

# Premiers Inducted To Walk of Fame

By Bidal Aguero

## Los Premiers: 1964-1971

"We had practiced for 3 months before the first dance. We wanted for everything to be perfect when our band was going to make it's premier."

Thus George Sulaica founder of "Los Premiers" described the bands feelings before playing at what was then The Bamboo Club, a small club east of Lubbock that was known for being one of the toughest night spots in West Texas.

The dance halls reputation proved to be correct as during the dance shots were fired which saw the young Premiers scrambling for cover behind amplifiers, drums and whatever else was available.

Los Premiers were started in 1964 by organizers George Sulaica and Julian Orta. Sulaica and Orta brought together some of Lubbock's premier musicians to form the group's original rhythm section and included novices in music to form the brass section since very few were available in West Texas. The original brass section was made up of principally Lubbock High School band members and included myself and Catarino Mojica (tenor saxophones), Cecil Puente (alto saxophone), and Santos Prieto trumpet. All were then sophomores and juniors in high school. The rhythm section was made up of Orta (drums), Freddy Aguilar (bass), Benito Juarez (guitar) and Joe Chavez (organ). Sulaica was lead vocalist and doubled on trumpet.

Although all the musicians were considered good, all except for Sulaica and Orta had no experience in playing what was then called Chicano music.

I remember that our keyboard player, Lazaro "Chango" Aguilar bought an organ from I think K-Mart and didn't know the first thing about chords. He basically used two fingers and sometimes three.

Band members recall that Orta had to

direct Chango wheather to play what was called first, second and third by moving his head forward for first, to the side for second and backward for third.

It seemed that Julian was dancing in his seat while playing the drums.

During the first year several musicians came and went in order to bring the group up to its full potential.

This group performed together for approximately 2 years until many of the

members graduated and were drafted to serve in Vietnam. New members were recruited and a touring band was established late 1967. During the first three years, the band played in and around Lubbock to as little as 5 couples in Brownfield to full houses in Amarillo, San Angelo and Midland.

In early 1968 Los Premiers were contracted by Little Joe Hernandez to record on his private label Buena Suerte

## Records.

Another Lubbock band "The Nightwalkers" was also contracted by Little Joe during 1967 and recorded a 45 called

"Pensamientos". This band continued until about 1970 when they were met with an accident near Halecenter where three of the band members were killed when the van they were travelling in overturned.

Los Premiers' first 45 "Injusta Movida" and "Nada Con Ti" g

was recorded in Lubbock. The 45 soon went to the top of the Tejano

(then Chicano) charts and the band began touring extensively playing in every major city in Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico.

While on a trip to Salina Kansas the band's instrument van had a tire blowout that caused a turnover. Luckily none of the members

driving the van were injured although Julio Llanas, the drummer and now Affirmative Action Officer at Texas Tech suffered a mild concussion.

After the accident the band continued to Salina a performed with instruments acquired by the promoter since all the band's instruments were virtually destroyed.

Since Julio was left in the hospital our guitar player struggled to play the drums and the state of the art Werlitzer organ was again replace by a K-Mart special.

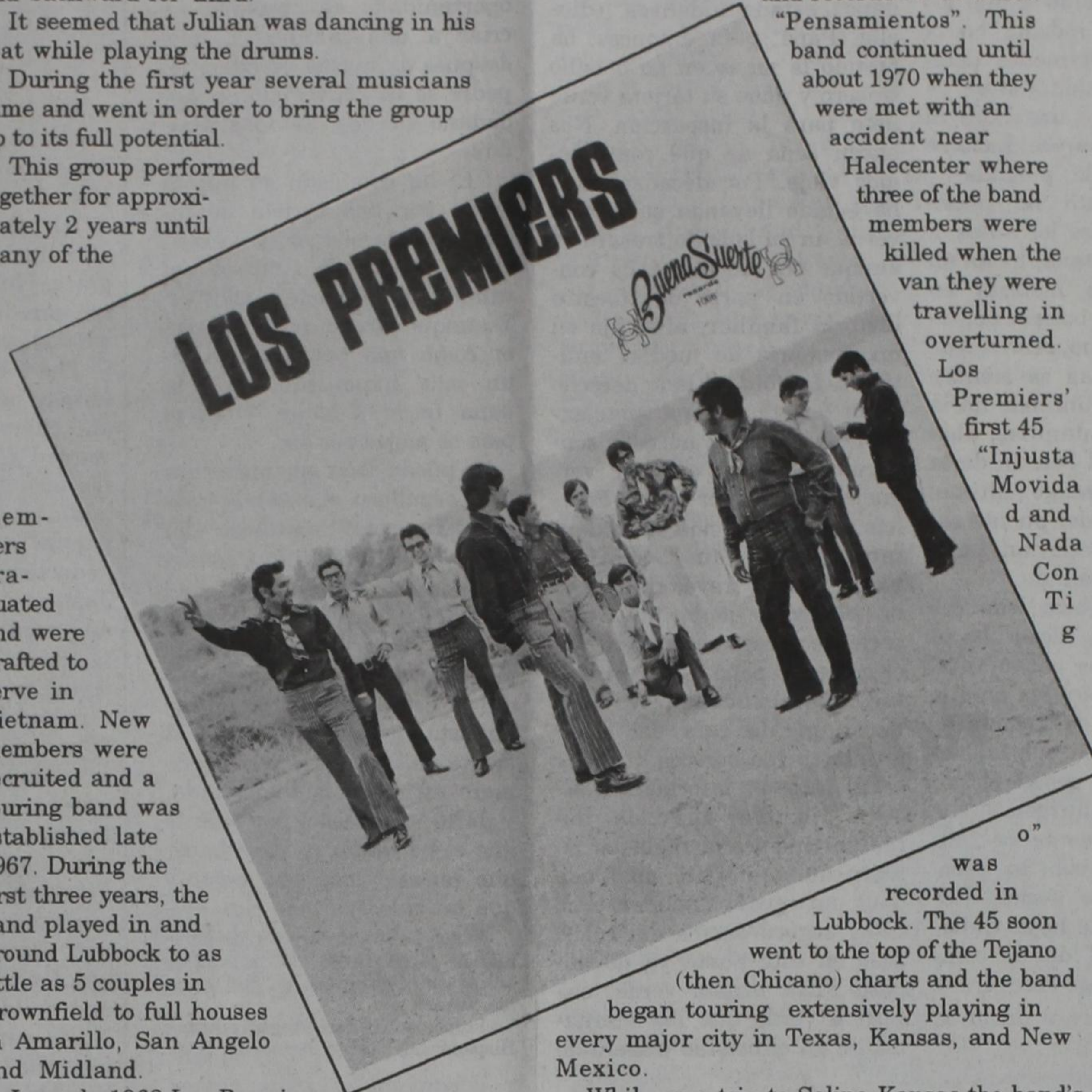
In the summer of 1968 the band was featured with Little Joe Hernandez at the Hemisfair. While in San Antonio the band recorded it's first album titled after their hit 45 "Injusta Movida".

In early 1969 Los Premiers recorded their second album "Me Caf de las Nubes". Part of this album was also recorded locally at Don Calwell Studios.

The album was also a success and contracts were made for their first national tour for 12 weeks in the summer of 1969. The group played in major dance halls in Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and other cities in the Midwest. After one month in the Midwest the group travelled west to California for engagements in San Francisco, San Jose and other cities in the San Fernando Valley. From California the group then went northwest to Oregon and Washington south to Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arizona.

After the summer tour, Los Premiers returned to Lubbock and again began touring Texas for the remainder of the year. During that fall, Los Premier became the first Chicano band to play at Texas Tech University and at a paid assembly at Estacado High School. In the spring of 1970 the group began working on a third album and booking a second national tour to start in May. Their plans were interrupted by the 1970 tornado when I who was then the groups main musical

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## News Briefs

### 1st Racism Suit Settled Against USDA

A southern Virginia farmer has become the first of a group of blacks to settle one of a backlog of racial discrimination complaints against the Agriculture Department, reports Associated Press.

Willie L. Chute, 38, of Baskerville, Va., had filed an administrative complaint charging USDA officials with delaying his loan application because of his race.

Attorney James Myart said Chute became the first to settle his case on Thursday and received a "substantial payment" from the department. Myart declined to disclose how much Chute received, or how much he had sought.

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman announced in February he intended to eliminate within 120 days a longstanding backlog of 875 discrimination complaints involving farm loan programs. Other discrimination lawsuits are pending in federal courts.

Chute had sought a \$119,000 USDA loan in 1993 to build a poultry house to raise chickens under contract with a major poultry business.

His application was approved but far too late to win the contract. Federal officials upheld his complaint that the loan was delayed for a year because he was black.

