

By Cynthia L. Orosco

The first figures from the 2000 Census were released officially March 12 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Bureau experts informed a room overflowing with reporters and camera crews that the U.S. Latino population grew 60 percent over the last decade -- up from 22.4 million in 1990 to 35.3 million last year. Latinos now constitute 12.6 percent of the U.S. population, said bureau spokespersons, as they illustrated their statistics with slides and charts.

The new Latino population figure of 35.3 million is nearly 3 million more than the U.S. Census Bureau had projected just a year ago.

"The growth of the Hispanic population really surprised just about everyone," said Jorge del Pinal, head of the bureau's Ethnic and Hispanic Branch, a few days prior to the official unveiling.

But please don't repeat that number.

For reasons only Washington politicians can explain, it misses the mark by 4 million to 5 million.

In 1999, the population in the Spanish-speaking U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was, by Census Bureau count, 3.9 million and growing. That was up from 3.5 million a decade earlier. This brings the total number of U.S. Latinos to 39.2 million. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens. They are counted but -- by mandate of the Congress -- not included. They didn't even rate an asterisk on the charts the bureau showed to the media last week.

There's also the matter of a 1 million undercount of Hispanics, which the bureau readily admits to, but which the White House and Congress keep trying to ignore when they reject scientific sampling methods developed and proposed by bureau experts.

That brings the total to 40.2 million -- and it is, at a minimum, how many

Latinos live in the United States. It establishes that Latinos have surpassed blacks as the largest ethnic/racial group in this country.

The numbers approved for release by Commerce Secretary Don Evans peg the year 2000 African-American population at

36.4 million. Like Hispanics, they would gain up to a million people if the official undercount were included.

The Current Population Report for March 2000, with projections based on data from the 1990 census, was released March 6. It found Mexicans made up

about two-thirds of the U.S. Latino population, followed by Central and South Americans, and mainland-residing Puerto Ricans.

Other characteristics reported:

-- About half of all Latinos lived in metropolitan areas (46.4 percent), com-

pared to 21.2 percent of non-Hispanic whites; and 35.7 percent of Latinos are under age 18. Only 5.3 percent were older than 65, and 59.0 percent were between 18 and 64.

-- About a third (30.6 percent) of all Latino-headed households had five or more people, compared with only 11.8 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

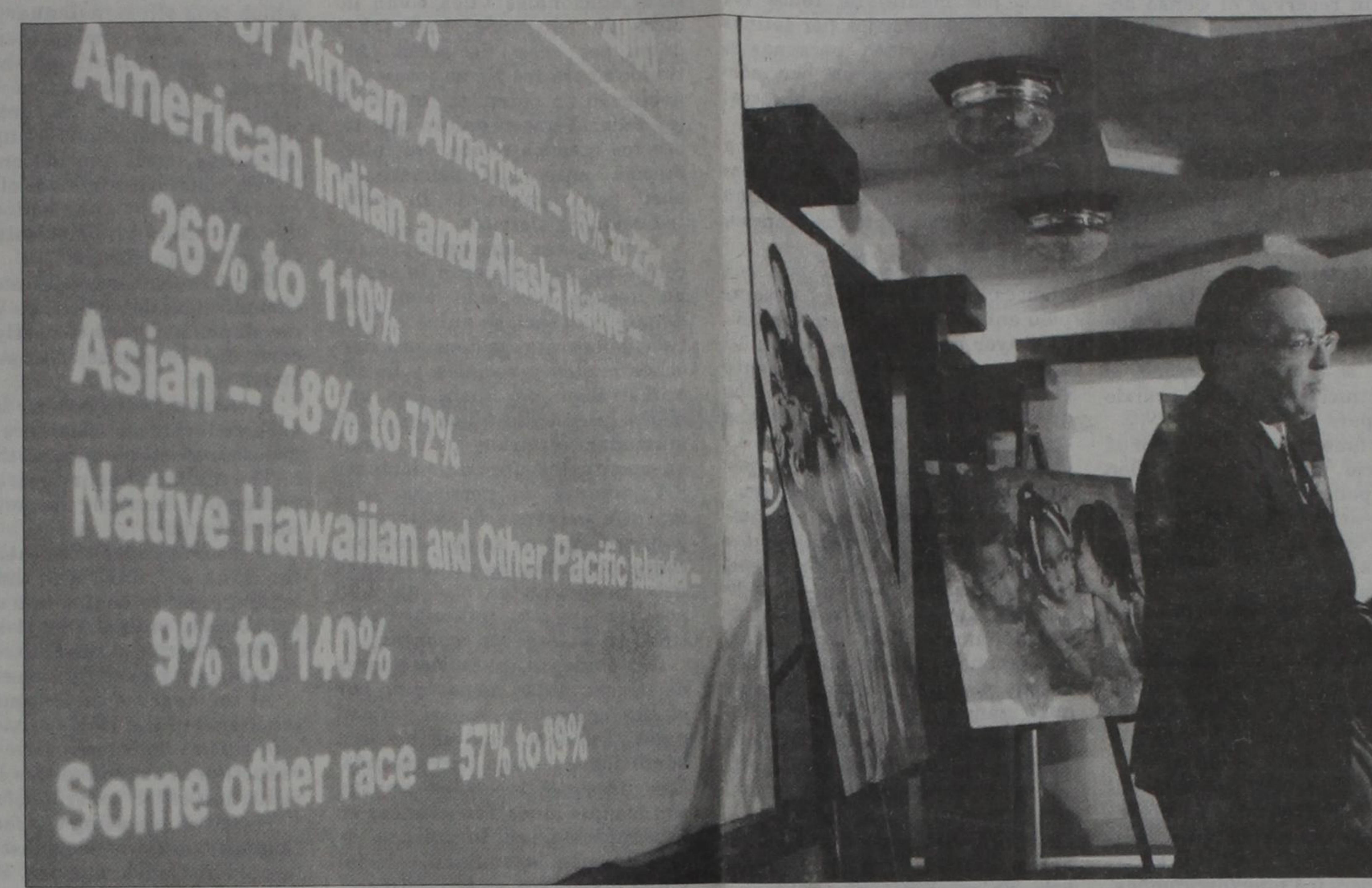
-- Only 57 percent of all Latinos graduated from high school, compared to 88 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

-- Compared to non-Hispanic whites, twice as many Latinos 16 and older were unemployed (6.8 percent vs. 3.4 percent). Of those who were employed, one in five worked in service occupations or as laborers and operators. Only 14.0 percent had managerial or professional jobs, compared to 32.2 percent of non-Hispanic whites. Overall, about half as many Latinos as non-Hispanic whites (23.3 percent vs. 49.3 percent) earned more than \$35,000 in annual wages. About one-third as many (9.6 percent vs. 27.4 percent) earned more than \$50,000.

-- About one in five Latinos lived in poverty, nearly double the percentage of their non-Hispanic white counterparts. Latino children under 18 were three times as likely to live in poverty as non-Hispanic white children, constituting 29.0 percent of all poor children in the United States.

Breakdowns of the Latino and other populations by national origin are expected beginning this summer, del Pinal said, and additional characteristic -- such as education, income and household data -- will follow during the next year. The overall population numbers are being released now in accordance with federal law requiring that all states receive the information by April 1 for redistricting purposes.

The raw census figures released last (Continued Page 3)



The U.S. Census Bureau continued its state-by-state rollout of detailed census data on Monday, including specifics on racial and ethnic makeup, as well as information on which areas of the state experienced changes in population.

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"Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"  
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# EL EDITOR



Grupos de Danza Folklorica de todo Texas y Nuevo Mexico llegarán a Lubbock este fin de semana para desfrutar de las festividades de el Festival Viva Aztlan que se llevará a cabo aquí por el séptimo año consecutivo.

Los grupos bailarán con competencia para premios y el prestigio de nombrarse "Mejor del Festival."

Actividades empiezan el viernes por la tarde y continuarán hasta el sábado por la noche.

Información completa sobre las actividades se encuentran en la página 6.

## Las Jefas Zapatistas Se Sienten Privilegiadas

por Diego Cevallos  
Inter Press Service

MEXICO, -- Susana, Yolanda, Esther y Fidelia, las mujeres integrantes del mando de la guerrilla zapatista que hoy llegó a la periferia de la capital de México, se consideran privilegiadas frente a otras indígenas como ellas.

Ellas, a diferencia de la mayoría de nativas del país y como todas las integrantes del Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN), tienen capacidad de decisión, disponen cuantos hijos concebir y cuándo, y pueden escoger su pareja, afirmaron.

"Como mujeres indígenas no vamos a dejar de luchar" hasta dejar de ser tratadas "como animales", señaló la comandante Yolanda, una indígena tzotzil que, como todos sus compañeros, cubre su rostro con pasamontañas.

"No por ser indígenas y por hablar nuestra lengua y por ser morenas nos tienen que despreciar, no por eso ni por nada. Ser indígena es un orgullo muy grande", expresó Esther, nativa tzotzil.

De los 10 millones de indígenas que viven en México, las mujeres son la población más

vulnerable. Entre ellas, la esperanza de vida es 71.5 años, frente a la de los hombres nativos que es de 76.

El analfabetismo de las indígenas llega a 48 por ciento, mientras en los hombres es de 29. Cerca de 46 por ciento de las nativas carecen de instrucción primaria y apenas 8.9 por ciento cursaron la educación media.

Entre los grupos sociales pobres, las mujeres indígenas son las más marginadas, reconoció el estatal Instituto Nacional Indigenista.

Según el subcomandante Marcos, líder del EZLN, las mujeres insurrectas afrontan una doble lucha: una contra los hombres para que reconozcan sus derechos y la otra a favor de los derechos de todos los indígenas.

En las selvas del estado de Chiapas, donde el EZLN tiene sus reductos, las mujeres rebeldes proclamaron en 1993, un año antes del levantamiento, una ley interna que reivindica sus derechos y exigen a sus compañeros el respeto de la norma, relataron los dirigentes rebeldes.

Dentro de las comunidades zapatistas las mujeres tienen su propio movimiento" y "están consiguiendo que su Ley de

Mujeres deje de ser papel y se convierta en una realidad", declaró Marcos en una entrevista.

Las mujeres comandantes y Marcos, uno de los 20 hombres y el único mestizo integrante del mando del EZLN (el resto son indígenas), llegó este jueves a la localidad de Milpa Alta, en las afueras de la capital, luego de un viaje de 12 días que comenzó en el estado de Chiapas.

Los jefes guerrilleros, que viajan acompañados por cientos de simpatizantes, entre ellos más de 200 extranjeros, permanecerán en la periferia de la ciudad hasta el sábado celebrando actos y reuniones.

El domingo los comandantes ingresarán a la plaza central en un acontecimiento que atraerá a más de 50.000 personas, según esperan los observadores.

En uno de las concentraciones públicas realizadas durante la marcha, que atravesó 12 estados del país, la comandante Esther, de la etnia tzeltal, llamó a los seguidores de la guerrilla a construir un país diferente. "Nunca más un México sin las mujeres", proclamó.

Su compañera Filedia, también tzeltal, explicó que su viaje a la capital es "para exigir nuestros derechos junto con otros

hermanos y hermanas".

"Junto con todas las mujeres indígenas de México exigiremos nuestros derechos, porque de mujeres de por sí tenemos más penas, pero igual somos valientes", añadió.

No hay duda que "ser mujer indígena es un orgullo, pero también es difícil porque hay sufrimientos y discriminaciones y porque hay pobreza", expresó la comandante Susana, de la etnia tzotzil.

La marcha de los guerrilleros a la capital tiene como objetivo sumar adeptos a su causa y presentar por la aprobación de una ley sobre derechos indígenas, preparada en 1996 por una comisión del Congreso legislativo, y hoy apadrinada por el propio presidente Vicente Fox.

La ley otorgaría derechos de autonomía y autogobierno a las etnias, lo que para algunos diputados conservadores representa un peligro para las mujeres, pues en numerosas comunidades indígenas se les niegan sus derechos esgrimiendo la tradición.

No se trata de tener normas injustas, sino de respetar la diversidad de culturas y los derechos de cada uno, sostuvieron representantes del EZLN y del

continued on page 3

The U.S. Hispanic population is now more diverse than ever and its population has obtained more college education than it did in the past. Still, the amount of Latinos 25 years old and over with college degrees lags behind other Americans.

As Hispanic organizations, business leaders and politicos await official raw Census 2000 data -- which could begin arriving as early as Tuesday afternoon -- Census Bureau has released March 2000 estimates on the diversifying Hispanic population. The following March 2000 Current Population Survey tells us that:

-- As of March 2000, Latinos comprised of 12 percent of the U.S. population

-- Among Latinos, 66 percent of them were of Mexican descent; 14 percent were of Central American and South American origin; nine percent were of Puerto Rican descent; four percent were of Cuban origin; and the remain six percent were "other" Hispanics, which would include, among others, Latinos of Dominican and Spanish origin.

-- 46 percent of all Hispanics live in America's cities. More specifically, Puerto Ricans, at 61 percent, live in cities at a higher percentage than any other Latino ethnic group.

-- 12.8 million Hispanics were foreign-born. Of those, a quarter of them were naturalized.

Looking at these estimates further shows the economic reality of the U.S. Latino population. Though close to a quarter of Cuban Americans 25 years old or older have college degrees, only 11 percent of Hispanics overall have earned a bachelor's. The amount of Hispanics with high school diplomas remains under 60 percent, compared to almost 90 percent of white Americans.

Though Hispanics lack the economic growth needed, Roberto Ramirez, co-author of this March 2000 report, observed that these estimates certainly show that analysing the U.S. Latino population can be very complex.

"The country's Latino population is quite diverse," said Ramirez. "And this diversity is reflected in the demographic and socioeconomic differences among people whose origins go back to Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, other countries in Central America and South America and Spain."

# Expertos Del Censo Sorprendidísimos Y Silenciosos Mientras Los Hispanos Superan Los 40 Millones

Por Cynthia L. Oroso

Se emitieron oficialmente el 12 de marzo las primeras cifras del Censo 2000 en el Club Nacional de la Prensa aquí en Washington, D.C. Los expertos del Censo informaron a un salón reboseante de periodistas y cámaras de la prensa que la población estadounidense de latinos aumentó 60 por ciento en la última década -- un incremento de 22.4 millones en 1990 a 35.3 millones el año pasado.

Los latinos son ahora 12.6 por ciento de la población de los Estados Unidos, según demostraron los voceros de la Oficina del Censo con diapositivas y tablas gráficas.

El nuevo número de 35.3 millones para la población latina es casi 3 millones más que las proyecciones emitidas por la Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos hace apenas un año.

"El crecimiento de la población hispana ha sorprendido a prácticamente todos," informó Jorge del Pinal, jefe de la Subdirección para Etnias e Hispanos de la Oficina del Censo, unos días anteriores a la revelación oficial.

Ahora, no vaya a repetir ese número, por favor.

Por razones que sólo entienden los políticos en Washington, el número debería ser mayor por 4 millones o 5 millones de personas.

En 1999 la población de Puerto Rico, territorio hispanohablante, libre asociado de los Estados Unidos, era de 3.9 millones según cálculos de la Oficina del Censo, y sigue creciendo. Hace una década era de 3.5 millones.

Entonces, el total del número de latinos estadounidenses es 39.2 millones. Los puertorriqueños son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. No obstante, no se

les reconoció ni con un asterisco en las tablas que el Censo mostró a los medios de comunicación la semana pasada.

Además está el tema del millón de hispanos que no se contó, y que sin reservas el Censo admite haber omitido, pero que la Casa Blanca y el Congreso insisten en descontar al rechazar métodos científicos de muestreo estadístico desarrollados y propuestos por los expertos del mismo Censo.

Por lo tanto, el número total de hispanos en los Estados Unidos es 40.2 millones. Como mínimo, ése es el número de latinos que vive en los Estados Unidos.

Lo que esto establece es que la población latina supera en número a los negros como el grupo étnico/racial más grande de este país.

Los números aprobados por el Secretario de Comercio, Don Evans, ponen a la población de africano-americanos en el año 2000 en 36.4 millones. Como los hispanos, ganarían hasta un millón más si se incluyeran los números oficiales de los que no se llegaron a contar.

Se emitió el 6 de marzo el Informe Actual de la Población de marzo 2000, con proyecciones basadas en datos del censo de 1990. El informe encontró que los mexicanos son aproximadamente dos tercios de la población latina en los Estados Unidos, seguidos de centro y sudamericanos y los puertorriqueños.

Otras características que reportó:

Aproximadamente la mitad de todos los latinos viven en áreas metropolitanas (46.4 por ciento) a comparación con 21.2 por ciento de los blancos, no-hispanos, y 35.7 por ciento de

los latinos son menores, con 18 años o menos. Sólo 5.3 por ciento eran mayores de 65 años y 59.0 por ciento tienen entre 18 y 64 años.

Aproximadamente un tercio (30.6 por ciento) de todos los hogares encabezados por latinos cuentan con cinco personas o más, en comparación con sólo 11.8 por ciento de los blancos, no-hispanos.

Sólo 57 por ciento de todos los latinos egresaron de la escuela secundaria, en comparación con 88 por ciento de los blancos, no-hispanos.

En comparación con los blancos, no-hispanos, el desempleo entre los latinos es dos veces mayor para los que tienen 16 años y mayores (6.8 por ciento versus 3.4 por ciento). De los que tienen empleo, uno de cinco trabaja en el sector servicio o es obrero u operador. Sólo 14 por ciento tiene oficios de administración o profesionales, en comparación con 32 por ciento de los blancos, no-hispanos. En total, los latinos que ganan más de \$35,000 anuales son sólo la mitad del número de los blancos, no-hispanos (23.3 por ciento versus 49.3 por ciento). De los que ganan más de \$50,000 anuales, los latinos constituyen apenas un tercio (9.6 por ciento versus 27.4 por ciento).

Aproximadamente uno de cada cinco latinos vive en la pobreza, casi el doble del porcentaje de su contraparte blanca, no hispana. Los niños latinos menores de 18 tienen tres veces mayor probabilidad de ser pobres, a comparación de los niños blancos, no-hispanos, y constituyen 29 por ciento de todos los niños pobres en los Estados Unidos.

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## US Congressional Commission Pushes for Deeper IMF, World Bank Reforms

By Gumisai Mutume

Inter Press Service

WASHINGTON -- Members of a US congressional commission which last year recommended radical reforms at the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) have urged the new Bush administration to push for deeper reforms at the institutions.

Addressing the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of Congress Thursday, Allan Meltzer, a conservative economics professor who headed the advisory commission, said that the new government, which took office in January, should recognize that the best time for lasting reforms is when there are no crises, and that time is now.

"We cannot afford and should not continue a system that generates expensive crises with extraordinary frequency," said Meltzer who headed the International Financial Institution Advisory Commission, set up by the US Congress to advise on reforming seven international financial institutions (IFIs).

"We must rid ourselves of a system that imposes changes that countries do not want and will not enforce, that brings demonstrators to the streets protesting real and imagined wrongs, and that is ineffective."

The 11-member commission, better known as the Meltzer Commission, described the World Bank and three regional development banks as costly, inefficient, bureaucratic and unable to carry out their mission of poverty alleviation under current structures.

It recommended leaner, development banks limited to core areas such as technical assistance and administering poverty alleviation grants instead of loans to the poorest countries.

The Meltzer Report, released last March, castigated the IMF for bailing out emerging markets with massive injections of money in times of crisis.

It recommended that there be a clear division of labor between the Bank and IMF, with the IMF focusing solely on short-term crisis lending, and collecting and disseminating financial data to its 182 members to mitigate the risk of crises.

The majority of the Meltzer Commission's members were Republican, picked by House majority leader Richard Armey.

At the heart of the commission's creation were Republican criticisms of the IMF's crisis intervention in South East Asia in the late 1990s and conservative Republican arguments for a substantial reduction in the mandates of the IFIs which would result in a reduction of US contributions to the institutions.

However assessing the feasibility of implementing the Commission's proposals last year, the Treasury Department, then headed by Democrat Larry Summers warned that many of the recommendations risked undermining the ability of the IMF and multi-lateral development banks to respond to crises or push market-oriented reforms in developing countries.

Now, the political environment has changed and all eyes are on how the government of George W. Bush will deal with the IFIs and what it will do with the recommendations of the Meltzer Commission. Some fear the report could become the US blueprint for future reforms of the institutions, in which the US holds majority shares.

Meltzer says that major shareholders should immediately take two steps: require an independent management audit to appraise the World Bank and order a performance audit of Bank lending and aid.

Justifying the need for concern among donor nations, Meltzer pointed to a recent leaked memo in which Bank staff charged that the Bank today "has no focus and is driven by an ever growing list of mandates imposed on it through a variety of means ... President's favored subjects ... board sentiments ... public pressures, ideas generated by internal constituencies and even fads".

"No initiative that starts as a pilot is ever considered a failure because of a lack of any honest evaluation," noted the memo, which Bank officials brushed off as having emanated from a tiny, disgruntled section of the Bank.

The Bank spent about 200 billion dollars on poverty alleviation programs between 1987 and 1998 yet the number of people living on less than a dollar a day; the Bank's measure of poverty; has registered only a slight drop from 28 to 24 percent of the world's population.

Turning to the IMF, Adam Lerrick director of the Henry J. Gailliot Center for the Study of Public Policy and senior advisor to the Meltzer Commission told the JEC hearings that there has been no change in official conduct since bailouts entered the international consciousness in 1995 with Mexico.

Then, the US Treasury led a 50 billion dollar IMF bailout, which it said was to be a one-off event. But as new crises emerged the Fund has continued to resort to the emergency rescue packages and thus, critics charge, absorbing the loss of bad investment decisions from private sector investors.

In 1997 the IMF bailed out Thailand with 17 billion dollars, Indonesia with 34 billion dollars, and Korea with 57 billion dollars. The following year Russia was to receive 16 billion dollars and Brazil 42 billion dollars. Most recently Turkey received a 10 billion dollar rescue package and Argentina 20 billion dollars.

Charles Calomiris, another Meltzer Commission member and professor of finance and economics at Columbia University, noted that there have been some commendable reforms at the IMF such as releasing a growing amount of official documents to the public.

However, negotiations between member countries and Fund staff over loan agreements remain secret and Calomiris says it may be useful to preserve secrecy for a time to facilitate sensitive negotiations but it would be highly beneficial to release this information after a certain period.

JEC chairman Jim Saxton who has been a constant thorn in the flesh of the IMF and the World Bank noted that "under Congressional pressure, including proposed legislation, the IMF did finally adopt some basic accounting controls and loan safeguards last summer, but their effectiveness remains to be seen".

"In short, while some limited progress has been made, much more remains to be done."

## Bush's Conservative Agenda Springs A "Compassion" Leak

By Miguel Pérez

Just when Latinos thought there might be some truth to the "compassionate conservative" rhetoric, only days after President Bush gave an 18-month reprieve to undocumented Salvadoran immigrants, out comes a Cabinet officer explaining just how the Bush administration is going to violate our civil rights for the next 10 years.

When U.S. Commerce Secretary Don Evans refused to adjust the Census 2000 head count to compensate for the uncounted and for redrawing congressional and legislative districts this month, he was condemning 3.3 million uncounted U.S. residents -- mostly persons of color -- to a decade without adequate political representation.

I concluded that the recommendation of the Census Bureau professionals and acting director (William) Barron was correct and prudent," Evans said, clearly looking for a scapegoat.

He tried to make it sound as if the "Census Bureau professionals" were adamantly against the use of statistical sampling techniques. In fact, it is the Census Bureau officials who for years have been arguing that this is the only way to compensate for the portion of the population the bureau fails to find.

But a decision was due because the states, some with more urgency than others, must begin using census figures for redistricting.

"Common sense dictates that we find more time for the scientists to fix the problem," says U.S. Rep. Robert Menéndez (D-N.J.). "It's a small investment compared to the decade of inequity that will result."

But the warped logic -- or cheap excuse -- of the Bush administration is that since Barron ran out of time to determine exactly how many people his agency had missed and where they live, we might as well ignore all of them, even if we are

talking about 3.3 million people and the discrepancies are over tiny percentages.

Doesn't that sound familiar? Republicans running out the clock and then claiming that there just wasn't enough time to count? Wasn't there an election in which that happened? Could this be *deja vu* all over again?

Yes. It's an excuse, just like in November, for not wanting all the people counted. The real reason, just like in November, is that the people they don't want counted tend to be Democrats.

If Republicans were to allow the use of sampling techniques for redistricting, surely, as a result, there would be fewer Republicans in office. And so for them, it's a matter of self-preservation. Right and wrong have nothing to do with it.

By rejecting sampling as something unwanted by the Census Bureau, Evans went beyond political spinning. He was pulling rabbits out of hats.

Menéndez said that with Evans' decision, "the Bush administration has declared a representational and economic embargo on children, minorities, and the urban and rural poor" -- which are the groups traditionally undercounted by the Census Bureau.

Then Evans said something

that could signal a new height of hypocrisy: "We will send unadjusted data to the states for the purpose, and only the purpose, of redistricting."

That means the Bush administration still holds open the option of releasing sampling-adjusted figures for redistribution of \$185 billion in federal funds.

Wouldn't it be something, after redistricting is finished, if the Republicans suddenly decided that sampling figures are OK, after all? They may not want Hispanics and African Americans to be recognized at the time when political power is being dished out, but once they hold on to the power, they may still want the federal money that rightfully should come to those districts.

Hispanics and African Americans won't be able to complain when that happens, because we need sampling for the redistribution of federal funds, too. But when redistricting is over and those groups are again disenfranchised, watch for a Republican about-face on sampling. It will be hypocritical, but they will call it "compassionate."

Miguel Pérez is a columnist with The Record in northern New Jersey. He may be reached by e-mail at MiguelP236@aol.com

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después de todo? No querrán que los hispanos y los africanos americanos sean reconocidos en la distribución del poder político, pero una vez que tengan el poder en las manos, todavía querrán los fondos federales que son el derecho de los distritos.

Los hispanos y africanos americanos no podrán quejarse cuando ocurra, porque nosotros también necesitamos el muestreo para la redistribución de los fondos federales. Pero cuando acabe la redistribución de los distritos.

Dijo Menéndez que con la decisión de Evan, "La administración de Bush ha impuesto un embargo de representación económica a los niños, las minorías y los pobres urbanos y rurales" -- que son los grupos que tradicionalmente pasan sin ser completamente contados por la Oficina del Censo.

A continuación Evans dijo que podría ser señal de nuevas cumbres de la hipocresía: "Mandaremos datos sin ajustar a los estados para un solo propósito: la redistribución de distritos."

Esto implica que la administración de Bush todavía mantiene abierta la opción de emitir cifras del muestreo ajustado para la redistribución de los \$185 billones en fondos federales.

No sería una sorpresa si, al completarse la redistribución, los republicanos decidieran que las cifras del muestreo están bien

distribución de los distritos, y aquellos grupos vuelvan a perder lo que se les debe, veremos un cambio rotundo en la opinión republicana en referencia al muestreo. Será hipócrita, pero la llamarán "compasivo."

Miguel Pérez es columnista con The Record en el norte de New Jersey. Contáctase con él por correo electrónico: MiguelP236@aol.com

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# Datos Del Censo 2000

Según datos arrojados por el Censo del 2000 en el resto del estado los hispanos son el grupo con mayor crecimiento poblacional en los últimos diez años.

Estos resultados, de acuerdo a especialistas, podrían llevar a una reestructuración de los sistemas políticos y educativos del estado, que tendrían que hacer mayor hincapié en los problemas específicos de la comunidad hispana.

Entre los asuntos más apremiantes figuran la deserción escolar, poco acceso a servicios médicos y la apatía en el ámbito político.

Pronto serán la mayoría "Estos resultados muestran una intensa diversificación de la población en el estado", dijo la doctora en Ciencias Políticas de la Universidad de Texas en El Paso, Irasema Coronado, quien agregó que en Texas la comunidad hispana podría convertirse antes de lo previsto en mayoría a nivel estatal.

De acuerdo a la información ofrecida por el censo, para el año 2005 la población anglo pasaría a ser minoría en el estado. Actualmente, este grupo representa al 53 por ciento de los habitantes en ciudades como Austin, en el interior de Texas.

"Los números muestran que el rostro de Texas en los próximos años será muy parecido al que tiene El Paso en la actualidad", expuso la congresista estatal por El Paso, Norma Chávez, quien representa a una comunidad habitada en un 70 por ciento por hispanos.

#### Las cifras

El informe establece que en el año 2000 Texas cuenta con 2.3 millones de hispanos más que en 1990. Los hispanos representan el 60.3 por ciento del crecimiento de población a nivel estatal en los años noventa.

Coronado reiteró que el crecimiento de la población hispana sólo refuerza la necesidad de que los legisladores y senadores tengan que prestar más atención a la educación en el estado.

"Los hispanos tienen los mayores índices de deserción escolar en preparatoria (secundaria) y los más bajos niveles de educación en comparación con otros grupos étnicos", indicó.

#### Una ayuda al Congreso

Chávez mencionó que los datos proporcionados por el Censo permitirán a los legisladores restructuring en los próximos años

el presupuesto estatal, y "destinar mayores fondos a fortalecer los niveles escolares y económicos de la comunidad hispana".

Según los datos del Censo, durante los últimos diez años, el área de McAllen-Edinburg fue la que mayor crecimiento poblacional hispana ha tenido en el estado con un 48.5 por ciento. A McAllen le sigue la región Austin-San Marcos con un crecimiento del 47.7 por ciento, Laredo con 44.9 por ciento, Dallas con 31.5, Brownsville-Harlingen con 28.9 y Houston con 25.8.

"Los políticos están viendo que los hispanos ya son cruciales para sus victorias electorales y que muchos de estos hispanos son inmigrantes recientes a los que les interesa, casi como prioridad, sus países de origen", dijo el analista político Fernando Martínez.

Como ejemplo de esta nueva actitud de las figuras políticas citó que la atención y asistencia de la administración del presidente estadounidense George W. Bush hacia la región ha sido mayor a la de sus predecesores.

Martínez destacó que el primer viaje al exterior del Bush fue precisamente a México.

#### Logros legales

Estados Unidos otorgó una protección temporal migratoria a los salvadoreños indocumentados tras los terremotos que azotaron a la nación centroamericana en los primeros meses de este año, y donó 110 millones de dólares para su reconstrucción.

"Estos números le dan una fuerza electoral y económica (a los hispanos) mayor a la de la comunidad negra", la mayor minoría en el país, dijo Martínez.

#### Falta de coordinación

"El problema es que no tenemos tantos años de tradición ni de organización política aquí", indicó.

En la Cámara de Representantes de Estados Unidos, donde en la actualidad sólo 18 de sus 435 miembros son hispanos, el número de representantes de estas comunidades debe aumentar a varias docenas para reflejar de manera adecuada la composición del país, señaló.

Según el experto, la influencia de la comunidad fue evidente en las pasadas elecciones de noviembre de 2000.

#### Participación electoral

La campaña del presidente Bush y de otros candidatos, como la senadora por Nueva

York, la ex primera dama Hillary Clinton, dedicaron tiempo y recursos sin precedentes en atraer a este sector del electorado.

Respecto a la política exterior, Bush también dedicó parte de su campaña y debates a una nueva tendencia latinoamericana que implementaría su gobierno, y puso énfasis a la participación de los latinos en su campaña y gabinete.

#### Un rápido crecimiento

La oficina del Censo prevé que este grupo sobrepasará a todas las otras minorías del país, incluyendo la comunidad afroamericana, en Estados Unidos para el año 2005.

La población hispana en Estados Unidos aumentó con mayor rapidez que cualquier otro grupo en los últimos diez

años, según datos preliminares del Censo 2000.

El número de hispanos residentes en Estados Unidos creció en casi un 60 por ciento, de 22.4 a 35.3 millones de personas, entre 1990 y el 2000, señaló la oficina.

En diciembre pasado, el Censo indicó que la población total estadounidense creció 13.2 por ciento, a 281.4 millones de personas el año pasado, de 248.7 millones una década antes.

Además, se estima que la inmigración ilegal latina es una de las más altas.

Estados Unidos gasta millones de dólares cada año para prevenir la entrada de indocumentados procedentes de México y el resto del continente.

## Olmos Comes To Lubbock

I am the current president of the Hispanic National Bar Association, Region XII Law Student Division and it is my job to organize our annual conference.

This year, it will start on Friday, March 23 at 7:00pm with Mr. Bill Jones as our guest speaker at a welcoming reception. Mr. Jones is the current counsel to the Texas governor. The reception will be welcoming law students from all over Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas & Louisiana.

Saturday will start with four different workshops offered for the law students with a Luncheon at 12 noon. Our guest speaker for the Luncheon will be former Texas Supreme Court Judge, Raul Gonzalez.

Raiders Rojos Mariachi will play at the event.

>From 4pm to 5pm we will be welcoming Mr. Edward James Olmos at the law school to visit strictly with high school student from L.I.S.D.

Then that evening of March 24, we will be hosting Mr. Edward James Olmos at the Lubbock Municipal Auditorium at 7:00pm. The event will start with a screening of Mr. Olmos' latest documentary, 'Americanos' and will be followed by a speech by Mr. Olmos.

Tickets for this event are free

and can be picked up at the front office of the law school lo-

*continued on page 4*

## SPC Journalism Students

### Head to New York

Twenty-one students from the print and broadcast journalism programs at South Plains College left Friday (March 9) for a five-day trip to New York City, the nerve center of America's news and television production.

They were scheduled to be part of the studio audience for Saturday's (March 10) broadcast of Good Morning America. The group will also tour Radio Unica, a Spanish language station, tour the NBC Studios and see a performance of the Pulitzer Prize winning Broadway play, "Rent."

The group will be accompanied by sponsors Candis Brinegar, instructor in journalism, and Billy Alonzo, instructor in broadcast journalism. They will stay in a residential section on New York's West Side and attend a church in Harlem on Sunday.

### From Page One

gobierno, que, a pesar de las diferencias que los enfrentan, coinciden en defender el proyecto de ley sobre derechos indígenas.

La guerrilla aseguró que redoblará las negociaciones con el gobierno, suspendidas en 1996, sólo si se aprueba la ley de derechos indígenas, se retiran tres destacamentos militares más de Chiapas (Fox ya retiró cuatro) y se liberan alrededor de 50 zapatistas presos (ya fueron liberados unos 40).

El EZLN, cuya capacidad militar no representa una amenaza, según el gobierno, no combate desde enero 1994 gracias a un cese del fuego decretado por el ex presidente Carlos Salinas (1988-1994), y a una ley de pacificación dictada por el parlamento en 1995.

"The students will be able to experience all the different aspects of the media, as well as the culture," said Brinegar.

Students going on the trip are Christy Hartin, Amanda Hamilton and Crecencio Flores, all from Levelland, Emily Leonard from Plainview, Amy Garcia from Littlefield, Rayma Delavan, Myron Alexander, Nathan Boyd, Erin Estrada, Jamie Newton, Amanda Hudnall, Rosa Silvas, Brooke Clary and Joey Melton, all from Lubbock, Luis Silva from Carlsbad, N.M., John Dunavant from Floydada, Pearl Lopez from Lorenzo, Alexis Lara from Sweetwater, Joshua Robinson from Morton, Sean Holden from Hamlin and Grover Clift from Lamesa.

### From Page One

week have been a source of debate between Democrats, social and civil rights groups and the Bush administration. The former groups argue that adjusted figures would help account for the approximately 3.4 million individuals -- mostly people of color and the poor -- who were undercounted. Census Bureau estimates say that about 2.85 percent -- or 1 million -- Latinos were missed in the head count.

But to Hispanic leaders, numbers in and of themselves are meaningless. They can be a blessing or a barrier. The figures that really count are those that show improving educational attainment, more home-ownership, salary parity and a greater political voice.

It would be nice for starters, however, to work with some base numbers that are real.

Cynthia L. Orozco is a correspondent with Hispanic Link News Service, based in Washington, D.C. She may be reached at cynthia@hispaniclink.org)

# ¿Cuál Es Tu Secreto?

¿Mi secreto para escoger numeros ganadores de Lotería? Bueno, es mi amuleto de la suerte.

Tengo esta linda patita de conejo que la llevo conmigo cada vez que juego. Pero, cuando el premio esta bien gordo, busco ayuda con otra cosita o mejor dicho con ¡muchas cositas!

## ¡Son mis amuletos de la suerte!

Tienes Que Jugar Para Ganar.  
Ese Es EL VERDADERO Secreto.



**School Gun Violence:****A View From The Inner City**

By Victor Landa

The most recent act of mortal violence in schools, the one that happened in Santee, Calif., reads like an allegory of all that's not right in our midst. This allegory has become a recurring story. Yet we meet each new version with the same surprise, the same disbelief and with the same tiresome game of blame.

They say guns don't kill people, that people kill people. I would take it one step further: People with access to guns use those guns to kill people.

Gun-rights advocates point out that the Constitution enshrines our right to bear arms. And it's true. The Second Amendment to the Constitution clearly states "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed." And while no one I know debates the "right" part of it, I believe there needs to be as much attention paid to the responsibility that

goes with it.

Gun owners bear, along with their arms, the burden of responsible ownership. Take into account the proliferation of firearms and firearm violence in streets, in homes and in schools, and you begin to see a very clear picture. The responsibility of gun ownership is not being kept.

As much as this may sound like a quote straight from the conservative slogan book, it must be stated: Someone must be held responsible.

Not only that, something has to be done about it.

The streets are filled with guns in the hands of bad guys, the contrived logic goes, so the good guys need to have guns to protect themselves.

When we apply this to the acts of mortal violence in our schools, we end up in a ridiculous place. We find ourselves distributing guns to students -- bar-coded, of course -- to keep track of who has which revolver

for the semester. That way, the next time some nut decides to shoot his schoolmates because he needs attention, every student around him can fire back.

It's amazing to me how these types of random shooting sprees don't occur in inner-city, impoverished schools. The affluent suburban communities seem to harbor this special kind of malice.

Maybe it's because affluent kids have a special need for attention. Maybe it's because poorer kids relish their anonymity.

Inner-city violence is just plain different. If a kid takes a gun to school in the inner city, he or she will have a hard time hiding it from random locker and backpack searches. (Yes, racial profiling begins at this level.)

An inner-city kid takes a firearm to school for a specific purpose: to intimidate, to defend or to cause harm to a specific individual. In the inner-city environment, random shooting sprees are just plain stupid.

When inner-city kids shoot each other, we shake our heads and hire guards.

When affluent kids shoot and kill randomly, we gasp and are horrified.

When a young gang member buys a stolen gun on the street, he is a hoodlum.

When a suburban boy steals the key to his father's gun locker, it's a tragedy.

Follow the logic?

Of course, gun-rights advocates will tell us that private citizens need to have guns at their disposal in case our government gets out of control and becomes, God forbid, tyrannical.

That makes sense, given the glorious history of our nation's fight for independence. But while we're stockpiling arms because we fear our government and our neighbors, we're defeating the purpose of the rest of the Constitution.

So much for my right to pursue happiness.

According to the law, if someone gets drunk in my house and then kills a person while driving home intoxicated, I may be held responsible. It only stands to reason that if someone uses a shotgun to commit a crime, the person from whom the gun was stolen should be fined, maybe even jailed.

Outrageous? If we keep playing the blame game, this is where it's bound to end up.

Victor Landa is news director for the Telemundo affiliate KVDA-TV60 in San Antonio, Texas.

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**La Violencia Armada En Las Escuelas:****Una Perspectiva Desde El Ambito Urbano**

Por Victor Landa

El acto más reciente de violencia a muerte en las escuelas, el de Santee, California, parece ser como una alegoría de todo lo que anda mal en nuestro rededor. Es una alegoría vuelta historia recurrente. Sin embargo, nos enfrentamos a cada nueva versión con la misma sorpresa, la misma incredulidad y con el mismo juego cansado de buscar culpables.

Dicen que no son las armas las que matan a la gente, que es la gente la que mata a la gente. Yo lo llevaría un paso más: la gente con acceso a armas las usan para matar a la gente.

Los que apoyan el derecho a llevar armas dicen que la Constitución bendice nuestro derecho a llevar armas. Y es cierto. La segunda enmienda a la Constitución dice claramente que "no se violará el derecho de la población a guardar y llevar armas." Mientras que nadie que yo conozca debate la parte que dice "derecho," me parece que se debe prestar la misma atención a la responsabilidad que este derecho conlleva.

Los que tienen armas llevan, junto con sus armas, la carga de la responsabilidad como propietario de un arma. Si se toma en consideración la proliferación de armas de fuego, y de la violencia con armas de fuego que existe en los hogares y en las escuelas, se vislumbra muy claramente que no se está prestando atención al aspecto que es la responsabilidad que conlleva el tener armas.

A pesar de que parecerá cita tomada directamente de un libro de dichos conservadores, hay que decirlo: alguien tiene que asumir la responsabilidad.

No sólo eso, sino que hay que hacer algo al respecto.

Como las calles están repletas de armas en manos de los malvados, postula la lógica torcida, los buenos deben llevar armas para protegerse.

Al aplicar esta lógica a los actos de violencia mortal en nuestras escuelas, terminamos en una posición ridícula. Nos encontramos distribuyendo armas a

los estudiantes -- impresas con estampas para identificarlas, claro -- para llevar la cuenta de quién tiene qué revolver este semestre. Así la próxima vez que llegue algún loco y decide disparar a sus compañeros de clase porque no le prestan atención, todos los estudiantes que lo rodean le pueden disparar a él, también.

Me parece increíble que este carnaval de tiroteos no ocurra en las escuelas urbanas, las empobrecidas. Son las comunidades adineradas, las suburbanas las que parecen llevar oculta una cierta especie de malicia.

Quizás sea porque los chicos con dinero tienen necesidades especiales de atención. Quizás sea porque los chicos más pobres se deleitan con su anonimidad.

La violencia urbana simplemente es diferente. Si un chico lleva un arma a la escuela en la ciudad, tendrá dificultades en ocultarla de las redadas interminables de casilleros y mochilas. (Sí, el perfilar por raza empieza a este nivel).

Un chico urbano lleva un arma a la escuela por razones específicas: para intimidar, defender o hacer daño a una persona específica. En el ámbito urbano, el tiroteo al azar es simplemente estúpido.

Cuando se disparan los chicos del ámbito urbano, nos meneamos la cabeza y contratamos guardias. Cuando los chicos suburbanos disparan y matan al azar, se nos corta la respiración y quedamos horrorizados.

**Texas Grows In Suburbs, Border**

By MARK BABINECK, Associated Press Writer

HOUSTON (AP) - The blazing 1990s expansion that made Texas the second most populous state was led by Hispanics and centered in and around its largest cities, according to census figures released Monday.

"They are expected patterns, but at the same time growth has been phenomenal," said Steve Murdock, head of the Texas State Data Center at Texas A&M University.

The figures show that 91 percent of the 3.9 million newcomers live in Texas' largest cities and their burgeoning suburbs. Among the fastest-growing counties are Collin, north of Dallas; Williamson, north of Austin; and Montgomery, north of Houston.

Overall, the state population

cuando un joven, miembro de una pandilla compra un arma en la calle, es un delincuente.

Cuando un joven suburbano le roba la llave al gabinete de las armas de su padre, es una tragedia.

Está clara la lógica?

Claro está que los que apoyan el derecho a llevar armas nos dirán que los ciudadanos privados necesitan tener a su disposición armas por si nuestro gobierno se descontrola y se vuelve, no quiera Dios, tiránico.

Esto tiene sentido, dada la gloriosa historia de la lucha de nuestra nación por la independencia. Pero, mientras nos llenamos de armas por temor a nuestro gobierno y a nuestros vecinos, estamos cancelando el resto de la Constitución.

Pierdo el derecho a buscar la felicidad.

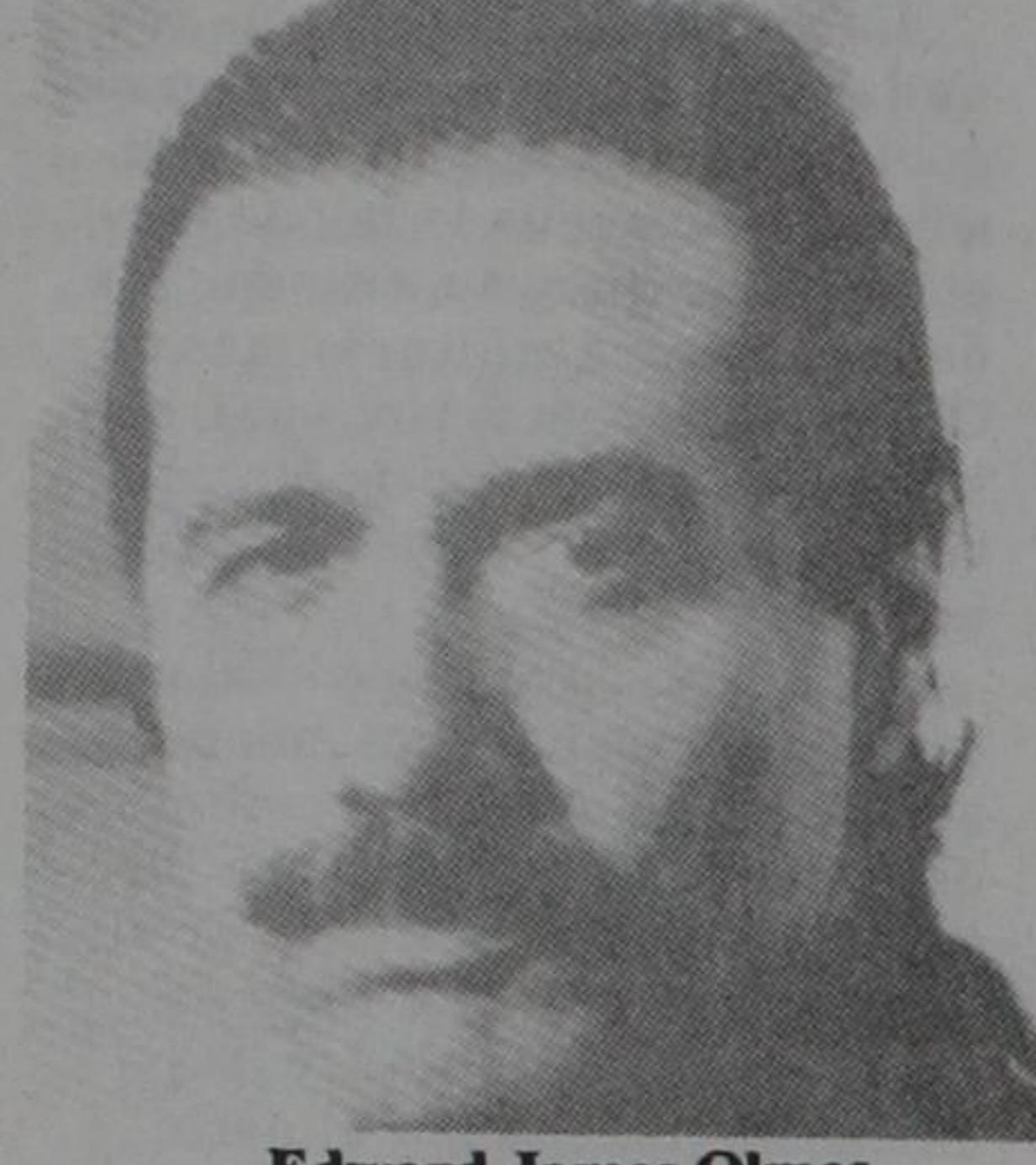
Según la ley, si en mi casa se embriaga alguien y sale con el auto camino a su casa y mata a alguien, yo puedo ser el responsable. Es lógico, por ende, si alguien usa un arma robada para cometer un crimen, la persona de quien se robó el arma debe ser multada, tal vez incluso encarcelada.

*Escandaloso?*

Si seguimos con el juego de buscar culpables, aquí es donde terminará que acabar.

Victor Landa es director de noticias para el afiliado KVDA-TV60 de Telemundo en San Antonio, Texas.

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Edward James Olmos

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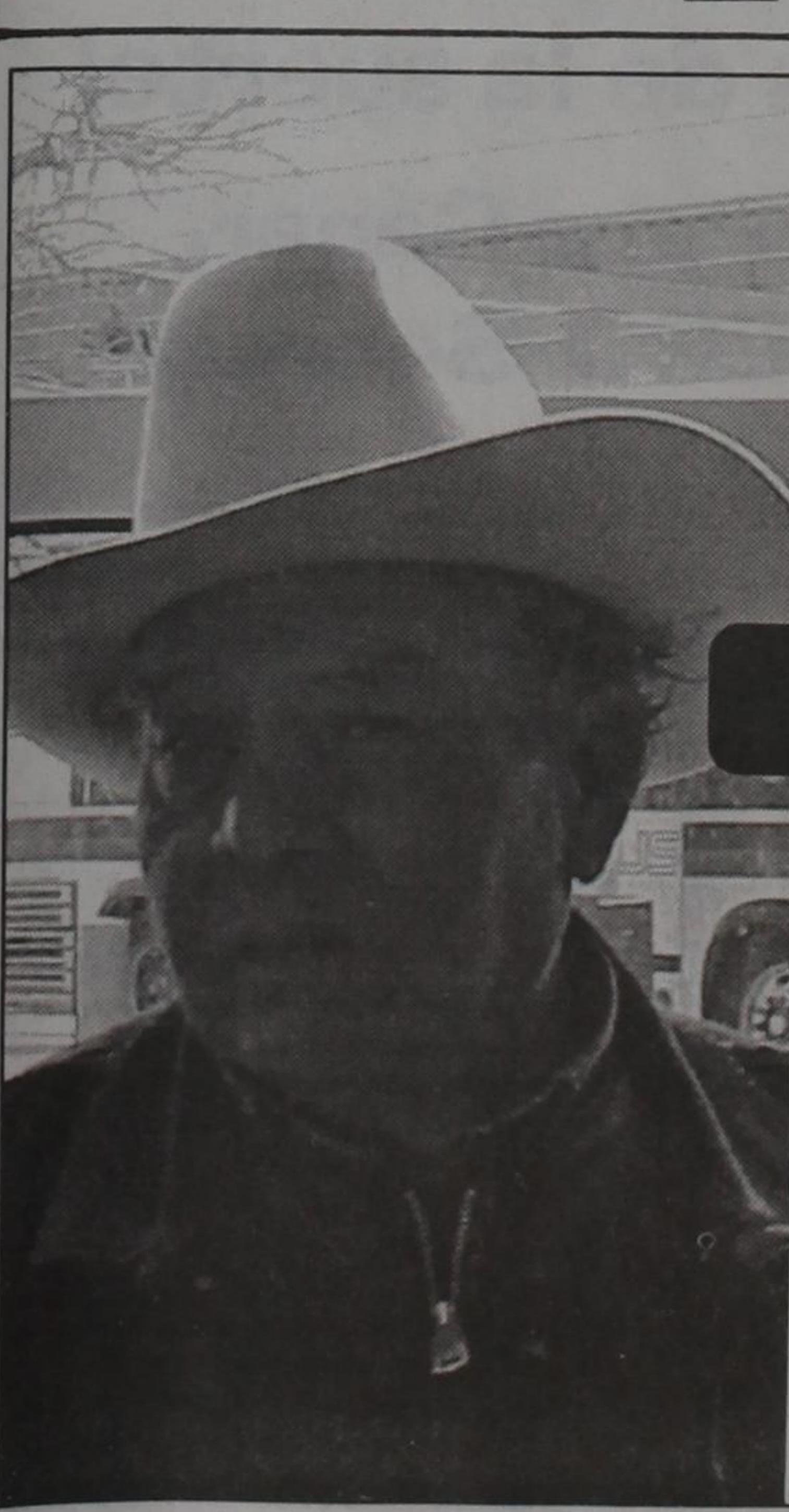
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# Government Reaches Out to Street Children

Diego Cevallos  
Inter Press Service

MEXICO CITY - More than 100,000 children work in the streets of Mexico's cities, and many take illegal drugs, turn to prostitution or become parents while they themselves are still adolescents. Now, 3,000 of these minors are the focus of a new government program.

The 3,000 children will receive social services and special help from the authorities, while through parallel efforts the program will attempt to raise public awareness about the situation of minors living on the streets, and to educate parents in order to prevent abandonment and abuse.

The number of children covered by the project, designed for "the attention to and prevention of the phenomenon of children and youth living on the street," is expected to rise by seven to 15 percent each year.

"We cannot speak accurately of democracy when irresponsibility (and) indifference condemn more than 100,000 little ones to loneliness and abandonment," stated President Vicente Fox as he presented the programme "From the Streets to a New Life."

The scope of the initiative is to be defined over the next 100 days by working groups made up of representatives from government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

"We are all going to get down to work to resolve this enormous debt we have" to the children of Mexico, said Fox.

This is a special program, indicated officials, but the problems of street children are also dealt with through other channels, such as general initiatives for education, fighting poverty, assisting indigenous peoples or improving health services.

Psychologist Aurora Orozco, of the Ministries of Love Foundation, said she hopes the initiative will be successful because the problem becomes especially serious when entire families end up on the street.

Today, children have parents who were also born on the streets, giving rise to an entire generation that only knows this world, Orozco explained. Her foundation manages homes for minors in the Mexican capital.

Studies indicate that there are 22.5 million Mexican children living in poverty, and that 50 percent of parents physically abuse their children.

Thousands of minors have to work to help support their families, while others, in order to escape abuse, choose to wander the streets, where they establish relationships with other children until communities are formed in which the same problems are reproduced.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported last week that some 16,000 children in Mexico are sexually exploited, a problem that often originates, among other factors, in a life led outside an established home.

The Fox government calculates that 114,497 children under 18 are working in the streets, 14 percent of that total are under five, and 45 percent are girls.

Meanwhile, reports from NGOs maintain that there are more than 300,000 children working in Mexico's streets.

Of the 22.5 million poor children in Mexico - which has a total population of over 100 million - 7.5 to 9.5 million live in extreme poverty.

The Children's Support Collective, an umbrella organization for local NGOs, charged in February that the government has failed to do anything to significantly improve the poorest children's situation.

"The circumstances of these children brutally expresses the structural violence that a society exercises against itself," states the Collective's report.

The government-run National System for Family Development reports that the average age at which children begin life on the street is 10, and that 56 percent have fled their homes to escape abuse, while 17 percent are orphans or were abandoned by their parents.

Fox, the first Mexican president in 71 years who is not of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), is also the first to present a support plan for street children. He maintains that protecting children's rights is a priority of his administration.

Each time a new PRI government took office, says the Ministries of Love's Orozco, the new president would promise to deal with the problem, but the number of street children just kept growing.

Fox came under fire last August, when he had not yet been sworn in as president, because it was discovered that dozens of children and adolescents were working on his family's farms and ranches.

For wages of less than seven dollars a day, the minors were working eight-hour days planting onions, harvesting potatoes or preparing the soil for cultivation.

Immediately after the media got wind of the matter, no more children were found working on the landholdings of the Fox family, which owns farms and cattle ranches in the central state of Guanajuato.

Just hours before his inauguration on Dec 1, Fox ate breakfast with child workers in a poor neighbourhood of Mexico City and he promised them he would work tirelessly on their behalf.

**From Page 4**

the state's biggest city at 1.95 million. "The only way to have a united effort is not only to register Hispanics to vote, but to get the vote out."

The census numbers are important for many reasons: Lawmakers use them in drawing up legislative districts. Texas will get two new U.S. House districts, likely near major cities.

The growth also ensures Texas will get more of the \$185 billion given each year in federal money to states and communities.

Immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries, a higher birth rate among Hispanics and the North American Free Trade Agreement helped turn border crossings into bustling ports. Webb County, which includes Laredo, saw its population climb 45 percent.

"It's been an amazing challenge," Laredo Mayor Betty Flores said. "Even though federal and state dollars have not come as quickly, we have made changes ourselves and taken on the burden of preparing and managing this amazing growth."

"On the other hand, I tell people we can't do this for much longer."

Along the Lower Rio Grande, economic opportunity has lagged. Unemployment along the border is consistently twice the statewide average or more, and wages also trail the rest of Texas.

The census also found that Loving County remained the smallest with just 67 residents, a decline of 37 percent. The last census identified the West Texas county as the least populated in the continental United States.

**Lea ahora!**

**EL EDITOR**

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**Lea El Editor**

# Lady Raiders Face Penn in 2001 NCAA Tournament

## Short Notes

Women's hoops opens NCAA Tourney against 15th-seeded Quakers. First Round Mideast Region

No. 2 Seed #12/13 Texas Tech Lady Raiders (23-6) vs. No. 15 Seed Penn Quakers (22-5)

March 16, 2001 \* Lubbock, Texas \* 8:05 p.m.

Television - KJTV34 (locally)/ESPN "Fullcourt" United Spirit Arena (15,050)

### FRIDAY'S Game

No. 2 seed and 12th/13th-ranked Texas Tech (23-6) will play No. 15 seed Penn in the first round of the NCAA Tournament at approximately 8:05 p.m. No. 7 seed Virginia Tech will face No. 10 seed Denver in the first game at 5:30 p.m. It is the first-ever meeting between Texas Tech and Penn.

### The Lady Raiders

Texas Tech enters the 2001 NCAA Tournament with a 23-6 record. The Lady Raiders are led in scoring by sophomore Plenette Pierson, who is averaging 14.4 points a game. Freshman Jia Perkins is aver-



Texas Tech opens the 2001 NCAA Tournament against Penn.

aging 13.2 points, while senior Katrisa O'Neal and junior Amber Tarr are averaging 10.7 and 8.7 points, respectively. Pierson is the top rebounder as she is averaging 7.7 boards a game followed by junior Tanisha Ellison at 5.7. Freshman Jolee Ayers has a team-high 53.2 field goal percentage, while Ellison is shooting 52 percent and freshman Dionne Brown 50.6 percent. Perkins has team highs

in assists and steals. Pierson is the top shot blocker with 41 blocks. On the year, the Lady Raiders are shooting 43.4 percent from the field, 34.2 percent from three-point range and 69.2 percent from the free throw line.

Kelly Greenberg is in her second year at Penn, establishing a record of 40-15.

### Scouting the Opponent

Penn is making its first-ever NCAA appearance and enters the game on a program-record and NCAA-best 21-game winning streak. The Quakers own a 22-5 overall record and won the Ivy League with a perfect 14-0 mark. On the year, senior Diana Caramanico paces the Quakers in scoring with a 21.5 average followed by senior Erin Ladley at 13.3 and junior Julie Epton at 9.7. Caramanico is also the top rebounder, grabbing 10 boards per game. Ladley has a team-high 126 assists, while Caramanico has team highs 54 steals and 25 blocks. Penn is shooting 42.6 percent from the field, 29.4 percent from three-point range and 67.4 percent from the free throw line.

Kelly Greenberg is in her second year at Penn, establishing a record of 40-15.

### Series Record

It will be the first meeting between Texas Tech and Penn. The only team in the sub-regional Tech has ever faced is Virginia Tech. The

Lady Raiders are 1-0 against the Hokies after a 68-47 triumph on Dec. 21, 1994 in the San Juan Shootout in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

### Common Opponents???

Texas Tech and Penn did not have any common opponents this year.

### Texas Tech in the NCAA Tournament

Texas Tech is making its 14th appearance in the NCAA Tournament and its 12th consecutive bid into the event. The Lady Raiders have advanced to the Sweet 16 six times, the Elite Eight three times, the Final Four once and won the National Championship in 1993.

### A Win Friday Would...

...give Tech a 24-6 record.

...mark the seventh-straight NCAA first-round win for Tech.

...give Tech an 8-3 record in first-round NCAA Tournament games.



# First of Spring

## Tournament

Lubbock, TX - March 24 & 25

### Two Divisions

### Medium 3 Home Runs

### Low No Home Runs

### Entry Fee \$115, Team

### Deposit Required for all teams

by Thursday March 22nd

### Prizes - 1-4 Trophies

1st - 2 Button Henleys with one color team logo (15)

2nd - T-Shirts w/team one color logo (15)

3rd & 4th - Tournament SS - T's

Prizes based on 15 teams per division



# Walk Ins - Welcome - Bienvenidos

## "GET WIRELESS"

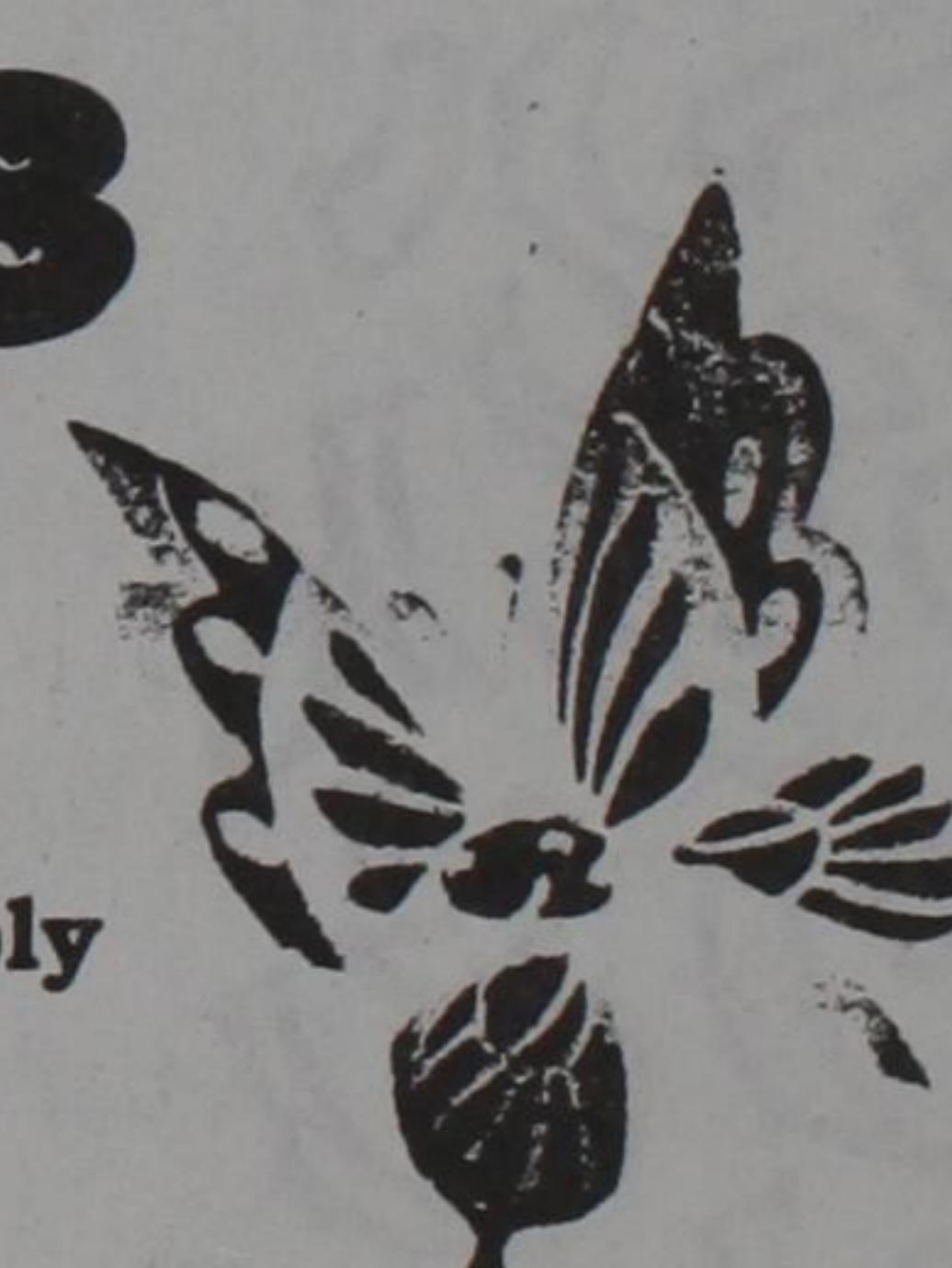
**free! Nokia 918**

**2000 Minutes \$39<sup>99</sup>**

Some Restrictions Apply

### PLUS:

- FREE • Leather Case or Cigarette Lighter Adapter
- FREE • American Toll Free
- FREE • Call Forwarding
- FREE • Call Waiting
- FREE • Conference Calling
- FREE • Pooling



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Lubbock Centro Aztlan

*Disfrute La Belleza del**Folklorico Mexicano***Mexican Folkloric Dance Competition**

**March 16 & 17, 2001**  
**Friday & Saturday**

**Lubbock Civic Center**  
**1501 6th Street**

**V I V A   A Z T L A N**

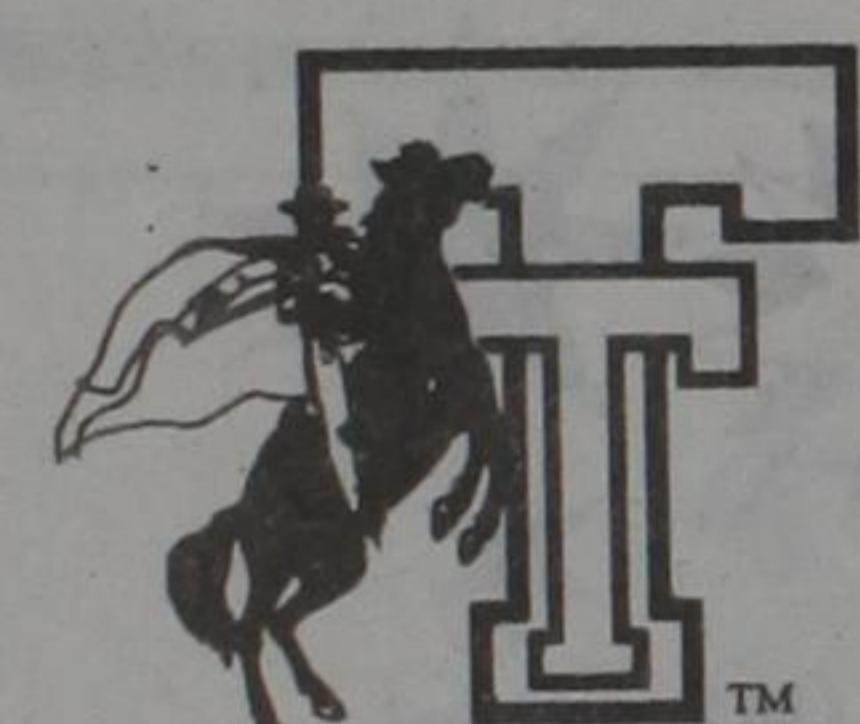
DANCE FESTIVAL



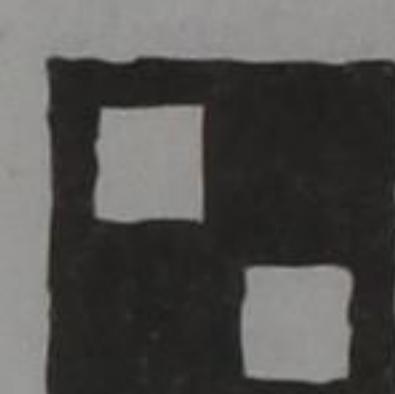
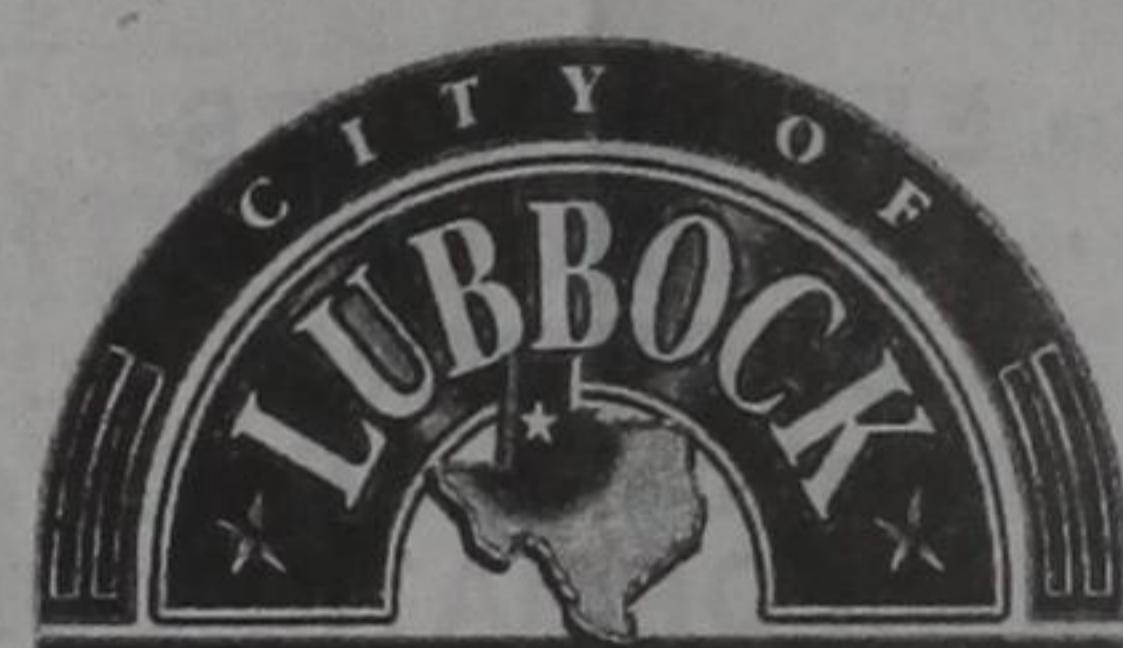
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LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL**EL EDITOR**

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*Simply the best.*

**Texas Tech  
University**



**United**  
 Supermarkets

**-- PERFORMANCES --****Friday, March 16, 2001**  
**Children's Competition**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 7:00 - 7:15 pm | Ballet Folklorico Aztlan-Lubbock, Tx                 |
| 7:20 - 7:35 pm | Daniel's Compania de Baile Artistica-San Antonio, Tx |
| 7:40 - 7:55 pm | Ballet Folklorico Guadalupano-Muleshoe, Tx           |
| 8:00 - 8:15 pm | Mexicano 2000 Folklorico Dance School-Dallas, Tx     |
| 8:20 - 8:35 pm | Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia-Lubbock, Tx       |
| 8:40 - 8:55 pm | Roswell Folklorico-Roswell, NM                       |

**Saturday, March 17, 2001**  
**Adult's Competition**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 3:00 - 3:25 pm | Daniel's Compania de Baile Artistica-San Antonio, Tx |
| 3:30 - 3:55 pm | Ballet Folklorico Paso del Norte-El Paso, Tx         |
| 4:00 - 4:25 pm | Mexicano 2000 Folklorico Dance School-Dallas, Tx     |
| 4:30 - 4:55 pm | Ballet Folklorico Nuestra Herencia-Lubbock, Tx       |
| 5:00 - 5:25 pm | Roswell Folklorico-Roswell, NM                       |

