus pertenencias.

A la ciudad llegaron en caravana decenas de embarcaciones de pescadores para ayudar a sacar a los residentes de las zonas inundadas.

En las pocas carreteras transitables, la gente hacía gestos y mostraba bidones de agua vacíos, pidiéndole auxilio a los autos que pasaban. Daba la impresión de que cientos de personas habían pasado la noche en una carretera semidestruida.

En un barrio al este de Nueva Orleans, la gente se trepaba a camionetas y viajaba como ganado. La policía le pedía a la gente que entregase cualquier arma que pudiera tener antes de subirse a los autobuses y camiones empleados en la evacuación. Algunos agentes dijeron que durante la noche les habían disparado desde el techo de un motel.

Además del Astrodome, las autoridades planean dar refugio a la gente en cruceros, tiendas y parques de casas rodantes.

Un recorrido en helicóptero por Luisiana y Misisipi permitió corroborar que todavía hay mucha gente en los techos de las viviendas, esperando ser rescatados.

# El Beisbol Cambio Cuando Clemente Llego al Juego

Robert Heuer

El 7 de septiembre el béisbol celebra el Día de Roberto Clemente. Cada una de las 30 concesiones de las grandes ligas honrarán a un jugador que se asemeje a Clemente tanto por ser excelente jugador como por su contribución a su comunidad. El próximo mes, durante la Serie Mundial, se le presentará a un jugador un premio con el nombre de este extraordinario hombre.

Clemente y cuatro hombres más murieron en 1972 cuando se estrelló su avión en el mar Caribe al despegar desde Puerto Rico. De 38 años, jugador de los Pittsburgh Pirates, Clemente tenía pensado ayudar con la distribución de materiales de auxilio a los afectados por el terremoto en Nicaragua.

Hoy escuelas, hospitales, parques y avenidas llevan el nombre de Clemente. Lo mismo ocurre con el único otro hombre a quien el béisbol honra cada año.

Cada 15 de abril, el mundo del béisbol se acuerda del día en 1947 que Jackie Robinson, de los Brooklyn Dodgers, se convirtió en el primer africano-americano del siglo XX en llegar a las grandes ligas. Cincuenta años más tarde, en 1997, el béisbol recordó tamaño evento al retirar de uso el número de Jackie, el 42.

El pasado 17 de abril marcó el aniversario dorado del debut de Clemente. Quizá la falta de fanfarria era lo correcto.

"Jackie hizo algo muy importante en los Estados Unidos con romper la barrera de la raza", dijo gerente de los Chicago White Sox, Ozzie Guillén. "Sin embargo, Roberto vino aquí a jugar béisbol, a hacerse un nombre y a ser una persona decente. No vino a romper barreras, aunque igual lo tuvo que hacer. Existía la barrera de ser un negro latino y la barrera del idioma".

En el cuarto partido de la temporada de 1955, reemplazó al cubano Rubén Mejías en la formación de los Pirates y, con su primer bate, ganó a una pelota rasa del cuadro interior para dar un tiro de base.

Estaba lejos la fama. No obstante, desde el comienzo, este hombre orgulloso, inteligente y sensible, sentía que el ser ciudadano de los Estados Unidos debía implicar ser aceptado. De hecho sentía que le correspondía expresar su furia con los periodistas de deportes cuando le llamaban "el hotdog puertorriqueño" y cuando utilizaban citas fonéticas que lo ponían en ridículo.

Hacia cuatro décadas que los latinos jugaban en las grandes ligas del béisbol. El trato denigrante era parte del panorama.

Los otros latinos le aconsejaban al novato de 20 años a no decir nada. Pero Clemente discutía con los reporteros. Retaba a los blancos de su equipo que no lo defendían y con otros Pirates negros que no reaccionaban a los insultos raciales de los opositores.

Durante toda su carrera Clemente luchó contra la injusticia. Obligó al béisbol a ser respetuoso con los jugadores latinos.