USDA investigators found that white farmers in Chute's county typically waited 84 days for loan decisions, while black farmers had to wait an average of 222 days. They also found that 84 percent of white farmers had their applications approved compared to only 56 percent of blacks.

Black farmers long have complained that discrimination by local USDA officials is the cause for their dwindling numbers. They now represent fewer than 1 percent of the nation's 1.9 million farmers.

### Facts on Hispanics Living in U.S

Some facts relating to Hispanics living in the United States

- The U.S. Hispanic population ranks as the fifth-largest in the world, behind Mexico, Spain, Colombia and Argentina.

- There are more than 7.6 million Hispanic households in the United States, averaging 3.6 people per household

- In 1995, 74 percent of U.S. Hispanics resided in five states: California, Texas, New York, Florida and Illinois

- 77 percent of Hispanics living in the United States were born abroad, and 44 percent have lived in the United States 10 years or less

- 58 percent of Hispanics over 18 are employed full time

- 6.6 percent of Hispanics over 18 are unemployed

- 31 percent of all Hispanic households send money to relatives in their country of origin

- The buying power of the U.S. Hispanic market is more than \$228 billion, and the three markets with the greatest buying power are Los Angeles, New York and Miami.

- The average household income for Hispanics increased from \$14,712 in 1980 to \$29,500 in 1996.

- Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Rodriguez Communications, a California-based Hispanic marketing company.

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### Government Again Backs Away from Affirm Action

A month after warning Texas that it could lose federal financing if it ended affirmative-action programs in its university system, the Department of Education has reversed itself, saying Texas and two neighboring states must comply with a year-old federal court decision banning the use of race as a factor in admissions and scholarships, reports The New York Times

The change of heart came after Texas education officials found themselves caught between conflicting Education De-

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**"El Respeto Al Derecho Ajeno Es La Paz"**  
*Lic Benito Juarez ESTABLECIDO 1977 ESTABLISHED 1977*



# EL EDITOR

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## Campeños En Mexico

Segunda Parte  
por Javier Ceron

Nos dieron frijoles con huevo, chile, tortillas y agua y continuamos. Directos hasta el campo Las Margaritas. Allí nos asignaron nuestros cuartos, que tuvimos que limpiar, porque estaban llenos de tierra y hasta pulgas había. Colocamos nuestras escasas pertenencias y a trabajar. En algunos metieron hasta dos familias de cinco miembros.

Esto fue allá, por el mes de septiembre del año pasado.

Ya ve son sólo cuartos de cuatro por cuatro metros de lámina de cartón con chapopote y pedazos de madera, a flor de tierra, sin letrina y agua potable. Todos hacinados, sin privacidad, donde las violaciones en niños y adultos son comunes. Y lo peor: "ya vienen los tiempos de calor, que los convierten en un infierno!". En eso tertia en la plática Everardo González, de sólo 20 años, originario de la Montaña en Guerrero: "aguas, aguas, ahí viene el apuntador, échenle ganas". El tal Gonzalo, pasa y nos lanza una mirada de pocos amigos.

Ya en confianza, preguntó: "Entonces de aquí, para dónde le jalamos?".

Contesta, don Eulalio, con sus 67 años a cuestas, el pelo cano, las ropas raídas y mugrosas: "Pues para Hermosillo o Mexicali, y sino para el otro lado".

Pregunta Enrique Alvirde: "Tú de dónde vienes?".

"De León, Guanajuato, pero aquí no me está convenciendo porque 45 pesos no alcanzan para nada", contestó.

"Pues agúntese mi amigo, porque no va encontrar dónde le paguen más", advierte Everardo.

Vocifera Eulalio: "Ya ni nosotros que venimos desde más lejos y estamos aquí desde septiembre del año pasado. Hay que tenerlos bien puestos para llegar hasta aquí y aguantar a estos hijos de su

mal dormir... pero peor es andar rodando y sin nada".

Por momentos hay que enderezar el cuerpo ante la fatiga de la espalda.

Ya hasta los huesos crujen. Los brazos están cansados, las manos rasposas y sucias, la sed parece interminable y hay que tomar agua aunque sea de los canales de riego. Sólo queda el consuelo de ver el Sol y aquellos inmensos campos, algunos de 1,000 hectáreas, otros de hasta 2,000, propiedad de ricos empresarios. Estos viven en su ciudad natal o en alguna otra del país y en algunos casos en el extranjero, pero que no se paran por aquí.

Hierbe la gente por donde quiera. Arriban hasta unas 200,000 personas de los estados del sur, año tras año en los 180 campos de Culiacán, pero también hay que contar a los de los valles de ecomán, Colima; de Ciudad Obregón y Hermosillo, Sonora; Mexicali y San Quintín, en Baja California. Se calcula que hay un movimiento de 450,000 a 500,000 jornaleros agrícolas. Ruta que recorrió EL UNIVERSAL, para conocer las condiciones en que se contratan los jornaleros agrícolas, pues se estima que por cada cien indígenas migrantes, hay sólo dos trabajadores nativos.

Se escucha a lo lejos: "paren, paren, vámonoos". Son las cuatro de la tarde. Todos a la camioneta, de retorno al campamento. A tomar un trago de aguardiente. A olvidar un poco. Platicar de todo, hasta de narcotráfico, que es común en la región. Mañana será otro día.

Mientras el otro mundo. En la ciudad de Culiacán, los grandes empresarios. Los que se agrupan en sus cámaras representativas y que tienen firmados contratos colectivos de los llamados "blancos", con la

Los indígenas mexicanos son los más pobres entre los pobres. Mexican Indians are the poorest among the poor. (CNS photo from KNA)



Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM), la que dirige el sempiterno líder Fidel Velázquez, son los que manejan la vida de los indígenas. Estos a veces ni español hablan y menos conocen sus derechos. Pero ante la Secretaría del Trabajo, ellos argumentan los patrones que con esta acción "cumplen con la ley", porque los tienen sindicalizados.

Aquí el encargado de manejar con los patrones es el senador por Sinaloa, Juan S. Millán, secretario de Educación de la central obrera, y actual secretario general del Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI). Bajo el membrete del Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores Obreros y Agrícolas, por lo menos recauda cuotas en "temporada alta" de unos 600,000 pesos mensuales, según cálculos de dirigentes agrícolas de la Confederación Independiente de Obreros Agrícolas y Campesinos (CIOAC).

Los empresarios, como los hermanos Bátiz, Rolando Andrade, cuyo hijo se le involucra en la desaparición de tres jóvenes desde hace siete meses y que compró grandes extensiones de la noche a la mañana, los Leyson Castro,

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# Mi Padre Entrega Su Tarjeta Verde

POR VICTOR LANDA

Durante toda la semana, una escena ha estado apareciendo en el fondo de mi mente. Es como la canción insistente que se lleva en la cabeza todo el día porque fue la última que se oyó en la radio. Sólo que, en mi caso, me he puesto al nivel de la era de las computadoras, de modo que ha sido una insistencia craneana de múltiples medios.

Puedo visualizar el ambiente vívidamente, escuchar las conversaciones, sentir y oler todo a mi alrededor. De algún modo no es sólo una experiencia, sino muchas idénticas que se representan juntas.

Estoy sentado en el asiento trasero del auto familiar; puede que sea el antiguo "station wagon" Ford Fairlane Country Squire, o bien el otro, el de los bordes redondos, con altura sobre el suelo, como los que acostumbaban a manejar a lo largo de la playa, en las películas de la década de 1960, los que montaban "tablas hawaianas". Papá la llamaba burlescamente "la Garracuda", lo cual no tiene traducción, pero baste decir que es un juego de palabras que significa algo sobre trapos y un cierto auto deportivo.

Estamos sobre el Puente Internacional de Laredo, esperando

para atravesar hacia los Estados Unidos. Hace calor porque es verano, pero hace aún más calor porque el asfalto debajo de nosotros está hirviendo, y debido a que los autos que nos rodean, en el tránsito completamente detenido, están recalentándose ya que durante una hora ni un sólo auto parece haberse movido una sola pulgada, y porque el viento no puede abrirse paso entre los autos, a través de la ventana, hasta mi cara. Nadie se molesta en hacer sonar la bocina por la desesperación; no serviría de nada. Las damas se sientan con los codos apuntando hacia fuera de las ventanillas, abanicándose con el boletín de la iglesia del domingo último. Los vendedores del puente están disfrutando de un buen día vendiendo paletas.

Pero en el otro lado del puente, el que lleva hacia México, los autos pasan volando. Es la hora del día en que todo el tránsito del puente se dirige al norte, en que los pocos remolques pesadamente cargados que se dirigen al sur hacen que el puente se balancee y rebote con su peso. Más tarde, en la noche, después que la gente haya trabajado, visitado e ido de compras, la escena se invertirá y el tránsito volverá a dirigirse hacia México.

