

# el Esalador

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## Hispanic leaders to ask Bush to support race-based policy at university

A group of national Hispanic leaders will ask President George W. Bush Wednesday to officially support the University of Michigan's admissions policies, which are being contested in two cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The high court is expected to hear arguments in the cases challenging the use of race in law school and undergraduate admissions policies, in late March or early April.

The court is considering the issue for the first time since it ruled that colleges could consider race as a factor in admissions decisions in the landmark 1978 Bakke case. The court's ruling, expected this summer, is expected to influence admissions policies across the nation.

Twelve groups, including the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Associations of Colleges, will unveil an open letter to Bush Wednesday at a press conference at the National Press Club. It will ask Bush to file legal briefs with the court supporting the University of Michigan.

White House officials reportedly are lobbying Bush on both sides of the issue, according to a recent Washington Post report. Solicitor General Ted Olson is said to be eager to file a brief opposing the university's policies, while White House counsel Alberto R. Gonzales is said to be urging Bush to support the policies.

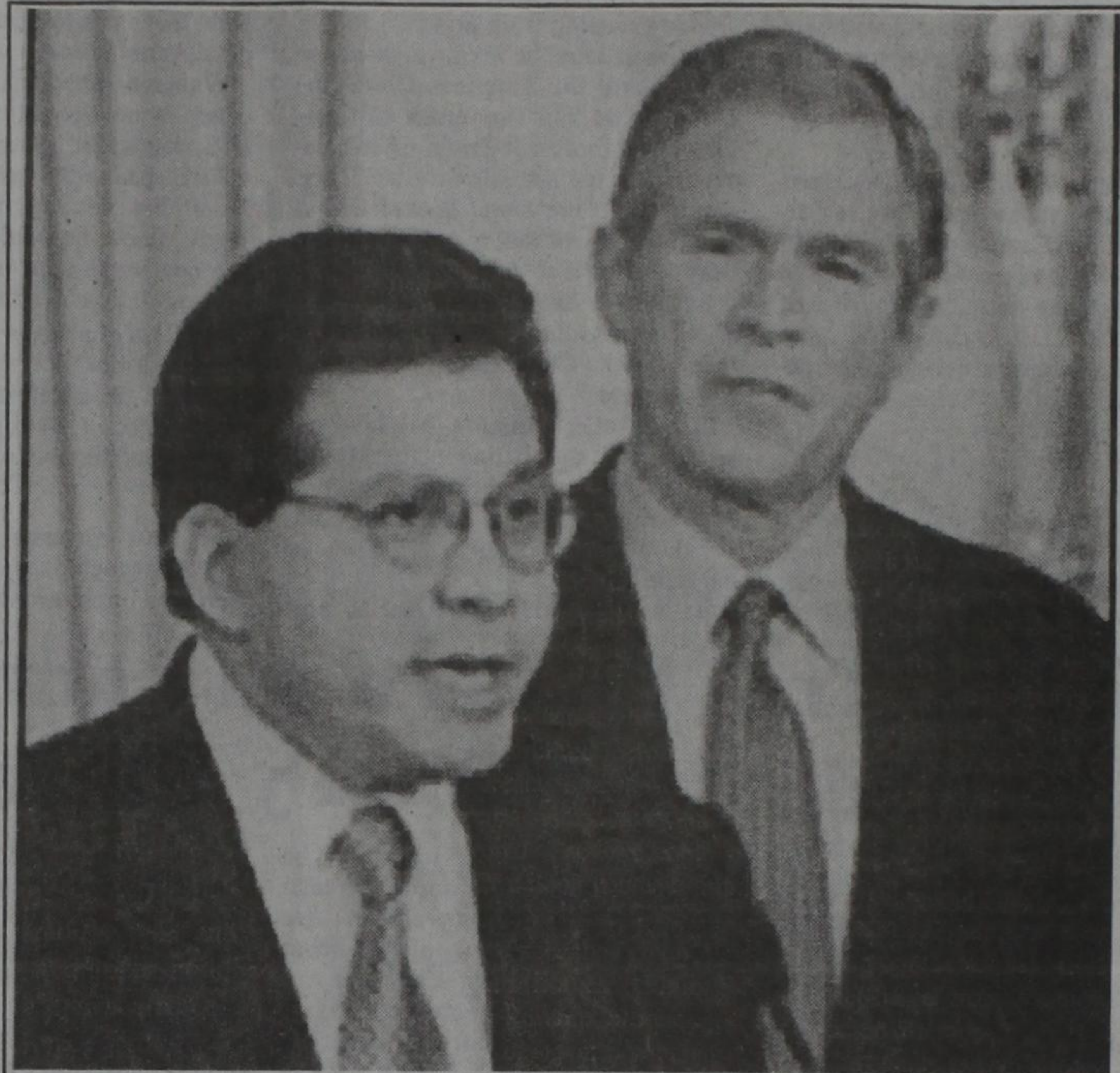
Neither Olson nor Gonzales could be reached for comment Tuesday. The question of whether to weigh in on the cases "remains under review," according to a statement released by the White House.

Pilar Avila, a spokeswoman for the coalition, said members of the group have discussed the case with Gonzales.

A high court decision against the University of Michigan would have an adverse effect on higher education for all students, not just minorities, Avila said.

"This is not a diversity or a Latino issue," Avila said. "This issue concerns the entire nation. ... A diverse student body increases the quality of education."

Only 11 percent of the 35 million Latinos in the country have obtained post-secondary education and more than one-third of the population is younger than 18, according to the U.S. census. The coalition is concerned that eliminating the use of race



in admissions would reduce the number of Hispanic students in the nation's colleges and reduce their access to financial aid. This year, 4.7 percent of the students at the University of Michigan are Hispanic.

Terry Pell, president of the Center for Individual Rights, which represents the three white students who sued the university in 1997, said minority enrollment at colleges in Texas, Florida, Washington and California, where race is no longer considered in admissions, has returned to approximately 10 percent this year.

Pell said both the center and the University of Michigan want Olson to file a brief supporting their arguments.

"The brief would have more political than legal interest," Pell said. "The Supreme Court is interested in what the White House has to say, but they must take a longer view. A brief will not influence the case in a dramatic way."

University spokeswoman Julie Peterson said officials are pleased with the support of the Hispanic community.

"They have strongly articulated the reasons why access to higher education is so crucial for the Hispanic community, and their concerns about the impact on related programs including financial aid."

### Comentarios

By Bidal Agüero

Many of our readers laughed last week when I predicted that the first Hispanic Vice President of Texas Tech would finally be hired as chief of custodians.



In reality, it's no laughing matter. The facts are that at present there are no high-ranking Hispanics that work in the East, the Chancellor's offices, or West the President's offices, Wings of the Tech administration building.

We were encouraged last year with the hiring of Dr. Manuel Escamilla by Dr. Smithly but later discouraged with his unexplained - at least to the community - departure. According to officials at the Provost offices, Escamilla's position is still vacant and is not being advertised because of lack of funds available.

So that leaves us with Zero representation at the administrative level of Texas Tech.

In the past few months, we have continually seen stories affirming Tech commitment to diversity. Stories are continually being reported praising Tech's progress on increasing the minority enrollment. Although progress can certainly be seen, I would dare to say that most of the increases have been more because of the increase in population rather than Tech's efforts.

As we prepare for new Presidents to take the reigns of Texas Tech both at the University and at the Health Sciences Center, it would be prudent for the Hispanic community to begin to ask questions as to what Tech's plans are about filling the void of not having Hispanics at policy making positions at Tech.

We know that both new officers have committed publicly to diversity but demagogue is cheap and it's definitely time for action instead of words.

With the continual graduations nationwide of academics within the Hispanic community, we can no longer accept the excuses given to us for so long that no qualified persons are available and certainly we cannot allow qualified people such as Dr. Escamilla to leave after being recruited.

We persistently point out in this newspaper the fact that Hispanics now comprise 30% of the population in West Texas, we must start to demand our due at Texas Tech.

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

## Rumsfeld Descarta el Servicio Militar Obligatorio en EU

El secretario de Defensa Donald Rumsfeld, dijo ayer que el gobierno no ve "ninguna necesidad" para restablecer el servicio militar obligatorio porque basta con el sistema voluntario en pie desde 1973.

"No creo que haya una sola persona en este edificio o dentro de la Administración que se tome con ligereza la idea de ir a la guerra, ni el Presidente ni yo. No hay ninguna necesidad", afirmó Rumsfeld en rueda de prensa, tras descartar un proyecto de ley para restablecer el servicio militar obligatorio en el país.

El jefe del Estado Mayor Conjunto, el general de la Fuerza Aérea, Richard B. Myers, secundó las críticas contra el reclutamiento obligatorio, al indicar que el sistema voluntario vigente "es eficaz y ofrece al país un ejército sin par".

Añadió que la fuerza militar actual de Estados Unidos no se compara con la que formó durante la guerra de Vietnam, que permitió a miles de personas ampararse a diversas excepciones para no cumplir con el servicio militar obligatorio.

Rumsfeld se opone al servicio forzado porque considera que no ofrece ninguna ventaja, ya que, al igual que en el pasado, muchos reclutas se salen del Ejército al cumplir con los requisitos mínimos, lo que redundaría en el despilfarro de entrenamiento y recursos.

(Continúa Pagina 6)

## Rep. Rangel introduce bill to reinstate draft

Three decades after the military draft ended, a small group of Democratic lawmakers wants to bring it back. They seek to spread the risks and burdens of a possible war with Iraq to the white, middle- and upper-middle class men and women who seldom volunteer to serve in the armed forces.

A bill introduced Tuesday by Rep. Charles Rangel of New York is unlikely to become law - the Pentagon opposes it - but it throws a spotlight on issues of patriotism, sacrifice and fairness in an all-volunteer military that in its enlisted ranks is disproportionately poor and African-American or Hispanic.

Rangel, a vocal opponent of war with Iraq, proposes drafting 18- to 26-year-old men and women for military duty or national service. He would eliminate the exemptions for college or graduate school students that allowed many white, middle- and upper-middle class men to avoid fighting an unpopular war in Vietnam a generation ago.

If President Bush declares war, Rangel said, he should ensure that Americans from all walks of life fight in it.

"I truly believe that those who make the decisions and those who support the United States going to war would feel more readily the pain that's involved, the sacrifice that's involved, if they thought that the fighting force would include the affluent and those who have historically avoided this great responsibility," said Rangel, a decorated veteran of the Korean War.

Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld rejected Rangel's proposal out of hand. "We're not going to reimplement a draft. There is no need for it at all," Rumsfeld told reporters.

(Continued Page 6)

## Protests Held Across the Country to Protest War in Iraq

By LYNETTE CLEMETSON (NYT)

From a morning blockade of a federal building in Chicago to a lunchtime march to the White House to an evening discussion at a Y.W.C.A. in Detroit, a cross-section of activists, celebrities and everyday Americans held more than 150 events across the country today to oppose a war with Iraq.

Organized by a coalition of more than 70 groups called United for Peace, the events ranged in attendance from several dozen at Youngstown, Ohio, and Mineola, N.Y., to several hundred in Santa Fe, N.M., and Oakland, Calif.

Organizers and participants said the diverse turnout represented a growing wave of popular dissent, even as the country inches closer to military action.

The scattered displays of dissent did not compare to the large turnout at a national protest held in Washington in late October, which attracted more than 100,000 people from around the nation.

But organizers said size was not their intent this time. Instead, by fanning out to small towns, neighborhood squares and workday traffic areas, they said they hoped to emphasize a growing wave of skepticism and dissent to war.

"We want you to hear us, Mr. President," Damu Smith, director of Black Voices for Peace, one of the coordinating groups, said as he stood with a midday crowd of several hundred in Washington. "We hope you hear our voices today."

The hundreds of speeches given nationwide included tributes to Philip F. Berrigan, a former Roman Catholic priest and anti-Vietnam war organizer who died last week, and salutes to President Jimmy Carter, who was being presented the Nobel Peace Prize as some of the events took place.

The day of protests, Mr. Smith said, represent a new phase in coalition building around the anti-war movement, and several more events are scheduled in the weeks and months ahead.

In Los Angeles, a group of celebrities including the actors Martin Sheen, Hector Elizondo and Tony Shalhoub turned out to add high-profile support to the movement. More than 100 entertainers have signed a letter to President Bush appealing for a diplomatic rather than a military response in Iraq.

"It's time to stand up and declare ourselves as patriots concerned for our country," Mr. Elizondo said.

The celebrity group is part of a larger coalition called Win Without War that will officially begin on Wednesday. Backed by national religious and civic organizations, including the National Council of Churches, the N.A.A.C.P., the National Organization for Women



and the Sierra Club, organizers said the group's purpose was to emphasize what they called a mainstreaming of the antiwar movement.

"We are patriotic Americans who share President Bush's belief that Saddam Hussein's Iraq cannot be allowed to acquire weapons of mass destruction," reads the coalition's political mission statement. "We part ways with the president, however, on the issue of pre-emptive military attack against Iraq."

One of the founding organizations, MoveOn.Org., started an online signature campaign a week ago titled, "Let the Inspections Work." Within days, it gathered more than 175,000 signatures and over \$300,000 in donations to buy antiwar advertisements in national media outlets.

"There is significant energy building out there," said Eli Pariser, the internet-based group's international campaign director.