El Día de Clemente honra a un hombre quien murió por una causa mayor que él. Pero cómo vivió - destruyendo las barreras culturales del juego - es también importante contar al ir construyendo el béisbol su mercado global.

Las autoridades del Salón de la Fama del Béisbol me dieron la razón durante una conversación telefónica en enero. Además, Clemente fue el primer latinoamericano en entrar en el Salón de la Fama. Brevemente pensaron en encajar el hito de Clemente en una serie de eventos en honor a los cincuenta años del único campeonato mundial de Brooklyn. Clemente originalmente tenía contrato con los Dodgers, pero lo reclutaron los Pirates en noviembre de 1954.

El honrar a Clemente medio siglo más tarde ayudaría a demostrar como los latinos se han vuelto una fuerza dominante en el

béisbol. Así quiso Jaime Jarrín, locutor de los Dodgers de Los Angeles, convencer al personal de publicidad del equipo el invierno pasado. Dijeron que Clemente le corresponde a los Pirates.



Pittsburgh tiene una calle llamada Clemente Way, la estatua al exterior de PNC Park, y los gritos dentro cada vez que la imagen de Roberto aparece en los videos de la pantalla. Sean Casey, hijo de Pittsburgh, lleva el número 21 de su idolo de la niñez en el equipo de los Cincinnati Reds. Los latinos sienten verdadera honra cuando juegan en el equipo de Clemente. Pero, con todo, las autoridades de los Pirates reconocen que no se dieron cuenta del aniversario.

Se olvidaron de Clemente también en 1999 cuando los aficionados eligieron a 30 jugadores del equipo All-Century. Los de las grandes ligas intentaron corregirlo al invitar a los aficionados a votar en un concurso de "legendarios latinos" hasta el 10 de octubre en mlb.com o en concesionarios de Chevy. Las autoridades del béisbol dicen que están haciendo honor a la "rica historia" de los latinos, pero no mencionan para nada el aniversario de Clemente.

El nombre de Clemente se vio en las noticias este verano después que una casa de subastas anunció que pondría a la venta partes del avión en el que murió. Protestaron su viuda y sus hijos.

La cancelación de la subasta fue lo correcto, insiste Guillén. El primer gerente venezolano de las grandes ligas, Guillén percibe a Roberto como el Babe Ruth latino y tiene una habitación llena de recuerdos de Clemente - incluyendo un pedazo del ala del avión que adquirió a cambio de un guante de béisbol.

"Hacer esto por dinero sería un error", explica Guillén, señalando que la manera en que murió Roberto le aseguró su puesto de jugador legendario. "Encontraron parte del avión, pero nunca encontraron sus restos. Todo forma parte del misterio que es Roberto Clemente".

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News Service

# Finley will chase championship ring with Spurs

Michael Finley was being pursued by several rising powers in the NBA. Ultimately, he decided to join the team that's already on top, the San Antonio Spurs.

On Wednesday, Finley ended weeks of courting by San Antonio, Phoenix, Miami and Minnesota by letting them all know he'll be wearing the silver and black of the reigning champions. "All the teams he was considering are great organizations with an opportunity to win a championship, which is very important at this stage in his career," agent Henry Thomas told the Associated Press late Wednesday. "With San Antonio, he felt he could come in and play a key role in trying to defending their championship and hopefully win some more."

Thomas said salary and length of contract wouldn't be settled for a few days. Although he has a ballpark idea of what they'll be,

he declined to discuss numbers. He noted that the most important thing for the 32-year-old swingman was finally picking among his suitors.

"It was not as easy of a decision as some expected it to be," Thomas said.

Michael Finley will join Bruce Bowen on what is becoming a crowded perimeter in San Antonio. (Getty Images) The Spurs did not confirm Finley's plans. Spokesman Cliff Puchalski said the team had no comment.

Finley became a free agent earlier this month when the Dallas Mavericks waived him under the league's new one-time amnesty clause. He's still owed nearly \$52 million in salary from the Mavs, but the team is no longer obligated to match it in luxury taxes.