Cuando por último llegamos al punto de verificación, al borde del país, mi madre habla. Es siempre lo mismo, "Los niños y yo somos ciudadanos estadounidenses," dice ella. Papá, para entonces, ha metido la mano en su bolsillo trasero y tiene su tarjeta verde lista para la inspección. Nos hacen seña de que continuemos viaje. Por décadas papá ha estado llevando su tarjeta verde en su bolsillo trasero. Y aunque sea de él, se ha convertido en parte de nuestra historia familiar, algo fijo en mi memoria de medios múltiples. La foto, al lado derecho de la tarjeta, es una semejanza muy seria; él no está sonriendo, lo cual es una vergüenza. No sé por qué el Servicio de Inmigración no quiere inmigrantes que sonrían. Extendidas a través de la foto en blanco y negro hay una serie de líneas retorcidas que el gobierno pone allí para evitar la falsificación y para hacer que la cara del inmigrante se vea borrosa.

El resto es información escrita: Nombre, dirección, datos pertinentes arreglados simétricamente sobre un fondo azul, no verde. Realmente no estoy seguro acerca del color, pero en este punto ya no importa. Esa tarjeta verde, esa tarjeta verde que iba eternamente en el bolsillo trasero de

mi padre, ha sido descartada. Desde 1950, papá ha estado trabajando en este país, aportando al bien común, sin pedir nada a cambio más que la oportunidad de trabajar y criar a una familia. Y hoy, después de tantas décadas, mi padre se ha convertido en ciudadano de los Estados Unidos.

El ha cambiado su tarjeta verde por una tarjeta de inscripción de elector. Una sencilla ceremonia señaló el cambio de situación política. Y aunque el acto pueda parecer como una pequeña ola en un mar imponente, vale la pena hacerla notar. Nuestro país es mejor por eso.

No puedo decir que me sienta más orgulloso o más alto por ello. Ya estoy orgulloso del hombre, cualquiera que sea su ciudadanía. Sin embargo, me alegro de que lo haya hecho por fin. Y si a los otros 250 millones o algo así de ciudadanos estadounidenses no les importa, me gustaría ir al frente de ustedes y ser el primero en darle la bienvenida, y darle las gracias por todo lo que él ha hecho ya para hacer que nuestro país sea mejor y que mi vida sea más rica.

(Victor Landa es director de información de KVDA-TV-60, la estación afiliada de Telemundo en San Antonio, Texas.)  
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## Sittin' Here Thinkin'

### Still Pretty Tricky

by Ira Cutler

Long before Slick Willy there was the legendary Tricky Dick. Younger readers, probably anyone under 40, cannot fully appreciate what an incredible piece of work Richard Nixon was and there is not enough space here to even begin to tell all about him. But here is a clue -- even several years after his death and long after he left the Presidency in disgrace, Nixon is still putting one over on us. Like the character parodied on Don Imus' radio show, Dick Nixon is somewhat slowed down by death but it does not stop him.

The Watergate scandal destroyed Nixon's Presidency largely because so much was written down or on tape. Nixon, characteristically both a paranoid and a cheap skate, wanted to be sure that he was in the best position to write about his own Presidency and he taped and noted everything. In addition, he knew that when he donated his "Presidential papers" to his Presidential library, he could take a huge tax deduction. Then, as he was going out the door in 1974, the Justice Department seized the White House files and tapes and used them to lock up large numbers of Nixon appointees.

Nixon, and then his estate, have been in court ever since trying to get it all back and last week the Washington Post reported that a settlement is near. The estate of ex-President Nixon will receive \$26,000,000 in taxpayer funds to compensate his heirs for the loss of "his" Presidential papers. These papers, written on taxpayer paper, recorded on taxpayer tape machines, by people who were on the public payroll, have somehow been determined to have belonged personally to President Nixon and now to his heirs. As a further part of the proposed settlement, the Post reports, the federal government will place the Nixon library under the National Archives, pay for the running of this monument to a felonious leader, and build another facility for the 44 million seized items of Nixon papers. Ironically, all parties to the lawsuit are denying the settlement exists and they are claiming the Washington Post, once again, has its facts all wrong. They are stonewalling.

Richard Nixon did not invent stonewalling, but he perfected the practice of evading the truth about a small matter and, in so doing, building it into a catastrophe. He was totally incapable of telling the truth, even about things that did not matter, and he had the ability to fully believe all of his own lies. No current politician, not Clinton or Gingrich or anyone else on the horizon, rivals Nixon for being dishonest, self-absorbed, or self-deluded.

In the home I grew up in he was never called anything else but Tricky Dick. This was in the 1950's and I was provided with one clear, consistent and unequivocal parental message -- which never wavered and which was always spoken with passion -- never, ever should I even for one moment trust Richard Nixon about anything.

We knew he was an anti-Semite long before his own tape recordings proved it for sure -- you could look at Richard Nixon's face and know that he hated Jews. His Presidential campaign for re-election, against a candidate who had no chance of winning, was so corrupt that it featured sacks of money delivered from such notorious figures as Howard Hughes, which were then kept in White House safes. He had burglars on his payroll, vowed to use the IRS to torment his enemies through tax audits, threatened people, bullied them, and through it all he felt like a poor, put-upon loser despite his continued and incredible success.

The amazing thing is that this weak, pathetic figure, who was incapable of ever getting past his own neurotic needs or rising to the level of the office he held, was one of the most successful politicians in American history. Until his disgraceful exit, he had run for national office 5 times and won 4. His only loss, to JFK in 1960, was the closest Presidential election in history. Richard Nixon probably received more votes from more Americans over a longer period of time than anyone in history, eclipsing Franklin Roosevelt. It says something about the strength of this country -- this governmental system -- that the country could be headed by a wacko like Nixon and still survive.

Recently, since his death, the trend has been to stress Nixon's good points and to gloss over the bad. On the day he died people in the office where I worked were talking about forgetting and forgiving. My view, not very popular in the coffee lounge, was that Nixon had been a son of a bitch when alive and was now still a son of a bitch, only dead. While we could stop worrying about his next moves, I said, we ought not lose sight of the fact that there are people out there like him.

How wrong I was to think that it was over. Richard Nixon has been dead since 1994 and even now, even from the grave, he still schemes, still lies, still plays the angles and has just hit us up for \$26,000,000. One consolation, I guess, is that this time part of the trick is on Dick. His lawyers, his colleagues since he was a lawyer himself, will be pocketing nearly \$10,000,000 for working on this case. But Nixon, who has no real use for money anyway, has won his point. He was not a crook, after all, in fact he was a victim. Only now, after all these years, is he finally being compensated.

I wonder what he will pull next.  
Ira Cutler, says he's seeking a semi-legitimate outlet for thoughts and ideas too irreverent, too iconoclastic, or just too nasty for polite, serious, self-important company. He promises us a Monday column most weeks. More recently Ira has become involved in communicating in another way, through speeches which he calls Standin' Here Talkin'.

## Educators: Teach Kids Civic Responsibility

Leading educational organizations recommended volunteering at food banks, working at homeless shelters and doing other community service should be a part of learning from kindergarten through college, reports The Chicago Tribune.

The organizations, joined by the Department of Education, said they will attempt to have 10,000 schools signed up by June 1998 as models for community service.

Supporters argue the role of schools in teaching children to become citizens has been eclipsed by talk about standards and preparing children to become workers.

Advocates cite a Brandeis University study that shows students who do community work have better grades, feel better about school and are more likely to attend four-year colleges.

commanding sea, it is noteworthy. Our country is better for it.

I can't say that I feel any prouder or stand any taller because of it. I'm already proud of the man, whatever his citizenship. Still, I'm glad he's finally done it. And if the other 250 million or so U.S. citizens don't mind, I'd like to get ahead of you and be the first to welcome him, and thank him, for everything he has already done to make our country better and my life richer.

(Victor Landa is news director of KVDA-TV60, the Telemundo affiliate station in San Antonio, Texas.)  
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# My Father Trades In His Green Card

By VICTOR LANDA

All week long a scene has been playing itself out in the back of my mind. It's like the nagging song you carry in your head all day because it was the last one you heard on the radio. Only in my case, I've caught up with the computer age, so it's been a multimedia head-nag.

I can visualize the setting vividly, hear the conversations, feel and smell everything around me. Somehow it's not just one experience, but many almost identical ones played together. I'm sitting in the back seat of the family car, maybe it's the old Ford Fairlane Country Squire station wagon, or the other one, the one with the rounded edges, tall off the ground like the surfers in the 1960s movies used to drive along the beach. Dad mockingly called it "la Garracuda," which can't be translated, but suffice it to say that it's a play on the words for rag and a certain sport car.