The events today varied widely in tone and turnout. In New York, the police arrested 99 clergy members from a variety of faiths on charges of blocking the doors to the United Nations mission.

In Santa Fe, a children's marimba band joined junior high students, middle-aged Green Party members, Veterans for Peace and hundreds of lunchtime passers-by in singing a version of the Christmas carol "Deck the Halls."



"Peace is jolly, war is folly," sang the crowd.

On an icy playground in the Boston neighborhood Jamaica Plain, about 50 members of a group called Latinos Together Against the War came together for a puppet show, rap performance and poetry reading for peace.

Unlike some protests that are dominated by college students, these events had a significant turnout of middle-aged professionals and older people.

Louise Franklin Ramirez, 97, attended the Washington rally in her wheelchair. Margo Smith, 72, of Berkeley, Calif., joined in chants in front of the Ronald V. Dellums Federal Building in Oakland saying, "Peace is the power of the people."

Bob Taylor, an economist for the World Bank, skipped lunch to join the march to the White House. He took his family to the Washington march in October carrying a sign that read, "Average American Family Against War With Iraq." On his way to work, Mr. Taylor said he saw a leaflet for today's rally and decided to squeeze it into his day.

"The perception out there that ordinary people are not paying attention to what's going on and are not concerned about the possibility of war is wrong," Mr. Taylor said. "Very few of my friends and colleagues support this war, even if they did not walk over to stand here today."

# Are Video Thief's Three Strikes "Cruel and Unique"?

By Carlos Conde

For some people, life sometimes isn't fair. Leandro Andrade, a Latino from San Bernardino, Calif., certainly thinks so, even though he's a thief, a drug addict and a long-time felon.

Andrade was caught shoplifting merchandise worth about \$150 from a department store, which is normally a rap-on-the-knuckles misdemeanor. However, he was sentenced under California law to two consecutive 25-year sentences. Andrade will be eligible for parole in 2046, when he is 87 years old.

As one legal observer noted, that's the kind of punishment meted out for big-time crime like first-degree murder, train wrecking, kidnapping or bombing a public establishment.

Oscar nominee Winona Ryder was recently convicted of felony grand theft for shoplifting more than \$5,500 from a swanky Beverly Hill store. The actress faced up to three years in prison. Prosecutors, however, suggested leniency, and a judge sentenced her to 480 hours of community work, fined her \$6,355 and ordered her to pay the store for the shoplifted items.

This is where Andrade's and Ryder's lawbreaking problems part. Andrade has an impressive rap sheet, and Ryder has never been in trouble before. Andrade also can't afford the type of legal representation available to Ryder.

There is, however, a lot more to Andrade's story. When it ends sometime next year, with a decision by the U.S.

Supreme Court, his case may redefine the interpretation of the Constitution's Eighth Amendment on cruel and unusual punishment.

Andrade was caught in November 1995 walking out of a Kmart store with \$68.84 worth of children's videos like "Cinderella" and "The Santa Clause." A few weeks later, he was caught boosting five more children's videos worth \$87.70 from another Kmart.

Because Andrade had previous convictions, the state used the opportunity to try him under California's "three-strikes" law. In non-legalese, it means you get three chances for staying out of trouble, after which the state declares you a habitual criminal and a menace to society and puts you away for a long time.

For Andrade, it's probably forever unless the Supreme Court agrees with his contention that he has been unduly punished despite his past law-breaking career.

Forty states currently have laws that stretch the sentence for recidivists, and 26 of those 40 states apply the three-strikes law. Enacted in 1994 after the kidnap and brutal murder of a 12-year-old California girl by a repeat offender out on parole, the statute was viewed as a deterrent for society's chronic outlaws.

Proponents claimed that studies show that about 6 percent of the criminals commit approximately 70 percent to 80 percent of the crimes. The three-strikes law was a good way to capture and lock up dangerous ca-

reer criminals and to deter violent crimes. Detractors claim it has made no appreciable difference and that many of them serving three-strikes life sentences like Andrade are there for petty theft.

Latinos and African Americans say justice is being played with the race card disproportionately targeting them for harsh penalties. A study by the Justice Policy Institute pointed out that blacks "struck out" at 13 times the rate of whites.

Andrade had the bad luck of facing a prosecutor with the discretion to upgrade a misdemeanor to a felony for repeat offenders, which he did based on Andrade's past criminal record. Andrade's 15-year crime career included two misdemeanors and five nonviolent felonies, one that included escaping from prison.

Andrade acted as his own jailhouse lawyer until the American Civil Liberties Union and University of California law professor Erwin Chemerinsky joined the appeals process. They prevailed in the lower appeal courts on the argument that regardless of the three-strikes law, Andrade's sentence was "grossly disproportionate" to the crime and violated his rights under the U.S. Constitution's Eighth Amendment.

In any other situation, his lawyers argued, his shoplifting spree would be worth about six months' jail time. Andrade, they said, was standing trial for shoplifting, not for being a habitual criminal.

"It is completely irrational to put

someone in prison for life for shoplifting," Chemerinsky argued. "The punishment here is not just cruel and unusual, it is cruel and unusual."

In the arguments, the justices talked as if they might let the drastic sentence stand, although in 1983 they invalidated a life sentence for a man convicted of passing a bad \$100 check, his seventh offense.

The Bush administration supports the states' rights to set prison sentences.

Although the Supreme Court arguments have made Andrade's petition a celebrated case for judicious justice, no Latino barrister groups or other organizations have taken an interest in Andrade's case. Maybe they didn't know about it until now or no one asked them to intervene. Perhaps they feel that, considering his criminal past, Andrade is not worth it.

Whatever happens, something that often is not given enough recognition stands out. After everything else failed, Andrade, continuing to believe that he had been treated unfairly, knew he could still count on the one instrument of protection and representation available to all of us, regardless of class or status -- the U.S. Constitution.

It may be a defense of last resort, but you could also say it's the kind of defense that money can't buy.

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# Un Chicano Envejecido Se Ve Enfrentado con un Año Nuevo con Menudo de Tofu

Por Andy Porras

¿Un nuevo y mejorado yo?

En esto es lo que todos mis hijos están determinados a convertir a esta vieja focha chicana en el 2003.

¿Existe una suerte peor?

Sólo por que meseras bonitas me dan un menú para personas de la tercera edad y los vendedores de forma automática me dan un descuento para personas de la tercera edad, ¿es una señal segura de envejecimiento agudo?

A pesar de que les digo a mis hijos que a mi edad en realidad no necesito alimentos naturales, que lo que realmente necesito son todos los conservantes que pueda atiborrar en mis chiles rellenos, ellos insisten en disciplinarme para sacrificar mi insumo de carbohidratos. También advierten sobre el daño que causan los fosfatos de sodio, los cítricos y nitratos de sodio. ¿Pero cómo algo que sabe tan bien cuando se mezcla con salchichas o con quesos cremosos para untar puede ser tan malo?

¿Cómo un chicano puede decir no al chorizo con huevos? ¿O a un tazón al vapor de aquel desayuno legendario de los campeones latinos, el menudo? Es casi un sacrilegio.

Está bien, mi estómago ha estado en unos cuantos rodeos de comida y siempre que me levanto al próximo día digo una pequeña oración de gracias al Jefe. Pero unirme al grupo "latte" de latinos y abalanzarme sobre una dieta de tofu, soja y vegetales es un burrito de otro color.

Cambiar de mi café favorito donde añaden con generosidad la grasa de la tocina para resaltar el sabor de los frijoles a comer en lugares donde sirven hamburguesas vegetarianas es una travesía tediosa, y sin sabor. Luego están los viajes al supermercado para comprar las mejores cosas de la tierra cultivadas sin pesticidas ni fertilizantes artificiales.

Puede que estos alimentos no sean tan naturales como usted piensa. Estoy advertido, "Acuérdete papá, 'orgánico' no es sinónimo de 'natural'." El Food and Safety Inspection Service (el servicio de seguridad de alimentos y de inspección, FSIS por sus siglas en inglés) del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos regula el uso del término 'natural' en las etiquetas de carnes y aves.

¿Lo que si me gustaría saber es el tiempo que le tomará a mis papilas gustativas tejanas aceptar el soyrito, la imitación de chorizo a base de soja. O un tazón de sopa

## Letter to the Editor

## Kudos for the Chief

Lubbock Chief of Police Claude Jones is to be commended for the accomplishments of the LPD in the short time he has been at the helm. For the first time in ten years, the LPD is fully staffed. Chief Jones achieved this without diminishing the high standards or compromising the rigid tests for selection of Peace Officers. Achieving a fully staffed and qualified LPD has long been a top priority for Lubbock and the LPD yet the previous administration, during its entire tenure, was unable to achieve this goal.

Two of the more admirable qualities observed in Chief Jones are his willingness to meet with citizens and the personal role he plays in following up on concerns expressed by Lubbockites. The word on the street is that the Chief demands no less from his officers.

llo de tofu, sustancia que se parece, oh Dios, ¡al menudo!

Pensado en la época en que 'delgado fue, ahora grueso es'. Nadie le hacía caso a Tab (la Coca Cola original de dieta), tampoco La Raza se preocupaba por los colorantes o ingredientes artificiales añadidos; procesados levemente o lo que fuera. Algunos de nosotros no nos dábamos cuenta de que el rebaño hispano de nuestro pueblo natal tampoco adelgazaba.

Justo cuando cree que puede comer todo lo que quiera, sus seres queridos sacan más estadísticas. La Raza parece tener un mayor riesgo de padecer de diabetes (de la cual padecía mi padre), problemas del corazón, cáncer e incluso Alzheimer (de lo cual padecía mi madre). Mi hijo Dominick me recuerda que una vez dejé de fumar sólo para que sus ataques de asma disminuyeran. El sostiene fue lo mejor que le pasó de niño.

Me están haciendo la emboscada con la cantidad creciente de evidencia que detalla que mis hábitos alimenticios son mortales, y que coinciden con la calaca. El señor Calaca es exhibido de forma muy llamativa durante el Día de los Muertos para representar la pérdida de un ser querido. Por lo que la restauración del viejo vato ha comenzado. Para la Navidad recibí parte de un vestuario nuevo de un talla más pequeña que se supone me entrará con el tiempo. Lo juro, hasta han advertido a mis panaderías favoritas de que sólo me vendan bolillos o conchas sin azúcar.

¿Quién sabe? A los mejor no tendré que hacer eco de las inmortales palabras de Mickey Mantle, '¡Si hubiera sabido que iba a vivir tanto, me habría cuidado mejor!'

Pelear la batalla positiva para ayudar a mi familia a mantener vivo a su biliterato escritor preferido para unas cuantas columnas más no puede ser tan terrible. Una vez que ingiera unas cuantas bebidas sin azúcar o coma algunos tacos de sustituto de carne, sus papilas gustativas se engañarán un poco. La verdad es que el sabor del soyrito con salsa natural en una tortilla integral como que llega a gustar con el tiempo. Lo mejor de todo, es que no se queda en su cuerpo como lo hace la manteca.

Estos niños locos, incluso me mandaron a hacer una camiseta personalizada que dice, 'Un hispano orgánico'.

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Ysidro V. Gutierrez

self into. I swear they've even warned my favorite panaderías not to sell me anything but bolillos or sugar-free conchas.

¿Quién sabe? Maybe I won't have to echo Mickey Mantle's immortal words, "If I knew that I was going to last this long, I'd have taken better care of myself!"

Fighting the good battle to help my (ITAL) familia (ENDITAL) keep their favorite biliterate writer around for several more columns can't be such a terrible thing. Once you down a few sugar-free drinks or munch on several meat-substitute tacos, your taste buds are fooled a

## El Editor Newspapers

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Business Manager: Olga Riojas-Aguero  
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# ¿La Condena Por Tres Faltas a un Ladron de Peliculas de Video es "Cruel y Unica"?

Por Carlos D. Conde

Para algunas personas, algunas veces la vida no es justa. Leandro Andrade, un latino de San Bernardino, California, de seguro piensa así aunque es un ladrón, un adicto a drogas y hace mucho tiempo un delincuente.

A Andrade lo agarraron en un almacén robando mercancía valorada en \$150, lo que en general constituye una acusación por delito menor. Sin embargo, lo condenaron bajo la ley de California a dos sentencias consecutivas de 25 años. Andrade será elegible para libertad condicional en 2046 cuando tenga 87 años.

Como destacó un observador jurídico, éste es el tipo de castigo que se impone en un crimen mayor como asesinato en primer grado, descarrilar un tren, secuestro o poner una bomba en un establecimiento público.

Winona Ryder, nominada a un Oscar, hace poco fue convicta por el delito grave de robo por hurtar en una lujosa tienda de Beverly Hills mercancía valorada en más de \$5,500. La actriz enfrentaba tres años de prisión. No obstante, los abogados de la acusada solicitaron indulgencia y un juez la sentenció a 480 horas de trabajo comunitario, con una multa de \$6,355, y le ordenó que pagara a la tienda por los artículos hurtados.

En este punto es que los problemas por infringir la ley de Andrade y Ryder se separan. Andrade tiene unos antecedentes penales impresionantes y Ryder nunca antes ha tenido problemas con la justicia. Andrade tampoco puede costear la representación legal a la que tiene acceso Ryder.