Miami was considered the favorite to sign him because the Heat could offer the full \$5 million midlevel exception and the

opportunity to play with Shaquille O'Neal.

San Antonio, which has won three of the last seven NBA titles, could offer about \$2.5 million. The Suns had only the veteran's minimum of \$1.1 million to offer, but hoped to lure Finley back to the franchise that drafted him with the opportunity to play alongside friend Steve Nash, last season's MVP.

By remaining in the Western Conference, and even the Midwest Division, Finley will be a frequent foe of the Mavericks. He'll also be a potential thorn in their

quest to make the NBA Finals for the first time -- sort of like Nash did last season, when he and the Suns eliminated Dallas in the second round of the playoffs.

"I don't think that factored into it," Thomas said.

Mavs owner Mark Cuban did not immediately return an e-mail seeking comment.

In San Antonio, Finley will have to share time with All-Star Manu Ginobili, Brent Barry and Bruce Bowen. San Antonio also recently added Nick Van Exel, who played with Finley in Dallas.

## THE AMERICAN G. I. FORUM OF LUBBOCK IS SPONSORING A GOLF TOURNAMENT

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Once upon a time, there was a big pile of laundry.

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## FIESTAS DEL LLANO BATTLE OF THE BANDS

1st Place: \$500 - 2nd Place: \$400 3rd Place: \$300

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# FIESTAS DEL LLANO ENTERTAINMENT SCHEDULE

## THURSDAY—SEPT. 15, 2005

12:00 NOON—OPEN FOR LUNCH  
 5:00 PM—7:00 PM—WELCOME, RIBBON CUTTING CEREMONY & RECEPTION - SPONSORED BY STANDARD SALES  
 5:00 PM—7:00 PM—COMMUNITY INFORMATION FAIR  
 5:00 PM—6:00 PM—TBA  
 6:00 PM—7:00 PM—AVISO (LOCAL)  
 7:00 PM—8:00 PM—MARIACHI FLORES  
 8:00 PM—8:45 PM—NUESTRA HERENCIA  
 8:45 PM—9:30 PM—GRITO DE INDEPENDENCIA  
 BISHOP PLACIDO RODRIGUEZ  
 9:30 PM—10:00 PM—LOS BOHEMIOS DEL NORTE  
 10:00 PM—11:00 PM—MARIACHI AMISTAD  
 11:00 PM—FIESTA CLOSES

## FRIDAY—SEPT. 16, 2005

11:00 AM—FESTIVAL OPEN FOR LUNCH  
 NO GATE FEE - PLENTY OF GREAT FOOD  
 3:00 PM—FESTIVAL OPENS FOR EVENING ACTIVITIES  
 VENDORS & MUSIC  
 GATE FEE: \$4.00 PER PERSON - 13 TO 59  
 \$2.00 60 AND OVER KIDS 12 & UNDER KIDS UNDER 2 - NO CHARGE  
 5:00 PM—6:00 PM—AVISO (LOCAL)  
 6:00 PM—7:00 PM—TEMBLOR  
 7:00 PM—8:00 PM—BALLET FOLKLORICO AZTLAN  
 8:00 PM—9:30 PM—LA CONQUISTA  
 9:30 PM—10:00 PM—NUESTRA HERENCIA  
 10:00 PM—11:30 PM—K1  
 11:30 PM—12:30—VAL CABALLERO Y TEX MEX CONNECTION  
 12:30 AM—FIESTA CLOSES

## SATURDAY—SEPT. 17, 2005

11:00 AM—12:00 NOON—TBA  
 12:00 NOON—1:00 PM—ULTIMO SUENO  
 1:00 PM—2:00 PM—ARDIENTE  
 2:00 PM—3:00 PM—ANIMO  
 3:00 PM—4:00 PM—GRUPO ROSAL  
 4:00 PM—5:00 PM—X-SEL  
 5:00 PM—6:00 PM—SUSPENSO  
 6:00 PM—7:00 PM—FIESTA DEL SOL  
 7:00 PM—8:00 PM—MELISSA Y JUVENTUD NORTENA  
 8:00 PM—9:30 PM—ELIDA  
 9:30 PM—10:00 PM—NUESTRA HERENCIA  
 10:00 PM—11:30 PM—DJ KANE  
 11:30 PM—12:30 MIDNIGHT—GRUPO CADENA  
 12:30 AM—FIESTA CLOSES