We're on the International Bridge that joins Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, waiting to cross into the United States. It's hot because it's summer, but it's even hotter because the asphalt under us is boiling, because the cars around us in the bumper-to-bumper traffic are over-heating, because it seems that for an hour not a single car has moved a single inch, and because the wind can't find its way between the cars, through the window, to my face.

No one bothers to honk in frustration; it'll do no good. Ladies sit with their elbows pointing out the window, fanning themselves with last Sunday's church bulletin. The vendors on the bridge are having a good day selling paletas.

But on the other side of the bridge, the side leading into Mexico, cars are blowing by. It's the time of the day when all the traffic on the bridge is heading north, when the few heavy-laden trailers speeding south make the bridge sway and bounce with their weight. Later, in the evening, after people have worked and visited and shopped, the scene will reverse itself and the traffic will point back into Mexico. When we finally reach the check-point at the edge of the country, mother speaks up. It's always the same, "The children and I are American citizens," she says. Dad, by then, has reached into his back pocket

and has his green card ready for inspection. We've waved by. For decades Dad has been carrying his green card in his back pocket. And even though it's his, it has become a part of our family history, a fixture in my multi-media memory. The picture, on the right hand side of the card, is a very serious likeness. He's not smiling, which is a shame. I don't know why the INS doesn't want smiling immigrants. Strewn across the black-and-white picture are a series of squiggly lines that the government puts there to prevent tampering, and to make the immigrant's face fuzzy. The rest is written information -- name, address, pertinent data arranged sym-

metrically on a blue background, not green. Actually, I'm not sure about the color, but at this point it doesn't matter. That green card, that forever-in-my-father's-back-pocket green card, has been put away.

Since 1950 Dad has been working in this country, contributing to the common good, asking for nothing in return but the opportunity to work and raise a family. And today, after so many decades, my father has become a United States citizen. He has exchanged his green card for a voter registration card. A simple ceremony marked the change of political status. And although the act may seem like a small ripple in a

community, it is noteworthy. Our country is better for it. I can't say that I feel any prouder or stand any taller because of it. I'm already proud of the man, whatever his citizenship. Still, I'm glad he's finally done it. And if the other 250 million or so U.S. citizens don't mind, I'd like to get ahead of you and be the first to welcome him, and thank him, for everything he has already done to make our country better and my life richer.

## Are We Hispanics Our Own Worst Enemy?

By JOSE ARMAS

If you think you have power, you do. If you don't think you do, you don't -- even if you do. My community is a great example of the last half of this saying. Today Hispanics are a growing, booming giant. But does that mean anything?

Hispanics in this country constitute the fifth largest Hispanic nation in the world. Only Mexico, Spain, Colombia and Argentina have bigger populations. We're as big as Canada. The third largest Hispanic city in the world is Los Angeles.

We're the fastest growing population in the United States, increasing at a rate five times the general population. While the general U.S. population increased 75 percent between 1950 and 1996, Hispanic numbers grew nearly 600 percent. Today Hispanics number 32 million, or nearly 12 percent of our nation's people. We are expected to become the largest ethnic/racial group soon after the turn of the century.

We're younger and have the largest family size: average age is 26 years vs. 33 years for non-Hispanics; average household size is 3.6 vs. 2.6 for non-Hispanics. More than 95 percent of the members of our community are proud of their heritage and 90 percent believe their symbols and traditions are important.

Nonetheless, our culture continues to erode and Hispanics continue to assimilate.

Those of Mexican decent make up 64.2 percent of the U.S. Hispanic family, Central and South Americans make up 14.5 percent, Puerto

Ricans 10.5 percent and Cubans 4.8 percent. Hispanics live in every state in the Union, but 87 percent live in 10 states. Four of those states are not in the Southwest.

Though my home state of New Mexico ranks eighth in terms of Hispanic numbers, it has the highest percentage of all states, nearly 40 percent.

Last year Hispanics earned \$240 billion. In New Mexico we earned close to \$6.5 billion. That buys a lot of enchiladas. On average, Hispanic incomes are only 73 percent of those of non-Hispanics, but their per-household-spending matches or exceeds non-Hispanics in foods, children's apparel, footwear, etc.

Still, our economic power is essentially dismissed by corporate America; mainstream America still believes Hispanics are invisible and our social agenda is not to be taken seriously; and national politics virtually dismiss Hispanics. These perceptions are reflected in our status in

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**El Editor #1 In News**

Tejana artist Angela de Hoyos summed up our dilemma in a great poster years ago; it depicts Hispanics scrambling around, looking for direction and the Virgen de Guadalupe stands above them serenely admonishing: "Organizense, Pendejos! Get organized, dummies!"  
(Jose Armas is a columnist with the Albuquerque Tribune.)  
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# Premiers Inducted To Walk of Fame

arranger had my arm broken by a Lubbock policeman.

Plans for the summer tour were mainly cancelled but the group still toured in the Mid-

and award me what the doctor and hospital had charge me to fit my arm.

After the 1970 national tour the group returned to Lubbock for the remainder of the

Lubbock - Fair Park Coliseum  
 Amarillo - Nat Ballroom  
 San Angelo - Coliseum  
 San Antonio - Convention Center  
 Dallas - El Zarape  
 Phoenix - Coronado Ballroom  
 Madera California - County Fair  
 Chicago - Palaski Ballroom  
 Aurora Ill.; Houston, Ft. Worth, Abilene, San Marcos and Austin, Texas; Holland and Ann Arbor, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio, Tucson and Tempe, Arizona; Indio, San Jose, San Francisco, Modesto and Wellmenton, California; Portland, Oregon; Yakima Valley and Seattle Washington; Boise, Idaho; Salt City, Utah; Denver and Greeley Colorado, Albuquerque, Roswell, Hobbs, Carlsbad, Deming, Artistia, N.M.; Salinas, Garden City and Wichita, Kansas

**Original Band Members - first year**

George Sulaica, trumpet/lead vocalist/business manager  
 Julian Orta, drums/vocalist  
 Bidal Aguero, tenor saxophone/vocalist  
 Cecil Puente, alto saxophone  
 Catarino Mojica, tenor saxophone  
 Santos Prieto, trumpet  
 Lázaro Aguilar, organ  
 Joe Chavez, organ  
 Freddy Aguilar, bass  
 Frank Dimas, vocalist  
 Benito Juarez, vocalist/guitar  
 Jesse Reyes, guitar  
**Band members joining during next few years**  
 Julio Llanas, drums  
 Albino Lopez, vocalist/english songs  
 Victor Salazar, vocalist  
 Joe Vega, drums  
 Leandro Rivera, bass

Danny Yañez, trumpet  
 Frank Chapa, alto saxophone/flute  
 Fernando Martinez, drums  
 Jimmy Bresoño, tenor saxophone  
 Mario Rangel, bass guitar  
 John Bravo, guitar  
 David Moreno, drums  
 John Martin Gonzalez, guitar  
 Joe Flores, trumpet  
 Robert Robles  
 Simon Vasquez, bass  
 Manuel Moncibaiz, tenor saxophone  
 Arturo Sedeño, trumpet  
 Blas Treviño, drums  
 Martin Treviño, keyboards  
 Gilbert DeLeon - alto saxophone

## Los Premiers Pioneer Chicano Band Inducted 1997



west for 6 weeks that had been booked prior to the incident.

I sued the policeman for violation of civil rights and was represented by Mark Smith. Judge Halbert O. Woodward heard the case and ruled in my favor. We had been suing for loss of wages as a result of not being able to do the tour. The judge couldn't see how a Mexican musician could make \$500 a week

year but were troubled by personnel problems and eventually disbanded in early 1971.

Throughout the years many of the members who had played with Los Premiers formed and joined other groups. Chicano bands starting after included "The Nightwalkers", "The Night Raiders", "Los Pobres", "Mi Tequila", "Los Jovenes" and "La Ralea". Major Dance Halls and Cities Played



Los Premier Playing at the 1992 Menudazo

# EL EDITOR NEWSPAPERS

Lubbock &  
 The Llano Estacado

Midland/Odessa  
 and the Permian Basin

Celebrating 20 Years of Publishing

Carlos Flores se puso a brincar de gusto cuando se enteró de que él y sus compañeros de trabajo de la fundición Alamo Iron Works habían ganado LOTTO Texas.