No obstante, hay mucho más de la historia de Andrade y cuando ésta termine el año próximo con una decisión del Tribunal Supremo de los Es-

tados Unidos, su caso podrá redefinir la interpretación de la Octava Enmienda a la Constitución sobre castigo cruel e inusual.

A Andrade lo agarraron saliendo de la tienda Kmart con películas para niños como "Cinderella" y "The Santa Clause" valoradas en \$68.84 en noviembre de 1995. Unas semanas más tarde lo agarraron llevándose cinco películas similares para niños con un valor de \$87.70 de otra tienda Kmart.

Este tipo de hurto en tiendas es una ofensa criminal pequeña pero como Andrade tuvo condenas previas, el estado usó la oportunidad de procesarlo bajo la ley de "tres faltas". En términos no legales significa que una persona tiene tres oportunidades para no cometer delitos después de los cuales el estado lo declara un criminal habitual y una amenaza para la sociedad y lo encierra por largo tiempo.

Para Andrade, con probabilidad es para siempre a menos que el Tribunal Supremo esté de acuerdo con su opinión de que ha sido castigado de forma excesiva a pesar de su carrera delictiva previa. Al presente, cuarenta estados tienen leyes que extienden la sentencia para reincidentes y veinte de los cuarenta aplican la ley de las tres faltas. Promulgada en 1994 tras el secuestro y brutal asesinato de una niña de 12 años de California por un delincuente reincidente bajo libertad condicional, se consideró que el estatuto para disuadir a los criminales empedernidos de la sociedad.

Los defensores alegan que los estudios muestran que casi un 6 por ciento de los criminales cometen cerca de un 70 a un 80 por ciento de los crímenes. La ley de las tres faltas era una buena medida para capturar y encerrar a los criminales peligrosos y

detener los crímenes violentos. Los opositores alegan que no ha marcado una diferencia considerable y que muchos de los que cumplen cadenas perpetuas por las tres faltas como Andrade están allí por robos pequeños.

Los latinos y los africano-americanos sostienen que la justicia se está jugando con la carta de la raza atacándolos de manera desproporcionada con castigos severos. Un estudio del Justice Policy Institute (instituto de políticas judiciales) señaló que los negros son sentenciados 13 veces el índice de los blancos.

Andrade tuvo la mala suerte de enfrentarse con un fiscal cuya discreción podía elevar de delito menor a delito mayor para delincuentes reincidentes, lo que hizo basándose en el expediente criminal previo de Andrade. La conducta criminal durante 15 años de Andrade incluye dos delitos menores y cinco delitos graves no violentos, uno que incluye escaparse de la cárcel.

Andrade actuó como su propio abogado hasta que la American Civil Liberties Union (unión americana para las libertades civiles) y el profesor de leyes de la Universidad de California, Edwin Chemerinsky, se unieron al proceso de apelaciones.

Estos prevalecieron en los tribunales apelativos menores con el argumento de que a pesar de la ley de las tres faltas, la sentencia de Andrade fue "muy desproporcionada" para el crimen y violó sus derechos bajo la Octava Enmienda a la Constitución de los Estados Unidos contra el castigo cruel e inusual.

Sus abogados argumentaron que, en cualquier otra situación, esta conducta de hurto en una tienda conllevaría seis meses de cárcel. Según el-

los, Andrade enfrenta juicio por hurto en tiendas, no por ser un criminal habitual.

"Es completamente irracional encarcelar a alguien a cadena perpetua por hurtar en una tienda. El castigo no sólo es cruel e inusual, es cruel y único", sostiene Chemerinsky. En los argumentos, los jueces hablaron como si fueran a mantener la drástica sentencia, aunque en 1983 invalidaron una cadena perpetua a un hombre convicto por dar un cheque falso de \$100, su séptima ofensa. La administración de Bush apoya el derecho de los estados a establecer las sentencias de cárcel.

A pesar de que los argumentos del Tribunal Supremo han hecho la petición de Andrade un caso famoso para la justicia judicial, ningún grupo de abogados latinos u otras organizaciones han mostrado interés en el caso de Andrade. A lo mejor no lo conocían hasta ahora o nadie les pidió que intervinieran. Quizás sienten que Andrade, considerando su pasado criminal, no vale la pena.

Pase lo que pase, algo que a menudo no se le da suficiente reconocimiento sobresale. Después de que todo lo demás falló, Andrade, quien continuó creyendo que había sido tratado de manera injusta, supo que aún podía contar con el instrumento de protección y representación disponible para todos nosotros, sin importar clase o situación, la Constitución de los Estados Unidos.

Podrá ser una defensa de último recurso pero también se podría decir que es el tipo de defensa que el dinero no puede comprar.

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# A Tofu-Menudo New Year Confronts an Aging Chicano

By Andy Porras

A new and improved me? That's what all of my children are determined to turn this old Chicano coot into for 2003.

Is there a fate worse than this?

Just because cute waitresses hand me a "senior citizen's" menu and merchants automatically give me a senior discount, is this a sure sign of acute aging?

Although I keep telling my children that at my age I don't really need natural-food stuff, that I really need all the preservatives I can cram into my chiles rellenos, they insist on disciplining me to sacrifice my

carbohydrate intake. They warn about the evils of sodium phosphates, sodium citrates and nitrates, too. But how can something that tastes so good when blended with hot dogs or cheese spreads be that bad?

How can any Chicano say no to chorizo con huevos? Or a steaming bowl of that legendary breakfast of Latino champions, menudo? It's almost sacrilege.

OK, so my stomach has been to a few food rodeos and every time I wake up the next day I utter a little thank-you prayer to el Jefe. But to cast my lot with the latte Latino

crowd and dive into a tofu, soy and veggie diet is a burrito of a different color.

To travel from my favorite cafe, where bacon grease is generously added to favor my frijoles, to dining where gardenburgers are served is a tedious -- and tasteless -- journey. Then there are trips to the supermarket to purchase the best organically grown stuff on earth.

It may not be as natural as you think. I am warned, "Remember Dad, 'organic' is not synonymous with 'natural.'" The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Safety Inspection Service regulates

the use of the term "natural" on meat and poultry labels.

What I'd like to know is how long will it take my Tejano taste buds to accept soyrito -- the chorizo wannabe using a soy base. Or a tofu-laden bowl of soup substance that resembles, oh my God, menudo!

Think back to the day of "thin is where it's been -- fat is where it's at." Nobody gave Tab (the original Diet Coke) a second look, nor did la raza worry about added colorings or artificial ingredients; minimally processed or whatever. Some of us didn't notice our hometown Hispanic herd thinning either.

Just when you think it's still safe to eat to your heart's content, your loved ones roll out more statistics. La raza seems to be at a higher risk for diabetes (which my dad had), heart problems, cancer and even Alzheimer's (which my mom had).

My son Dominick reminds me that once upon a time I gave up smoking cold turkey, and for good, just so that his asthmatic attacks would subside. He claims that was the best thing that happened to him as a child.

I am being ambushed with an increasing amount of evidence detailing my eating habits as deadly, and on a collision course with la calaca. Mr. Calaca is displayed conspicuously during Día de Los Muertos to indicate the demise of a loved one.

So the restoration of this old vato has begun. For Christmas, I received part of a new, smaller-size wardrobe I'm supposed to ease my-



# White Society Needs Change of Heart, Not 'Change of Concept'

By Marisa Treviño

It doesn't take psychic powers to predict what the GOP will be doing in 2003: Continuing damage-control efforts among black and Hispanic voters to further distance itself from Trent Lott's infamous remarks.

Since his resignation as Senate Republican leader, Sen. Lott has attributed his fall from power to employing a "bad choice of words." His colleague Sen. James Inhofe of Tulsa, Okla., when asked if the Republicans would make a greater effort on behalf of non-whites, remarked, "The outreach has been there. I think it's a change of concept."

For the more than 105 million people of color in the nation, it's going to take more than a change of concept to prove that there is an active campaign to be inclusive and that everyone is afforded equal opportunity.

It's going to take a true change of heart.

Lott's apologies and the Republican Party's mad scramble to set things right don't signify reinvigorated compassion and empathy, but a sheepish attempt to mask a sad legacy that hovers unconsciously within the fabric of our society.

If prejudice and discrimination are the relics of a shameful era in our country's past, as many have so indignantly declared, why have only three representatives of color been elected to the U.S. Senate since 1990?

Why did actor Danny Glover feel the need to hold a press conference to draw attention to the difficulties black men have in hailing New York cabs?

Why are African-American, Hispanic and Native American students still grossly underrepresented in high school accelerated placement classes or honors programs? Even when those same students have a high GPA?

Why, according to the FBI's most recent compilation of hate crimes -- for 1999 -- were 4,295 of those crimes motivated by racial bias?

Why was it found in the National Academies' Institute of Medicine's survey "Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care," that non-whites received lower quality health care, even when insurance status, income, age and severity of conditions are comparable?

Why in some school districts are those schools that are most in dire need of repair and resources the ones attended by a majority non-white student population?

Why do families of color still en-

counter an obstacle course of barriers to home ownership?

Why, as documented in the research paper "Minorities in the Criminal Justice System 2 / Unfair Treatment," is it that non-whites are charged with more serious crimes, are offered fewer opportunities to plea-bargain, convicted more frequently and receive harsher sentences than whites in like situations?

Why do Native Americans still suffer from below-poverty standards of living and high death rates from preventable/treatable diseases?

Why do some states feel the need to pass English-only laws?

Why are people of color viewed as being less qualified or deserving of a promotion in employment or of a coveted spot in higher education?

Why do the abductions of black and Latino children receive such uneven media coverage?

Why are those people behind the wheel who have black or brown skin still being singled out by law enforcement along highways and suburban streets?

Why, as former Surgeon General David Satcher contends, do people of color experience greater disability from mental illness than their majority counterparts?

The list of questions goes on.

For those who have experienced the subtle and not-so-subtle prejudicial attitudes of white society, the concept of equal opportunity is nothing more than politically correct rhetoric.

We all would like to believe that the discrimination and prejudice of the 20th century is relegated to history books. But sadly it's not the case.

As Sen. Lott unintentionally exemplified, the sins of yesteryear linger. Today they have evolved into stereotyped thinking.

Social scientists argue among themselves as to whether or not stereotyped thinking can even be changed. Yet they do agree on four conditions that help reduce the inevitable tensions that surface when one group suffers victimization resulting from such narrow-minded reasoning. In his book "Social Psychology," Stephen Franzoi of Marquette University lists them: Groups must be of equal social status. They should sustain close contact over time. They must cooperate with one another. And there must be social norms favoring equality.

Now, that's a concept.

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# La Sociedad Blanca Debe Cambiar el Sentimiento, No el Concepto

Por Marisa Treviño

No hace falta tener poderes clarividentes para predecir lo que hará el partido republicano en 2003: seguirá con los esfuerzos por controlar el daño hecho entre electores negros e hispanos para distanciarlos aún más de los infames comentarios de Trent Lott.

Desde que dimitió como líder de la mayoría republicana del Senado, el senador Lott ha atribuido su caída de la cumbre del poder a haber hecho "mal uso de las palabras." Su colega, el senador James Inhofe de Tulsa, Oklahoma, al ser preguntado si los republicanos harían mayores esfuerzos con las personas de color, dijo, "Los esfuerzos se han hecho. Me parece que hay que cambiar de concepto."

Para las más de 105 millones de personas de color en toda la nación, se va a necesitar más que un cambio de concepto para probar que existe una campaña activa para ser más inclusivos, y que a todos se les ofrece por igual las oportunidades.

Se va a necesitar un verdadero cambio de sentimiento.

Las disculpas de Lott y el correteo del partido republicano por arreglar las cosas no implican una compasión y una simpatía renovadas, sino un intento por enmascarar una triste herencia que pulula inconscientemente entre el tejido de nuestra sociedad.

Si el prejuicio y la discriminación son reliquias de un pasado vergon-

zoso, como tantos han declarado indignados, ¿por qué sólo tres representantes de color han sido electos al Senado de los Estados Unidos desde 1990?

¿Por qué sintió el actor Danny Glover que debía llevar a cabo una conferencia de prensa para iluminar el hecho que los hombres negros tienen muchas dificultades en parar un taxi en Nueva York?

¿Por qué continúa habiendo tan poca representación de estudiantes africanos-americanos, hispanos y nativo-americanos en las clases de secundaria aceleradas o en programas de honores?

¿Aún cuando estos mismos estudiantes cuentan con un porcentaje de notas alto?

¿Por qué, según la copilación más reciente de la FBI sobre crímenes motivados por el odio para el año 1999 - 4,295 fueron motivados por el prejuicio racial?

¿Por qué se ha encontrado en la encuesta de la National Academies' Institute of Medicine, "Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care" (Trato por desigual: Enfrentando inequidades raciales y étnicas en la medicina) que las personas de color recibieron cuidados de salud de menor calidad aún cuando los niveles de seguro, ingreso, edad y severidad de condiciones son comparables?

¿Por qué es que en algunos distritos escolares las escuelas más necesi-

tadas en términos de reparaciones y recursos son las que tienen una población estudiantil mayormente de color? ¿Por qué encuentran todavía las familias de color barreras al querer comprar sus casas? ¿Por qué es que, como documentó la monografía "Minorities in the Criminal Justice System 2/Unfair Treatment" ("Minorities en el sistema criminal 2/Trato injusto") las personas de color son acusadas de crímenes más serios, reciben menos oportunidades de atenuar su sentencia, son condenadas con mayor frecuencia y reciben sentencias más severas que los blancos en situaciones similares?

¿Por qué los nativo-americanos sufren todavía de niveles de pobreza bajísimos y niveles de mortalidad altísimos de enfermedades prevenibles y tratables?

¿Por qué algunos estados sienten la necesidad de promulgar leyes para establecer el inglés como idioma único?

¿Por qué se considera a las personas de color menos calificadas o menos merecedoras de una promoción en el empleo o en una posición prestigiosa en la educación superior?

¿Por qué aquellos conductores de piel oscura reciben la atención casi exclusiva de los agentes del orden en las carreteras y las calles suburbanas?

¿Por qué, como alega el antiguo Círujano General de los Estados Unidos, David Satcher, las personas de color sufren mayores desavenencias

de enfermedades mentales que la contraparte mayoritaria?

Y continúa la lista de preguntas.

Para los que han sentido las actitudes prejuiciosas sutiles y no tan sutiles de la sociedad blanca, el concepto de la igualdad de oportunidades no es más que un recurso retórico políticamente correcto.

Todos quisiéramos creer que la discriminación y el prejuicio del siglo XX no existe más que en los libros de historia. Sin embargo, no es el caso.

Como dio a conocer el senador Lott sin intención, los pecados de antaño perduran. Hoy se han convertido en una mentalidad de estereotipos.

Los científicos sociales discuten entre sí si es posible cambiar o no la mentalidad de estereotipos.

En lo que si concuerdan es en cuatro condiciones que ayudan a reducir las inevitables tensiones que surgen cuando un grupo es víctima de este tipo de razonamiento tan limitado. En el libro "Social Psychology" que escribió Stephen Franzoi de la Universidad de Marquette, hay una lista: Los grupos deben ser del mismo nivel social. Deben sostener un contacto unido por mucho tiempo. Deben cooperar. Y deben existir normas sociales que favorecen la igualdad.

Ese sí que es un concepto.

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# Scientific Society Seeks Minority Students for Scholarship Program

Scientific society seeks minority students for scholarship program. The American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific society, is seeking applications from minority students for its scholars program. The application deadline is February 15, 2003.

The ACS Scholars Program provides financial support to academically accomplished African American, Hispanic and Native American students in their pursuit of undergraduate studies in chemistry, chemical engineering, biochemistry, environmental science and related disciplines in two- and four-year college and university programs.

Up to 100 scholarships will be awarded to minority students seeking a career in chemistry. Freshmen can receive up to \$2,500 per academic year. Sophomores, juniors and seniors are eligible for up to \$3,000 per academic year.

"The American Chemical Society wants to assist students in acquiring skills and credentials needed for success," explains Robert Hughes,

manager of the program. "The goal of the Scholars Program is to aid in building an awareness of the value and rewards associated with careers in science."

According to the Society's Chem-Census Report, relatively few minorities major in science-related disciplines at the college level. In 2000, for example, those of Hispanic heritage - 12.5 percent of the U.S. population represented 2.6 percent of the chemistry workforce; African Americans - almost 12 percent of the population - comprised less than two percent of the chemical workforce; and Native Americans - one percent of the population - made up less than one percent of the chemical workforce.

In 1995, the American Chemical Society launched the Scholars Program with a \$5 million grant. Since then, companies such as Astra Zeneca, Bayer, DuPont, Glaxo SmithKline, PPG Industries, Proctor & Gamble and Xerox have contributed to the program. These gifts have afforded over 1,100 students the opportunity to study chemistry and related sub-

jects. In addition to financial aid, the Scholars Program, with the help of participating companies, offers students the opportunity to take advantage of mentoring and paid summer

internships. For more details on the ACS Scholars Program, including an online application form, please visit [www.acs.org/scholars](http://www.acs.org/scholars) or telephone 1-800-227-5558, extension 6250.

## NORTH & EAST LUBBOCK DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION INVITATION

Chair Gary Lawrence and the North and East Lubbock Development Commission invite you to attend a presentation in which a few of the members of the commission will share their draft recommendations with the residents of North and East Lubbock.

There will be two presentations; one held in East Lubbock and the other held in North Lubbock. We hope to see you there!

**EAST LUBBOCK**  
January 14, 2003 at 6pm  
Mae Simmons Outreach Ctr.  
1303 E. 24th Street

**NORTH LUBBOCK**  
January 14, 2003 at 7:30pm  
Cavazos Jr. High Cafeteria  
(enter from the East door)  
210 North University

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# Activists Prodding Latinos to Speak Out Against War: Fear of un-American Label Keeps Many Quiet

Guillermina Arias is the mother of four sons between the ages of 17 and 23. Even though there's no draft, she worries that there could be -- and that she could lose her sons -- if the United States goes to war with Iraq.

Arias hears the same fears when she talks to other mothers in her predominantly Latino neighborhood in Pittsburg about opposing the war. It's the fear of mothers everywhere, only more so in neighborhoods where they feel their children will be the first to go to battle.

Mainstream peace groups hope to tap that sentiment to broaden a movement often seen as the province of middle-class whites -- but as Arias has learned, selling protest isn't easy, especially in communities that harbor fears of being branded as un-American and have plenty of day-to-day problems already.

"I always hear people say, 'We don't want the war. But if I say something, what are they going to do to me?'" Arias said.

Arias paused. Even her husband wonders why his Mexican-born wife speaks out against the war as part of the social justice volunteering she does with her church. "He says, 'One of these days I'm going to lose you because you are always opening your mouth,'" she said.

With protests scheduled for today in Oakland, Sacramento and across the country, anti-war activists are hoping that more Latinos are willing to join Arias in speaking out.

The outreach is still relatively small. And while activists are trying to recruit Spanish-speaking people, some critics say they've largely overlooked Asian communities.

Yet, as Arias knows through her volunteer work, trying to get people to care about a not-yet-started war halfway across the world can be difficult. This is especially true for folks worried about more pressing needs, such as putting food on the table, their brother's immigration status or safety in their neighborhood.

Plus, many new immigrants fear that speaking out against war will brand them as un-American.

"War -- that seems so out there to a lot of immigrants," said Salli Fune of the Northern California Citizenship Project. The San Francisco nonprofit just finished working with 14 groups on a three-month project that emphasized the value of protest, among other tenets of citizenship, to more than 22,000 Bay Area immigrants.

Even if their message connects, activists must still overcome the fear factor in immigrant communities. Many organizers say new immigrants -- and even some newer citizens -- don't want to be perceived as being un-American, especially in the post-Sept. 11 era of suspicion toward some immigrant communities and the federal government's broadened surveillance and search powers under the U.S.A. Patriot Act.

# March 1 Application Deadline for SPC Scholarships

March 1 is scholarship application deadline for the 2003-2004 academic year at South Plains College.

SPC offers four different types of scholarship programs --College-Wide Scholar Awards and Scholarships, Program Specific Scholarships, Activity Scholarships and Nontraditional Scholarships.

"We really encourage every student to fill out a scholarship application," said Russell Hall, director of development. "We also ask that applicants are careful to submit complete applications, including all documents such as transcripts and essays."

Scholarship applications are available in the back of the General Catalog, in the Office of New Student Re-

lations, Office of Development and through the college website, [www.southplainscollege.edu](http://www.southplainscollege.edu).

Scholarships are administered by the SPC Foundation and are generally awarded on the basis of academic achievement, character and leadership qualities.

Funds are made possible by donations to SPC from individuals, corporation, foundations, clubs and organizations.

Applicants will be notified June 1 whether or not they have received a scholarship.

To obtain a current scholarship guide or more information, contact the Office of Development at 806-894-9611, ext. 2219.



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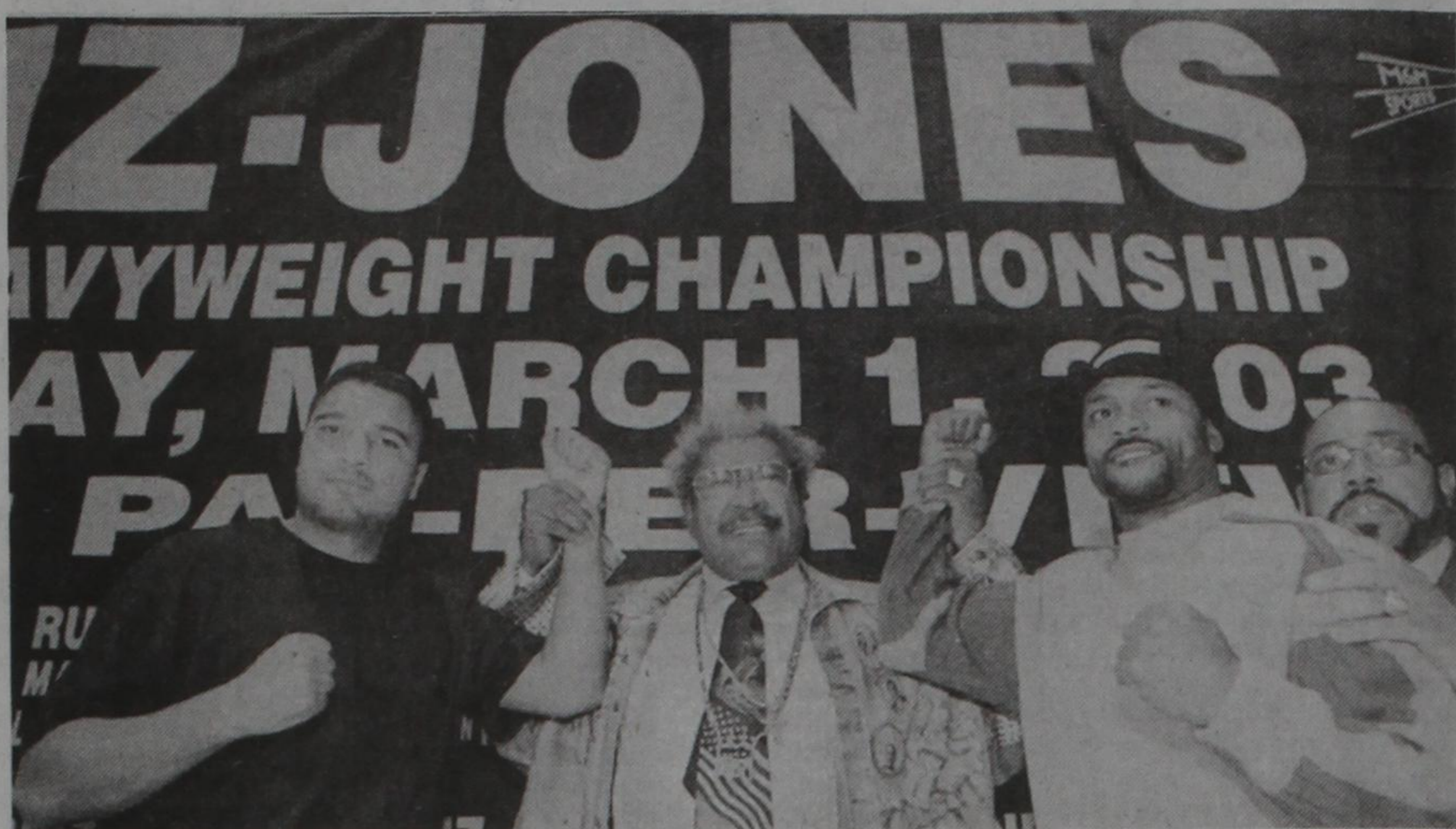
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention



## John Ruiz Enfrentará a Roy Jones Jr.

Conceptuado en la actualidad como el mejor semicompleto y el mejor libra por libra del orbe, Roy Jones Jr. intentará igualar el 1 de marzo una de las más grandes proezas del deporte de fistiana cuando desafíe a John Ruiz por la corona de peso completo de la Asociación Mundial de Boxeo (AMB).

Michael Spinks ha sido el único púgil de esa categoría en lograr tal hazaña al conquistar el cetro de los completos el 21 de septiembre de 1985, tras vencer a Larry Holmes por decisión unánime en 15 asaltos, y párenle de contar.

Sin embargo, 112 años atrás se dio un caso singular, cuando el peso mediano Bob Fitzsimmons conquistó el cinturón de los pesados al noquear a Jim Corbett, en el decimocuarto asalto, el 17 de marzo de 1897.

Ruiz y Jones Jr. se presentaron ayer en rueda de prensa en Los Angeles para promocionar la pelea a realizarse en Las Vegas, en la función denominada "El difícil camino a la gloria", que será transmitida en pago por evento, donde David estará personificado por Jones Jr., y Goliat por Ruiz.

"Siempre he tenido respeto por todos los rivales a los que he enfrentado, y Roy [Jones] no es la excepción. Además le doy mucho crédito, pues finalmente se decidió a pelear, ya que otros boxeadores de mi división no quisieron", dijo John Ruiz, quien fiel a su costumbre no perdió la calma.

"No te molesta que Jones haya llegado tarde a la conferencia en Nueva York y de nuevo lo hiciera aquí en Los Angeles?"

"Para nada. Cada peleador es distinto al otro, y quizás él [Roy] esté ocupado con la promoción, ya que es muy requerido, pues él es quien va a llevarse la mejor 'tajada'".

¿Entonces estás de acuerdo que él es la estrella de la película y el que va a ganar más, no obstante que tú eres el campeón?"

"Mi trabajo está en el ring, y de eso puedo hablar lo que quieran, pero no puedo controlar a mis rivales, pues también eso es trabajo que compete a mi promotor Don King, y creo que lo está haciendo muy bien", explicó Ruiz.

En efecto, mientras Jones tiene garantizados nueve millones de dólares, más el porcentaje de pago por evento, Ruiz podría alzarse con una buena cantidad, pero dependiendo del número de personas que compren la pelea.

Ruiz, quien se adjudicó el cetro completo de la AMB al superar por decisión unánime a Evander Holyfield el 3 de marzo de 2001, convirtiéndose en el primer hispano en lograrlo, lo ha defendido dos veces y en su última contienda venció por descalificación en el décimo round al canadiense Kirk Johnson, en Las Vegas.

Gallo gigante  
Roy Jones, un hombre a quien le encantan los gallos de pelea, y por eso su admiración por el peleador mexicano de las categorías pequeñas, ha sido por más de cinco años el rey de la categoría de los semicompletos.

Antes lo había sido en los supermediano, y ahora decidió dar el gran salto a la división de los llamados mastodontes para demostrar su gran calidad.

"El gallo que voy a enfrentar el 1 de marzo es un gallo gigante, pero sé cómo derrotarlo, y eso que mucha gente no me da crédito", señaló Roy, quien se mostró calmado y relajado, pero a la vez respondón.

"Mucha gente me ha criticado porque dicen que nunca enfrenté a un peleador de renombre, pero ignoran que no es mi culpa haber nacido con este talento que me dio Dios y que

voy a mostrar ante Ruiz", aseveró.

Jones indicó que ofreció una buena cantidad de dinero para que Bernard Hopkins lo enfrentara, pero el llamado "Executioner" la rechazó.

"De todos modos lo hubiera vencido otra vez, pero le estaba dando la oportunidad de ganarse un buen dinero antes de retirarlo. Por eso fue que acepté pelear con Ruiz, porque ya me había cansado de ganar y ganar", subrayó Jones, quien cumplirá 34 años el 16 de enero.

"Es el gran reto de su vida. Esta pelea definirá la grandeza de Jones o la entrega y coraje de Ruiz. Por eso considero que será histórica, como sucedió con David y Goliat".

Mark Taffet, de PPV HBO:

"Me encanta Roy [Jones] porque aceptó el reto, en una pelea donde hay suspenso por conocer al ganador. De 50 expertos, la mitad va con Ruiz y la otra con Roy. ¿Se imaginan?"

Alton Merckerson, entrenador de Jones:

"Hay peleadores y hay boxeadores, y Roy está dentro de esta última categoría, y por tal motivo destruirá a un parado Ruiz. Michael Spinks ha sido el único que ha logrado tal proeza, y el 1 de marzo será Roy el que lo iguale, pues saldrá adelante".

Roy Jones Jr.

"Me gustan los gallos de pelea, y éste al que voy a enfrentar el 1 de marzo es un gallo gigante, pero sé cómo derrotarlo y eso que mucha gente no me da crédito".

John Ruiz:

"Respeto a Roy Jones por su trayectoria, pero considero que cometió un error al subir a esta categoría. Si cree que será fácil, nomás que espere el día del combate, pues esa noche sabrá que no era tan fácil".

Chris Byrd, monarca completo FIB: "Quiero al ganador de la Ruiz-Jones, y por eso vine a la rueda de prensa, a enviarles el reto directo".

## Praise the eight:

# Which Playoff QB will Win it All?

By Pete Prisco

When Trent Dilfer won a Super Bowl two years ago with the Baltimore Ravens, it became chic to say that NFL teams no longer needed the dominant quarterback to win a championship.

Role players on good teams would be good enough. The idea was to run the ball, play good defense and hope like heck the quarterback plays within himself and that would be enough to win a Super Bowl.

That was misguided.

Steve McNair rates high as a tough leader and as an improved passer. (AP) Quarterbacks have always been the key to winning a Super Bowl. The roster of those who have done it reads like a Hall of Fame checklist. Only a handful won't get a bust in Canton.

And now, with the proliferation of the passing game, it might be even more true. No team now will win a title with a passer throwing 11 times, which Bob Griese did for the Miami Dolphins in Super Bowl VII.

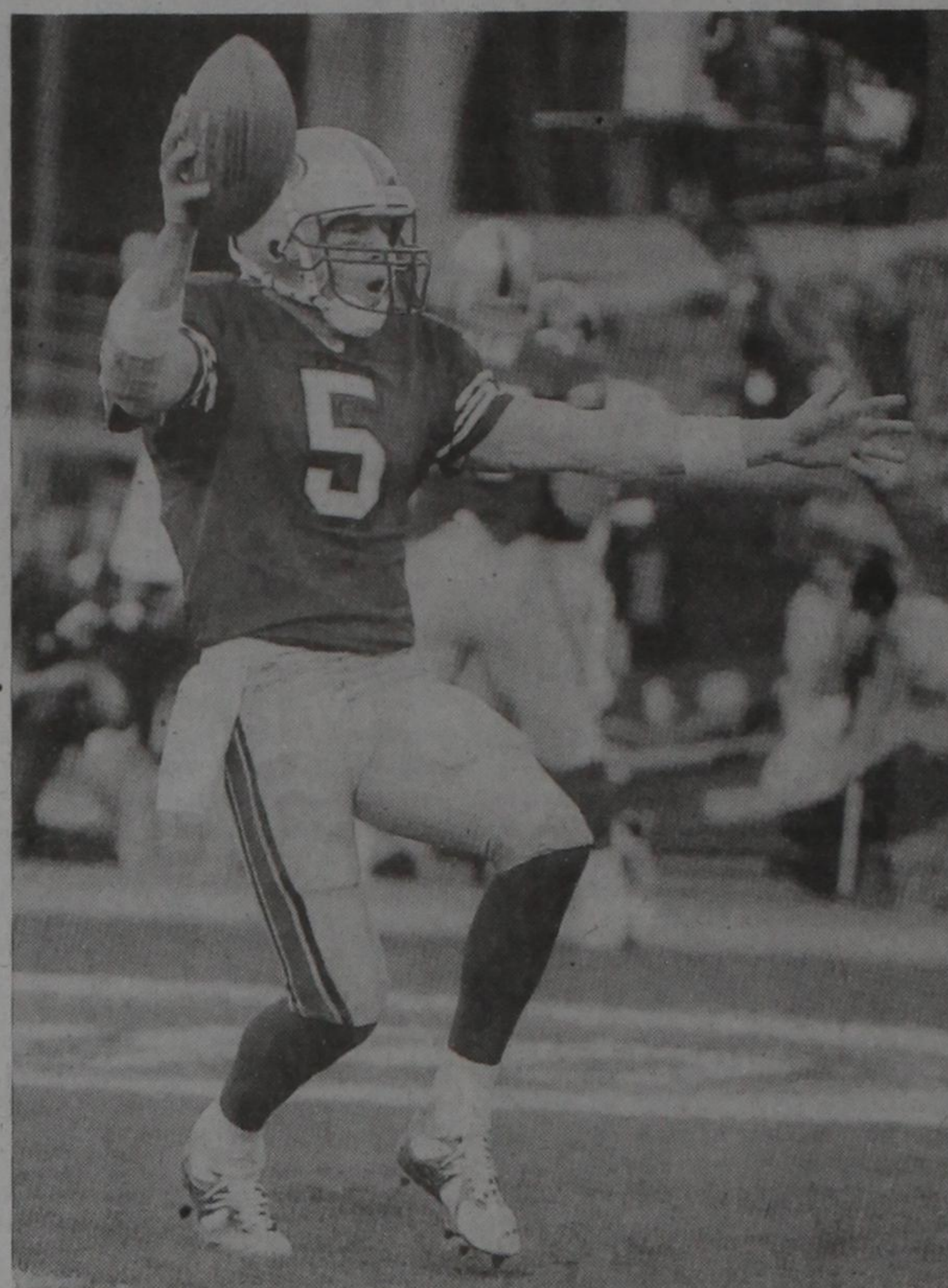
The game has evolved, but the importance of the quarterback has remained the constant. Having one who can make plays in the passing game -- or in Michael Vick's case, with his feet, too -- can overcome ills at other spots, although it didn't quite work that way for the Green Bay Packers last week.

Of the eight remaining playoff teams, all have quarterbacks who can carry a team, one way or another.

Whether it's Vick, San Francisco's Jeff Garcia and Philadelphia's Donovan McNabb creating magic outside the pocket or Rich Gannon and Chad Pennington picking apart a secondary, all eight have the ability to take over a game.

They are the Elite Eight of the remaining playoff teams.

They all get it done with distinct styles. Some are so flashy they make you go bling-bling. Others are artists in precision passing,



slowly eating away at what a defense gives them.

All seem to be perfect for their teams. None has won a Super Bowl.

That means for the fourth consecutive year, we will have a first-time Super Bowl winning quarterback.

Who will it be?

The 37-year-old passer (Gannon) who came into the league as a wide receiver because teams didn't think he could play quarterback?

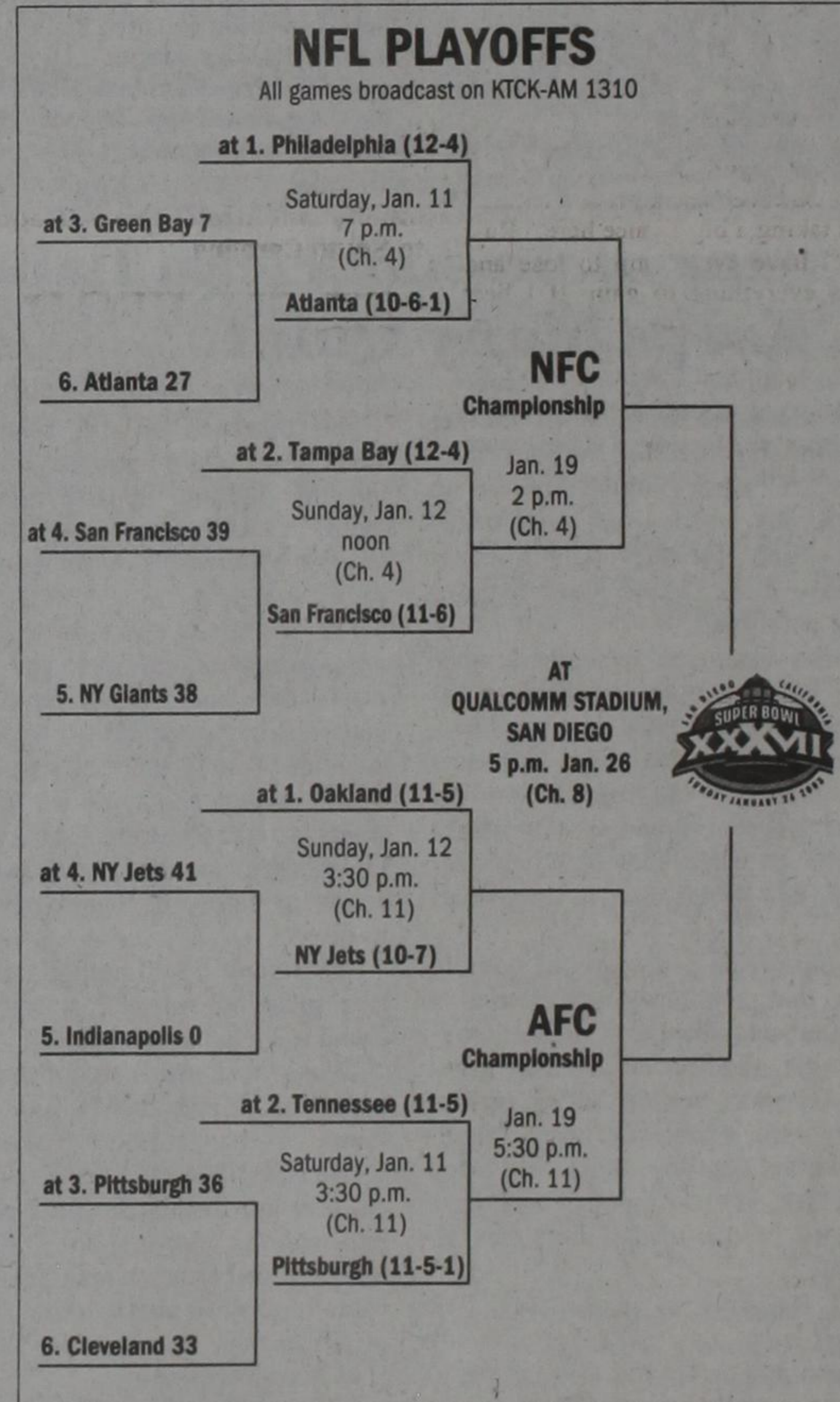
The NFL's new shining star, the guy we identify as only Michael

since he no longer needs a last name for that purpose?

Or will it be like last year, when a backup came off the bench, took his team to the Super Bowl and won the game's MVP award. Pennington and Pittsburgh's Tommy Maddox can repeat that story.

One of the eight will join an elite list that doesn't include such legendary passers as Dan Marino and Dan Fouts.

The one who does it will know the biggest reason his team won a championship is staring back at him in the mirror.



El Editor - Lo Mejor en Noticias  
Escribanos [eleditor@llano.net](mailto:eleditor@llano.net)

## AVISO PARA UN PERMISO FEDERAL PARA OPERAR PRELIMINAR PERMISO PRELIMINAR NÚMERO: O-01298 SOLICITUD Y PERMISO PRELIMINAR.

Universidad de Texas Tech, Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Salud y Seguridad, P.O. Box 41090, Lubbock, Texas, 79409-1090, una facilidad NEC de Colegios y Universidades ha solicitado de la Comisión para la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales de Tejas (TNRCC, por sus siglas en inglés) la Solicitud Inicial del Permiso Federal de Operar (aquí dentro aludido como permiso) Solicitud Número 1298 para la operación del sitio de la Universidad de Texas Tech ubicada en 2903 4th Street en la ciudad de Lubbock, Condado de Lubbock, Tejas. Esta solicitud fué entregada a la TNRCC el 2 de Febrero, 1998.

El propósito del permiso preliminar es mejorar el acatamiento general de las reglas que gobiernan el control de la contaminación atmosférica, claramente definiendo todos los requisitos aplicables como están definidos en el Título 30 del Código Administrativo de Tejas § 122.10 (30 TAC § 122.10, por sus siglas en inglés). El permiso preliminar no autoriza construcciones nuevas, ni tampoco el aumento de emisiones del sitio. El TNRCC director ejecutivo ha concluido el análisis técnico de la aplicación y ha preparado un permiso preliminar para la revisión y comentarios del público. El permiso preliminar, si es aprobado, establecerá las condiciones debajo de las cuales el sitio deba operar. El director ejecutivo recomienda que se otorgue este permiso preliminar. La aplicación completa y el permiso preliminar están disponibles para ser revisados y copiados en la Oficina Central de la TNRCC, 12124 Park 35 Circle, Bldg C, Room 108W, Austin, Texas, la Oficina Regional de TNRCC de Lubbock, 4630 50th Street, Suite 600, Lubbock, Texas, y la Librería Mahon, 1306 9th Street, Lubbock, Texas. En la oficina central y oficina regional también se podrá revisar y copiar todos los demás documentos pertinentes al permiso preliminar. Cualquier persona con dificultades obteniendo estos materiales debido a restricciones de viaje, puede contactar la oficina central de TNRCC al (512) 239-1540.

LISTA PARA ENVÍO DE CORREO. Usted puede solicitar ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo para recibir información adicional con respecto a esta solicitud. Para ser incluido en una lista para envío de correo, envíe su petición a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk) a la dirección que se encuentra a continuación en el párrafo titulado "Información."

COMENTARIOS/NOTIFICACIÓN PÚBLICA Y AUDIENCIA. Usted puede presentar comentarios públicos y/o solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios sobre esta solicitud. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es el proveer la oportunidad de hacer comentarios de parte del público y hacer preguntas sobre esta solicitud.

Cualquier persona afectada por la emisión de contaminantes atmosféricos de este sitio puede solicitar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios. La TNRCC puede otorgar una audiencia de notificación y comentarios con respecto a esta aplicación si una petición por escrito es presentada dentro de los treinta días después de la publicación de este anuncio. El propósito de la audiencia de notificación y comentarios es proveer la oportunidad para someter comentarios orales o por escrito acerca del permiso preliminar. Si se concede una audiencia de notificación y comentarios, todas las personas que presentaron comentarios por escrito o peticiones para audiencia recibirán confirmación por escrito de la audiencia. Esta confirmación indicará la fecha, hora y lugar de la audiencia.

Una noticia de la acción final, incluyendo respuestas a los comentarios públicos y denotando cambios hechos al permiso preliminar, será remitida a todas las personas que hayan presentado comentarios públicos, solicitudes para audiencia o que hayan solicitado ser incluidas en la lista de correo. Esta noticia también proveerá instrucciones para hacer peticiones públicas a la Agencia Para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (EPA) solicitando la reconsideración de la acción final propuesta por el director ejecutivo. Al recibir una petición, la agencia EPA solamente podrá objetarse a la promulgación de permisos que no se acaten a los requisitos de sus reglamentos o a los requisitos de 30 TAC Capítulo 122.

Comentarios públicos por escrito y peticiones para audiencia de notificación y comentarios deben ser presentados a la Oficina del Secretario Principal (Office of Chief Clerk), MC 105, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 dentro de treinta días después de la publicación en el periódico del anuncio del permiso preliminary.

INFORMACIÓN. Para más información, usted puede llamar a la Oficina de Asistencia Pública (Office of Public Assistance), sin cargo, al 1-800-687-4040 Información general concerniente a la TNRCC puede encontrarse vía internet en [www.tnrcc.state.tx.us](http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us).

Mas información puede ser obtenida de la Universidad de Texas Tech en la dirección en el primer párrafo o llamando a Sra. Felicitas Kennedy al teléfono (806) 742-3876.

## Lighter Jones Knows Risks in Facing Ruiz

Elusive in and out of the ring, light heavyweight champion Roy Jones Jr. dodged WBA heavyweight champ John Ruiz for two hours Tuesday before showing up at the news conference for their title fight.

"I just hope he shows up for the fight," Ruiz said as he waited with increasing irritation. "It was hard enough to get him to sign on for this."

When Jones finally arrived, he defended himself against criticism that he has been unwilling to take risks in recent years against fighters who might pose a threat.

"The critics say, 'Roy won't fight. Roy won't do this. Roy won't be there.' But then, who is this?" he said, jutting out his jaw and pointing to his chest.

"Giving up 50 pounds to a man who put (Evander) Holyfield down clean is saying a lot. I'm not taking the challenge because he's somebody I think is easy to beat. I'm taking the challenge because I see somebody that will fight."

Jones, 47-1 with 38 knockouts, didn't jump at the chance for this fight, scheduled for March 1 in Las Vegas. He kept upping his demands until he got a \$10 million guaranteed purse, with a possibility of some \$24 million if promoter Don King's projection of the pay-per-view audience is accurate.

Ruiz, looking for any big payday continued on page 5

One out of every six children in America is living in a state of poverty — ill-fed, ill-housed and with little or no access to health care. But who hears the cries of the nearly 12,000,000 children suffering under the weight of hunger and misery? Who feels the anguish of mothers mourning an infant mortality rate 50 percent higher than children on the other side of the poverty line? Who gives more than a passing glance to the 31,000,000 Americans struggling to rise above that cruel line? Who cares to notice?

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El Editor, Lubbock, Tx.- January 9, 2003

# More Latino Films, TV Series Reach public in 2002

By Antonio Mejlas-Rentas

In spite of industry reports showing less than equitable participation by Latinos in the film and television industry, a number of Latino-themed movies and TV series made headlines in 2002. Following are the year's highlights:

**FILM**  
Films made in the United States by and about Latinos were more abundant in 2002 than in recent years, though they were hardly as successful at the box office as a critically lauded movie from Mexico -- making it the second year in a row a film from that country has been an art-house hit here.

The year 2002 finally saw the release of a major studio film biography of Mexican painter Frida Kahlo. Though the Salma Hayek production and star vehicle was not universally loved by critics, "Frida" did make the National Board of Review's list of the year's top 10 motion pictures.

Two independent releases by Latino directors were better received by critics, if not by audiences. León Ichaso's "Piñero," which starred Benjamin Bratt as the late *Nuyorican* poet Miguel Piñero, was released nationally in January. In October, the film version of Josefina López's play "Real Women Have Curves," directed by Patricia Cardoso, became the first theatrical release by cable outlet HBO, following the movie's surprise acclaim at the Sundance Festival earlier in the year.

One of the year's most talked about films was Alfonso Cuarón's road piece "Y tu mamá también," a Mexican erotic comedy that, to the director's delight, was released here uncut and uncut. The film raised the stock for one of its stars, actor Gael García Bernal, seen here in the 2001 Mexican import "Amores perros." He starred in a number of international productions last year. García Bernal was seen late in the year in the con-

roversial "El crimen del padre Amaro," which set a box office record in Mexico despite calls for a boycott from a conservative group that called the movie anti-Catholic.

Four up-and-coming Latino actors were cast in the romantic comedy "Papi Chulo," which began production in July and was touted by Fox 2000 as the first major studio film aimed primarily at a Hispanic audience. Starring Roselyn Sánchez, Sofia Vergara, Jaci Velásquez and Eduardo Verástegui, it is expected in the summer newly titled as "Chasing Papi."

No Latino actor was as bankable in 2002 as Jennifer López, who was named Female Star of the Year at the ShoWest exhibitors' convention in March and who appeared in the thriller "Enough" and the romantic comedy "Maid in Manhattan." López, who filmed back-to-back movies opposite new love interest, Ben Affleck ("Gigli" and "Jersey Girls," due for release this year), signed a three-year development deal between her Nuyorican Productions company and studio Columbia Pictures. Projects contemplated under the deal include a film biography of the late Puerto Rican salsa singer Héctor Lavoe and an adaptation of the comic strip Shrink!

In July, the Screen Actors Guild released its Employment Statistics Report for 2001, which showed a decrease of opportunities for Latino actors in a year marked by a production slowdown. Overall, the study found, most Hollywood roles went to white, young and male actors.

**TELEVISION**  
Latino-themed series returned to primetime network TV, including a bona fide comedy hit that has already bred imitators.

Gregory Nava's "American Family" drama premiered in January on PBS. The series, starring nearly a dozen well-known Latino actors, was originally intended for a 13-episode run;

later in the year the network ordered six more episodes. The crew flew to Mexico to film a number of them there.

But the year's surprise hit was the ABC sitcom "George López," starring the namesake Mexican-American comedian. After a brief tryout in the spring, the series premiered to critical and audience acclaim in the fall. It was one of the network's first series to receive a full-season pickup.

A second Latino-themed comedy, "Greetings from Tucson," premiered in the fall on the WB network, but the sitcom "Good Morning Miami," set in a South Florida TV station, let go actor Tessa Santiago because audiences rejected her heavy-accented Cuban character.

In November, NBC ordered a pilot of "The Ortegas," an American remake of a hit British comedy. It cast Al Madrigal and Cheech Marin in lead roles. That month, UPN announced it was developing a sitcom for recording act Soluna, a quartet featuring four Latina singers who perform in both English and Spanish.

"Resurrection Blvd.," a groundbreaking Latino-themed series, began its third season on cable outlet Showtime in the summer, and HBO's sophomore hit "Six Feet Under" earned Golden Globe and SAG award nominations for cast member Freddy Rodriguez.

The series were isolated successes, as a third annual report from "Children Now" released in May found Latinos to be the most under-represented group in a TV landscape dominated by white, male characters. The sentiment was echoed in June by "Prime-Time in Black and White," the first report of a five-year study by the Center for African-American Studies at UCLA.

The latter study found that white and black characters together make up 92 percent of the total, while Hispanic characters make up only 2 percent.

In July, a multiethnic coalition gave the four major broadcasters poor to failing grades when it handed out its annual report cards for efforts to diversify primetime programming.

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# Apparel Makers Learning to Target Hispanic Consumers

Chance encounter in a rugged Southern California canyon left an impression that led a family wholesale clothing business to seek its future with Latin flair.

John Walker, then living in Irvine, Calif., spotted a trail into rugged, backcountry canyon a few miles from his home. He followed the trail and came upon perhaps 300 Mexican families camped beyond the notice of established Anglo communities.

"This group of people is here but nobody knows they're here," Walker thought. The lesson that stuck in his marketing mind is "that consumer is out there more than we think."

About four years ago, Walker came home to North Carolina to take over the family wholesale clothing business, JDK Wholesale Clothing Warehouse. He remembered that encounter in the canyon as he and his brother, Ken, revamped the 40-year-old company.

They turned JDK into a new company, Generacion Latina Inc., and joined an increasing number of clothes makers and retailers who realize the buying and cultural power of the country's fastest-growing minority.

Generacion Latina aims to design clothes that speak to young Hispanic-Americans the way urban fashions by FUBU and Phat Farm attracted young blacks.

"Everybody wants something they can call their own, and that's what we're trying to give these folks," Walker said.

The 2000 Census found the country's Hispanic population grew by almost 60 percent to 35.3 million - almost as many as the country's 35.4 million blacks. Their purchasing power is estimated at about \$500 billion a year.

The target market is bilingual Latinos from 13 to 30 who swim in American culture but want to communicate Hispanic solidarity through their attire, Walker said.

Women's clothes lean toward the tight and bright preferred by South American models. Sizing accommodates Hispanic consumers who tend to be shorter and heavier than Anglo buyers.

Prices range from a ball cap for under \$10 to a \$12 spaghetti-string tank top to a \$20 baseball jersey with "Generacion Latina" diagonally across the chest. A hot seller is the guayabera, the loose multipocket shirt worn by Cuban grandfathers, accessorized with a protruding cigar and adopted by many young Hispanics as a mark of their heritage.

The casual clothing line hit the market about a year and a half ago. This fall, Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the world's largest retailer, carried an initial run of Generacion Latina shirts, shorts and caps. The line was available in 380 of the chain's 3,200 stores, in areas with heavy Hispanic clientele. More shipments are on the way from factories in Brazil and Central America, Walker said.

"We can now offer styles and colors that are important to the Hispanic customer," Wal-Mart spokeswoman Melissa Berryhill said.

Kmart Corp. last month announced it will launch a line of clothing and accessories inspired by Mexican pop singer Thalía. The clothes, footwear, accessories and lingerie should be available next summer.

Other retailers, including Sears, Roebuck and Co. and J.C. Penney, have advertised to Hispanics for years without designing specifically for them.

Clothing makers like Greensboro's VF Corp., Levi's and Dickies also have courted Hispanic customers with existing products. Spanish-language ads for VF Corp.'s Wrangler jeans have for a decade pushed the product by evoking the image of the Mexican cowboy, or vaquero.

Though clothiers in Hispanic-heavy areas like South Florida and Texas have been designing for Latin consumers, the mass-market retailers are now catching on, said Kim Kitchings, market research and planning director for Cotton Inc., a trade group based in Cary.

"When you start seeing it on the mass level, you know that apparel manufacturers have taken notice of this market," Kitchings said.

Hispanics spend a larger percent of their disposable income on clothes than other consumers, according to surveys done for the trade group. Hispanics surveyed last year said they spent an average of \$1,173 per year on apparel, compared to an average of \$1,479 for blacks and \$858 for whites.

Like blacks, Hispanics tend to be more fashion-conscious than the average American in part because many consider what they wear as signs of

status and success, Cotton Inc.'s surveys show. They are more likely to say they like to be noticed for the clothes they wear, more often asked for advice about clothes and more ready to ask friends about the appeal of the clothing they wear.

"It's a way to gain attention, recognition, acceptance," Kitchings said. Word of mouth is very important is important for developing fashion tastes, Kitchings said.

Generacion Latina is pairing with Latin pop acts to help build a buzz. The company has signed Sissi, a TV personality from the Univision network show "Sabado Gigante," as a spokeswoman. The variety show is viewed by 100 million people in more than 40 countries.

Others have tried and failed to become a Hispanic FUBU.

The pitfalls include looking too Latin for the children of immigrants, who are trying to immerse themselves in the American melting pot. Also, Hispanics come from more than 20 countries and represent a mixture of races, backgrounds and religions.

The clothes, designed in Brazil and in New York City, would most likely appeal in cities "that have a large Hispanic population but where people are not new to the country and have more Americanized tastes," said Michael Métié, president of BridgeWorks Inc., a Hispanic culture consulting firm in Apex.

## From Page Four

while WBC champ Lennox Lewis keeps him waiting, accepted a deal that would guarantee him nothing but could bring him and King as much as \$8 million each.

As much as the money, Ruiz (38-4-1, 27 KOs) also is hoping to boost his profile against an opponent widely regarded as the best fighter, pound-for-pound, in the world.

That, however, carries risk for Ruiz. "I'm taking a big chance here," Ruiz said. "I have everything to lose and he has everything to gain. If I beat him, people will say that I should have because I'm bigger and stronger. If I lose, people will say I'm nothing because I lost to a light heavyweight. I've gotten to the point where I'll always get criticized."

Ruiz, seven inches taller at 6-foot-2 and holding a seven-inch advantage in reach, plans to shed a few pounds and come into the fight at 225. Jones, who weighs 175, might beef up, but he doesn't want to gain so much that it slows him down.

"He's quick, but I don't think he's so quick that I can't catch him," Ruiz said. "He has to worry that his flurries are not going to mean anything against a heavyweight like me. My main thing is to cut off the ring and work the body. You work the body and the head will fall."

Jones knows that boxing history is littered with light heavyweights who couldn't make the move up to the heavyweight division. The exception was Michael Spinks, who beat Larry Holmes in 1985 to win the heavyweight title.

"I realize that I'm the one who stands a chance of getting hurt," Jones said.

The news conference was held 29 years to the day after Muhammad Ali and George Foreman appeared in the same room with King at Rockefeller Plaza to announce "The Rumble in the Jungle."

This bout, King claimed with his usual hyperbole, would be just as historic, carrying the possibility of Jones' becoming the first former middleweight champion in more than a century to win a heavyweight title. Bob Fitzsimmons won the middleweight title in 1891 and the heavyweight title in 1897 with a 14th round knockout of Gentleman Jim Corbett. Fitzsimmons later won the light heavyweight title after losing the heavyweight belt to Jim Jeffries.

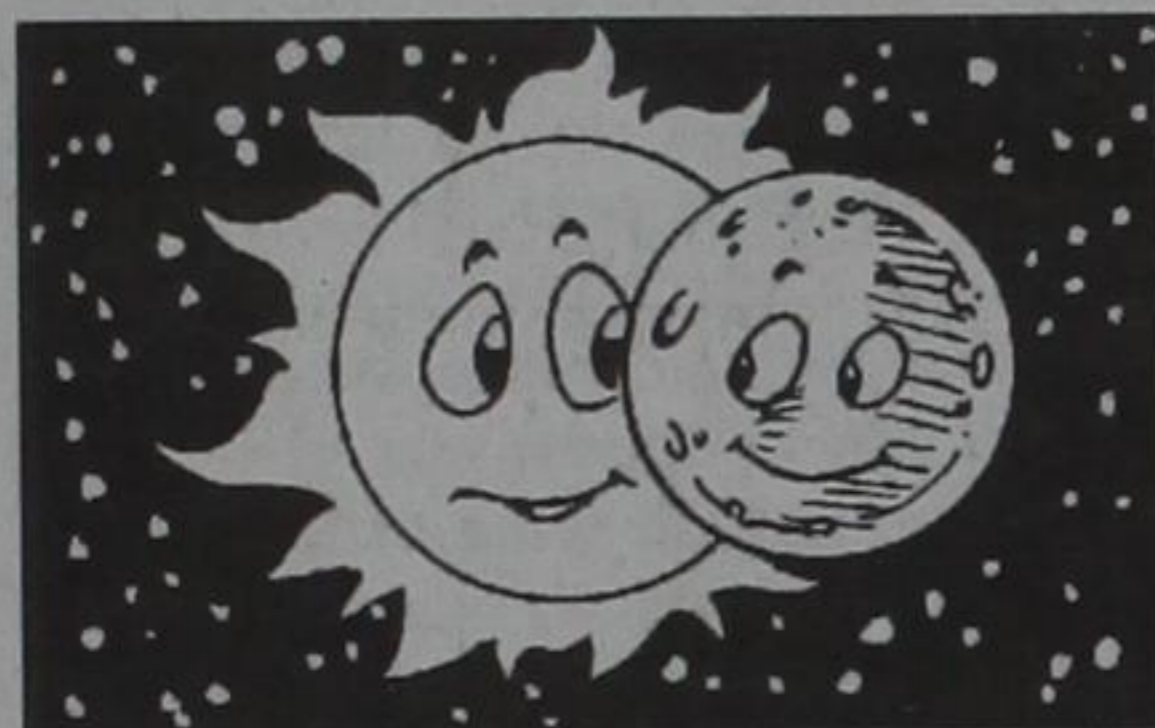
Invoking his usual rhetoric, quoting and misquoting Shakespeare, Martin Luther King, and George Bernard Shaw, among others, King portrayed Jones as "Super Roy" who "draws his strength out of a mountain of blackonite."

Ruiz, King said, is "the losingest winningest boxer in the world, the Rodney Dangerfield of heavyweights."

Ruiz won the title by beating Holyfield in their second fight, defended it with a draw against Holyfield and, in July, beat Kirk Johnson when Johnson was disqualified for low blows.

King plans to match the winner of the Ruiz-Jones bout against the winner of the Dec. 14 fight between Holyfield and Chris Byrd for the vacant IBF title. In King's grand scheme, the winner of the two fights would fight Lewis to unify the heavyweight title.

"I'd get Lewis \$50 million for that fight," King said.



The next total solar eclipse viewable in the U.S. won't occur until Aug. 21, 2017. Its path of totality will stretch from Oregon to South Carolina.

## EL EDITOR #1 In News

## EL EDITOR #1 In News



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**Affirmative Action and the White House:**

# A History Lesson

By Cecilio Morales

What nearly everyone appears to have missed about the Trent Lott affair is how much of a tip-off it provided to the subtle, code-worded and carefully lawyered Bush administration drive to reverse the achievements of the civil rights movement as much as practicable. This is not yesterday's stale story; it's today's and tomorrow's, and only the specialized publications like mine have it so far.

All it takes is a little enterprise to connect the dots.

The very same day and in the very same city that President Bush chose, in reference to the controversy concerning Lott's remarks to call segregation policy "unfaithful to our founding ideals ... the equal dignity and equal rights of every American," the president moved to kick the legs off a longstanding federal policy crafted precisely to assure those ideals.

The move was furtively buried in the fine print of an executive order Bush announced Dec. 12 in Philadelphia, which he described before television's cameras as a new effort to boost his "faith-based initiative" by increasing grant-seeking opportunities for religious organizations running social programs. To achieve that goal, Bush has ordered that religious organizations be allowed to discriminate in employment in order to save these groups from the alleged bias of grant officers.

Lawmakers and advocates have so far only criticized Bush's procedure. They have a point.

The order circumvents Congress, which rejected legislation proposing the policy. Executive orders, which are designed to carry out functions of government assigned by Congress by specifying certain details applicable to all agencies under the president, can become a way of governing by decree if they go beyond the spirit and letter of the law.

However, Bush's order intersects with Lott's statements concerning the world before the civil rights movement succeeded in its substance: The document exempts religious organizations from the requirements of Executive Order 11246, issued by President Johnson in 1965.

This piece of government arcana was the end result of a presidential commission on equal employment opportunity following enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The order called on all federal contractors to "take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that

employees are treated during employment without regard to their race, color, religion, sex or national origin."

The words "affirmative action" have been repeated so often that they seem to have lost their original meaning, which was to propel the nation into a positive and active course of change, rather than passively waiting for those denied equal opportunity to come make claims. The Johnson administration recognized that merely having civil rights on the books, as they had been since 1868, would not bring about equality.

As I was once told by a grizzled bureaucrat in the Department of Labor, which was charged with implementing EO 11246, when he had started back in the 1950s there were black young men with law degrees working in the mail room (and I don't think he even considered whether there were Hispanics there, too). The executive order, by tying federal dollars to evidence of action to bring about equal employment, sent off ripples of change throughout society that brought diversity into more highly remunerated and prized occupations.

EO 11246 ushered in precisely the kind of world Strom Thurmond loathed and actively campaigned against in 1948, when, according to Lott, he should have been elected president, sparing us "all these problems over all these years." But the Thurmond-Lott-Bush connection -- dare we call it an "axis" -- doesn't end there because Bush is not the first president to attempt to undo affirmative-action policy.

In August 1985, the Reagan White House caught civil rights activists by surprise when it became known that the administration was planning action to eliminate specific goals under policy-based EO 11246. As soon as Congress came back from summer recess in September that year, black caucus leader Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D. Calif) grilled then-assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Susan Meisinger. Her testimony offered support for affirmative action, but criticism of "quotas," which became the refrain of the Reagan and G.H.W. Bush administrations.

Yet EO 11246 never called for "quotas" of any kind.

The order only specifies that the secretary of labor obtain information showing compliance with affirmative action and enforce the order when action failed to occur. The case for the disconnect between quotas and af-

# Un Año Histórico Para Los Latinos en la Política

El creciente poder político latino en Estados Unidos se hizo sentir este año con importantes victorias electorales hispanas y una más amplia participación de los votantes de la minoría de mayor crecimiento en el país.

Las elecciones del pasado 5 de noviembre dejaron en claro que el voto y la participación de los candidatos hispanos se está tomando en cuenta a nivel nacional y local, y que este grupo de más de 8 millones de votantes inscritos puede marcar la diferencia en comicios cada vez más reñidos.

Entre las victorias electorales más destacadas a nivel nacional, está la elección de Bill Richardson a la gobernación de Nuevo México, el primer gobernador hispano en 16 años, y el ingreso de tres latinos adicionales al Congreso de Estados Unidos.

La elección de Richardson, una de las contadas victorias del Partido Demócrata en las elecciones, le ha dado un alto perfil a nivel nacional en su partido, y se espera que el hispano surja como una de las principales figuras políticas latinas del país. Mario Díaz Balart, republicano de Florida, Linda Sánchez, demócrata de California y Raúl Grijalva, demócrata de Arizona lograron importantes victorias en sus respectivos distritos, todos con un alto porcentaje de votantes hispanos.

Además, por primera vez el Congreso de EE.UU. contará con dos parejas de hermanos hispanos, ya que Linda Sánchez ocupará un cargo

junto a su hermana Loretta, y Mario Díaz Balart llegará al Capitolio acompañando a su hermano Lincoln.

Los mayores logros de los más de 2.000 candidatos hispanos en más de 30 estados se dieron a nivel estatal y local; mientras en estados como Nueva York, California, Arizona, Texas, Florida y Nuevo México los latinos fortalecieron su presencia en las legislaturas, en Maryland, Georgia, Oregon y Carolina del Norte fueron electos a cargos nunca antes ocupados por latinos.

Según datos de la Asociación Nacional de Latinos Electos (NALEO), los hispanos lograron aumentar en un 11 por ciento su presencia en las legislaturas estatales y la mayoría de los latinos en busca de la reelección fueron victoriosos. Incluso los latinos que perdieron también hicieron historia, ya que por primera vez el país contó con tantos candidatos de origen hispano y muchos de ellos presentaron contiendas viables, lograron un mayor perfil para esta comunidad y generaron interés nacional.

Entre ellos el más destacado fue el empresario mexicanoamericano Tony Sánchez, quien gastó más de 60 millones de dólares en su campaña por llegar a ser el primer gobernador hispano de Texas y logró motivar un nivel de participación histórica entre los latinos del sur de Texas, quienes lo apoyaron en un 87 por ciento. También por primera vez el latino de origen venezolano Pete Camejo fue el candidato oficial del Partido Verde

para la gobernación de California, y aunque perdió por amplio margen su candidatura logró el 8 por ciento del voto latino, según el Instituto William C. Velázquez.

Logros y desafíos  
La campaña electoral se destacó por los multimillonarios e históricos gastos en publicidad electoral hispana y por el incremento en el número de hispanos que votaron por candidatos republicanos, en particular en favor del gobernador de Nueva York George Pataki y Jeb Bush, gobernador de Florida.

Otros latinos que se destacaron políticamente a nivel nacional incluyen al legislador de Nueva Jersey Robert Menéndez, primer hispano presidente del Caucus Demócrata y Roel Campos, primer latino en la Comisión de Valores (SEC).

Igualmente la atención nacional estuvo enfocada en la nominación de Miguel Estrada, el primer latino postulado para el Tribunal del Distrito de Columbia, la segunda corte más importante del país, quien generó controversia entre los políticos latinos. Estrada, cuya confirmación se da por segura en la nueva sesión del Senado controlado por los republicanos, fue nominado por el Presidente Bush y podría en un futuro, convertirse en el primer hispano en la Corte Suprema de este país.

En cuanto a las propuestas legislativas los votantes de Nuevo México y Colorado derrotaron una medida que hubiera marcado un día festivo ofi-

cial para el fallecido líder sindical César Chávez y mientras que en Colorado se salvó la educación bilingüe, los votantes de Massachusetts la abolieron.

A pesar de los logros en el año 2002, los analistas han señalado que todavía la participación política latina está muy por debajo de sus números, ya que sólo representan el 5 por ciento del voto nacional frente al 13 por ciento en la población. Además, el número de hispanos en cargos públicos sigue siendo mínimo, a todos los niveles del gobierno y entre los empleados federales.

Los analistas también señalan que aunque muchos políticos han expresado en palabras su apoyo a la población latina, en temas como la economía, salud, educación, inmigración y derechos civiles no se han dado reformas políticas favorables a esta comunidad. EFE

## Rumsfeld

Viene de la pagina 1

El legislador demócrata de Nueva York Charles Rangel presentó ayer un proyecto legislativo para obligar a hombres y mujeres entre 18 y 26 años de edad a prestar servicio militar, sin ofrecer excepciones para universitarios.

Rangel, un veterano condecorado de la guerra en Corea, explicó recientemente en una carta al diario The New York Times que sólo un servicio militar obligatorio, que afecte a todos por igual, forzaría al gobierno a pensar lo muy bien antes de iniciar una guerra en Irak.

"Creo que si los que insisten en la guerra supiesen que sus hijos tendrían que ir al servicio obligatorio y poner sus vidas en peligro... tendrían más cautela y más voluntad para trabajar junto con la comunidad internacional en torno a Irak", comentó el legislador neoyorquino.

Para Rangel, el sistema voluntario que defiende el gobierno está compuesto por un número desproporcionado de minorías y personas de bajos recursos económicos, pero esa responsabilidad militar debe ser compartida.

Bajo la propuesta de Rangel, el Presidente podría sentar límites al número de reclutas, que serían seleccionados mediante una lotería, y los excluidos de esa lista tendrían que prestar servicio en puestos civiles por al menos dos años.

Aunque el servicio militar obligatorio quedó descartado en 1973, el gobierno aún requiere que, para recibir beneficios federales e incluso asistencia económica para la universidad, todo hombre estadounidense se registre para el ejército a partir de los 18 años de edad.

## Rangel - From Page One

The current military prepared for war, and a universal draft would be costly and ineffective because it would require the military to train soldiers to serve for very short periods of time, he said.

"We have people serving today - God bless 'em - because they volunteered. They want to be doing what it is they're doing," Rumsfeld said.

Politically, the proposal also is likely to run into problems in the Republican-controlled Congress.

"I've got some serious concerns," said Rep. John McHugh, R-N.Y., the chairman of the House Armed Services military personnel subcommittee. "This is not a new proposal. It's been debated at various times since the draft was placed in inactive status. The Department of Defense and the military services commands all oppose the idea and feel that the volunteer service is working extraordinarily well on all levels. It's hard to disagree with that."

But Rangel's proposal raises anew questions that go to the heart of America's concept of equality. Already, it has created strange alliances: Conscientious objectors have sided with the Pentagon while other notable Vietnam War foes have joined the

call for conscription.

"I'm dead set against us declaring war on Iraq. But if we're going to do it, if that's what the country wants, then everybody should participate on equal footing," said former South Dakota senator George McGovern, a World War II bomber pilot who ran for president in 1972 on a Democratic anti-war platform.

"That never happened in Vietnam," McGovern said. "It was always the minorities and the poor fighting and dying. If we're going to go to war with Iraq, a rich Harvard or Stanford student ought to be as subject to the draft as a poor kid of any kind."

"I'm opposed to deferment. We should never repeat that injustice," he said in a telephone interview.

McGovern said his position was a logical way to oppose war.

"It might cause some of the people who think going to war is a good thing to think twice about it if they think their sons or grandsons or nephews would be in it," he said.

In the last Congress, according to Rangel, only one member had a child who'd enlisted in the military, although several lawmakers were parents of officers.

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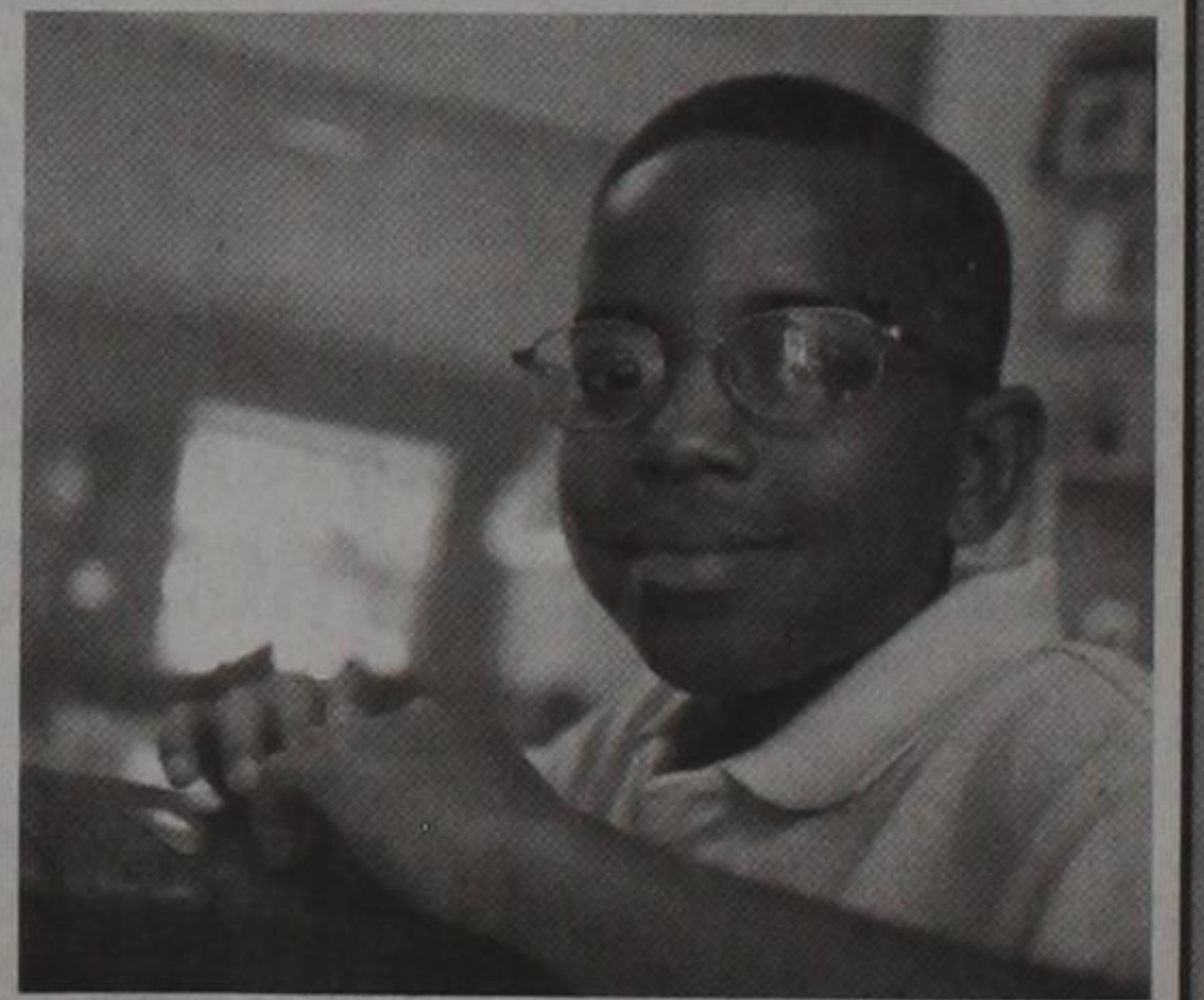
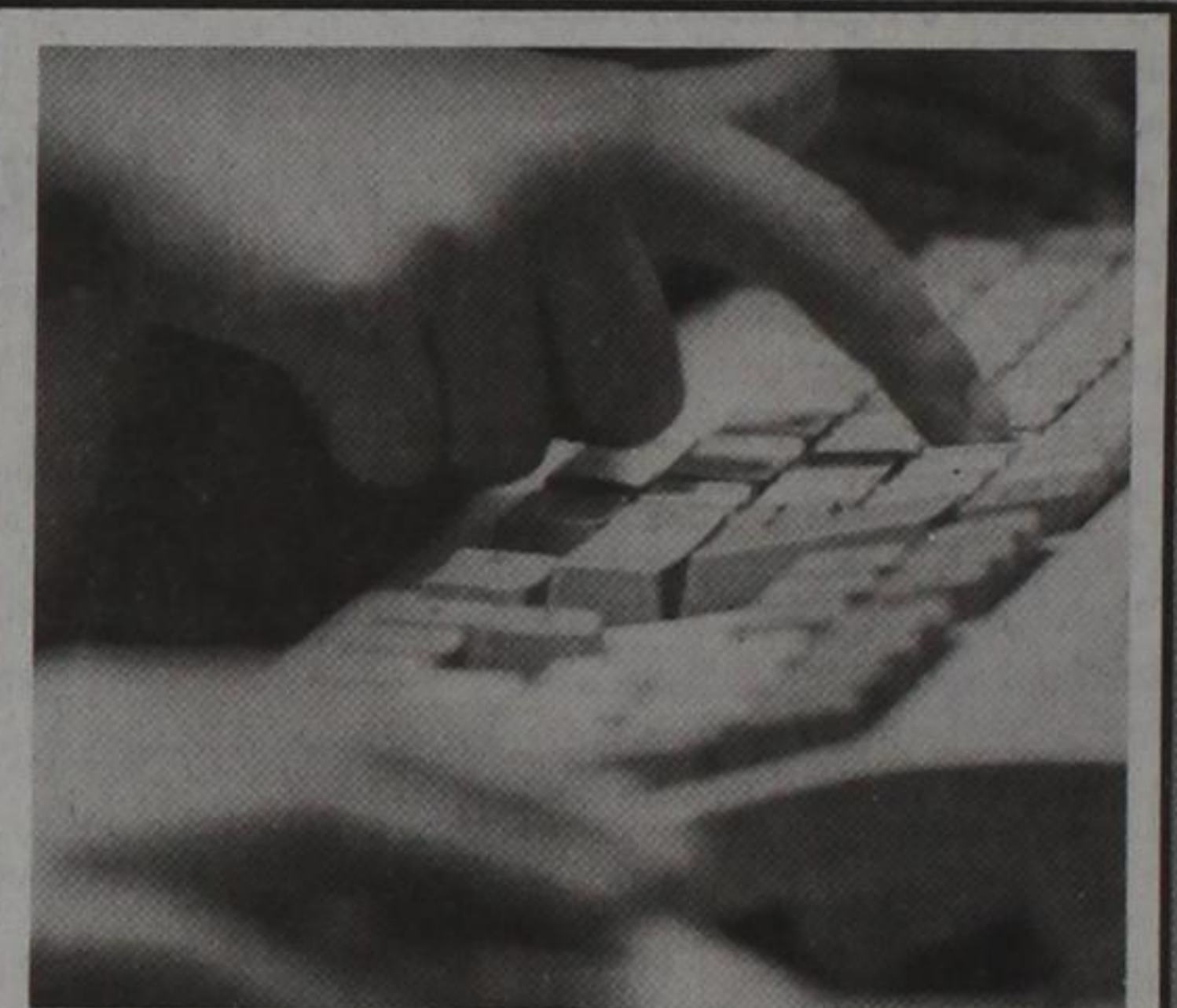
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