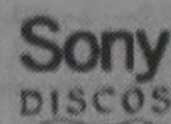
## SUNDAY—SEPT. 18, 2005

12:00 NOON—1:00 PM—TBA  
 1:00 PM—2:00 PM—LOS BOHEMIOS DEL NORTE  
 2:00 PM—3:00 PM—HERMANOS RAMOS  
 3:00 PM—4:00 PM—ORGULLO-WEST TEXAS PRIDE  
 4:00 PM—5:00 PM—PALOMA LIBRE  
 5:00 PM—6:00 PM—GRUPO MAGICO  
 6:00 PM—6:30 PM—AVISO (HOUSTON, TEXAS)  
 6:30 PM—7:00 PM—BATTLE OF THE BANDS WINNERS  
 SPONSORED BY DON CALDWELL STUDIOS  
 7:00 PM—8:00 PM—BALLET FOLKLORICO AZTLAN  
 8:00 PM—9:00 PM—AUGUSTINE RAMIREZ  
 9:00 PM—10:00 PM—D.A.R.E.  
 10:00 PM—11:00 PM—DAVID MARES  
 11:00 PM—FIESTA CLOSES

For More Information on Fiestas del Llano Call  
**ROBERT NARVAIZ - 792-5037**



David Marez



# Fiestas del Llano History

Lubbock holds a wealth of diversity and multicultural backgrounds. Since its inception as a city, many Mexican American families were drawn to this West Texas region. For different reasons each found Lubbock appealing and unique from other communities. While some of these families came as visionaries, seeking out educational and business opportunities, others came as migrant farm workers to labor in the vast cotton fields, in hope of supporting their families and securing a quality way of life. By happenstance they became permanent residents, and vastly contributed to the development and history of Lubbock.

In light of some negative stereotypes, and misunderstandings existing in the community, civic leaders decided to utilize cultural arts as a way to educate the public and curtail some of the racial tensions. Various community members worked tenaciously to promote the history, culture, and heritage of Mexican Americans in hope of unifying the various ethnic and racial groups in Lubbock, as well as a form of educating other groups, while maintaining and instilling pride.

As the face of Lubbock changed, a group of civic-minded volunteers joined together to build awareness and sustain the rich Mexican heritage they shared. Many of the families that had migrated to Lubbock from areas with high Mexican populations were accustomed to participating in traditional "Fiestas Patrias", festivals in observance of Mexican Independence Day.

Leaders from the Mexican American community developed a local festival creating an event full of pageantry and cultural pride. The committee was made up of families from the barrios (neighborhoods), business owners, priests, and other civic leaders. Collectively they joined together to celebrate the rich Mexican culture, and to observe significant holidays.

Throughout the years the outdoor festival continued to gain popularity. As the event grew bigger, organizers realized that they would have to seek out new avenues to sustain the growth. Regrettably, the organization had experienced many problems with inclement weather, resulting in cancellations, thus financial loss.

The volunteers were ready to sustain the event at whatever lengths necessary. Unfortunately, members were divided on the decision to hold the traditional festival outside, or move it into an indoor facility. In lieu of this decision, the group broke up, ultimately resulting in simultaneous festivals; one outside the other inside.

One of the presidents of Fiestas Mexicanas, Francisco "Speedy" Gonzales, a businessman who owned many Laundromats, worked tenaciously to encourage the groups to reunite and join forces. Nonetheless, for two years the separate events existed and were held at neighborhood parks such as Guadalupe and Rodgers, as well as downtown on Broadway Street.