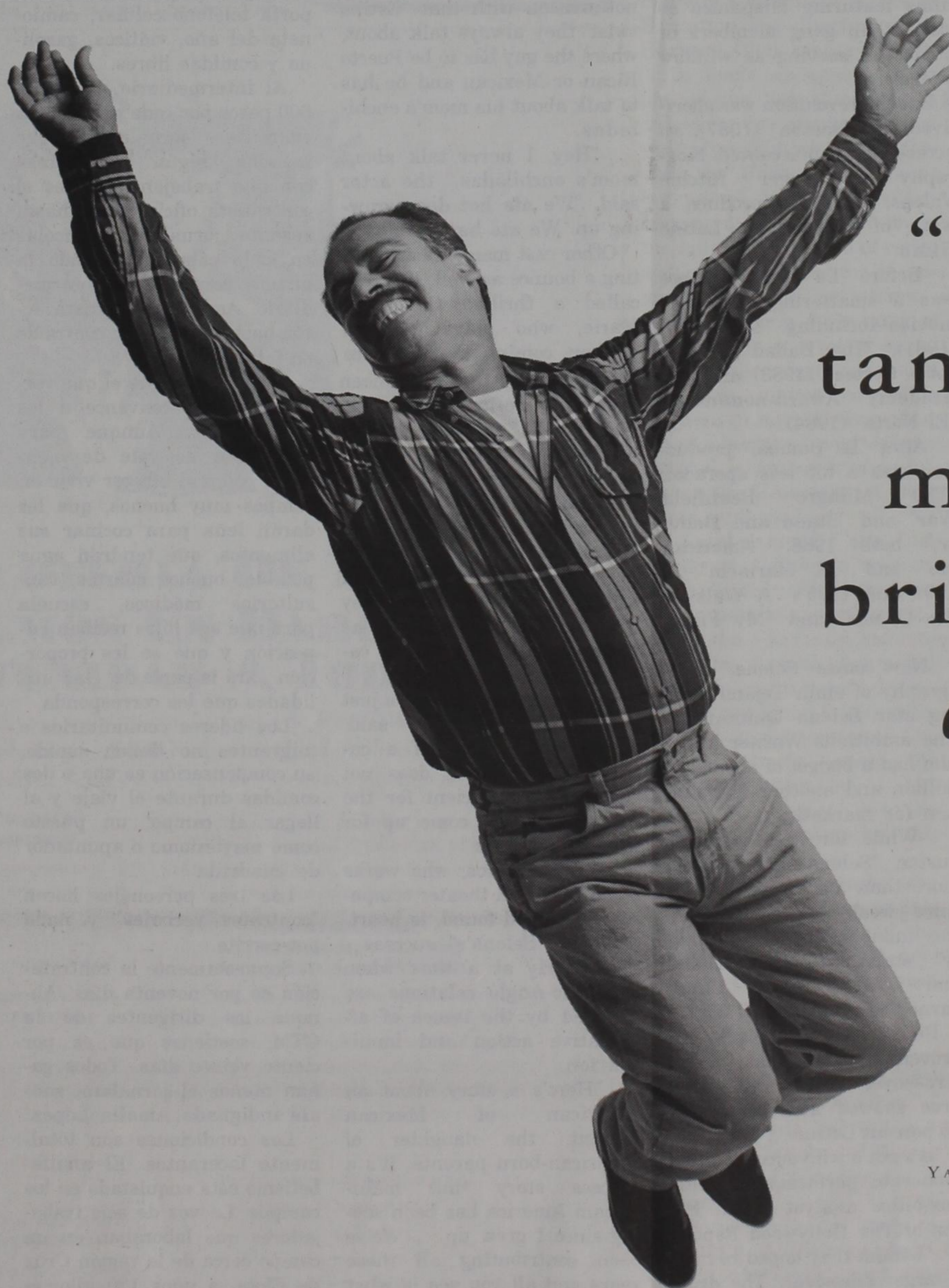
Premio:  
 \$18,430,863.37\*

Números Ganadores:  
 4 12 14 21 49 50

Su Sistema:  
 "Contribuir \$2 dólares semanales, con los cuales su grupo del trabajo compraba 10 Quick Picks cada miércoles y sábado".

Lugar Donde Compró Su Boleta:  
 "Mi compañero de trabajo lo compró en una tienda de autoservicio".

Lo Bueno De Haber Ganado:  
 "Poder compartir con mis compañeros algo tan especial".



"Estaba tan feliz que me puse a brincar como canguro".

CARLOS FLORES



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

\*Se pagarán durante 20 años.

News Briefs

partment and federal court directives. And Texas representatives in Washington had reacted furiously to what they saw as an Education Department directive to ignore a federal court order banning affirmative action

Separately, Walter Dellinger, the acting U.S. solicitor general, wrote an unusual retort to the Education Department, saying the appeals court decision banning affirmative action was the law in Texas.

The Education Department's reversal also comes at a time when there are increasing indications that efforts to roll back affirmative action could produce a drop in minority enrollment at prestigious universities and professional schools.

At the University of Texas Law School, for instance, of the 791 students admitted thus far for the fall 1997 class, about 80 percent of the class, just 5 were black and 18 were Mexican-American. Last year 65 blacks and 70 Mexican-Americans were admitted.

Undergraduate acceptances at the university, the state's most prestigious public university, fell from 421 blacks and 1,568 Hispanic applicants in 1996 to 314 blacks and 1,333 Hispanic applicants this year.

The change in the Education Department's position on affirmative action in the Texas university system is being viewed as an embarrassment for the department and a setback for critics of the 1996 Hopwood vs. Texas ruling in which the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said that Texas and the two other states in its jurisdiction, Louisiana and Mississippi, could not use race as a factor in admissions and scholarships

Job Training, Placement w/ HUD Housing Program

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is launching intensive job training and placement efforts and dropping cumbersome rules in public housing complexes in seven cities, reports Associated Press

The goal of the "Jobs-Plus" program is to change the culture of massive low-income apartment buildings, bringing new services to residents to help them find and keep jobs, HUD said Friday

The \$6.9 million program will include Baltimore; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dayton, Ohio; Los Angeles; St. Paul, Minn.; and Seattle, which were chosen from 49 cities that applied. One housing complex in each city will participate, except for Los Angeles, where two will take part

Local authorities will design their own programs, working with residents, foundations, governments, schools, community colleges and businesses. Projects should be launched in September

A key part is permission to change HUD rules that discourage work. For instance, residents normally pay 30 percent of their income for rent, so if someone gets a job, 30 percent of wages are automatically gone. Under the demonstrations, authorities could hold rents steady

Each community will also develop its own services for residents. These might include day care, career counseling, training programs, van pools, classes to earn high-school equivalency degrees, resume assistance and interview tips.

Local authorities must compare results in the targeted complexes with those that are not participating. Federal authorities hope to eventually replicate successful programs in other cities.

The "Jobs-Plus" program is funded with \$5 million in federal money, a \$1.5 million grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and \$400,000 from the Surdna Foundation. The money will pay for administrative, technical and evaluation costs, with direct services funded locally, HUD said.

Plan Adds 'Civil Education' to Schooling

More than 40 leading educational and social service groups plan to announce Monday an ambitious 10-year program aimed at dramatically increasing the link among schools, communities and social service - all part of a concerted commitment to what is being called "civil education," reports The New York Times.

In what is billed as a major effort to broaden the focus of American education the groups, which represent more than 106,000 schools and universities with 64 million students, will announce plans that call for designating 10,000 schools by June 1998 as models for involving students in a range of social service activities like food drives, environmental projects and working with the elderly. The organizers eventually hope to involve up to 16,000 school districts and 3,600 colleges and universities.

The organizers eventually hope to involve up to 16,000 school districts and 3,600 colleges and universities.

Organizers, who call themselves the Partnering Initiative on Education and Civil Society, stress that the notion is not to distract from schools' primary goals of teaching the basics of education but to integrate learning into the world outside the classroom.

Proponents say the initiative is especially important at a time when the notion of restoring a sense of community is so much a part of the national debate and when the educational spotlight has increasingly been on a push for higher test scores, better tests and more rigorous standards. Groups supporting the initiative include the National Education Association, the Department of Education, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and the American Association of School Administrators.

Character education, civil education, service learning, learning to serve - the various ideas loosely tied together in the group's mission have slowly grown in influence in recent years. Many states and school systems already use such programs, although on a scattered basis.

Earlier this month, in unveiling his President's Summit on Service, to be held April 27 to 29 in Philadelphia, President Clinton endorsed the broad notion of civil education in schools saying, "Today I challenge schools and communities in every state to make service a part of the curriculum in high school and even in middle school."

Selena May Signal Hispanic Movie Era

By LYNN ELBER

LOS ANGELES - If "Selena" isn't the box-office breakthrough that proves a new era for Hispanic movie-making has begun, it seems to be close enough.

Close enough for young filmmaker Miguel Arteta, awaiting the release of his first movie in July. Arteta was thrilled when the trailer for his "Star Maps" preceded the debut of "Selena" at a Los Angeles theater.

"It was so exciting to see a trailer for a film made all with Latinos in front of such a significant movie. ... I felt like we were all part of a moment, the beginning of the empowerment of Latino filmmakers," Arteta said.

