

# El Editor

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

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## Hispanic groups call Bush's nominee a 'slap in the face'

President Bush's decision to make White House counsel Harriet Miers his second Supreme Court nominee upset Hispanic groups that had hoped to see the nation's first Hispanic Supreme Court justice.

"President Bush has again ignored highly qualified Latino judges, attorneys and law professors who could serve the nation ably on the United States Supreme Court," said Ann Marie Tallman, executive director of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, after Miers' nomination was announced Monday.

"The failure of this administration to nominate a Hispanic judge to the Supreme Court is a slap in the face to all those highly qualified Hispanic judges that dutifully serve on our federal courts across the nation," said Raul Yzaguirre, former president of the Na-



tional Council of La Raza. "Our community continues to contribute to the greatness of this nation and yet, we are ignored for a vital role on our third branch of governance."

in the harsh light of political factors trumping all other considerations," said U.S. Rep. Charlie Gonzalez, D-San Antonio, chairman of the Civil Rights Task Force of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

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### Bush da una bofetada a todo Hispano

## Suprema decepción latina

Maribel Hastings

Diversos grupos hispanos externaron su decepción porque el presidente George W. Bush "desaprovechó" la oportunidad de hacer historia al nominar al primer latino o la primera hispana a la Suprema Corte de la Nación.

El ex presidente del Consejo Nacional de La Raza (NCLR), Raúl Yzaguirre, dijo que la acción de la Casa Blanca al no nominar a un hispano "es una

poco y las próximas semanas tanto MALDEF como otros grupos se dedicarán a escudriñar su historial. Miers no tiene ningún tipo de experiencia como magistrado y por ende es más difícil determinar qué opina sobre diversos asuntos.

"Pero sabemos que integró el Consejo Municipal de la ciudad de Dallas. Eso nos puede proveer alguna información sobre sus posturas en torno a

llenar los requisitos "y que tienen las calificaciones técnicas así como el compromiso con el avance de los hispanos y de todos los estadounidenses", independientemente de su ideología.

Esas cualidades, agregó, las buscan en jueces hispanos y no hispanos y reconoció que puede haber latinos que no cumplen con los requisitos como hay no hispanos que sí los llenan.

Por eso las próximas semanas son cruciales para tratar de determinar quién es Miers y cómo piensa.

Empero, algunos líderes latinos externaron su insatisfacción con la decisión.

El grupo Hispanos por un Poder Judicial Justo (HFJ) lamentó que Bush haya pasado por alto a los hispanos en esta segunda oportunidad.

Ann Marie Tallman, presidenta y asesora general de MALDEF, dijo que "el presidente Bush nuevamente ha pasado por alto a jueces, abogados y profesores de derecho latinos altamente calificados para servir a la nación en la Suprema Corte".

El Grupo Latino del Congreso (CHC) también expresó su descontento.

"Dado el tamaño de la comunidad hispana en Estados Unidos, la baja representación de hispanos en la judicatura y la abundancia de hispanos calificados es difícil comprender la decisión del Presidente a no ser bajo la severa luz de los factores políticos que sobrepasaron otras consideraciones", opinó el congresista republicano de Texas, Charlie Gonzales, quien preside el grupo especial sobre derechos civiles del CHC.

La vicepresidenta de ese grupo especial, la congresista demócrata de California, Linda Sánchez, evidenció la misma decepción pero dijo que se reserva emitir un juicio "hasta que tengamos la oportunidad de examinar detenidamente el historial y la experiencia de Miers y determinar si tiene el compromiso de justicia equitativa y un sistema judicial justo, especialmente hacia los latinos y otras minorías".

La Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Latinos Electos y Designados (NALEO) dijo estar "decepcionada y molesta" porque "por segunda vez en tres meses (la decisión de Bush) no re (sigue a la pagina 5)



Sen Colyn of Texas and Mrs. Miers

bofetada a todos los altamente calificados jueces hispanos que sirven en los tribunales federales a través de la nación".

John Trasviña, vicepresidente de asuntos legales y de política pública del Fondo Mexicano para la Defensa Legal y la Educación (MALDEF), declaró que "nos decepciona que el presidente Bush haya desaprovechado otra oportunidad de nominar a un latino capacitado a la Suprema Corte".

La decepción, aclaró, "no es que se trate de Miers... nos decepciona el proceso" y el hecho de que Bush haya pasado por alto a varios candidatos latinos que según Trasviña gozan de los requisitos para ser jueces supremos.

Sobre Miers, agregó, saben muy

asuntos de interés para los latinos. Asimismo, fue presidenta de la Barra de Abogados de Texas y eso nos permite conocer un tanto si favoreció el acceso de latinos a puestos de liderazgo, por ejemplo", sostuvo Trasviña.

"Abordaremos el proceso con una mente abierta", aseguró Trasviña.

Uno de los puntos formulados por algunos observadores mientras se aguardaba por la decisión de la Casa Blanca fue que quizás a los hispanos no les convenía que Bush nominara a un latino toda vez que era de esperarse que fuera un conservador que con su voto pondría en peligro los avances alcanzados por los hispanos en diversos rubros, sobre todo en materia de derechos civiles.

Pero Trasviña indicó que, ciertamente, en 2005 hay hispanos que

## History does seem to repeat itself, after all...

by Bidal Agüero

Officials of the Lubbock Independent School District (LISD) announced on September 26 to close O.L. Slaton Junior High for the purpose of the Center for Arts, Broadcasting & Careers. Students Parents and supporters of O.L. Slaton have rallied throughout the week in an effort to prevent plans by the Lubbock School Board to change O.L. Slaton.

A student lead demonstration with over 300 students was staged in order to demonstrate frustration by students and parents concerning the proposed actions of the school board.

Rodger Quannah Settler who was involved in in the Overton South Neighborhood Association remembered the early 1980s "We were fighting to make Carroll Thompson Junior High, our neighborhood school, a magnet program. We had four votes on the School Board...three retired teachers and a real estate agent. The establishment decided that Thompson had to go, and they dispatched



City Councilman Randy Neugebauer to change one of the votes...the real estate agent, of course! Instead of becoming a magnet school, Thompson was closed and then torn down, to the despair of Overton residents.

Settler noted that since then, several minority schools have been closed or restructured...Struggs, Posey, Matthews, Ramirez,

"The list grows. Now, the powers that be have decided to ax O.L. Slaton Junior High, one of the most balanced schools in town from a minority viewpoint. Once again, we have three votes to save it...Mario Ybarra, Vernita Woods-Holmes, and Karen Slay. It looks like history is poised to repeat itself."

A student and parent organized web log (blog) expressed several points in an effort to bring attention to the closing. A writer on the blog stated: "While many applaud the desire to provide opportunities to students in LISD, we do not think that those opportunities should come at the expense of existing programs."

Other student and parent comments stated:

\* Why mess with a good thing? The district's proposal would "re-purpose" other schools—meaning the destroying of a successful school program, which has repeatedly been recognized for outstanding achievements in the performing arts and academic arena!

\* The current magnet school system allows for LISD students to have experiences with greater diversity. The new proposal would in effect lead to re-segregation of Lubbock schools.

\* Under the new proposal, if O.L. Slaton is closed, students will face increased competition for fewer available opportunities. This raises concern that only students with prior outside training will be prepared to compete for these openings.

\* It's about school choice! Families are drawn to schools and not to the district. As such, the district's plan could mean increased class sizes causing families to be put off by the lack of quality opportunities for their children. LISD could potentially experience a decrease of students drawn to the district, as parents consider other school districts with better opportunities.

A public hearing is scheduled for Oct. 11 at 6 pm in the LISD Central Office (photos courtesy Christy Martinez-Garcia).



HAPPY BIRTHDAY EL EDITOR  
CELEBRATING 29 YEARS OF PUBLISHING

# Bill Bennett's Hypocrisy Brings Memories to Hispanics

By Charlie Ericksen

Bill Bennett, author of the 1993 best seller "The Book of Virtues," and long-time nemesis of the Hispanic community, is back in the news. Now he is broadening the targets of his prejudices and sharing them out loud.

A couple of years ago, a fresh dimension of Bennett's character was revealed when he was finally outed in the national media as a compulsive gambler who had squandered \$8 million to support his Atlantic City habit.

"The Bookie of Virtues," an article in the June 2003 Washington Monthly by Joshua Green, summed up his shriveled values: "William J. Bennett has made millions lecturing people on morality - and blown it on gambling."

Before that exposure, Bennett's standard fee to deliver a virtuous message was \$50,000.

I imagine you can get him for less now that he declared on his syndicated radio talk show, "Morning in America" that: "It's true that if you wanted to

reduce crime, you could - if it were your sole purpose - abort every black baby in this country, and your crime rate would go down."

So what has been the problem between Bennett and Hispanics?

"As the nation's third Secretary of Education, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1985, at a time when our public schools were struggling to teach an increasing flow of immigrant students, he was busy working to eradicate bilingual education. In a major policy speech on the subject Sept. 26, 1985, he declared: "After 17 years of federal involvement and after \$1.7 billion of federal funding, we have no evidence that the children we sought to help have benefited."

No evidence? A big, fat fib! He infuriated Latino leaders and scholars alike by ignoring or burying studies that proved otherwise. One of his disciples then told The Washington Times that bilingual education was a "silent conspiracy to keep Spanish children in linguistic bondage."

"A year later he urged an ending to U.S. subsidies on many student loans.

"He hid his department of its high-level Latino employees. After Bennett replaced Terrell Bell as education secretary, the number of Hispanics holding top career positions in the department plunged from 19 to two. And overall, the number of Hispanics working within Bennett's fiefdom dropped from 4% to less than 3%.

"He proposed to change the nation's public schools by installing a two-tier system, one track for students he identified as college-caliber and the other for dummies. And we all know the color code that would be used to select members of that group.

"There's plenty more. He named bilingual education foes to its advisory bodies, called for more education funding cuts, and once suggested that the whole department be abolished. Later, in 1990, as he prepared to become the Republican Party's national chairman, he told The Los Angeles

Times, "I believe that the idea behind affirmative action...is wrong."

"To the end," wrote Colman McCarthy in The Washington Post when Bennett was about to leave as Education Secretary in 1989, "Bennett put himself at the service of the Republican Party, not teachers and students." Particularly, he could have added, Hispanic kids Bennett went on to be appointed by President George H. W. Bush as our national drug czar.

If today, in his current state of mind, Bennett were recommending national policy on bilingual education and our war on drugs/immigration, think of the creative solutions he could submit to the White House and Congress.

The United States could abort the fetuses of any prospective mothers who didn't speak English. And, through diplomatic channels, he could advise our neighbor Mexico to do the same for any of its young women who were thinking of heading our way.

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# Fighting Ignorance and Prejudice: Our Role

By Abel Cruz

Just when you think you've heard it all, along comes a statement from someone that just leaves you shaking your head and wondering what this world is coming to. In case you missed it, former Secretary of Education William Bennett, known as a staunch Republican conservative and strong supporter of right wing agendas, recently said the following on his radio talk show:

"... if you wanted to reduce crime if that were your sole purpose, you could abort every black baby in this country and your crime rate would go down" Bennett continued by saying that aborting all African American babies "would be an impossible, ridiculous, and morally reprehensible thing to do...but the crime rate would go down".

This from someone who once wrote a book on morality called "The Book of Virtues" and was once the drug czar in the first Bush administration.

According to Bennett, his premise was that since abortion was first legalized, the decrease in births has led to a decrease in crime. The main argument in a book titled "Freakonomics" that he was referring to was that since a large number of the women who have had abortions are single unwed mothers, that their inability to care for their children, had they been born, would probably have condemned their kids to a life of crime. Thus Bennett concluded that babies that are born to poor unwed black mothers are destined to a life of crime. That is one of the most absurd and stupid arguments that I have ever heard!

What it does prove though is what I have always believed and often said. And that is that the color of a person's skin, more often than not, pre-determines how one is perceived and treated by society. It is statements like the one made by Bennett that prove that statement true. What Bennett said is clearly a perception that is widely shared by a lot of people. If not, why would we have media report after report about racial profiling? Because the law enforcement community prejudices most single, young black and Hispanic men as suspicious and up to illegal activity. That fact was substantiated in a report commissioned by our own Department of Justice and quietly released earlier this year.

The perceptions are ingrained in our everyday lives, from the jokes we hear and laugh at to the most serious of issues. To illustrate that point, here's a joke that is more telling by its hidden implication than its attempt at humor.

Question: What do you call a (fill in the blank with black or Hispanic) man in a suit?

Answer: The defendant

The hidden meaning here is that a black or Hispanic couldn't possibly wear a suit much less own one unless they are a defendant in a criminal trial. The implication being that most people of color are predisposed to committing crimes.

To be fair, there are preconceptions that for whatever reasons sometimes ring true. And that is why we have to work extra hard to dispel these prejudices and make changes in our lives that reflect a different image, a truer image of who we are and what we are capable of.

For example, even though Hispanics know the value of a good education, we still seem to be unable to significantly improve on the number of Hispanic youth that enroll into college after high school. And in a lot of cases, even graduating from high school becomes a challenge. Consequently, our youth are sometimes destined to work at minimum wage jobs where they are unable to earn enough money to afford things such as home ownership, or savings for their children's education. And unless their children are able to break the cycle and focus on obtaining a good education which creates more opportunities, chances are they too will be destined to a life of minimum wage jobs in industries that offer no long term benefits or financial security. Therefore we are viewed as perpetuating the myth that Hispanics are not ambitious enough and not willing to make the sacrifices necessary to achieve personal, professional and financial success.

Now that's a general assumption and a valid argument could be made that there are successful people who have less than a college education. But the truth is that those success stories are the exception and not the rule. The other truth is that we live in a much different world than the one we lived in even 10 years ago. We live in a very competitive, global economy where technological advances dictate how fast our world turns. In a time when jobs are being outsourced outside of our borders, unless we are academically and technologically prepared to compete, I'm afraid we'll just be seen as reinforcing these misconceptions that some people have worked so hard to erase from other's bigoted minds. To be sure the statement made by Bill Bennett was despicable and disgusting. But don't expect an apology anytime soon. You see, people like Bennett, and there are plenty like him, use this type of rhetoric to incite intolerance and prejudice. Believe me, there were plenty of people listening to his program that share his feelings and attitudes, and plenty more new listeners attracted by his racial ignorance. And people like Bennett are conscious of the fact that these statements will further fuel the fires of hatred and racism. This conveniently serves their purpose.

That is why it even becomes more important for us as Hispanics, and people of color in general, to continue to strive to attain that level of success where we can begin to change those minds that are at least open to change. We must continue to educate not only our youth but ourselves about issues that affect our everyday lives; issues that affect not only our social status but our economic and political one as well.

Because until we do, we'll continue to have to put up with ignorant people like William Bennett.

Questions or comments? Email [acruzsc@aol.com](mailto:acruzsc@aol.com)

# Hipocresia de Bill Bennet Trae Recuerdos a Hispanos

Charlie Ericksen

Bill Bennett, autor del best seller de 1993 titulado "The Book of Virtues" (El libro de las virtudes), y mortificador por años de la comunidad hispana, vuelve a salir en primera plana. Hoy abre su gama de prejuicios y los comparte de voz en cuello.

Hace un par de años se atisbó una nueva dimensión del carácter de Bennett cuando se dio cabida a la luz pública por todo el país de su adicción compulsiva al juego, con la que había desperdiciado \$8 millones en los juegos de Atlantic City.

"The Bookie of Virtues" (El corredor de virtudes), título de un artículo de Joshua Green que salió en el Washington Monthly en junio del 2003, resumió sus valores consumidos: "William J. Bennett se ha ganado millones (de dólares) dándole cátedra a la gente sobre la moralidad - tirándose todo en el juego".

Antes de ser expuesto, el honorario de Bennett por ofrecer un mensaje virtuoso era \$50,000.

Me imagino que se le podrá contratar por menos ahora que ha declarado, por medio de su programa de radio de difusión nacional, "Morning in America" que:

"Es cierto que si quisieras reducir el crimen, podrías - si fuera exclusivamente tu propósito (reducir el crimen) - abortar a cada niño negro nacido en este país, y el índice de criminalidad descendería".

Entonces, ¿cuál ha sido el problema entre Bennett y los hispanos?

"Como tercer secretario de educación de la nación, nombrado por el presidente Ronald Reagan en 1985, en una época en la que nuestras escuelas luchaban por instruir a un flujo creciente de estudiantes inmigrantes, él se ocupaba con erradicar la educación bilingüe. En un discurso importante sobre políticas de gobierno sobre el tema el 26 de septiembre de 1985, declaró: "Después de 17 años de participación federal y después de \$1.7 mil millones en fondos federales, no tenemos ninguna evidencia que los niños a los que intentamos ayudar se han beneficiado".

¿Ninguna evidencia? ¡Mentira, tremenda mentira! Enfurecido tanto a los dirigentes latinos como a los académicos al enterrar o no hacer caso de estudios que probaban lo contrario. Uno de sus discípulos le dijo entonces a The Washington Times que la educación bilingüe era

una "conspiración silenciosa por mantener a niños españoles bajo una esclavitud lingüística".

\* Un año más tarde instó terminar con los subsidios federales a muchos préstamos estudiantiles.

\* Eliminó de su departamento los latinos con altos cargos. Después de reemplazar a Terrell Bell como secretario de educación, el número de hispanos con posiciones de carrera de alto nivel en el departamento dio un bajón, de 19 a dos. En total, el número de hispanos que trabajaban dentro del feudo de Bennett bajó de 4% a menos de 3%.

\* Propuso transformar las escuelas públicas con instalar un sistema de dos niveles, un camino para los estudiantes que identificó como de calibre universitario, y el otro para los tontos. Y todos sabemos que el código racial que se implementaría para seleccionar a los miembros del último grupo.

\* Hay mucho más. Nombró a enemigos de la educación bilingüe a los organismos de asesoría al departamento de educación, pidió más recortes en fondos para la educación, y sugirió una vez que se aboliera por completo el departamento. Más adelante, en 1990, preparándose a asumir el cargo

de director del partido nacional, le dijo a The Los Angeles Times, "Yo creo que la idea tras la acción afirmativa ... es errónea".

"Hasta el final", escribió Colman McCarthy en The Washington Post cuando Bennett estaba por dejar la secretaría de educación en 1989, "Bennett se ofreció al servicio del partido republicano, no a los maestros y estudiantes". En particular, pudo haber añadido, niños hispanos.

Bennett siguió con ser nombrado por el presidente George H.W. Bush como nuestro tsar nacional de las drogas.

Si hoy, en su actual estado mental, Bennett estuviera recomendando políticas nacionales sobre la educación bilingüe y sobre nuestra guerra sobre las drogas/inmigración, imagínese las soluciones creativas que entregaría a la Casa Blanca y al Congreso.

Los Estados Unidos podría abortar los fetos de cualquier madre eventual que no hablara inglés. Y, mediante canales diplomáticos, podría aconsejar a nuestro vecino México a hacer lo mismo para cualquiera de sus mujeres jóvenes con vistas a subir al norte. (c) 2005 Hispanic Link News Service

# A Toast to Our Hispanic Heritage

By Raymond Rodriguez

What's all the fuss about?

There has been much exultation during this year's ritual observation of Hispanic Heritage Month. I've heard the proclamations, shared in the rhetoric and toasted our virtues with Mexican margaritas, Puerto Rican coquitos and South American pisco sours.

Now I'm contemplating the common aspects that make us proud to be Hispanics. What is there in our shared culture that brings us together and sets us apart?

Perhaps most significant about us are our very strong family values. The family is revered above all other institutions. This due in large part to the strong religious beliefs instilled in us by our parents, especially our mothers. Ser bien educado is an essential trait that must be adhered to. Deference and courtesy must always be accorded our elders. To do so reflects upon the family and the way we were raised.

Then there is our noted work ethic. No matter how menial a job might be, we take personal pride in doing it to the best of our ability. Employers are aware of this. Many state openly that they prefer hiring Hispanic workers. Even the newest arrivals among us usually find a job within two weeks.

Hispanics deem honest labor and those who perform it to be worthy of respect.

Who dares to doubt or question our patriotism and love for our native or adopted country? Beginning with the Revolutionary War, Hispanics have answered this nation's call.

Our measure of devotion can be attested to by the number of Hispanics who have made the ultimate sacrifice to preserve our liberties. More non-citizens in the Latino community serve in the U.S. military than from any other foreign ethnic group.

We are also noted for being loyal and dedicated friends. This is especially evident in troubled times. If a helping hand is needed by relatives

or neighbors, we make every effort to respond within our means.

Fiel amigo or amiga is an accolade to be earned and cherished. The heartfelt phrase mi casa es su casa expresses the sentiment of friendship far better than anything I could say in English.

One particular aspect of the Hispanic culture that delights me is our spirit. Many other groups seem to have to work hard at having fun. For us, good times come naturally. No formal holiday or a special occasion is needed. Any excuse will suffice to have a fiestecita. Whenever family or friends get together, that is ample reason to celebrate.

Hispanics are natural survivors! Adversity brings out the best in all of us. A proud, resolute and independent people, we prefer to "pay our own way."

This was well demonstrated even during the Great Depression. In spite of all its travails, the Latino community did not lose faith that a better

tomorrow was coming. Our people composed and sang corridos to commemorate their plight.

We are a thrifty people by nature. Was there ever a mamacita who did not manage to save a few centavitos for an unforeseen emergency? It's a trait that has enabled us to survive rejection as well as revolution.

Flouting or being ostentatious in one's lifestyle is considered in very poor taste. We strive to be humble and grateful to God for the bounty we are privileged to receive.

These are some of the things we should be cognizant of during Hispanic Heritage Month. To varying degrees, we find vestiges of them in all cultures, but I find them more pronounced among Hispanics.

These traits form the basis of whom we are as a people. They are part of the legacy our ancestors willed us. With that as the foundation of our heritage, we Latinos should proudly proclaim, "We are Americans of Hispanic ancestry!"

# The HNBA is disappointed that the White House has again bypassed exceedingly qualified Hispanic candidates for a vacant Supreme Court seat

Washington, DC--(HISPANIC PR WIRE - US NEWSWIRE)--October 4, 2005--For the second time in a five week period,

President Bush decided against nominating a highly qualified Hispanic to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Sandra Day

O'Connor. In doing so, the President again missed the historic opportunity to be the first President to make the decision to more meaningfully diversify the nation's highest court by including a Hispanic among its nine members.

"The HNBA is by no means pleased that the President did not name a Hispanic American to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor," stated Alan Varela, President of the HNBA. "A cornerstone of our nation is representative democracy and the equitable composition of our courts is an important key to helping our great nation remain on the right track. The HNBA will continue to serve as an unrelenting advocate for appointment of Hispanic jurists to the Supreme Court and throughout the courts of our land in order to protect the cornerstone of representative democracy and continually improve the system of justice. Despite the temporary setback, the HNBA looks forward to performing an open minded, professional and fair review of Ms. Miers's

record. We hope we will find that she demonstrates a commitment to equal opportunity and equal justice under law and that she is responsive to the needs and concerns of the estimated 42 million members of the Hispanic community."

"Ms. Miers has been recognized as a trailblazer in Dallas and throughout Texas, serving as the first woman president of both the Dallas Bar Association and the State Bar of Texas. Our disappointment that a Hispanic was not nominated is no commentary on Ms. Miers and her achievements" said Martin Garza, Vice President of External Affairs for the HNBA and a Dallas attorney.

The HNBA is a non-profit, national association that represents the interests of over 27,000 Hispanic American attorneys, judges, law professors, law students and legal professionals. Its continuing mission is: To improve the study, practice and administration of justice for all Americans by ensuring the meaningful participation of Hispanic American legal professionals.



# Jim Hightower

## COWBOY GEORGE

J. Frank Dobie, the great writer and chronicler of the Texas ranch country, would guffaw. Buck Ramsey, a real West Texas cowboy who later became a renown singer of cowboy songs, would snicker.

What would give these true Texans a great hoot is the orchestrated claim by the White House media machine that George W is "the cowboy president." We're always hearing about George being "back at the ranch," and whenever he goes to his spread, the media tags along with him like faithful cowedogs, dutifully televising the president in his cowboy hat doing rancher-like stuff

But isn't it curious that the media tagalongs are so incurious that they never ask the basic question: Is this really a ranch? The answer is, "no." It's more of a ranchette. Yes, he has about 1,600 acres of scrub prairie, a big rancher-looking limestone house, and, until recently, some 200 head of cattle.

But, wait - those aren't Bush's cattle! They belong to the family that sold the place to George in 1999, when he was gearing up to run for president and needed a Texas-looking image. In fact, Bush does no ranching at all and reports no agricultural activity on his tax returns.

A few months ago, the previous owners sold off their cattle, so "Cowboy George" was left with no cows on the range. Bad image. But Bush's PR people insist that he still has a herd of his own. His "herd?" Five cows. Five - including two pet longhorns he got as a gift! At least we can't say George is "All hat, no cattle." Instead, he's "All hat, five cattle." Worse, the guy can't even ride a horse! Holy John Wayne - what kind of cowboy president is this? At least Lyndon Johnson and Ronald Reagan could saddle a pony and ride off into the sunset.

This is Jim Hightower saying... What we have here is just another Bush deceit. His cowboy image is nothing but that - a carefully crafted media image, no more genuine than a Hollywood movie set. George is no cowboy. Not much of a president, either.

## EL EDITOR

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# Salud al Ritmo de la Música

¡A bailar! El baile divierte, emociona, relaja y ejercita. Al escuchar algún ritmo musical resulta espontáneo mover el cuerpo, sobre todo los pies. Por eso el baile ha sido para Luly Rivas la clave para motivar al ejercicio y una forma de mantener una vida sana.

Rivas es instructora de aeróbicos y también autora del DVD Fiesta latina, donde enseña una serie de ejercicios a través de ritmos muy latinos.

"Muchos creen que bailar no es un ejercicio, pero [con esta técnica] se queman muchas calorías y se tonifican los músculos", dice Rivas.

En los últimos años, el baile ha sido una alternativa que los instructores de actividades físicas emplean para motivar a hacer ejercicio.

A muchas personas les gusta bailar, pero quizá hay a quienes no les gusta demasiado la idea de hacer ejercicio. Rivas dice que si a su gusto por el baile le aplica un poco de técnica, estará en ese momento ejercitando su cuerpo.

No se trata sólo de bailar por bailar, para que estos movimientos tengan resultados favorables en su salud deben aplicar ciertas reglas.

Rivas es originaria de Chihuahua, México, y desde que era una niña comenzó a practicar diversas disciplinas como gimnasia, jazz y folklore mexicano.

Por la gran experiencia que tiene en realizar actividades físicas y por el contacto diario que mantiene con sus estudiantes en las sesiones de ejercicios que imparte en algunos gimnasios, se dio cuenta que la música latina los motivaba más. Así que comenzó a combinar varias técnicas de baile con movimientos aeróbicos y de fondo musical una cumbia, merengue o salsa.

"Son pasos fáciles de danza y aeróbicos de bajo impacto que dan un giro diferente a las tediosas rutinas de ejercicios", expresa la entrenadora.

Con el baile una persona quema



grasa, tonifica y moldea su figura, mejora su salud. Para quienes no saben bailar es una buena forma de aprender también o de practicar nuevos pasos.

Con ritmo Ejercitar el cuerpo no es sólo mera vanidad o para llegar a lucir una figura espectacular, menciona Rivas.

"Se trata de salud; ante todo es estar saludable", expresa la instructora de aeróbicos, quien tiene más de una década de experiencia.

En las sesiones aeróbicas, que ahora a través del video realizado por Rivas cualquier persona puede tener en casa, pone en práctica ritmos como samba, salsa, cumbia, merengue, norteño y tango.

Con la cumbia y el merengue se inicia la sesión de calentamiento, el cual dice Rivas es indispensable para el estiramiento de los músculos, de esa manera no se contraen.

La música de salsa ayuda a trabajar la cintura y piernas. Sirve como una especie de ejercicios abdominales; además, es un ejercicio cardiovascular.

La samba, dice Rivas, es excelente para los glúteos y piernas. La música norteña es un

gran ejercicio para las piernas y brazos. El tango es una música para la sesión de relajamiento, ya para finalizar con los ejercicios de alto y bajo impacto.

Antes de comenzar la serie de ejercicios, Rivas recomienda tener en cuenta el tipo de tenis y ropa que se deben usar para el ejercicio. "Es muy importante traer los zapatos adecuados para evitar algún daño", comenta la experta.

Unos tenis amoldados le ayudarán a no tener molestias al momento de hacer ejercicio. Además, debe utilizar el calzado adecuado para cada tipo de deporte.

En el caso de la ropa ocurre lo mismo. Mientras más cómoda se sienta para flexionarse será mejor.

Un detalle que las personas que hacen ejercicio no deben olvidar es la hidratación. Se debe tomar agua antes, durante y después de cada sesión deportiva.

Para mejorar su estilo de vidas Luly Rivas dice que el baile no es suficiente para estar saludable. Además de ejercitarse, las personas deben llevar una alimentación sana y mejorar su estilo de vida.

La instructora de aeróbicos dio a conocer siete ideas con las que usted puede mejorar su calidad de

vida:

- Uno.— Siempre debe desayunar. Aunque esté deprimida, trate de salir de casa con una merienda ligera, no importa que la tenga que comer en la oficina. Un licuado puede ser estupendo y rápido de preparar. El desayuno es importante porque le dará energía durante el día.

- Dos.— Apreciar la naturaleza. Es difícil que entre semana se dé ese respiro para observar lo que hay a su alrededor, pero es importante que, aunque sea los fines de semana, se dé tiempo para ir a la playa, a un parque o un lugar donde le haga sentir que está cerca de lo natural. Eso le ayudará a relajarse.

- Tres.— Aliméntese bien. Comer bien no significa comer mucho, sino tratar de balancear los alimentos. Además es importante, recomienda Luly, que en el lapso del desayuno y la comida ingiera alguna fruta o aperitivo saludable, porque su metabolismo estará acelerado y eso evitará que a la hora del platillo fuerte coma demasiado.

- Cuatro.— No deje un día sin ejercitarse. No importa que el ejercicio no le guste. Existen mil actividades diarias en las que puede ejercitarse. Salga a recorrer su cuadra, caminando. Saque a pasear al perro. Suba escaleras, monte una bicicleta, si mantiene su cuerpo en constante movimiento, le ayudará a mantener energía y le ayudará a relajarse.

- Cinco.— Pensamiento positivo. Tener una mentalidad positiva le hace más ligera la vida; los problemas se analizan desde otra perspectiva.

- Seis.— Consuma vegetales. Le hará sentir bien. Es la adicción más simple y al mismo tiempo beneficiosa para su dieta.

- Siete.— ¡Baila! Además de que le dará alegría, la hará moverse. No espere a que la inviten a una fiesta, puede bailar donde quiera que esté.

## Local Community Members in Walk-a-Thon



Members of the Lubbock Legends from left to right in t-shirts: William Harvey, Heather Peaches, Marcy Mayberry, Janet Harvey, Deanna Gibson, Sheryl Bybee, Dr. David Gibson, NAMI Lubbock President, Danette Castle, Noelle LeCrone, Rex Castle, and Andy Gibson. (photo courtesy by Bill Harvey, Amarillo)

The Lubbock affiliate of the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) sent a team of walkers (The Lubbock Legends) to participate in the annual NAMI Walks for the Mind of America in Austin on October 2, 2005.

NAMI is the nation's largest educational, support and advocacy organization focused upon the needs of all people whose lives are touched by mental illness.

The primary goals of the NAMI Walks for the Mind of America were:

- \* Fight the stigma surrounding mental illness;
- \* Build awareness of how the

nation's mental health system operates; and

\* Raise funds to support NAMI's mission.

To date, The Lubbock Legions raised over \$6,300, 90% of which will stay in our local community. For more information about this event or about NAMI, visit NAMI Lubbock's web page at: [namilubbock.nami.org/](http://namilubbock.nami.org/) or contact them directly:

David Gibson, President  
NAMI Lubbock  
P.O. Box 6854  
Lubbock, TX 79493-6854  
Phone: 806.783.9268

### Sierra Club:

## 10 Consejos para Ahorrar Dinero en la Gasolinera



Soaring gas prices have contributed to the largest cuts in consumer spending since the 2001 terrorist attacks.

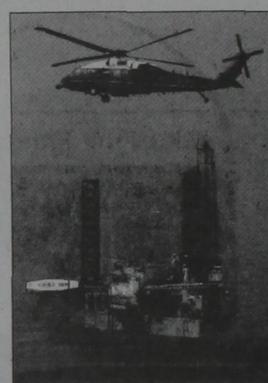
En respuesta a los trastornos en los suministros de gasolina causados por Katrina y Rita, Presidente Bush pidió que todos nosotros conservemos energía. Está bien que la administración Bush pida que se conserve energía. Pero el sacrificio no debe ser sólo del consumidor. La administración debe predicar con el ejemplo pedir a sus amigos de la industria petrolera y automotriz que se sacrifiquen. La industria automotriz ya tiene la tecnología necesaria para fabricar carros y camionetas que rindan al menos 40 millas por galón. En 10 años esto ahorraría al país 4 millones de barriles de petróleo al día. El suministro de gasolina está en

condición crítica debido a las medidas intencionales de la industria petrolera. La falta de capacidad refinadora se debe a una decisión que tomaron compañías como ExxonMobil para reducir la oferta y aumentar las ganancias. Desde la década de los 90, esta industria ha cerrado 50 refinerías, y Exxon ahora es la corporación más rentable del mundo, con casi 8 mil millones de dólares en ganancias.

Estados Unidos consume el 25% de la producción petrolera mundial, pero sólo contiene el 3% de las reservas petroleras. Es imposible salir de la crisis perforando en busca de más petróleo. La respuesta no está en

producir más -y por lo tanto contaminar más- sino en ahorrar e invertir en fuentes renovables de energía, como la energía eólica (de viento) y solar.

\*\*\*\*Incluidos son 10 consejos para ahorrar dinero en la gasolinera. Hasta que la administración Bush obliga que la industria automotriz fabrique carros y camionetas que rindan al menos 40 millas por galón, tendremos que pagar más por la gasolina. Aquí hay 10 sugerencias sobre que podemos hacer para ahorrar dinero. \*\*\*\*



President Bush inspects an oil rig from Marine One after Hurrican Rita.

## The National Voice of the Hispanic Legal Community

October 4, 2005--For the second time in a five week period, President Bush decided against nominating a highly qualified Hispanic to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. In doing so, the President again missed the historic opportunity to be the first President to make the decision to more meaningfully diversify the nation's highest court by including a Hispanic among its nine members.

"The HNBA is by no means pleased that the President did not name a Hispanic American to fill the seat vacated by Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor," stated Alan Varela, President of the HNBA. "A cornerstone of our nation is representative democracy and the equitable composition of our courts is an important key to helping our great nation remain on the right track. The HNBA will continue to serve as an unrelenting advocate for appointment of Hispanic jurists to the Supreme Court and throughout the courts of our land in order to protect the cornerstone of representative democracy and continually improve the system of justice. Despite the temporary setback, the HNBA looks forward to performing an open minded, professional and fair review of Ms. Miers's record. We hope we will find that she demonstrates a commitment to

equal opportunity and equal justice under law and that she is responsive to the needs and concerns of the estimated 42 million members of the Hispanic community."

"Ms. Miers has been recognized as a trailblazer in Dallas and throughout Texas, serving as the first woman president of both the Dallas Bar Association and the State Bar of Texas. Our disappointment that a Hispanic was not nominated is no commentary on Ms. Miers and her achievements" said Martin Garza,

Vice President of External Affairs for the HNBA and a Dallas attorney.

The HNBA is a non-profit, national association that represents the interests of over 27,000 Hispanic American attorneys, judges, law professors, law students and legal professionals. Its continuing mission is: To improve the study, practice and administration of justice for all Americans by ensuring the meaningful participation of Hispanic American legal professionals.

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# El Editor

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#### EAST LUBBOCK RESIDENTS

If you have applied for a loan through a bank and you were denied, or if you thought of applying for a loan through a bank, but haven't for fear of being denied. Please come to a meeting at TJ Patterson Library, on Monday the 10 of October at 7 p.m. By your showing up for this meeting, will determine if East Lubbock has hope of new businesses and jobs in our East Lubbock community.

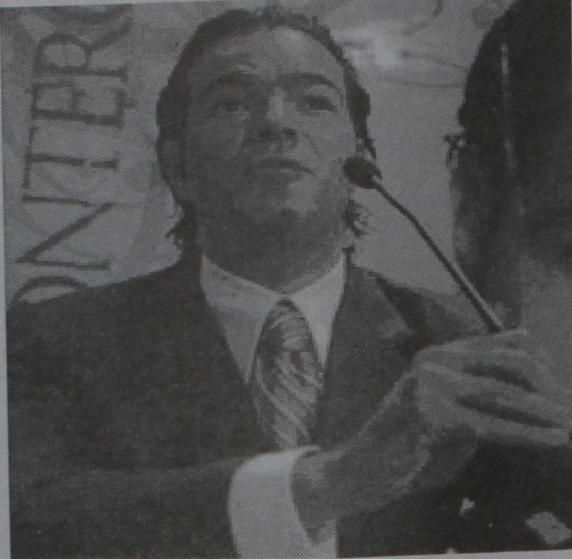
# Ranchero Music Goes Over Borders Thanks to Youth: Montero

Mexican singer Pablo Montero, who is presenting today his seventh album "A toda ley", considered that modern ranchero music has gone over borders thanks to the young exponents that give it the modern touch.

During a press conference, Pablo Montero stated that the fact that there are more vernacular artists opens the doors for the genre and does not mean competence, because "there's place for everybody, as long as the things are done properly, people will be interested in the songs and the albums".

He highlighted that this new album has totally ranchero songs, and although it has modern touches, they respect the traditional style.

The singer explained that those fusions are fundamental for the songs to become hits, and "for a radio station to include these songs, they must have modern sounds, because if it's not like this they would be out of their own style".



Montero added that different audience could listen joyful from other albums, which has many ballads, in "A toda ley" the songs, especially because that what he likes when he is seen in

paleques or live presentations. He stated that he included the song "Gallo de pelea" from los Tigres del Norte, and "Corazon de papel" from Diego Verdaguer, because they were hits that were in the audience's taste. However, he accepted that an album that does not only have this kind of songs, would not have the same impact as launching not-known songs.

On the other hand he stated that he is planning to produce and sing a second album honoring Javier Solis.

"I don't know if it will be for this singer yet, because I also want to make a tribute to the great Mexican composers, like Jose Alfredo Jimenez or Consuelo Velazquez, it might be an album that puts them all together", he

stated. Pablo Montero, also an actor, stated that he has invitations to participate in soap operas, like the one that Juan Osorio will produce, called "Flor del campo", and with the creator of "Betty la fea", in a new story called "La hija del mariachi", in which he will be in five chapters.

About movies, the singer stated that the movie "El soñador" was premiered five months ago in Italy. In this movie, in which he has the character of a baseball trainer, will probably be shown in the next Guadalajara Festival.

Pablo Montero said that in election times he would not accept to be in the campaign for any candidate, "because that means getting into trouble, my audience

is so wide that the only thing that I've done is inviting them to vote, but never for someone special".

The singer, who stated he will never change his musical genre, confessed that he has a relation with a woman from Torreon, Coahuila that has nothing to do with the show business.

He added that he has understood through time that he is not looking for beauty, but for a good relationship and communication.

"A toda ley" has 10 songs, among which are: "Vas a entender", "Se te olvidó", "Cómo lograr olvidarla", among others.

The album was done in Miami, Florida, under the production of Manuel Cazares; it has the arrangements of Milton Salcedo and Gustavo Arenas.

## Un ¡Salud! a Nuestra Herencia Hispana

Raymond Rodriguez

¿Por qué tanto alboroto? Se ha visto tanto júbilo durante la observación ritual del Mes de la Herencia Hispana este año. He oído proclamaciones, compartido de la retórica y brindado por nuestras virtudes con margaritas mexicanas, coquitos puertorriqueños y pisco sours sudamericanos.

Ahora contemplo lo que nos enorgullece de ser hispanos. ¿Qué existe en nuestra cultura compartida que nos vincula y que nos da realce?

Quizá lo más significativo de nosotros es nuestro fuerte sentido del valor de la familia. La familia se reverencia sobre toda institución, lo cual se debe en gran parte a la fuerza de la fe religiosa que nos inculcaron nuestros padres, en particular nuestras madres. El ser bien educado es un rasgo esencial al que hay que adherirse. El respeto y la cortesia se deben rendir siempre a nuestros mayores, porque el hacerlo refleja en la familia y, por ende, en la crianza que recibimos.

Después está nuestra notable ética de trabajo. Por más nimia que sea la labor, sentimos orgullo en realizarlo lo mejor que podamos. Los patrones esto lo saben. Muchos declaran abiertamente que prefieren contratar a trabajadores hispanos. Hasta los que más recientemente han llegado entre nosotros, terminan consiguiendo empleo en menos de dos semanas.

Los hispanos tienen en alta estima el trabajo honrado y consideran a los que lo realizan dignos de respeto. ¿Quién osa cuestionar o dudar de nuestro patriotismo y amor por nuestra patria nativa o adoptada? Remontando hasta la Guerra Revolucionaria, los hispanos han respondido al clarín de este país.

Se constata la medida de nuestra devoción patria con el número de hispanos que se han entregado en sacrificio final por preservar

nuestras libertades. De los que sirven en la fuerza militar de los Estados Unidos sin ser ciudadanos, los latinos son el mayor grupo de cualquier otra etnicidad extranjera.

Se nos conoce también por ser amigos leales y dedicados, lo cual se evidencia en particular en momentos difíciles. Si un pariente o un vecino necesita una mano, hacemos todo por responderle dentro de nuestra capacidad.

El que nos llamen fiel amigo o fiel amiga es una alabanza que procuramos merecer y que guardamos cerca del corazón.

La frase cálida, mi casa es su casa, es la mejor expresión del sentimiento de amistad que hay.

Un aspecto que me deleita de la cultura hispana es nuestro espíritu. Muchos otros grupos parecen tener que empeñarse en divertirse. Para nosotros, los buenos momentos fluyen con naturalidad. No se necesita un feriado formal o una ocasión especial, basta cualquier excusa para echarnos una fiestecita. Cuando quiera que se reúna la familia o los amigos, tenemos amplia razón de celebrar.

¡Los hispanos son sobrevivientes naturales! En la adversidad brilla lo mejor de nuestro carácter. Somos una gente orgullosa, resuelta e independiente; preferimos "pagar nuestra propia cuenta".

Este rasgo se vio bien hasta en los años de la Gran Depresión. A pesar de todas las tribulaciones, la comunidad latina nunca perdió la fe en un mejor mañana. Hay corridos compuestos de la época que conmemoran sus penurias.

Somos ahorristas por naturaleza. ¿Acaso exista la mamacita que no pudo guardar unos centavitos en caso de emergencia? Es un rasgo que nos ha permitido sobrevivir el rechazo así como la revolución.

Se considera de muy mal gusto ostentar. Nos esforzamos por ser humildes y agradecidos por la abundancia que Dios nos da el

privilegio de recibir.

Debemos tener estos rasgos en cuenta durante la celebración del Mes de la Herencia Hispana. Hasta cierto grado, hay vestigios de ellos en todas las culturas, pero yo los encuentro pronunciados entre los hispanos.

Los rasgos que menciono son la base de quienes somos como cultura. Son parte de nuestro legado, de lo que nos heredaron nuestros antepasados, y ya que son el fundamento de nuestra herencia, con orgullo debemos proclamar, "¡Somos americanos de herencia hispana!"

(c) 2005, Hispanic Link News,

## Slap in Face

(from Page One)

"There seems to be no appreciation for the crucial role that the Supreme Court has played in the lives of minorities. Many times, it's not the last resort for minorities seeking civil rights. It's the only resort."

Several Hispanic lawyers and judges were thought to be on the president's short list, including Attorney General Alberto Gonzales - the first Latino attorney general and a close friend of the president - and federal appellate judge Consuelo Callahan.

Also mentioned during the search were Hispanic lawyer Miguel Estrada and Judge Emilio Garza of the New Orleans-based 5th Circuit Court of Appeals. Garza was President George H.W. Bush's second choice for the Supreme Court after Clarence Thomas.

"There are so many qualified Hispanics out there," said lawyer Edgardo Colon, chair-elect of the Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and a friend of Gonzales.

"Republicans keep saying that they want to recruit Hispanics, and they want to penetrate the Hispanic community, and this would have been a wonderful opportunity for them to do so."

Hispanics are the nation's fastest growing population, and Republicans have courted them ardently. Bush, in particular, has wooed Latino voters in his campaigns for Texas governor and president; he historically has raked in as much as 40 percent of the Hispanic vote.

"I am disappointed by what this nomination says about the current administration, which has twice missed a long overdue, historic opportunity to remedy a glaring absence on the court," said Janet Murguía, president and CEO of the National Council of La Raza.

"I am disappointed about what this communicates to the Hispanic community."

In July, Bush dashed Hispanic hopes when he nominated Judge John Roberts of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court to succeed O'Connor. Before Roberts was confirmed, Chief Justice William Rehnquist died, and Bush nominated Roberts for chief justice. He sailed through confirmation and joined the court when its term began Monday.

The Supreme Court has had only two black justices: the late Thurgood Marshall and Justice Clarence Thomas, and two female justices: Ruth Bader Ginsburg and the retiring Sandra Day O'Connor.

Miers is nominated to replace O'Connor.

Again, Hispanics disappointed

**El Editor  
Celebrando  
29 Años de  
Publicar**

## Telenovela "Machos" se estrena en la pantalla chica de México

Tras dos años de preparación y con un elenco de súper estrellas locales como Héctor Bonilla y Julieta Egurrola, la telenovela "Machos" acaba de estrenarse en México con la seguridad de que ha superado a la versión original chilena, dijo su productor.

"Yo vi la chilena y me pareció una maravilla. Pero no miento si digo que la nuestra ya la superó", aseguró el productor argentino Carlos Márquez acerca del melodrama que hace una fuerte crítica al machismo y que se estrenó el lunes en el Canal 13 de Televisión Azteca.

El realizador sudamericano apuntó que se han conjugado en la obra un elenco que nunca soñó tener y un guión que adaptaron tres escritores, basados en el original de Sebastián Arrau, a la forma de vida mexicana.

"El machismo se da en diferentes matices y tiene el mismo común denominador, no sólo en Latinoamérica, sino en todo el mundo. En particular hemos hecho una historia bien a la mexicana que ahora ya está en el aire", dijo Márquez a la AP el lunes durante la

presentación de la serie.

En el elenco de unos 40 actores, destaca la participación estelar de Héctor Bonilla, que personificará al patriarca de los Mercaderes; la actriz mexicana Julieta Egurrola; el actor cubano Pedro Sicard y los actores mexicanos José Alonso, Plutarco Haza y Alberto Casanova.

Márquez elogió el trabajo de adaptación de los escritores Gabriel Santos, Eric Vega y Mauricio Somoano, quienes tuvieron el reto de transformar la anécdota en una telenovela real.

"Creo que la historia funcionará en México, porque le hicimos un traje a la medida al machismo", dijo Somoano.

"No porque sea parte de los escritores, pero afirmo que el libreto ha quedado adaptado maravillosamente" a la idiosincrasia de los mexicanos, dijo Somoano.

Respecto a la historia original Somoano explicó que trata de una familia de machos donde el padre tiene siete hijos, pero resulta que, de los siete, algunos no son tan "machos" como el padre cree. "En la versión mexicana se entretejen

historias que la hacen muy diferente", agregó.

Para el veterano actor de teatro, cine y televisión Héctor Bonilla, enfocar al machismo va a desatar una reflexión en el espectador. "Desde luego que el machismo es absurdo, nefasto. Aludir que es genético, es otra cosa", afirmó.

"Creo que es una deformación brutal que no tiene razón de ser en el siglo XXI, y que no puede ser un escudo para hacer todas las tropelías que hacen los machos", agregó.

"Pero el machismo no es privativo del Tercer Mundo", indicó agregando que "es algo muy fuerte en todo el mundo y junto a árabes y a los japoneses, no somos nada, comparativamente hablando".

"Tenemos que pugnar por la igualdad entre el hombre y la mujer", sentenció.

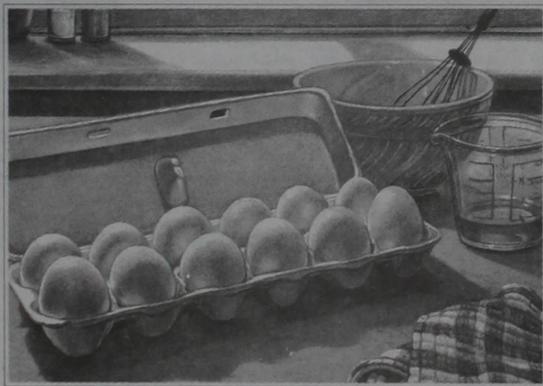
En opinión de su colega José Alonso, en la actualidad: "El machismo se está cayendo a pedazos".

"Ya pasó. Y debe estar en un ataúd. Un hombre con una actitud de macho no tiene cabida nada en este mundo de mujeres evolucionadas, profesionales e incluso capaces de manejar un país", concluyó el actor y protagonista de la cinta clásica "Los cachorros".

## Smile & make the world an enjoyable place to be!



Once upon a time, there were a dozen eggs.



What's a dozen? a little boy asked his father.

A dozen is twelve, his dad said, count them. The

boy counted: one, two, three, four, five, six,

seven, eight, nine, ten, a lemon, twelve! That's

right! said the dad. And do you know where eggs

come from? he asked. Yes! shouted the boy.

Where? said Dad. The store! Dad laughed and

laughed. He couldn't argue with that one.

**Montelongo's Restaurant**

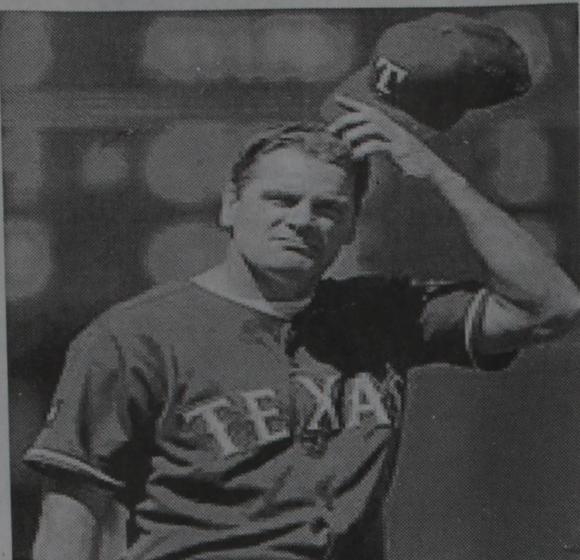
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# Rangers will not offer Rogers a new contract



Kenny Rogers will not return to the Texas Rangers, who are cutting their ties with the pitcher best remembered this year for throwing a tantrum and shoving two television cameramen.

The Rangers said in a statement Monday that the 40-year-old lefty will not be offered a contract for 2006. He will become a free agent.

"The Texas Rangers organization would like to thank Kenny Rogers for his efforts over the last two seasons and during his entire Rangers career," general manager John Hart said. "As we look at 2006 and beyond, we feel it is in the club's best interests to move forward without him."

Rogers' agent, Scott Boras, didn't immediately return a phone message.

The team offered no further comment. Hart was scheduled to meet with the media Tuesday to discuss the 2005 season and the team's plans for the offseason.

Rogers was 14-8 with a 3.46 ERA, and was an All-Star for the second straight year. But what most people will recall about his third stint with Texas, and 12th season overall with the team, was the videotaped tirade June 29 in which he shoved the cameramen while walking onto the field.

Kenny Rogers will not be calling Texas home in 2006. (Getty Images) While appealing his 20-game suspension, which eventually was reduced to 13

games, Rogers pitched in the All-Star game and was booed by fans at Comerica Park in Detroit. As an All-Star, he earned a \$50,000 contract bonus -- the same amount he was fined.

Rogers was a 17-year-old outfielder when he was drafted by the Rangers in 1982 and turned into a pitcher. In 1994, Rogers pitched a perfect game for Texas against the Anaheim Angels.

Rogers pitched for Texas from 1989-95, then went to the New York Yankees (1996-97), Oakland (1998-99) and New York Mets (1999) before returning to the Rangers from 2000-02. After not being offered salary arbitration, Rogers left and spent one season in Minnesota before going back to Texas when he signed a \$6 million, two-year contract before the 2002 season.

After winning a career-high 18 games in 2004, Rogers met with owner Tom Hicks before spring training this season to talk about a contract extension. Rogers denied reports that he threatened to retire, and quit speaking to most media.

The Rangers had had some talks with Boras about a new contract midway through this season, but Hart said the two sides were far apart on money. That was before Rogers shoved the cameramen.

Rogers has a career record of 190-131 with a 4.21 ERA in 687 games (400 starts).

# Tarver retains Crown with Unanimous Decision over Jones

Antonio Tarver raised his arms in triumph and climbed up on the ropes. Roy Jones, Jr., smiled, gave his corner a high-five with his glove and admitted he was beaten by a better fighter.

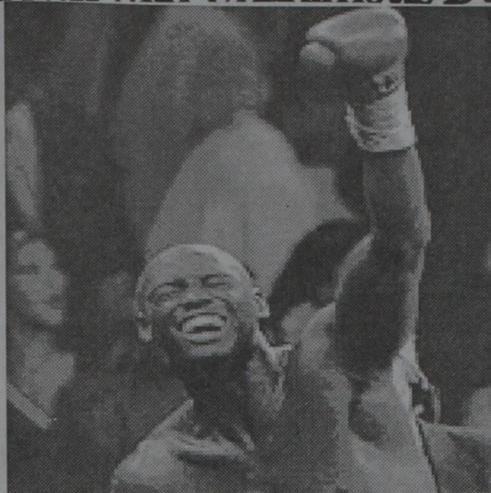
Tarver retained his IBO light heavyweight title Saturday night with a unanimous 12-round decision over Jones, his second victory over his longtime rival in 16 months.

"He came to reclaim his throne, but it wasn't happening tonight," Tarver said.

Tarver won the crown in May 2004 with a stunning second-round knockout of the former world champion in four weight classifications. He nearly dropped him again when he hurt Jones with a right hand in the 11th round, but couldn't finish him off.

"I was good, but not good enough," Jones said. "I'm satisfied with my performance, and I realize I lost the fight."

Tarver improved to 24-3 in a career that's taken off in the past three years. Jones dropped to 49-3 and has lost his last three fights --



two by knockout. Antonio Tarver improves to 24-3 overall and 2-1 vs. Roy Jones, Jr. (AP) The bout was the third between the rivals in less than two years -- fourth overall if you count an amateur meeting that Jones won in 1982 when they were 13-year-

old kids growing up in Florida. Jones entered hoping to rebound from the knockout losses to Tarver and Glen Johnson that raised questions about whether he was washed up and should retire. Tarver's right in the 11th sent him reeling into the ropes, and the

champion closed in to try to end the fight but appeared to tire.

Jones escaped from the ropes when Tarver swung wildly and missed, and finished the round even though he was blinking his eyes repeatedly, as if he was having difficulty seeing.

"He caught me with a good shot and I think that was the turning point in the fight," Jones said, adding that he has not made a decision on whether to retire.

"I'm a true champion," he said. "Being the champion I am, I may come back. ... If I hadn't gotten hurt, I would retire. But you saw me, I kept coming."

The judges scored the fight 117-111, 116-112 and 116-112 in favor of Tarver, who threw 620 punches to Jones's 320. The champion landed 158, while Jones landed 85 -- or about seven per round.

"He was bested by a better fighter," Tarver said. "I didn't feel like he was intimidated. If I made a mistake he would have punished me."

## Ready or Not, Michelle Wie is Coming

Michelle Wie who is 15 years old but 6 days shy of turning 16 has reached the point of accomplishing a dream come true.

Today the Golf Channel carried a news conference live. Wie's "people" sent out e-mails announcing deals with Nike, Sony and the William Morris Agency worth about \$10 million annually.

She has won only one big amateur event, hasn't qualified for the LPGA Tour and will be eligible for only six LPGA events next season.



**EL EDITOR**  
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## Decepción de Bush

viene de la primera

conoce la

vasta fuente de latinos calificados para servir en el máximo tribunal... El presidente Bush no ha cumplido su compromiso de asegurar que la Suprema Corte refleje verdaderamente la diversidad de nuestra población".

Janet Murguía, presidenta y gerente general del NCLR, declaró que "estoy decepcionada por lo que esta decisión dice acerca de esta Administración que ha dejado pasar dos oportunidades históricas para solucionar una ausencia tan notoria en la Corte, y estoy decepcionada por lo que esto le transmite a la comunidad latina, la cual ha venido esperando largo tiempo verse representada en la principal corte de este país".

"Estoy decepcionada por lo que esto representa para el futuro de nuestro país donde nuestras leyes son interpretadas al más alto nivel sin que se involucre a la minoría étnica más grande de Estados Unidos. Y finalmente, me preocupa el hecho de que esta decisión se haya tomado en un momento en el que claramente existen hispanos calificados para ocupar un lugar en la Suprema Corte", concluyó Murguía.

En la lista de posibles sucesores de O'Connor figuraron varios hispanos: el secretario de Justicia, Alberto Gonzales, los jueces del Tribunal de Apelaciones del Quinto Circuito de New Orleans, Emilio Garza y Edward C. Prado; y la juez del Tribunal de Apelaciones del Noveno Circuito, Consuelo Maria Callahan.

Al final no se concretó. No es la primera vez. Durante la presidencia del demócrata Bill Clinton surgieron dos vacantes y Clinton nominó a Ruth Bader Ginsburg y a Stephen Breyer. En ese entonces, en privado, se citaron divisiones entre los diversos grupos hispanos en torno a la nacionalidad del potencial nominado hispano. Los grupos aseguran que esas diferencias se superaron.

Ray Velarde, asesor legal de la Liga de Ciudadanos Latinoamericanos Unidos (LULAC), dijo que Bush rompió una promesa implícita de nominar a un hispano. Creando expectativas que no llena, Bush corre el riesgo de "enojar al electorado de más rápido crecimiento en el país".



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**EL EDITOR**

# Crímenes Violentos Contra Latinos Alcanzan Un Record de Bajas

Alex Meneses Miyashita

El índice de crímenes violentos contra víctimas hispanas ha llegado a su punto más bajo desde que el gobierno federal comenzó hace doce años a documentar la etnicidad en su encuesta anual de victimización criminal.

En una encuesta recién publicada, la Oficina de Estadísticas Judiciales (BJS por sus siglas en inglés) reportó información para el 2004 que muestra un "índice de victimización" de hispanos de 18.2 para ese mismo año. Esto significa que de cada 1,000 latinos que viven en los Estados Unidos, sobre 18 de ellos son víctimas de un crimen violento.

Esto representa una baja substancial de un 24.2 el año anterior.

Por primera vez, este índice es más bajo que para el de blancos (21.0). El índice para negros fue de 26.0.

El índice nacional total fue de 21.4.

De acuerdo con la BJS, los índices para todos los grupos siguen una declinación a escala

## Violent Crimes Against Latinos Reach Record Low

By Alex Meneses Miyashita

The rate that violent crimes are committed against Hispanics has reached its lowest point yet since the federal government began documenting ethnicity in its annual crime victimization survey a dozen years ago.

In a just-released survey, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports data for 2004 that show Hispanics with a "victimization rate" of 18.2 for 2004. This means that of every 1,000 Latinos living in the United States, just over 18 of them were victims of a violent crime.

That's a substantial drop from 24.2 the year before.

For the first time, it's lower than the rate for whites (21.0). For blacks, the rate was 26.0.

The overall national rate was 21.4.

The rates for all groups follow a nationwide decline over the past 30 years, according to the bureau. Hispanics have seen a 67% reduction since 1993, followed by blacks (61.4%), and whites (56.2%).

The bureau includes robbery, assault, sexual assault and rape in the "violent crime" category, but not homicide. That may seem odd, but the bureau explains its data is based on crime victim interviews. Dead men don't talk.

"We don't want to have any Latino victimizations, but a reduction is definitely something we should embrace," Angela Arboleda, civil rights policy analyst for the National Council of La Raza, told Hispanic Link News Service.

She added, "There has been a lot of collaboration, particularly between parents and youth and community-based service providers in the area of youth violence. What we have not seen are those efforts being reported out into the media."

Arboleda stressed that while youth and gang violence are a serious existing problem, the mainstream media has played a role in creating an exaggerated image of violence among Latinos.

"This report by the BJS is completely juxtaposed to what we've been hearing for the past year," she said.

Ramiro Martínez, Jr., criminology professor at Florida International University, told Hispanic Link that anti-immigrant media coverage has contributed to linking Latinos with crime.

"It's really amazing to me that people have never made the connection between more immigrants, less crime," he said.

He offered an interesting explanation for the dramatic decrease of both Hispanic and other victims.

"What's happening is that immigrants are moving into areas - in some cases, extremely poor areas - and what they are really doing is fortifying these communities that are in many cases isolated or marked by extreme disadvantage. They're stabilizing these communities. They're not increasing deterioration."

But Anthony Miranda, executive chairman of the National Latino Officers Association of America, questioned whether the numbers presented by the BJS are fully reflective of what goes on in many Hispanic communities.

The reason, he explained, is that many Hispanic immigrants are hesitant to report crimes to the police for fear that their immigration status will be questioned.

"We're not being victimized only by the criminal element," he said.

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nacional por los pasados 30 años. Los hispanos han visto una reducción de 67% desde 1993, seguido por los negros (61.4%) y los blancos (56.2%).

La BJS incluye bajo la categoría de "crímenes violentos": robo, agresión, agresión sexual y violación, pero no homicidio. Esto puede parecer extraño, pero la BJS explica que sus datos están basados en entrevistas hechas a víctimas de crímenes. Las personas muertas no hablan.

"Si bien no queremos que haya ninguna victimización latina, reconocemos que una reducción es definitivamente algo que agradecer", dijo Angela Arboleda, analista de políticas de derechos civiles para el Concilio Nacional de La Raza (NCLR por sus siglas en inglés), a Hispanic Link News Service.

Arboleda añadió, "Ha surgido mucha colaboración en el área de violencia juvenil, particularmente entre padres, jóvenes y proveedores de servicios a la comunidad. Lo que no hemos visto es el reportaje de esos esfuerzos por parte de los medios".

Arboleda señaló que mientras la violencia juvenil y de las pandillas son un problema serio, los medios dominantes han jugado un papel en la creación de una imagen exagerada de violencia entre latinos.

"Este informe por la BJS está completamente juxtapuesto a lo que hemos estado escuchando por el pasado año", indicó Arboleda.

Ramiro Martínez, Jr., profesor de

criminología en la Universidad Internacional de Florida (FIU), dijo a Hispanic Link que la cobertura anti-inmigrante de los medios ha contribuido a vincular a los latinos con el crimen.

"Es increíble para mí el que las personas nunca hayan hecho la conexión entre más inmigrantes, menos crimen", dijo.

También ofreció una explicación interesante para la dramática disminución de ambos los hispanos y las demás víctimas:

"Lo que sucede es que los inmigrantes se mudan a áreas -- en algunos casos áreas de extrema pobreza -- y lo que realmente están haciendo es fortificar estas comunidades que de muchas maneras están aisladas o marcadas por una desventaja extrema. Los inmigrantes están estabilizando estas comunidades, no están aumentando el deterioro".

Pero Anthony Miranda, presidente ejecutivo de la National Latino Officers Association of America (asociación nacional de agentes de policía latinos de EEUU), se pregunta si los números presentados por la BJS reflejan completamente lo que sucede en varias comunidades hispanas.

La razón, explicó, es que muchos inmigrantes hispanos son reacios a reportar crímenes a la policía por miedo a que su estatus de inmigración sea cuestionado.

"No estamos siendo victimizados sólo por el elemento criminal", añadió Miranda.

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## Estudiante Protestan Encontra Propuesta

Padres y Estudiantes de la escuela O.L. Slaton protestaron en contra la propuesta de cambiar la escuela a una escuela vocacional. Los estudiantes que numeraban casi los 300 dice que la clausura de la escuela serian la pena de muerte para no nomas la escuela pero tambien la comunidad.

Se tendra una audiencia publica este proximo 11 de Octubre en las oficinas centrales de la escuelas para tomar opiniones sobre la propuesta.

Los estudiantes estan pidiendo apoyo de todo el publico.

(fotos cortesia savesosslaton.com)



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