"The moves took a strain on both groups. Festival attendees were confused and disappointed by the lack of consistency. One group insisted on maintaining them (the festivals) in neighborhood parks to keep the traditional outdoor event concept. We all had the right ideal we just wanted to keep the tradition alive," said Carmen Salazar, one of the founding members of Fiestas Mexicanas.

Concerned about the stability of the event, Sylvia Martinez, who was employed by the City of Lubbock as the Community Development Director, encouraged members of various Mexican American organizations, as well as civic leaders, to reorganize and bring the festival to a new level.

"The timing to make changes was right. The event itself was dying. We wanted this to be an inclusive event for the entire community, as well as provide a chance for others to learn about the Hispanic culture," she said.

As a result, Fiestas Mexicanas and members from the groups, joined together to become a non-profit organization. After a few years they emerged in full force. As such in 1986, Fiestas del Llano became incorporated. Their mission became to promote the history of the Mexican-American influence within the West Texas region, and to promote a better understanding of cultures through the celebration of many historic events, as well as the arts.

"We had a variety of individuals from members of Hispanic media, to business owners, to City Council members, who worked together to sustain the event and condition its growth. We turned a vision into a reality," Martinez continued stating that the first year under the new name was a pretty radical change but a necessary move.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY  
 Case No. 00-CV-6003 — Smith, et al. v. DaimlerChrysler Services North America LLC

### NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

**TO: ALL AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND HISPANIC CONSUMERS who entered into Contracts that were assigned to DaimlerChrysler Services North America LLC or any of its predecessors or successors in interest ("DaimlerChrysler Services"), including Chrysler Financial Company LLC, during the period between January 1, 1990 through the Effective Date.**

**Why Is This Notice Important?** If you had an account with DaimlerChrysler Services or any of its predecessors or successors in interest, including Chrysler Financial Company LLC, involving the financing of a motor vehicle through a retail installment contract, at any time between January 1, 1990 and the present, you might be a member of a certified settlement class in which a proposed class action Settlement has been reached. Plaintiffs allege that DaimlerChrysler Services has a policy or practice that results in African-Americans and Hispanics paying more for such financing than similarly situated white customers in violation of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act ("ECOA"). DaimlerChrysler Services denies that it has any such practice or policy, denies that African-Americans and Hispanics pay more for such financing than similarly situated white customers, and denies that any of its practices or policies violate the ECOA. DaimlerChrysler Services maintains, on the contrary, that it requires all of its employees, practices, and policies to comply with all laws, including the ECOA, and that it prohibits discrimination on the basis of national origin, marital status, religion, sex, color, race, age (provided the applicant has the capacity to contract), receipt of public assistance benefits, or the good faith exercise of a right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. DaimlerChrysler Services has agreed to settle the litigation as a compromise to avoid the time, expense, and uncertainty associated with the litigation. Capitalized terms used in this Notice are defined in the Settlement Agreement.

**This Is Only A Summary Notice.** You can log onto [www.ECOA-settlement.com](http://www.ECOA-settlement.com) to review a copy of the Settlement Agreement and all documents submitted to the Court in connection with preliminary approval, which contain further information about the Settlement.