And close enough to buoy "Selena" producers Mochesuma Esparza and Robert Katz about the odds of getting the OK for a project they've nursed for three years, about farm labor leader Cesar Chavez.



"I do think the argument is over," said Esparza. "We've been making the case that Latino films can be successful. 'La Bamba' should have closed the door on that argument. I think we finally have."

It's been 10 years since "La Bamba" raised expectations that Hollywood and moviegoers were ready for realistic films featuring Hispanics as other than gang members or domestics serving as window dressing.

But the revolution was short-lived. "La Bamba" (1987), an accessible, pop-accented biography of singer Ritchie Valens, failed to produce a wave of support for Latino films.

Before "La Bamba," there was a smattering of Latino movies including "Zoot Suit" (1981), "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez" (1983) and the Academy Award-nominated "El Norte" (1984).

After "La Bamba," production was a bit less sporadic: "The Milagro Beanfield War" and "Stand and Deliver," both 1988; "American Me" and "El Mariachi" in 1992 and 1995's "A Walk in the Clouds" and "My Family."

Now comes "Selena," a biography of slain Tejano singing star Selena Quintanilla. The ambitious Warner Bros. film had a budget of about \$30 million and another \$15 million for marketing.

While far from a blockbuster, "Selena" had grossed more than \$27 million by its third week. By comparison, the independent "My Family" starring Jimmy Smits and Edward James Olmos earned \$11 million in 1995.

But "Selena" has not, so far, proven to be that magic "crossover" film: Early figures showed audiences were 85 percent Latino.

"It's not a wild success, but a moderate performance," said box-office analyst Brian Fuson of The Hollywood Reporter. "I think they hoped to have a larger crossover. The drop-off (in ticket sales) indicates the public at large hasn't embraced it."

"Selena" writer-director Gregory Nava, whose long career as an independent filmmaker includes "El

Norte" and "My Family," deems his new film a success story nonetheless.

"I think we're seeing something that everybody knew existed but suddenly made its impact known in the marketplace. ... There's a lot of Latinos in the United States and they clearly want to go to the movies and see themselves on screen," said Nava.

At any rate, the debate over the depth of the Latino acting pool certainly should be ended by now. Jennifer Lopez's vibrant star-making turn as Selena is backed by solid performances from veterans like Olmos and newer faces like Jacob Vargas.

The industry "has discovered the cast is certainly there. I think everyone universally felt the actors pulled off the movie," said Katz.

For Vargas, who plays Selena's brother, Abie, the recognition has been gratifying. Although not as hot as Lopez, who has yet another starring



maps to stars' homes - a front for his father's prostitution business - expects to emulate the kind of community outreach used to promote "Selena."

Arteta plans to tour schools to get the word out about "Star Maps," which will play in theaters in Latino areas as well as in art houses, Arteta said.

Alex Nogales, director of the National Hispanic Media Coalition, agrees that "Selena" and other recent films represent a change in Hollywood's usual exclusion of minorities. But more work needs to be done, he said.

While Latinos are about 10 percent of the U.S. population, they represent only about 4 percent of actors and an even smaller percentage of directors. Latino studio executives are equally rare.

"It isn't about one film. It isn't about one star," Nogales said. "It's about a whole ser-

ies of things being right ... so the studios see it in their self-interest to make more films."

To turn up the heat on the industry, the coalition was preparing a targeted boycott and other action to be announced this month. It will focus on a studio that Nogales claims has failed to fulfill promises of minority hiring.

Some in Hollywood are starting to grasp what the Latino market could represent to them - or to the competition, he said.

"In years past, we would go to the studios and see (executives) going through the formalities, nodding the head but not really understanding," Nogales said.

"Now you can see it in their faces. The demographic studies are telling them we're there, and unless they move on it they're going to lose it to someone else."

De La Pagina Primera

40% más caro. Aquí no hay autoridad que frene los abusos.

El contratista oficial dice, tiene un salario decoroso y buenas condiciones de vida para su familia, gana entre 3,000 y 4,000 pesos mensuales, porta teléfono celular, camioneta del año, viáticos, gasolina y comidas libres.

Al intermediario, le pagan 600 pesos por cada camión con cuarenta jornaleros que manden, según la empresa con que trabajen. A veces el contratista oficial exige hasta sesenta jornaleros agrícolas en cada camión, pagando la misma cantidad al intermediario. Aquí el contratista actúa hasta con dolo en contra de su jefe.

Y el líder es que el que verdaderamente convence a los trabajadores. Aunque para reclutarlos se vale de mentiras, como el ofrecer vivir en campos muy buenos, que les darán leña para cocinar sus alimentos, que tendrán agua potable, buenos cuartos, consultorios médicos, escuela para que sus hijos reciban educación y que se les proporcionará la parte de las utilidades que les corresponda.

Los líderes comunitarios o migrantes no tienen sueldo, su compensación es una o dos comidas durante el viaje y al llegar al campo, un puesto como mayordomo o apuntador de cuadrilla.

Los tres personajes hacen "contratos verbales" y nada por escrito.

Supuestamente la contratación es por noventa días. Aunque los dirigentes de la CTM, sostiene que es por ciento veinte días. Todos ganan menos el jornalero, señala indignada Amalia López.

Las condiciones son totalmente lacerantes. El analfabetismo está enquistado en los campos. La voz de seis trabajadores que laboraban en un campo cerca de la región Cruz de Elota, a unos 120 kilómetros de Villa Juárez, es fiel testimonio.

Relatan que fueron "esposados y amenazados con metrallas", por unos policías. Querían huir de ese lugar.

Reunidos en la pequeña plaza de Villa Juárez. Todos oriundos de Tlapa: Mario Guerrero Muñoz, Miguel González Cortés, Evaristo Rodríguez, Valeriano Miguel, Marciano Angel y David Salazar, exponen que todo fue porque "ya no queríamos trabajar en ese campo, pues no había ni agua y cuando nos llevaban nunca alcanzábamos".

Se ven desorientados y temerosos. La mayoría de baja estatura y físico endeble. Se atreven a decir a Elpidio Hernández, secretario general del Sindicato Independiente de Trabajadores Agrícolas, su realidad. Los escucha, para tratar de ayudarlos: "Nos quedaron a deber tres semanas, teníamos que hacer itacate a la una de la mañana, para salir a las tres al campo y empezar a trabajar a las seis. Nos pagaban muy poco y los policías no nos dejaban salir".

La respuesta es inmediata, platican todo les pide Elpidio: "Les vamos a meter caña a los patrones. No vamos a parar hasta que se solucione esto".

Y en efecto, denuncia el luchador agrícola: "La mayor parte de esta gente, los que traen su familia tienen que quedarse. No cuentan con recursos para costearse sus viajes de regreso a sus poblaciones de origen. Tienen que trabajar los días, por los cuales supuestamente fueron contratados".

Lo peor, dice con un gesto de ira: "No pueden salir de las barracas porque hay vigilancia permanente. Son los guardias blancos conocidas con el nombre oficial de Segar o Protección Ciudadana". Esta está desplazada para cuidar los campos. Lo cierto es que en la práctica están al servicio de los patrones.

No pasó mucho tiempo para constatarlo. En el campamento Las Margaritas, donde viven hacinados unos 600 trabajadores, no pueden salir. Sólo por la noche, como si fueran delincuentes".

Casi en la penumbra, fumando un cigarrillo, lo advierte Graciano López, de la sierra de la mixteca, de los llamados "oaxaquitas".

Llame Hoy Para Mañanitas

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# ¿Somos Los Hispanos Nuestro Propio Peor Enemigo?

POR JOSE ARMAS

Si uno cree que tiene poder, lo tiene. Si uno no cree que lo tiene, entonces no lo tiene -- aunque lo tenga. Mi comunidad es un gran ejemplo de la última parte de este dicho. Actualmente, los hispanos son un gigante que crece y florece. Pero, ¿significa eso algo?

Los hispanos de este país constituyen la quinta nación hispana más grande del mundo. Sólo México, España, Colombia y la Argentina tienen poblaciones mayores. Somos tan numerosos como la población del Canadá. La tercera ciudad hispana mayor del mundo es Los Angeles.

Somos el grupo de la población que aumenta más rápidamente en los Estados Unidos, con una tasa de crecimiento cinco veces mayor que la de la población en general. Mientras la población de los Estados Unidos en general aumentó en un 75 por ciento entre 1950 y 1996, las cifras hispanas crecieron por cerca de un 600 por ciento.

Hoy los hispanos somos 32 millones, o casi el 12 por ciento de la población de nuestra nación. Se espera que lleguemos a ser el mayor grupo étnico/racial poco después de la vuelta del siglo.

Somos más jóvenes y tenemos el mayor tamaño de familia: La edad promedio es de 26 años contra 33 años para los no-hispanos; el tamaño promedio de la familia latina es de 3.6 contra 2.6 para los no-hispanos.

Más del 95 por ciento de los miembros de nuestra comunidad están orgullosos de su herencia, y el 90 por ciento cree que sus símbolos y tradiciones son importantes.

Sin embargo, nuestra cultura sigue desgastándose y los hispanos continúan asimilándose.

Los de ancestro mexicano forman el 64.2 por ciento de la familia hispana estadounidense; los de las Américas Central y del Sur forman el 14.5 por ciento; los puertorriqueños el 10.5 por ciento y los

cubanos el 4.8 por ciento. Hay hispanos viviendo en todos los estados de la Unión, pero el 87 por ciento de ellos vive en diez estados. Cuatro de esos estados no se hallan en el suroeste.

Aunque mi estado natal de Nuevo México se clasifica en octavo lugar en términos de cifras hispanas, tiene el porcentaje más alto de todos los estados con respecto a la población estatal, casi el 40 por ciento.

El año pasado, los hispanos ganaron \$240,000 millones. En Nuevo México ganamos cerca de \$6,500 millones. Eso puede comprar un montón de enchiladas. En promedio, los ingresos de los hispanos son solamente el 73 por ciento de aquellos de los no-hispanos, pero sus gastos por familia se equiparan o sobrepasan a los de los no-hispanos en los renglones de alimentos, vestidos para niños, zapatos, etc.

Y, no obstante, las empresas estadounidenses básicamente descartan nuestro potencial económico, la corriente principal de este país cree todavía que los hispanos somos invisibles y que nuestro programa de trabajo social no ha de tomarse en serio; y la política nacional virtualmente descarta a los hispanos. Estas percepciones se reflejan en nuestra situación en la sociedad.

Nuestra comunidad se halla cerca de la parte inferior del poste totémico en términos de posición educativa, laboral, de salud y social. Y somos nuestro propio peor enemigo. Necesitamos un liderazgo visionario y sin embargo tendemos a rechazar a nuestra propia comunidad. Todavía no podemos decidir quiénes somos. Algunos nos enfurecemos si se nos llama "hispanos" en vez de "latinos," o viceversa. Otros exigen tozudamente que se les identifique por sus identidades étnicas o nacionales: Puertorriqueños, cubanos, chicanos, etc. Un mismo pueblo con raíces iguales tiene

más nombres que cualquier otro grupo del mundo.

Aunque los afroamericanos forman aproximadamente el 11.7 por ciento de los Estados Unidos -- casi las mismas cifras que los hispanos -- nuestra comunidad va años a la zaga de ellos, con respecto a su refinamiento político, social y económico.

Puede que los negros sean víctima de abusos, pero ellos saben defenderse. Sirva como ejemplo el boicot económico amenazado contra la Texaco y la pronta capitulación de esa empresa en cuanto a las acusaciones por discriminación. Los hispanos sólo pueden maravillarse y envidiar esa clase de poder.

La artista tejana Angela de Hoyos resumió nuestro dilema en un gran cartel hace años; el mismo representa a los hispanos dando vueltas como pollos sin cabeza, buscando orientación, y a la Virgen de Guadalupe por encima de ellos amonestándoles serenamente: "Organizense, pendejos!"

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SPC reserves the right to extend the search or not offer position advertised.

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## Hispanic Association of Women Banquet

"Hispanas Inspiradoras" The annual Awards and Scholarship Banquet is scheduled for April 19 at 7:00p.m. at University Medical Center's McInturf Center. The organization will present an award to women who have made significant contributions to Lubbock and the Hispanic community.

The nominees are Maritza Gamboa, Nibia Rodriguez, Grace Quirino Garza, Anita Rangel, Bessie Saldana, Lupe Gamboa, Margarita Anne Villalba and Suzanna Cisneros.

Recipients of the awards will be announced at the banquet. Scholarship recipients that will be recognized are: Juana Yanez, Crystal Ann Ponce and Jo Ann Leticia Guzman.

Tickets for the banquet are \$15 for an individual or \$200 for a table of eight. For reservations, please call Ruby Gonzales at 797-7614, after 5:00p.m.

## Researcher Warns of Resegregation

By JON MARCUS  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. - The erosion of affirmative action in admission and financial aid decisions threatens to re-segregate American universities and colleges, researchers told a Harvard conference Friday.

In California and Texas, where race-based preferences already have been scrapped at public universities, minority enrollments are declining and fewer minorities now even bother to apply, they said.

Black and Hispanic students may be reasoning, "I'm not going to be welcomed, I'm not going to get in, I'm not going to get financial aid, so I might as well not apply," said Gary Orfield, professor of education and social policy at Harvard's Graduate School of Education and director of the Harvard Civil Rights Project.

In Texas, an appeals court limited the use of race as a criterion for admission last year after four white students sued the University of Texas law school. Voters in California approved a referendum in the fall to end the use of racial and ethnic preferences in admission to state institutions.

The resulting shifts promise "a return to a level of racial and ethnic segregation in American higher education not seen in more than a quarter of a century," said Jerome Karabel, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Karabel studied the University of California system, which ended affirmative action in admissions 16 months before the California referendum, the first major higher education institution to do so.

The number of minorities enrolled in the system's five medical schools, where the policy took effect Jan. 1, has fallen 24 percent. But the number of applicants has fallen even faster.

The number of blacks who applied to the medical schools has fallen 25 percent and the number of Hispanics 33 percent since racial preferences were dropped, Karabel said.

And although the policy does not affect the system's prospective undergraduates for another year, the number of black applicants has fallen 8 percent, the number of Hispanic applicants has dropped 6 percent.

"The new policy is likely to change not only who is admitted, but who applies and who chooses to attend," Karabel said.

Thomas Kane, a professor at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government who also studied the consequence of ending racial preferences, said the long-term impact may be even more dramatic.

## O.L. Slaton Students



On Friday April 5, 1997, 13 students from O.L. Slaton Jr. High attended the South Plains College foreign language festival. Spanish 1A Superior Awards (Blue Ribbons)-skit performance of "Grasa", written and adapted in Spanish by, Ms. Ernestine O. Cantu, were earned by:

Monique Carrillo, Michael Corbett, Kimberly Diaz, C. Nathan Fiel, J.C. (Collin) Foster, Ricardo (Chino) Fourzan, Timothy (Tim) Hunka, Donna M. Hogan, Andrea Moreno, Joseph (Joe) Price, Heather Schoenecke, Steven Wallace, Crystal O'Neal

The team was also invited to perform in the Sundown Room-Command Performance-very high honor. The team was the only Jr. High team asked to perform, beating all 7-12th grade Spanish teams except for Tascosa High School 12th grade skit. Thus O.L. Slaton Jr. High really shined.

Also, receiving a superior rating in sight reading were: Michael Corbett and C. Nathan Fiel receiving an excellent rating in sight reading were:

Monique Carrillo, Timothy (Tim) Hunka, Crystal O'Neal, Joseph (Joe) Price, Steven Wallace and last but not least students receiving a rating of Excellent in Spanish exam are:

Monique Carrillo, Michael Corbett, Kimberly Diaz, Nathan Fiel, Ricardo (Chino) Fourzan, Andrea Moreno, Heather Schoenecke, Steven Wallace

Their proud teacher Ms. Ernestine Cantu says, "MAGNIFICO!"

## Happy Birthday



## Marisol

## Can You Believe You're 7? from Mom and Dad, Zenaida, Amalia, Joe Adam & All the Crew at El Editor

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## Los Hermanos Gil



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# De La Hoya, Whitaker No. 2 Unlikely

By TIM DAHLBERG

LAS VEGAS - There's a reason why Pernell Whitaker never got a rematch of his controversial draw with Julio Cesar Chavez. It's the same reason why Oscar De La Hoya probably will never fight him again.

Whitaker simply has a habit of making good fighters look bad. And that's bad business for a rising superstar like De La Hoya.

"You can never look good against Pernell Whitaker," De La Hoya said. "A south-paw fighter like him will make any fighter look bad any day."

Though De La Hoya said he was more than willing to fight a rematch after winning a unanimous decision Saturday night to take Whitaker's WBC 147-pound title, there's little chance of it happening, at least in the near future.

Not after an intense but largely tactical fight that not only frustrated De La Hoya but also many of the 12,200 fans, many of them Hispanic, who came to root for the 1992 Olympic gold medalist.

"One time is enough," promoter Bob Arum said. "Mexicans don't like that kind of fighting. It isn't fighting, it's playing around, looking for angles. We'd lose half our audience for a rematch."

De La Hoya hadn't even finished celebrating in the middle of the ring at the UNLV campus arena and Whitaker was already calling for a rematch.

Many at ringside thought he had a good case after reaching back to regain some of the skills from his past to out-punch and, at times, outbox De La Hoya.

"If De La Hoya is the fighter he thinks he is, we should have a rematch right away," Whitaker said. "That was the Pernell Whitaker of old. I thought I pitched a shutout."

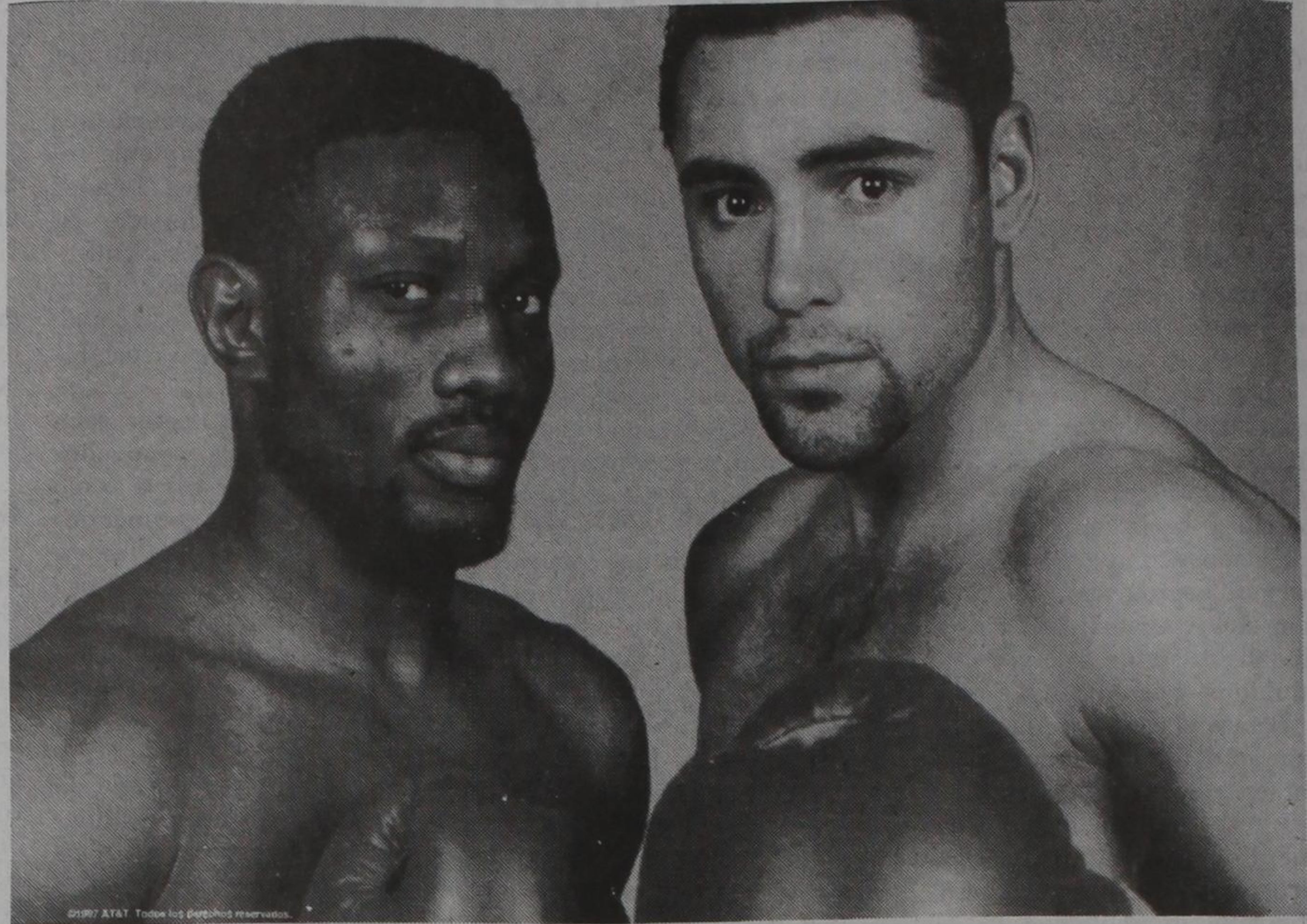
The ringside judges didn't, however, with one scoring the fight four points in favor of De La Hoya and the other two favoring the new champion by six points.

"I'd love to fight him again," De La Hoya said. "I'd dominate him the next time because I know his style now."

Though Whitaker landed more punches than De La Hoya and scored the fight's only knockdown in the ninth round, it was De La Hoya who was the aggressor. And it was De La Hoya who was holding the championship belt after the scorecards were added up.

Whitaker's handlers claimed Sunday that the Las Vegas judges were influenced by the prospect of lucrative future De La Hoya fights. But they also admitted that Whitaker may have hurt himself by clowning so much in the ring.

"The judges didn't like Pernell's showboating," Whitaker's promoter, Dino Duva, said.



By JOHN CURRAN

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. - Even the president couldn't corner Tiger Woods on the night baseball celebrates the 50-year anniversary of Jackie Robinson's debut in the major leagues.

Woods, 21, the youngest player to win the Masters while also becoming the first black golfer to win a major tournament, kept his plans for a vacation despite an invitation from President Clinton to join him tonight at Shea Stadium in New York.

"It's no disrespect by Tiger to Jackie Robinson, who is without question one of Tiger's heroes," Hughes Norton of IMG, Woods' management group, told USA Today on Monday. "Nor is it any disrespect to President Clinton. But it's a good indication of how important off-time is to Tiger."

The vacation is to an undisclosed foreign country. Clinton plans to join a huge crowd honoring the late Robinson in the city where he broke baseball's established color line 50 years ago.

Meanwhile, Woods had a full schedule the day after his milestone victory, which was seen by the largest television audience in Masters history despite his runaway victory.

The after the win, Woods exhibited the hard work, grace and selflessness that have made him one of the world's hottest sports star.

He made good on a pair of promotional appearances he could have skipped.

He pressed the flesh with adoring fans. He deflected credit for his record-breaking performance at Augusta National, saying he owed it to his parents. He encouraged children to earn trust from theirs.

And he welcomed the responsibility of serving as a children's role model.

"They look up to me in a positive light. If I can help them out, I've done my job," Woods said Monday during an appearance at the Official All-Star Cafe.

Woods made appearances at Official All-Star Cafe openings here and in Myrtle Beach, S.C., surprising some who expected the dramatic victory and newfound megastardom to change his plans.

Woods tossed golf balls, T-shirts and hats into a crowd of about 500 people in Myrtle Beach.

"I'm still on cloud nine from yesterday," he said. "My (green) jacket? I slept with it last night."

In Atlantic City, spectators began lining up on the Boardwalk early in the afternoon for the evening event, hoping to catch a glimpse of Woods, who joined actress Whoopi Goldberg, actor Luke Perry, tennis great Monica Seles, former tennis bad boy John McEnroe and boxer Riddick Bowe for ceremonies at Trump Taj Mahal Casino Resort, where the New Jersey cafe is located.

About 2,000 onlookers roared when he ambled down the 320-foot red carpet that lined the Boardwalk flanked by a half dozen bodyguards and Seles, who walked with him, but might as well have been invisible, for all the crowd cared.

Donna Mason, 36, of Brigantine held her 3 1/2-year-old son Joseph on her shoulders. Joseph, who couldn't pronounce Tiger, chanted "Tie Woods! Tie Woods!"

Mrs. Mason, who watched the tournament on TV, was thrilled to see Woods up close.

"I cried when he hugged his parents," she said. "I felt like his mother, I was so proud of him. He's just a nice young man."

It was the third time Whitaker's otherwise perfect record has been marred by a controversial decision. In his last big fight against Chavez in 1993, most thought he won but he was given only a draw.

"This one was more surprising than the others," Whitaker said. "I would have been able to accept a draw. For 12 rounds he was almost asking me to knock him out. I had so much fun in there and he didn't come close to hurting me."

For De La Hoya, the win was

worth a lot more than the \$10 million he pocketed in his richest payday to date.

Undefeated in 24 fights, he has now won titles in four weight classes and may soon be able to stake his claim to the mythical "pound for pound" best boxer in the game.

De La Hoya is likely to defend his newly won title June 14 in San Antonio, then could embark on unifying the various welterweight titles if he decides to stay at 147 pounds for a while.

For Whitaker, who earned

\$4 million to fight De La Hoya, the options are more limited. At age 33, he needed a big fight to get back some of the skills many thought he had lost and he may need another to keep his interest in the game.

That could mean a rematch with Chavez, should the former champion be willing.

"If De La Hoya won't agree to a rematch, maybe he'll agree to fight the winner of a Whitaker-Chavez fight," trainer Lou Duva said.

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