**The Settlement:** If the Settlement is approved by the Court, DaimlerChrysler Services has agreed to: (i) not acquire or accept for assignment any Contract from any automobile dealership with a term of 60 months or less if the APR is more than 2.5% above the Buy Rate; not acquire or accept for assignment any Contract from any automobile dealership with a term of greater than 60 months up to and including 72 months if the APR is more than 2% above the Buy Rate; and not acquire or accept for assignment any Contract from any automobile dealership with a term of greater than 72 months if the APR is more than 1.25% above the Buy Rate; (ii) add a disclosure in Contract forms produced and distributed by DaimlerChrysler Services informing vehicle purchasers that the Annual Percentage Rate may be negotiable and that the selling dealership may assign the Contract and retain its right to receive a portion of the finance charge; (iii) launch a diversity marketing initiative involving 875,000 preapproved firm offers of credit to African-American and Hispanic consumers over the next several years with respect to vehicle financing at participating Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, or Mercedes-Benz dealerships; (iv) contribute \$1.8 million to fund certain consumer education and assistance initiatives with respect to credit financing; (v) pay \$10,000 to each Class Representative in exchange for a release of any and all claims; and (vi) pay plaintiffs' counsels' attorneys fees up to \$7,500,000 and litigation-related expenses up to \$200,000. Because this Settlement resolves a claim for declaratory and injunctive relief only, there will be no compensatory damages paid to Class Members. You will be releasing all claims for equitable, declaratory, and/or injunctive relief that have been made, or could have been made, in the litigation against DaimlerChrysler Services under the ECOA or any other federal or state statute or any common law theory arising out of the business practices or actions challenged in the litigation, that arose or will arise on or before the Effective Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, you will not be releasing any individual claims for monetary relief.

**Objections:** If you wish to object to the Settlement, you must deliver by hand or send by first class mail, postage prepaid, your position with all supporting papers, such that they are received on or before September 8, 2005, to:

<b>Plaintiffs' Co-Counsel:</b>	<b>DaimlerChrysler Services' Co-Counsel:</b>
Stuart T. Rossman National Consumer Law Center Attn: DaimlerChrysler Services Settlement 77 Summer Street, 10th Floor Boston, MA 02110-1006	Stephen G. Harvey Pepper Hamilton LLP Attn: DaimlerChrysler Services Settlement 3000 Two Logan Square, 18th and Arch Streets Philadelphia, PA 19103

You also must file such papers, showing proof of service upon all counsel identified above, with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 50 Walnut Street, Room 4015, Newark, New Jersey 07101, on or before the same day. Any Class Member who does not make an objection in the manner provided shall have waived such objection and shall forever be foreclosed from making any objection to the fairness, adequacy, or reasonableness of the proposed Settlement, or to the award of attorneys' fees and expenses.

**Fairness Hearing:** A hearing will be held before the Honorable Dennis M. Cavanaugh in Courtroom 4 at the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 50 Walnut Street, Newark, New Jersey, on October 6, 2005 at 10:00 am. (the "Fairness Hearing"), to determine whether the proposed Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable and should be approved; and whether an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and reimbursements should be made to Class Counsel. **You may, but are not required to, attend the Fairness Hearing.**

**For More Information,** or to obtain a copy of the Settlement Agreement as described above, you can contact the lawyers representing the Class: National Consumer Law Center, 77 Summer Street, 10th Floor, Boston, MA 02110 (617-542-8010); Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, 38th Floor, NY, NY 10019 (212-554-1400); Law Office of Clint W. Watkins, 5214 Maryland Way, Ste. 402, Brentwood, TN 37027 (615-376-7000); Terry & Gore, 1200 16th Avenue, South Nashville, TN 37212 (615-469-0143); or Gilmore Law Office, 116 Court St., P.O. Box 729, Grove Hill, AL 36451 (251-275-3115).

**Please Do Not Contact The Court Or The Clerk Of The Court Concerning This Notice**  
 Dated: July 26, 2005

By Order of the Court  
 THE HONORABLE DENNIS M. CAVANAUGH  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY  
 Case No. 00-CV-6003 — Smith, et al. v. DaimlerChrysler Services North America LLC

### NOTIFICACIÓN DE PROPUESTA DE ARREGLO DE DEMANDA CONJUNTA

**A: TODO CONSUMIDOR AFROAMERICANO E HISPANO QUE HAYA celebrado un Contrato que fue transferido a DaimlerChrysler Services North America LLC o a cualquiera de sus predecesores o sucesores con derecho sobre los interés ("DaimlerChrysler Services"), incluyendo a Chrysler Financial Company LLC, durante el período comprendido entre el 1° de enero de 1990 y la Fecha de Entrada en Vigor.**

**¿Por qué es importante esta Notificación?** Si usted tuvo una cuenta con DaimlerChrysler Services o con cualquiera de sus predecesores o sucesores con derecho a los intereses, incluyendo a Chrysler Financial Company LLC, que involucraba la financiación de un vehículo automotor mediante un contrato de venta minorista pagadero a plazos en cualquier fecha comprendida en el período que va del 1° de enero de 1990 al presente, es posible que sea miembro de un grupo de arreglo certificado en el cual se ha llegado a una propuesta de Arreglo con relación a la demanda conjunta. Los Demandantes alegan que DaimlerChrysler Services tiene una norma de actuación o práctica por la que, y como consecuencia de la misma, los clientes pertenecientes a la población afroamericana e hispana pagan más por dicho servicio financiero que los clientes pertenecientes a la población blanca en situación similar, violando así la Ley de Igualdad de Oportunidades en la Obtención de Créditos ("ECOA"). DaimlerChrysler Services niega tener dicha norma de actuación o práctica, niega que los clientes afroamericanos e hispanos paguen más por la mencionada financiación que los clientes blancos en situación similar y niega que sus prácticas o normas de actuación violen la ECOA. DaimlerChrysler Services sostiene que, por el contrario, exige que todos sus empleados, así como las prácticas y normas de actuación cumplan con todas las leyes, incluso con ECOA; y que prohíbe la discriminación basada en el origen nacional, estado civil, credo, sexo, color, raza, edad (siempre que el solicitante tenga la capacidad necesaria para ser contratado), uso de beneficios de asistencia pública, o con el ejercicio —en buena fe— del derecho al amparo de la Ley de Protección del Consumidor de Créditos Personales (Consumer Credit Protection Act). DaimlerChrysler Services ha acordado resolver el litigio y llegar a un acuerdo con el propósito de evitar el tiempo, los gastos y la incertidumbre asociados con el litigio. Los términos en mayúscula en la presente Notificación están definidos en el Convenio del Arreglo.

**La presente es solo una Notificación Resumida.** Si lo desea, puede visitar en línea el sitio [www.ECOA-settlement.com](http://www.ECOA-settlement.com), donde podrá leer una copia del Convenio del Arreglo, y todos los demás documentos presentados ante el Tribunal en relación con la aprobación preliminar, que contienen información más detallada sobre el Arreglo.

**El Arreglo:** Si el Tribunal aprueba el Arreglo, DaimlerChrysler Services ha acordado mediante el mismo lo siguiente: (i) no adquirir ni aceptar en transferencia Contratos de un concesionario de automóviles, que tengan un plazo de 60 meses o menos, si la tasa de interés anual (APR) está más del 2.5% por encima de la Tasa de Compra; no adquirir ni aceptar en transferencia Contratos de un concesionario de automóviles, que tengan un plazo mayor a los 60 meses y hasta 72 meses inclusive, si la tasa de interés anual (APR) está más del 2% por encima de la Tasa de Compra; y no adquirir ni aceptar en transferencia Contratos de un concesionario de automóviles, que tengan un plazo mayor a los 72 meses si la tasa de interés anual (APR) está más del 1.25% por encima de la Tasa de Compra; (ii) que en los formularios de los Contratos producidos y distribuidos por DaimlerChrysler Services, se agregue una cláusula de revelación informando a los compradores de vehículos que es posible negociar la Tasa de Porcentaje Anual y que es posible que el concesionario a cargo de la venta transfiera el Contrato y retenga su derecho a recibir una parte de los cargos financieros; (iii) lanzar una iniciativa de comercialización enfocada a los sectores diversos de la comunidad a lo largo de los próximos años, que comprenda 875,000 ofertas de crédito preaprobado para consumidores afroamericanos e hispanos con respecto a la financiación de vehículos en las concesionarias participantes de Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, o Mercedes-Benz; (iv) contribuir con la suma de \$1.8 millones para la financiación de ciertas iniciativas de asistencia y educación del consumidor con respecto a la financiación de créditos; (v) pagar a cada uno de los Representantes del Grupo de la Demanda Conjunta la suma de \$10,000 a cambio del descargo de todas y cada una de las reclamaciones; y (vi) pagar los honorarios de abogados a los asesores legales de los demandantes la suma de hasta \$7,500,000 y por los gastos relacionados con el litigio pagar una suma de hasta \$200,000. Puesto que este Arreglo resuelve únicamente una reclamación de exención declinatoria y desagravio por mandato judicial, a los Miembros del grupo no se les pagará compensación por daños y perjuicios. Usted deberá descargar todas las reclamaciones de equidad, exención declinatoria y/o desagravio por mandato judicial que hayan sido hechas, o que pudieran ser hechas, con relación al litigio contra DaimlerChrysler Services según ECOA o las leyes parlamentarias federales o estatales o cualquier teoría del derecho común o consuetudinaria que surgiera de las prácticas comerciales o de actos recusados en el litigio, originados o que pudieran originarse a la Fecha de Entrada en Vigor o antes de la misma. No obstante lo antedicho, usted no descargará reclamo personal alguno con respecto a compensación monetaria.

**Objeciones:** Si desea objetar el Arreglo, deberá exponer su posición por escrito y entregarla en mano, acompañada de todos los documentos justificantes; o enviarla por correo de primera clase, con el franqueo pago, de modo que se reciba el 8 de septiembre de 2005 a más tardar, o antes de dicha fecha, en las siguientes direcciones:

<b>Asesores Legales Conjuntos de los Demandantes:</b>	<b>Asesor Legal Adjunto de DaimlerChrysler Services:</b>
Stuart T. Rossman National Consumer Law Center Attn: DaimlerChrysler Services Settlement 77 Summer Street, 10th Floor Boston, MA 02110-1006	Stephen G. Harvey Pepper Hamilton LLP Attn: DaimlerChrysler Services Settlement 3000 Two Logan Square, 18th and Arch Streets Philadelphia, PA 19103

Asimismo, en la mencionada fecha o antes de la misma, deberá presentar documentos ante el Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 50 Walnut Street Room 4015, Newark, New Jersey, 07101, como prueba de haber notificado a todos los asesores legales identificados más arriba. Todo Miembro del Grupo que no presente una objeción en la manera indicada, habrá renunciado a ella y se le denegará por siempre la posibilidad de objetar la imparcialidad, pertinencia o sensatez del Arreglo propuesto, o la adjudicación de los gastos y honorarios de abogados.

**Audiencia Imparcial:** El 6 de octubre de 2005, a las 10 de la mañana, se llevará a cabo una audiencia (la "Audiencia Imparcial") ante el Honorable Dennis M. Cavanaugh en Courtroom 4 en el United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, 50 Walnut Street, Newark, New Jersey, para determinar si el Arreglo propuesto es justo, adecuado y razonable y si se debe aprobar; y si se debe adjudicar el monto de honorarios de abogados, costos y reembolsos al Asesor Legal del Grupo. **Si lo desea, puede asistir a la Audiencia Imparcial, pero no se le exige que lo haga.**

**Para más información,** o si desea obtener una copia del Convenio del Arreglo tal como se describe más arriba, puede comunicarse con los abogados que representan al Grupo: National Consumer Law Center, 77 Summer Street, 10th Floor, Boston, MA 02110 (617-542-8010); Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann LLP, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, 38th Floor, NY, NY 10019 (212-554-1400); Law Office of Clint W. Watkins, 5214 Maryland Way, Ste. 402, Brentwood, TN 37027 (615-376-7000); Terry & Gore, 1200 16th Avenue, South Nashville, TN 37212 (615-469-0143); o Gilmore Law Office, 116 Court St., P.O. Box 729, Grove Hill, AL 36451 (251-275-3115).

**Por favor, no trate de ponerse en contacto con el Tribunal ni con su Secretario con relación a la presente Notificación**

Fecha: 26 de julio de 2005

Por orden del Tribunal  
 EL HONORABLE DENNIS M. CAVANAUGH  
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY