

Amnesty For Undocumented Workers Would Boost Economies, Bring People Out of Shadows

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. -- A proposed amnesty for more than 3 million undocumented Mexican workers and their families might help all Latinos in the United States, particularly those in rural communities, where they are often viewed with suspicion, say two Indiana University professors.

Jorge Chapa, IU professor and director of Latino Studies, and Ann Millard, a Michigan State University professor, recently surveyed Latino immigrants.

They found that 55 percent of the immigrants interviewed felt they were viewed with suspicion, 18 percent have experienced hostility and 5 percent have been victims of violence.

Eileen McConnell, a visiting associate professor of Latino studies at IU and the principal investigator for a U.S. Census Bureau contract on Latino demographics, has chronicled the history of immigration and the cultural changes in towns that have large populations of Latino immigrants.

The proposed amnesty would benefit both the United States and Mexico economically and provide basic human rights protection to a group of

people who often live in danger and secrecy, Chapa said. Undocumented workers often are placed in dangerous jobs and must live without the benefits of even the poorest Americans.

"If an immigrant gets robbed, he can't go to the police. If he is sick or injured to the severest degree, he can't go to the hospital," Chapa said.

"To further exacerbate the risk, undocumented workers typically live in areas of higher crime and work the most dangerous jobs. Basically, these workers are risking their lives to provide for their families that are still living in their native countries."

He observed that illegal immigrants are helping to hold the U.S. economy together because of their willingness to work in jobs that often are unpleasant, dirty and dangerous, with no prospects for upward mobility. This fuels a strong desire by U.S. employers to hire them as workers.

"If President Bush were to accept this proposal, it would give illegal workers the most basic form of American rights and citizenship and would help to alleviate the danger and pressure faced by the illegal worker population," Chapa said. "The details of this pro-

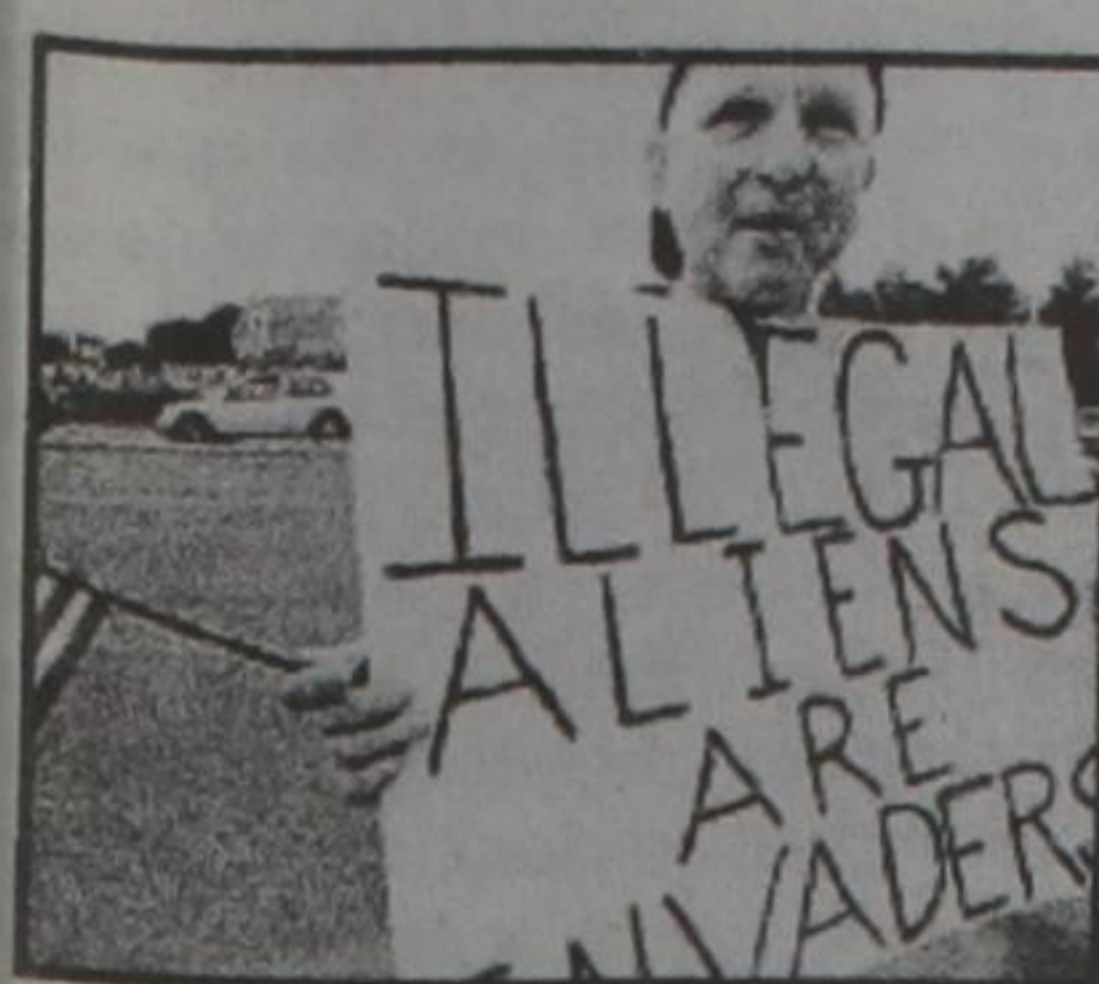
posal would be key to judging if it could work to the benefit of the immigrants, their employers and the governments of the United States and Mexico."

The boom in undocumented workers can be attributed to a variety of factors.

"American employers perceive the immigrant workers as reliable, flexible, punctual and willing to work overtime," Chapa said. "In addition, the immigrant transnational labor recruitment networks are an easy and powerful way to bring eager new workers to an employer's doorstep with little or no effort on his part."

Both government restrictions and their lack of enforcement are helping sustain the illegal worker population. "Strict enforcement of the borders has turned temporary migrants into permanent ones," Chapa said. "An illegal worker faces serious life-and-death consequences if he or she chooses to cross the border numerous times. Once they get into the United States, they are reluctant to leave. Also, employer sanctions for using illegal laborers are rarely enforced."

The money sent back to their families is worth the risk



to undocumented workers. Chapa said a worker who sends back \$300 per month to his family in Mexico will put his family in the middle class of their society.

"These remittances help the native country as a whole," he said.

"Remittances sent back to Mexico, which are estimated at around \$10 billion per year, are one of the highest sources of income for the entire country and have been vital to Latin American countries for decades."

McConnell said undocumented workers surfaced in America in the early 1900s

to work jobs abandoned by European immigrants. "Popular employment for early illegal immigrants included the sugar beet industry, fruit harvesting, and manufacturing plants," she said. "From the

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Hispanic Voters Are A Tough Call for the GOP

John O'Sullivan - National Post

The first female member of the British House of Commons was an American by birth -- namely, Nancy Astor, the sharp-tongued wife of a millionaire Astor whose verbal battles with Winston Churchill are celebrated. Example:

Astor: "Winston, if you were my husband, I would poison your coffee."

Churchill: "Madam, if you were my wife, I would drink it."

Nancy Astor was rarely defeated, however, by lesser opponents. When she was holding forth in a debate on agriculture, an Opposition MP shouted out his doubts about her practical knowledge of farming: "How many toes has a pig?"

She replied sweetly: "Why don't you take off your shoes and count them?"

The same question should perhaps be addressed to those "Republican strategists" -- if "Republican strategist" is not becoming an oxymoron like "military intelligence" -- who have been advising U.S. President George Bush that he needs to legalize illegal Mexican immigrants in the United States in order to win the next election.

They maintain, apparently, that Mr. Bush needs to lift his 35% of the 2000 Hispanic vote to 40% in the 2004 election in order to win. And they advise that the way to do that is to make immigration easier by, among other measures, a "guestworker" program that would allow illegal aliens to obtain residency, citizenship and voting rights.

High time for them to take off their shoes and try more sophisticated mathematics.

In the first place, the Hispanic vote in 2004 will be about 6% of the total electorate. To gain an additional 5% of 6% of the electorate would increase Mr. Bush's share of the total vote by 0.3%. A similar increase in his share of the white vote would increase his electoral total by about 4% -- giving him a clear majority of the popular vote.

Of course, in a democracy, political parties have a moral obligation to seek votes from all groups. But no party is under an obligation to woo all groups equally. The Democrats, for instance, concentrate on winning black votes -- and they succeeded to the point where minorities and labour unions are now the Democratic party's base. They won more than nine out of 10 black votes in the last election.

Republicans have lost ground among their own base, namely white voters, in the last decade. They have been made morally ashamed of seeking to win elections mainly with white votes to the point where Republican strategists such as Rich Bond and Ralph Reed actually disclaim any desire to do so. Yet if they could lift their 54% in the 2000 election to the 59% Mr. Bush's father gained in 1988, they would win electoral landslides. An amnesty for illegal aliens, however multiculturally appealing, is unlikely to help them achieve that.

Indeed, it might not even help them with Hispanic voters who are a tough call for the GOP in any event. A new report from the authoritative Center for Immigration Studies by two political scientists, James Gimpel and Karen Kaufmann, points out some electoral facts about the Hispanic electorate that seem to have escaped GOP strategists:

- Democrats lead Republicans in party identification in every Hispanic national group by margins ranging from 21.5% (Salvadorans) to 57.6% (Dominicans). The sole exception is Cubans among whom a once-solid GOP lead, now only 6%, is rapidly declining.

- Contrary to GOP predictions, Hispanics become more Democratic both with increasing education and the longer they remain in the United States.

- Also contrary to GOP hopes, even though Hispanics do move rightwards to the GOP as their incomes rise, the Democrats retain a 10% lead even among Hispanics earning more than US\$100,000 a year.

And high levels of Hispanic immigration are making the situation worse for the GOP every day. For new immigrants, being poorer and more amenable to policies that favour labour unions and the welfare state, lean much more than their American cousins to the party advocating such policies, namely the Democrats. Legalizing another three million such voters, as the amnesty implies, would weaken the GOP still further.

In the face of such discouraging evidence, Paul Gigot, The Wall Street Journal's resident strategist, argues in favour of Mr. Bush's amnesty on two grounds.

The first is that Hispanic voters, like Italian voters, will gradually become more Republican over time. As the evidence collected by Gimpel and Kaufmann underscores, however, there is more optimism than strategy here: There is no evidence that a significant percentage of Hispanic voters is "in play."

And the comparison with Italian voters omits a significant factor: Italian voters, like the Poles and Irish, gradually switched from Democratic to Republican sympathies during the period of strict immigration control that lasted from the early 1920s to the mid-'60s. The fact that there was almost no net immigration in those years made assimilation much easier since Italian cultural ghettos were not being constantly reinforced by the arrival of new Italian-speakers. Italians therefore assimilated, and short of joining the military, voting Republican is about the most assimilated thing an American immigrant can do. If there had been regular amnesties for illegal Italians, however, they might be a mainstay of the Democratic coalition still.

Mr. Gigot's second argument is that since the Hispanic electorate will grow anyway, the GOP should woo them for the long term. That is reasonable enough in itself. But where he stumbles is that he simply assumes Hispanic voters favour an open door immigration policy, etc.

Most Hispanics do -- but they are the same Hispanics who identify strongly with the Democrats and would never pull the GOP lever. As Gimpel and Kaufmann point out from the evidence of innumerable polls, the Hispanic voters who lean to the GOP tend to favour less immigration, "English immersion" programs rather than bilingual education, an "American" identity over a hyphenated ethnic one, and so on.

So a policy such as an amnesty for illegal immigrants, far from winning Hispanic votes, is likely to dispirit the GOP's natural Hispanic supporters and depress the party's turnout among Hispanics -- and indeed in all ethnic voting groups, including whites.

Is there anything to be said in favour of the political effects of an amnesty? Well, it wins President Bush favourable editorials in liberal newspapers. But he might like to ponder carefully on exactly why that is.

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"Respect for the Rights of Others Is Peace"
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Para El Inmigrante Latino, Otra Plaga:

La Muerte En El Trabajo

Por Arlene Martinez

Al famoso autor y poeta Edgar Allen Poe le fascinaba la posibilidad de ser enterrado vivo. Para el obrero de construcción, Raymundo Pérez-Moreno, esta primavera la fascinación del poeta se volvió realidad. Pérez-Moreno, empleado de Blucor Contracting, Inc., en Phoenix, Arizona, murió cuando colapsó encima de él un muro de tierra de 35 pies de altura y 30 pies de ancho.

Según un compañero de trabajo, un supervisor le había dicho a Pérez-Moreno que evitara el área por razones de seguridad. Hacia cinco meses que Blucor Contracting había recibido cuatro citaciones emitidas por la División de Seguridad en el Trabajo y la Administración de Salud de Arizona, por varias violaciones cometidas contra la seguridad.

Es posible que Pérez-Moreno haya regresado al área por su compromiso con el trabajo que excedía hasta el riesgo de perder su vida. Quizás no oyó o no entendió las instrucciones. Tal vez no le dijeron nada.

Cualquiera sea la razón, el obrero de construcción es ahora uno de un número creciente de hispanos que mueren en accidentes de trabajo. A pesar de haber caído en 2 por ciento el número total de muertes en el trabajo desde el año pasado, las muertes de hispanos en el lugar de trabajo aumentaron 12.0 por ciento, según el National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries en el año 2000, emitido el 14 de agosto. El informe anual lo lleva a cabo la Oficina de Estadísticas de Trabajo, del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos.

Un análisis de los expedientes sobre el trabajo de 1994 a 1999 que publica el periódico Newsday, de Long Island, muestra que casi 60 por ciento de los hispanos muertos en el trabajo son inmigrantes. Muere en una tasa seis meses mayor que la de los blancos o los negros, informa.

La Oficina de Estadísticas de Trabajo informó que en el año 2000, hubo 5,915 muertes en el lugar de trabajo. Entre los 14.6 millones de hispanos en la fuerza laboral, hubo 815 muertes, 90 más que en 1999. La industria más peligrosa sigue siendo la construcción, causa de 1,154 muertes, o 12.9 por ciento del número total. Si bien el número es menor en 3 por ciento que el de 1999, aumentaron las muertes de hispanos en la construcción 24 por ciento. Son cada vez más las



compañías de construcción que usan jornaleros que recogen de las esquinas o de locales establecidos previamente", dice vocero del sindicato nacional de trabajadores, AFL-CIO, Richard Greer. "No se les va a ofrecer capacitación porque están allí un día y no al siguiente".

La comunicación es otra barrera, dice. "Si no entienden el idioma que se usa en la capacitación, la capacitación deja de tener importancia. Algunos intentan contratar a supervisores que hablan español, pero hay muchos a quienes simplemente no les importa la seguridad del obrero", dice Greer. Entre los 14.9 millones de negros

de la fuerza laboral, hubo 572 muertes. Los blancos, con 100.5 millones empleados, tuvieron 4,240 muertes relacionadas con el lugar del trabajo.

Lo que no está incluido en los informes son las muertes camino a y camino del trabajo. Los trabajadores agrícolas hispanos muchas veces son transportados al trabajo por los contratistas en camiones atiborrados de gente, poco seguros. Hace dos años, por ejemplo, había 15 trabajadores atestados en una camioneta de regreso a Fresno, California, después de una jornada de 12 horas cosechando tomates. Sólo

sobrevivieron dos cuando chocó la camioneta con un tractor.

"En las otras industrias en las que muchos hispanos trabajan -- la construcción, el envase de carnes, y la agricultura -- el riesgo es hasta mayor", advierte Linda Chávez-Thompson, Vice-presidenta ejecutiva del sindicato nacional. "Los patrones tienen muy claro que es menos probable que (los trabajadores indocumentados) se quejen de las condiciones peligrosas de trabajo por lo que temen ser despedidos o deportados".

La mayor de las preocupaciones del Departamento de Trabajo es la prevención y la concientización, dice vocero Daniel Morales. OSHA, filial del Departamento de Trabajo, ha estado trabajando con organizaciones comunitarias e iglesias para distribuir mejor boletines y panfletos bilingües. Han enfatizado también la contratación de inspectores y supervisores bilingües. En Florida, se formó el Construction Accident Reduction Emphasis para reducir el número de muertes relacionadas con la construcción. En Texas y en Oklahoma hay videos de capacitación que duran 10 horas a disposición del público.

Oscar Sánchez, director ejecutivo del Consejo Laboral para el Progreso Latinoamericano, dice que los materiales por escrito no son suficientes. "Tenemos un montón de excelentes panfletos. Es como un manual de capacitación. Lo lees y otra persona te tiene que explicar qué quiere decir".

For Latino Immigrants, Another Bane:

Death On The Job

By Arlene Martinez

Edgar Allen Poe was fascinated with the prospect of being buried alive. For 36-year-old construction worker Raymundo Pérez-Moreno, that fear became a reality this past spring. Pérez-Moreno, who worked for Blucor Contracting Inc. in Phoenix, Ariz., was killed when a wall of dirt 35 feet high and 30 feet wide collapsed.

According to a co-worker, Pérez-Moreno had been told by a supervisor to avoid the area because it was unsafe. Five months earlier, Blucor Contracting had been issued four citations by the Arizona Division of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for violating several safety regulations. Perhaps Pérez-Moreno returned to

the area because his commitment to the job exceeded even the risk of losing his life. Maybe he didn't hear or understand the instructions. Maybe he wasn't told.

Whatever the reason, the construction worker became one of a growing number of Hispanics killed in work-related accidents.

Despite a 2 percent drop in the number of on-the-job fatalities overall from last year, Hispanic deaths in the workplace increased by 12 percent, according to the National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2000, released Aug. 14. The yearly report is conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

An analysis of labor records from 1994 to 1999, published by the Long Island-based Newsday, showed that nearly 60 percent of Hispanics killed on the job are immigrants. They're dying at a rate six times greater than that of whites or blacks, it reported.

The federal BLS reported 5,915 work-related deaths in 2000. Among the 14.6 million Hispanics in the work force, there were 815 deaths, 90 more than in 1999. Construction continued to be the most dangerous industry, causing 1,154, or 12.9 percent, of all work-related fatalities. While that number was 3 percent lower than in 1999, Hispanic fatalities in construction

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Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

Para Los Trabajadores Agricola's, Pago Honesto Por Jornada

Por Dick Meister

Al fin hay nueva esperanza para los trabajadores agricolas increíblemente explotados de California. Queda mucho más por hacer, pero como dice Arturo Rodríguez, presidente del Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas, "se han dado los primeros pasos hacia el progreso".

Se dieron este mes (agosto). A pesar de la oposición de siempre por parte del lobby poderoso de cultivadores, la legislatura pasó y el gobernador Gray Davis firmó los proyectos de ley auspiciados por el sindicato que aumentan tremendamente las sanciones contra los muchos empleadores de granjas que de forma rutinaria estafan a los trabajadores con el pago y otros beneficios.

Se enfrentan ahora a multas de \$1,000 a \$25,000 -- o más -- los cultivadores y contratistas de mano de obra notoriamente explotadores en quienes la mayoría de cultivadores dependen, por estafar a los trabajadores. Muy pocos cultivadores y contratistas han sido penalizados en el pasado, aunque las autoridades calculan que han estafado a decenas de miles de trabajadores por un total de más de \$4 millones al año. En algunos casos los trabajadores han recibido menos que el salario mínimo legal, a veces recibiendo sólo por algunas de las horas que han trabajado, en otros casos no han recibido nada

por trabajo hecho durante horas, semanas y hasta meses.

De manera significativa, los proyectos de ley con el fin de minimizar los abusos de parte de empleadores los apoyaron los líderes principales de la legislatura, los demócratas Robert Hertzberg, vocero de la asamblea de Van Nuys, y presidente del senado pro tempore John Burton de San Francisco -- y pasaron por grandes márgenes en ambas cámaras.

Los trabajadores agrícolas, dice Hertzberg, "deben saber que cuando trabajan honestamente la jornada, van a recibir honestamente el pago por esa jornada". Hasta ahora esa posibilidad era nula para muchos trabajadores, principalmente porque el estado no hacia cumplir las leyes adecuadamente contra los estafadores. Menos de 24 inspectores han sido asignados para cubrir todos los lugares de trabajo de California, incluyendo las más de 36,000 granjas.

El mecanismo para hacer cumplir la nueva ley transfiere de manos de los inspectores estatales la responsabilidad primaria de protección de los trabajadores a los fiscales de los condados. Los trabajadores estafados y sus abogados pueden ahora abrir casos de queja criminales con los fiscales contra los patrones.

El cambio es crucial, nota Rodríguez, del sindicato, porque otorga poderes de cumplimiento a

fiscales elegidos locales en muchos condados en los que las voces de los trabajadores agrícolas y los latinos se oyen cada vez más". Es posible que el estado haga más todavía. El último presupuesto estatal incluye a más de \$2 millones en fondos nuevos para fomentar el cumplimiento de las leyes de trabajo. Este hecho podría duplicar el número de inspectores para la agricultura.

Además, el estado facilitará que los trabajadores estafados por contratistas de mano de obra recuperen sus pérdidas financieras y reciban compensación por daños y prejuicios de parte de los contratistas que frecuentemente violaban las leyes de trabajo que requerían descansos y horas para comer y prohibían las despedidas sin justificación. El dinero para pagar las demandas saldrá de los bonos de \$25,000 a \$75,000 que los contratistas deben abonar al estado para poder recibir las licencias de trabajo.

Los trabajadores también podrán demandar a los cultivadores que hayan colaborado con contratistas sin licencia, como hacen muchos, y recibir compensación por daños y prejuicios por las violaciones de la ley de parte de los contratistas.

Que se decreten estas leyes marcó la victoria política más importante para el Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas y los que lo apoyan desde que se ganó el decreto del

Acta de Relaciones Laborales Agrícolas en 1975 que otorgó a los trabajadores agrícolas de California derechos de sindicato negados a los trabajadores en todos los demás estados.

Sin embargo, las victorias de este año deben ser seguidas de mayores reformas, por empezar un aumento en el salario mínimo penosamente bajo de \$6.25 por hora, y cumplimiento vigoroso del Actade Relaciones Laborales. Los patrones han podido hacer caso omiso del acta, despidiendo o amenazando con despedir a aquellos trabajadores que exigen representación sindical o que simplemente se quejan por su parte de las condiciones de trabajo.

Es por esta razón, en gran parte, que el Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas representa a sólo un porcentaje muy pequeño de los trabajadores agrícolas del estado. La gran mayoría de trabajadores continúan agobiados por la pobreza, con un salario anual de menos de \$10,000, con los trabajos más peligrosos del estado, sin beneficios secundarios que reciben trabajadores en otros oficios, y negados necesidades básicas como el agua potable y cabinas para inodoros en el campo.

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Letter to Editor

Police Procedures, Attit
udes May Be At Fault

Quite a few letters have been generated by the Robinson incident in Lubbock. After reading them, I have been appalled at the blind support given the Lubbock Police Department by the public, and their willingness to overlook obvious faults in police procedures and attitudes. It is one thing to support the concept of a police department, and quite another to condone excesses.

Here in Austin, a similar incident spotlighted police excesses ... a SWAT team stormed a trailer at night, and an officer was killed by an accused drug dealer, at home with his family. Had the APD arrested the dealer at work, and another team called on his house for evidence, the fatality could have been avoided. Instead, a SWAT group,

gung-ho as usual, used a battering ram on the trailer door, and the fatal shot was fired.

In Lubbock, different procedures could have been used to lure Robinson out of his house before a SWAT team was called in ... out of control officers, overly schooled in aggressive tactics, were not needed in this situation.

For police departments to regain proper respect, excesses need to be reined in. Reasonable officers should review and reflect upon aggressive tactics that only result in tragedies that could have been avoided ... and reasonable citizens should support the police when they deserve support, and criticize when criticism is warranted. Instead of paramilitary shock tactics, let us bring back the concept of "Peace Officers"!

Thank You.

Roger Quannah Settler
Austin, Tx

An Honest Day's Pay For Farm Workers

By Dick Meister

Finally, there's new hope for California's incredibly exploited farm workers. Much more needs to be done, but as United Farm Workers President Arturo Rodríguez says, the first "steps toward progress have been taken."

They came this month (August). Despite the usual opposition of powerful grower lobbyists, the legislature passed and Gov. Gray Davis signed UFW-sponsored bills that greatly increase sanctions against the many farm employers who routinely cheat workers out of pay and otherwise shortchange them.

Growers and the notoriously exploitative labor contractors whom most growers rely on to provide them with employees now face fines of \$1,000 to \$25,000 -- or more -- for cheating workers. Very few growers and contractors have been penalized in the past, even though authorities estimate that tens of thousands of farm workers are being cheated out of a total of more than \$4 million a year. In some cases, they've been paid at less than the legal minimum wage, in some cases paid only for some of their hours on the job, and in some cases not paid at all for hours, weeks, even months of work.

Significantly, the bills aimed at curbing the employer abuses were carried by the legislature's principal leaders, Democrats Robert Hertzberg, the Assembly speaker from Van Nuys, and Senate President Pro Tem John Burton of San Francisco -- and passed by large margins in both houses. Farm workers, says Hertzberg, "need to know that when they put in an honest day's work, they will get an honest day's pay."

Until now, there's been no possibility of that for many

workers, mainly because of the state's failure to enforce the laws adequately against employer cheating. Less than two dozen inspectors have been assigned to cover all of California's workplaces, including the more than 36,000 farms. The enforcement mechanism set up by the new laws shifts the primary responsibility for protecting workers from state inspectors to county district attorneys. Cheated farm workers and their advocates now can file criminal complaints with the DAs against their employers.

The change is crucial, notes the UFW's Rodríguez, because it gives enforcement powers to "elected local district attorneys in many counties where the voices of farm workers and Latinos are increasingly being heard."

The state also may do more. The latest state budget includes more than \$2 million in new funding to help enforce labor laws. That should at least double the number of farm site inspectors.

Additionally, the state will enable workers who are defrauded by labor contractors to recover more easily their financial losses and collect damages as well for the contractors' frequent violations of such labor laws as those requiring rest and lunch breaks and prohibiting unjust firings. Money to pay the claims will come from the \$25,000 to \$75,000 bonds contractors must post with the state to get their business licenses.

Workers also will be able to sue growers who hire unlicensed contractors, as many do, to collect damages for violations by the contractors.

Enactment of the laws marked the most important political victory for the UFW and its supporters since the union won passage in 1975 of

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Rogue Cop in Lubbock?!!

Are there any solutions to the killings?

By Eliseo Solis

The Law Enforcement community is important for the safety of our streets and lives. It is important that our officers receive the support of all the citizens in Lubbock. There is no question that the majority of law enforcement officers maintain the utmost integrity in performing their duties often at risk for their lives. But like any other entity involving the human factor, their will be exceptions and abuse of occupational privilege will occur. As in other facets of our society, there has to be oversight and accountability. For the Police Department and the superiors to feel they are exempt, constitutes the attitude of being above the law just because they are the law. In spite of all the official declarations, a cover up is pretty easy to see by the average citizen.

Tracy Taylor has killed again and it seems that the city leaders and the established media are going to see to it that he is officially exonerated...again. As has been noted, Taylor has been involved in several incidents that bring to fore the question of official misconduct and cover up. But the Taylor case should greatly concern our Chicano community and particularly our leaders, to aggressively ask the questions and propose possible solutions which we have yet to hear. We have nine elected Latino officials in Lubbock County with scant expression of outrage or even concern. And little organizing has been done to address what is obviously a terrible injustice. Not only is the case of Taylor of great concern, but others like the young man killed in Levelland, the man killed by the Sheriff's deputy in Woodrow and others strongly point to the need to examine the situation here in Lubbock and West Texas.

The Rogue Cop Taylor and his protectors need to be exposed if other killings are to be avoided. Corrective action does not seem to be in the works by the present powers that be, if media reports and actions by officials is any indication.

In the case of Joseph De La Rosa, the March 13th, 1999 article in the AJ reported the killing and immediately demonized the young man whom this writer knew personally as director of the charter school that Joseph attended. The young 115 pounder was described in the following manner:

- "He threatened to kill himself; he threatened to kill officers,"
- "At one point, De La Rosa claimed to have a gun and made a jerking motion from his pocket,"
- "When he dropped the knife to his waist, Taylor saw an opportunity and did a fly kick to disarm him," Morgan said. "It did momentarily stun the suspect, but he almost immediately recovered and advanced at the officer." Officers said the 5-foot-9-inch, (Joseph was no more than 5-ft-4 inches tall) "125-pound teen raised the knife and lunged at Taylor, who fired three shots from his .40-caliber, semiautomatic handgun into the boy's torso."
- "De La Rosa was on probation for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and had been arrested on charges of making a terroristic threat and two other instances of assault, Morgan said."
- And so on and so on until the boy could have, based on police descriptions, wiped out the whole Swat Team sent to handle the Robinson standoff. That case, though, was allowed several hours to develop before action was taken.

The absurdity is in the obvious coverup that led to a no-bill by the grand jury and will likely occur again if present reports are any indication. The absurdity and outrage is how officials including our "minority" representatives, through their silence, expect our community to accept this obscene insult on our intelligence and sense of justice.

So what are some areas of policy that need some attention and action by those in position to do so. Those persons include community leaders that really need to organize now in order to fill the void left by our official "leaders". Areas that jump out immediately are:

The Grand Jury System. There have been questions concerning grand juries. The recent incident about Taylor and his justified killings of a 15 year old and a cop bring to mind some. What is wrong with the grand jury system? Who appoints them? How long do they serve? Why aren't lawyers other than the District Attorney allowed to be present?

A web site called Grand Jury Reform has excellent information about the grand jury system that needs to be brought to the attention of our local jurisprudence community. The essay that is most prominent is one by George J. Edwards, Jr. written in 1906 and said to be the most important one relating to the grand jury simply because a better one has yet to be brought forth. A recent reprinting included an introduction by a Jon Roland in which he stated the following issues that call for radical reforms in the grand jury process.

"But we can already see the seeds of the decay of grand jury jurisprudence in what Edwards writes in 1906. At that time it might have been said by prosecutors in some jurisdictions that they could 'indict a ham sandwich', but not yet in almost all jurisdictions. Nor had grand juries been often used as tools of oppression, as they were used in the 1950s, during the 'red scare'. We briefly examine some of the problems with the ways the grand jury is being used, and misused, today. They are:"

1. Undue influence of public prosecutors.
2. Undue influence of judges.
3. Lack of adequate instruction for grand jurors.
4. Excessive workloads used to manipulate grand juries.
5. Failure of grand juries to investigate high-level wrongdoing.
6. Public education about grand jury duties and procedures.

The City of Lubbock Evaluation System Who evaluated Tracey Taylor and what criteria did this person use, to come up with such a shiny and glowing evaluation?

Introduction of Organizations of Latino Law Enforcement Officers The Latino officers in Lubbock should see into the possibility of obtaining membership and bringing in groups such as National Latino Peace Officers Association. In an article printed in El Editor last week, it was noted how these organizations are looking after the interests of the Chicano community.

A Citizens Police Review Commission with supeona powers. It is obvious that the evaluation system in the city is simply a tool to cover for situations such as those presented by rogues like Taylor. If the system is willing to accept that type of conduct because of the "Code of the Brotherhood" and the silence thereof, then the citizens need to be involved. The importance is even more important for the Chicano community because you noticed that they somehow managed to spare Dick Robinson's life.

Subscribe Today-EL EDITOR

Tertulia y Comentario

By Eliseo Solis

Has it occurred to anyone how shallow and Hollywood the major media has gotten. The media had as its purpose the role of keeping government and industry on its toes by exposing abuses of power as it relates to the consumer and citizen. In the past few decades though, most major electronic news organizations have been bought up by large corporations and therefore the role of many news organizations as watchdogs has all but been eliminated. Nowadays the important stories have to do about congressman Condit or the sharks attacks or some touchy feely subject.

One of the most absurd questions that is heard ad nauseum from people like Katie Couric of the Today show is "What went through your mind when the shark had you in his grip" Duh!! At a press conference for the Rise Academy last week, the other newspaper's reporter diligently asked the presenter "How does it make you feel to get such good results from your students?"

Our local governments continue to express their conservatism by constantly declaring their adversity to taxes. I wish they would say the same about fees and service charges which seem to go up without question and regularly. In case one might be interested, fees and service charges are regressive, which hurt the poor and most taxes (except the sales tax) are progressive which are more equitable but hurt the rich. I wonder if that is why taxes are so unpopular.

In 1984-5 some of us elected officials and prominent business folks were herded to Austin so that could get in line to support the East-West Freeway. I expressed my opposition to the freeway sensing that it might cut North Lubbock off from other parts of the city, like I-27 was doing to East Lubbock. T.J. and Maggie did not feel this way. Along with I-27, the design looked like a funnel sucking all the life from north and east Lubbock and especially diluting the Black and Chicano vote. I hope this was wrong but according to the census, we are losing people from Precinct 3. El Jefe Montford didn't like this an other positions I took so he fixed the problem by propping up Flores to run for commissioner in 1992... illegally at that; since Flores lived in southwest Lubbock.

Hasbro Honors True American Hero Roy P. Benavidez With G.I. JOE Figure

For nearly forty years, Hasbro Inc.'s G.I. JOE brand has been a true American icon that has stood for courage and strength. Building on its tradition of recognizing significant events and individuals in world military history, the G.I.

This special figure is outfitted in army fatigues with Airborne Special Forces markings, boots, M1 helmet with cover, web belt with survival knife and sheath, and dog tags, and features a machine gun, medic bag and field radio. The

Reconnaissance Team gathering intelligence information became trapped in the jungles of Loc Ninh, Vietnam, an area controlled by the North Vietnamese Army. Three helicopters attempted extraction, but failed. Sergeant Benavidez,



JOE brand now pays tribute to another hero -- Vietnam veteran Roy P. Benavidez, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his service.

Master Sergeant Benavidez was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1981 by President Reagan for his bravery under enemy fire. As a Staff Sergeant with the 5th Special Forces Group, U.S. Army, he courageously saved his team from enemy attack and acquired valuable secret enemy documents. His fearless leadership, tenacious devotion to duty, and extremely valorous actions in the face of overwhelming odds were in keeping with the highest traditions of military service. Now, Hasbro honors Roy P. Benavidez with a commemorative G.I. JOE figure that represents his personal valor selfless life-saving efforts.

"When we heard Roy P. Benavidez's story, we were incredibly moved and compelled to make a figure that paid tribute to his unselfish heroism. His story will be an inspiration to many," said Derryl DePriest, Director of Marketing for Hasbro's G.I. JOE brand. "Roy's courage was unparalleled and we are deeply honored and humbled to be able to create a figure in his likeness."

Amnesty From Page One

early 1900s, and especially around World Wars I and II, and during times of low unemployment rates, the illegal worker has done the work that nobody else wanted to do. But when things turn sour, like the Great Depression, the illegal immigrants are the first ones to get blamed."

Although the undocumented worker population lives in the background of American society, the American public is feeling their presence on a cultural and legal basis. "Americans appreciate the undocumented workers' work, but they will not be acknowledged for their hard work and hostility toward them won't decline until something is done by the government to help their status," Chapa said. "They want and need to have the same basic rights that all people working in this country have."

"It is essential for Latinos to build ethnic communities in the Midwest to help to cope with the distances of their native culture and traditions," he said. "They have tried to persuade Catholic churches to honor their popular patron saint, the Virgin of Guadalupe, and to observe her feast days. They have established mutual aid societies and civic organizations that celebrate Mexican holidays. Latino food markets are popping up in towns where they seem out of place. Native townsfolk often see these processes as intrusions, and this is cause for a lot of the hostility."

Cities and towns have to adjust in other ways as well. "Schools and educational institutions are where a lot of the controversy exists," Chapa said. "All of a sudden, schools are being forced to hire bilingual teachers and implement bilingual education programs.

figure will be available in stores nationwide in August.

"I was honored to hear Hasbro wanted to include my late husband in the G.I. JOE Collector's Series," said Mrs. Hilaria Benavidez, Master Sergeant Benavidez' widow. "I am very pleased to see the final product - a great tribute to my husband and his selfless efforts to save his comrades in arms."

Last year, the Navy honored Master Sergeant Benavidez by naming a ship after him. The USNS Benavidez is the seventh in the Bob Hope class of large, medium speed, roll-on/roll-off sealift ships. It is a non-combatant vessel run by civilian mariners and operated by the U.S. Navy's Military Sealift Command, Washington, D.C. The ship was launched/christened in a ceremony in July.

The late Master Sergeant Benavidez was also honored by the Texas legislature with the Texas Legislative Medal of Honor on May 2nd in a ceremony presided over by Texas Governor Rick Perry. As the state's highest honor, it had only been awarded twice before since the state's founding.

BACKGROUND
On the morning of May 2, 1968, a 12-man Special Forces

Army Detachment B56, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), who was monitoring the operation by radio, voluntarily boarded a helicopter for one more rescue attempt. Under heavy and persistent enemy fire, he was severely wounded in his right leg, face, and head, abdomen and back - he nevertheless made numerous heroic trips, ferrying the wounded soldiers to safety. When the first helicopter was shot down, Sergeant Benavidez pulled the wounded from the wreckage and continued to fight for six long hours until a second helicopter arrived.

With little strength remaining, he made one last trip to ensure that all classified material had been collected or destroyed, barely alive after having suffered 40 serious and life-threatening wounds. Only then did he allow himself to be pulled into the extraction aircraft. Sergeant Benavidez's gallant choice to join voluntarily his comrades who were in critical straits, to expose himself constantly to withering enemy fire, and his refusal to be stopped despite numerous severe wounds, saved the lives of at least eight men.

Roy P. Benavidez is the latest in a series of historically significant G.I. JOE figures, including George Washington, Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Colin Powell, and John F. Kennedy. Introduced in 1964, G.I. JOE was America's first action figure, and remains synonymous with American heroism.

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Cities need to hire bilingual police officers and other officials to deal with problems that may arise."

Hispanic Families:

Money Management Should Be the First Back-To-School Lesson

San Francisco, CA- August 20, 2001--As students head back to school, Hispanic parents say children lack the basic skills to successfully manage their money -- according to a national survey of Hispanic parents released today by Visa U.S.A.

The survey indicates that Hispanic parents who give their high school age children allowances give \$19.60 on average, but 72 percent say their oldest child does not have a budget for managing that money. Most Hispanics surveyed (93 percent) also note that they learned how to manage their finances through life experiences and the school of

hard knocks and feel that schools should be required to teach a class in practical money skills.

According to the survey, most Hispanic parents (83 percent) look forward to back-to-school shopping and 86 percent say they try to use it as an opportunity to teach their child good money management. On average, Hispanic families shopping for back-to-school spend \$251.70 per child on high school students, and nearly double that - \$434.30 per child - for college-age students. An overwhelming 98 percent of Hispanic parents surveyed also say it's important to teach high school students

good money management skills before they leave home.

"Hispanics parents are speaking up and it's clear they are concerned about young people's ability to be financially successful later in life," said Lilia Mojica, a Hispanic outreach and education expert and active advocate for the Hispanic community. "Hispanic parents ranked teaching the basics of money management, enforcing discipline and improving technology as three top concerns in classrooms today. The back-to-school time period is a perfect opportunity for parents to talk with their children about money, budgeting and spending."

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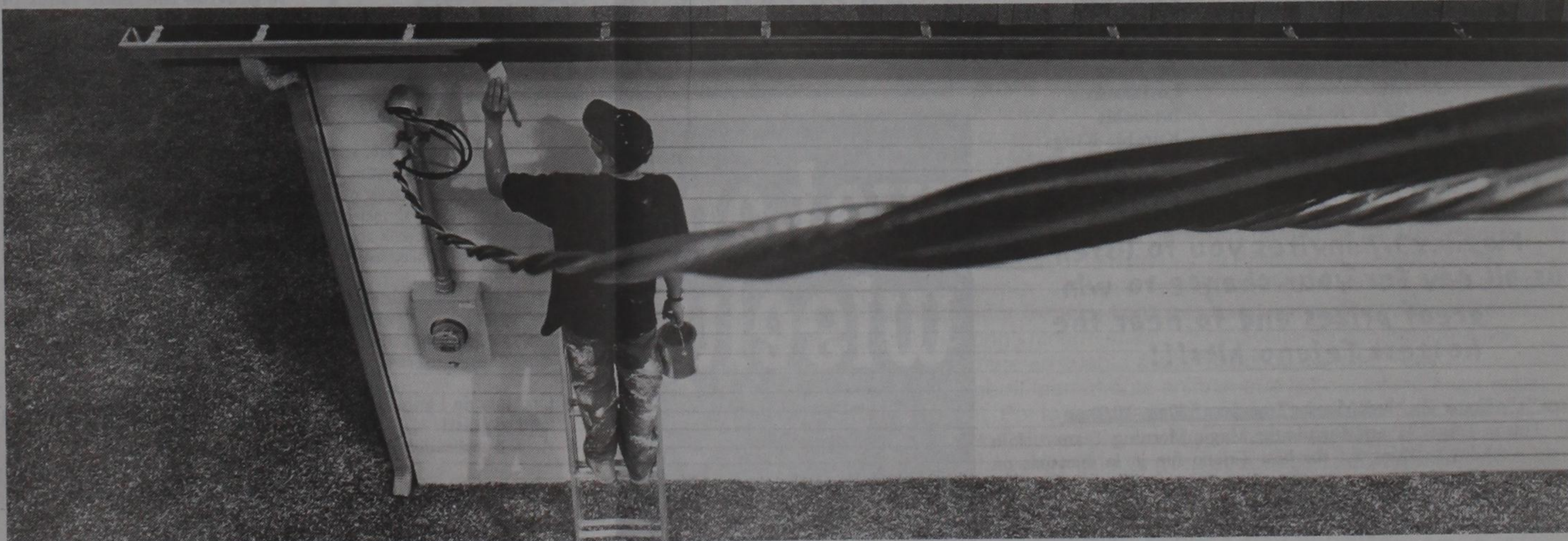
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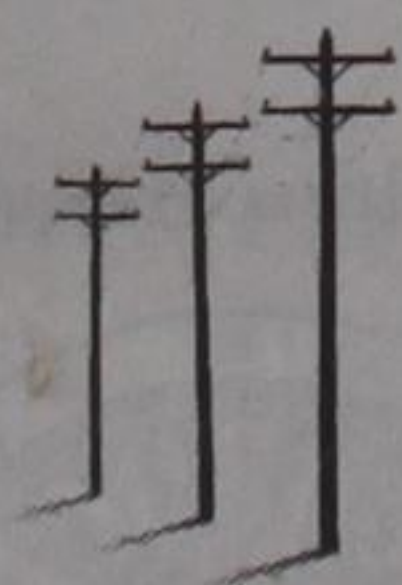


Este señor tiene dos hijos.

Esta línea de alta tensión tiene un voltaje de 240 voltios.

Por favor, sea precavido cuando trabaje alrededor de las líneas de alta tensión. Cuando hay líneas de alta tensión alrededor, una tarea sencilla tal como pintar su casa puede convertirse en algo extremadamente peligroso y hasta mortal. Asegúrese de mantenerse

a más de 10 pies de distancia de las líneas de alta tensión, así como escaleras, tubos de irrigación y cualquier objeto con que esté trabajando, y por favor enséñeles a sus niños a no jugar cerca de las líneas de alta tensión. Aléjese y cuide su vida.



Latino Grammys To Be Held In L.A. Instead of Miami

The Latin Grammys organization pulled its awards show out of Miami on Monday, saying a planned protest by Cuban exile organizations jeopardized the safety of thousands of attendees who would be forced to march a dangerous "gantlet" past demonstrators to reach AmericanAirlines Arena.

In announcing the Sept. 11 awards show's move to Los Angeles, Latin Grammy chief executive C. Michael Greene flatly rejected as inadequate a compromise plan for the protest site worked out among exile organizations, the ACLU of Florida and Miami Mayor Joe Carollo. The plan would have put demonstrators across Biscayne Boulevard from the

arena.

But Greene told CBS, which will televise the ceremony live, that the plan would have allowed demonstrators too close to attendees making their way to the arena. Greene said he was less concerned about "limousines pelted with eggs" than about the security of some 7,000 attendees who he said would be walking past the protesters to the arena entrance.

"Having to run that gantlet is demeaning at best and dangerous at worst," he said, citing a 1999 Miami Arena concert by Cuban band Los Van Van in which some attendees were escorted out by riot police while demonstrators launched soda cans and other debris at them.

In a later statement issued by his organization, Greene said that protesters had "secured tickets to the show and were organizing a disruption to the live telecast of itself." He provided no details or evidence. Miami police said they had no such information.

The Latin Grammys' withdrawal represents a serious blow to Miami civic and political leaders, who had courted the show assiduously as a boon to the city's image, and had worked frantically over the weekend to salvage it when it appeared to be in danger.

Greene's statement, broadcast around 5:30 p.m. by WFOR-CBS 4, was quickly followed by a litany of lamentations, denunciations and finger-pointing that reflected both community divisions over the issue and the high hopes some had pinned on hosting the show.

A crestfallen Emilio Estefan, the influential Miami musician and producer who helped lure the show here, said simply: "I have no words to express what I feel."

Exile organizations, who had vowed the demonstration would be peaceful, and ACLU representatives criticized Greene for what they said was his unwillingness to compromise. ACLU attorney Randall Marshall accused the Latin Grammy group of wanting only "a sanitized TV image of the event" by keeping protesters out of sight.

"It is a sad day for our community," said Francisco Garcia, one of the protest organizers. "We didn't want to lose the Latin Grammys. But Mr. Greene and his Grammy organization have no respect for our rights to express ourselves. We wanted to express ourselves freely so people could hear and see what we feel."

His wife, Irma Garcia, said: "We wanted to show the world that Cubans are a peaceful people."

Miami-Dade Mayor Alex Penelas, who had attempted to craft

a last-minute compromise that would have moved Grammy attendees farther away from the protest zone, clearly felt sandbagged by Greene. He said he outlined his plan on the phone to Greene, who pledged a prompt response, only to watch the Grammy executive's statement on TV minutes later, which had obviously been taped earlier.

Other prominent exiles criticized the 'demonstration organizers for having put Miami and the anti-Castro cause in a poor light.

"This is a terrible embarrassment to this community and to Cubans in particular," said Armando Codina, a developer and business leader whose former partner is Gov. Jeb Bush. "They had been invited here. Then for us to cause them to pull out because of a small group that I don't think represents the Cuban community - and to see politicians playing into the issue - that's a disgrace."

Codina made it clear that he placed principal blame on Miami Mayor Carollo, who is running for re-election, for stirring up the protesters "because it plays to his political base" of hardline exiles.

But Carollo, like other exiles, defined the issue as one of protesters' free-speech rights, which he said should take precedence over the awards show.

"Anyone can point a finger at me," Carollo said at a City Hall press conference Monday night. "What I've stood up for are the First Amendment rights of the Constitution."

The first Latin Grammys award show was held in Los Angeles last year because a Miami-Dade County ordinance - since struck down in court - barred use of county facilities for any enterprise that had dealings with Cuba.

Several Cuban musicians are nominated this year, but none were scheduled to perform and it was

unclear whether any would be attending the ceremony.

Still, the possibility that some Cuban stars would attend spurred plans for a protest by a coalition of dozens of exile organizations large and small. The city's initial plan, agreed to by the Latin Grammy group, called for a "security zone" encompassing a two-block radius around the arena, restricting protesters to a spot south of the arena, along Biscayne Boulevard in front of Bayside Marketplace.

The exile groups wanted to be close to the arena, well within sight of spectators and news cameras, and enlisted the aid of the ACLU. Exile leaders also complained to Carollo, who set up a meeting with top city administrators that resulted in a plan to move the demonstrators to the Freedom Tower, across the street from the arena.

Greene seemed to place the blame squarely on the shoulders of Carollo and other top city officials. He complained that security and logistical details had been nailed down two months ago.

"We had our security perimeter put together around the American Airlines arena, had all our traffic patterns, our production entrances, our press tents, all of that stuff put together," he said.

"Last week, the mayor of Miami Joe Carollo and the police chief and the city manager decided, 'Oh, we've changed our minds.' So they moved all of the secure zones and different configurations and put a zone where the protesters would be right next to where our guests were arriving."

Before Greene's announcement, Miami police brass said they felt confident that the compromise plan would keep the two sides sufficiently far apart to satisfy security concerns.

But Greene cited the October 1999 concert by Cuban band Los Van Van at the old Miami Arena, where police in riot gear were called out to control an at-times rowdy demonstration in which some

protesters launched water bottles, soda cans and other debris at concert-goers.

Greene said he viewed a videotape of that demonstration, which he described as "pretty scary."

Greene said he considered moving the show to Broward County, but officials there said the tight schedule would not have allowed sufficient time to address logistics and security concerns.

Also caught in the limbo is Latin Grammy Fest, a series of more than 90 cultural events scheduled to take place every day in September in conjunction with the Latin Grammys.

The Latin Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, the Latin Grammys' parent organization, was scheduled to produce some of the events during Latin Grammy Fest, like the Person of the Year tribute for Spanish crooner Julio Iglesias and a variety of educational sessions between local students and music industry professionals like Latin music producer and songwriter Kike Santander.

While many groups, like the Miami Hispanic Ballet, plan to continue their events regardless of where the Latin Grammys are held, some are depending on grants promised by the Recording Academy, which promised \$25,000 to 10 cultural groups.

Elizabeth Boone, executive director of the Miami Light Project, said her nonprofit cultural group has not yet received the \$3,000 the Recording Academy granted it to stage a week-long Latin hip hop music symposium.

"We've put in three months' worth of planning, grant writing and effort for this event," Boone said. "It puts me in a terrible position because it's not like not-for-profits have money laying around. But the fact is I made a commitment to the artists and I cannot and will not renege on my commitment to the artists."

If it's Tejano, it's...



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- * Stefani has finished up a demo for an upcoming english album ... as for the tejano album ... it's just right around the corner ... keep it tuned for more details!!!
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- * Don't forget to checkout the newest Tejano nite club in the historic depot district ... Cancun Saloon at 19th & Ave G ... open Thursday thru Sunday ... Don't forget Michael Salgado will be live in concert on September 2 at Cancun Saloon!!!!

Hasta la proxima have a **Safe Tejano Day** I'm Jennifer "La Chismosa" from Magic 93.7 with your Tejano Chisme!!!

* * * * *

MAGIC 93.7 TOP 10

TW	TITLE	ARTIST
1	Ya Despues	Costumbre
2	No Eres Para Mi	Eliday Avante
3	Tres Amigos	roberto Pulido
4	Un Ratito	Stefani
5	Pobre Corazon	Jay Perez
6	Mi Obsesion	Los Palominos
7	No te Olvidare	Intocable
8	Dime Porque	Kumbia Kings
9	Corazonada	Los Desperadoz
10	Cumbia Del Sol	Control

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Jake Gonzales from 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

WAAASSSSAAPPPIIIINN this is Jake Gonzales inviting you to join me for the Tejano Classic Café and the all request lunch hour at 12 noon on Magic 93.7!!!!

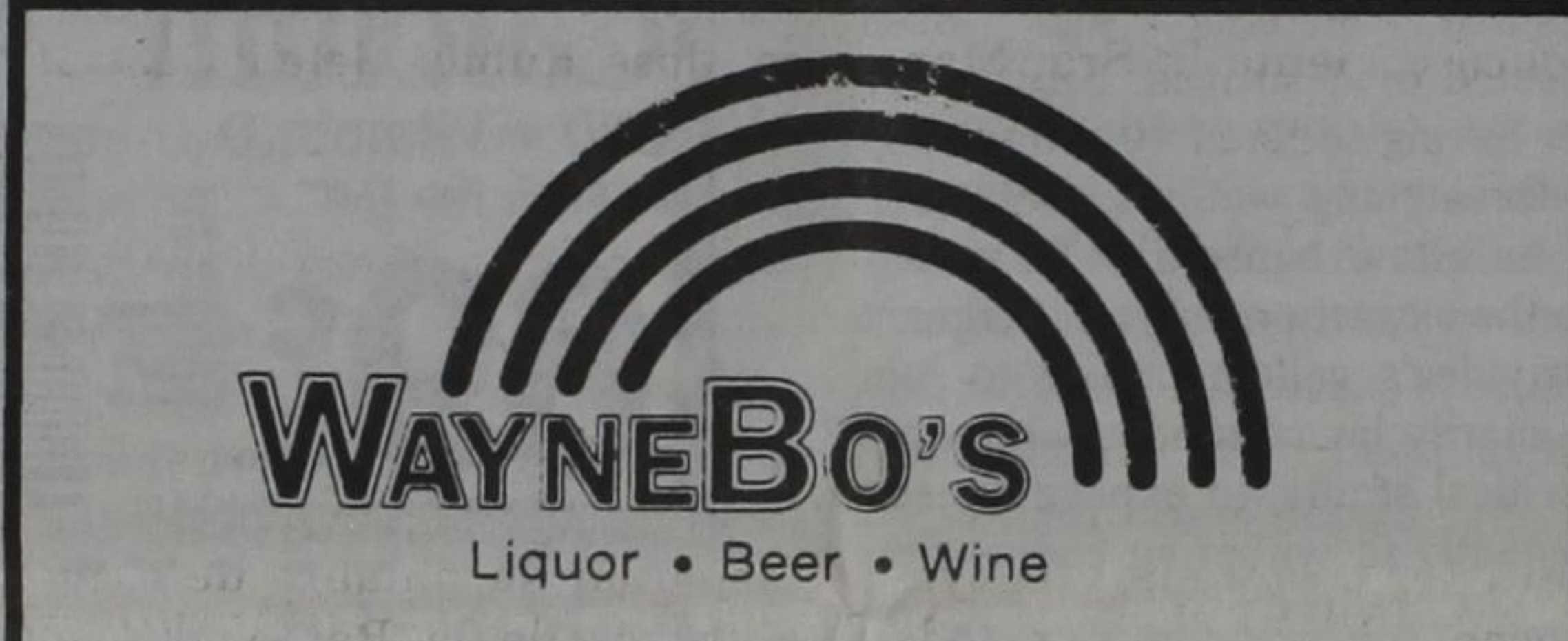
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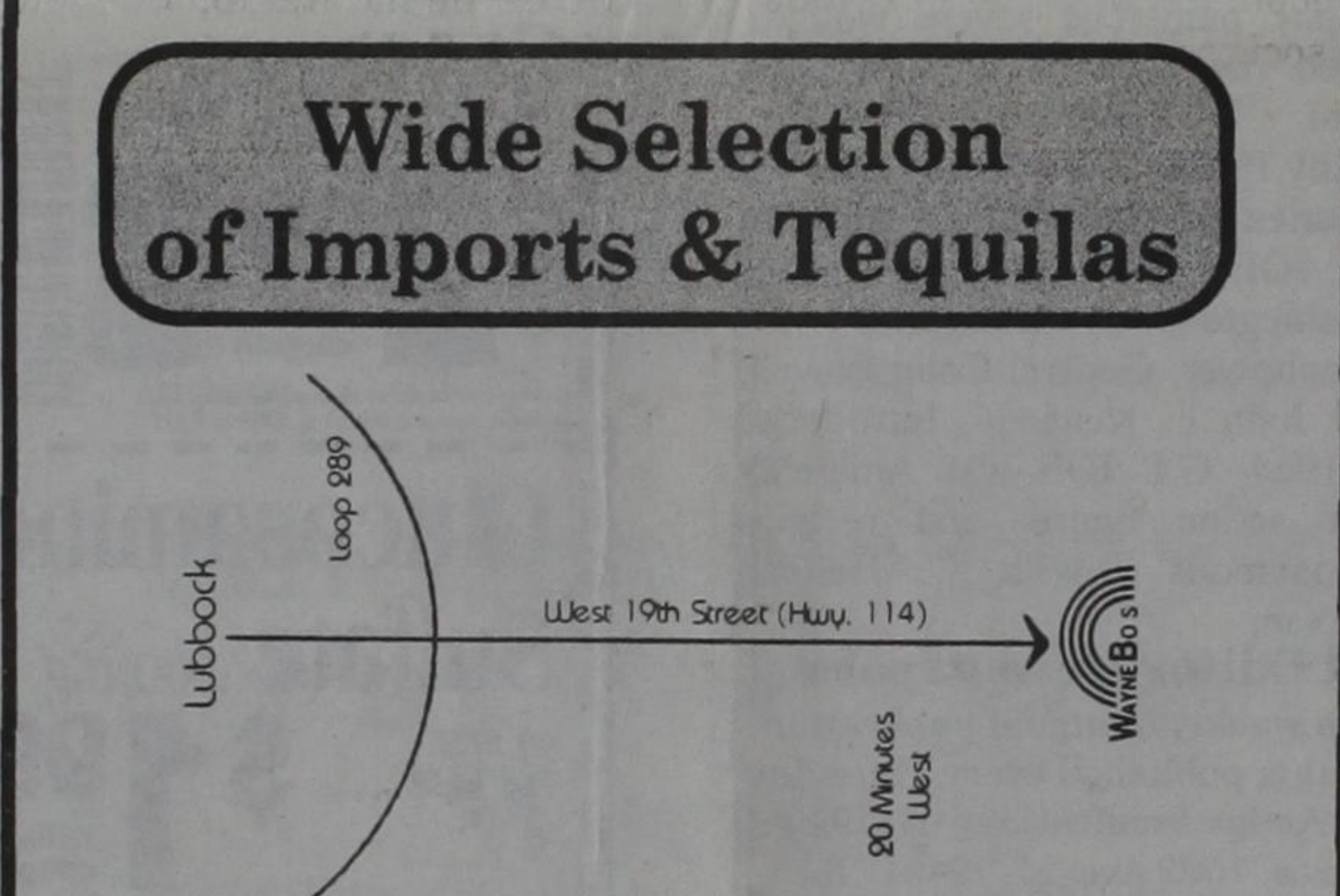
Jennifer "La Chismosa" from 7:00 pm - Midnite

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helpful hints to save you money this summer

Q: Will an automatic sprinkler help me save water?
A: Yes. A sprinkler system can be programmed to turn itself off and on. You still need to visually observe your lawn to ensure that you have no broken heads, the sprinklers are set so the water goes on your yard not the street or sidewalk and most important that the correct amount of water is being applied over the time allotted on the sprinkler timer.

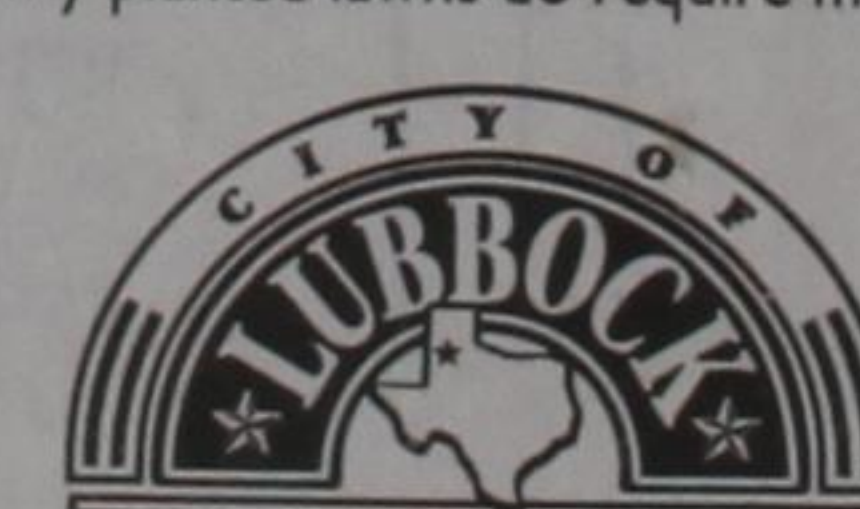
Q: How often should I fertilize?
A: About twice a year for root stimulation, but be sure not to over-fertilize. Grass with a good root system makes better use of less and is more drought-tolerant.

Q: How do I know how much water to apply on my particular kind of grass?
A: This applies during the growing season. See chart below.

Type of Grass	Watering Frequency
Buffalo Grass	Every 2 weeks
Tex-turf-10	Every 7-10 days
Bermuda	Every 4-6 days
Fescue	Every 4 days

In the winter, all the above grasses go dormant and do not need to be watered except Fescue which needs to be watered approximately once every 2 weeks.

Note: Newly planted lawns do require more water initially.



For more information call 775-2596

Congressional Hispanic Caucus to Investigate Latin Music

(WASHINGTON, DC) On September 8, 2001, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC) will hold a public hearing in San Antonio, Texas to investigate allegations of discrimination and unfair labor practices of the Latin recording labels affiliated with major U.S. recording companies.

The San Antonio field hearing is scheduled to begin at 10:00am in the City Council Chambers located at 103 Main Plaza. Members of the CHC will hear testimony from three groups including Latin musicians, recording industry executives, and labor representatives from the American Federation of Musicians and the AFL-CIO.

Last session, Congressman Ciro D. Rodriguez, the Vice Chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, introduced H. Con. Res. 65, which calls on Tejano/Latin recording labels to provide the same labor protection and compensation enjoyed by other music artists for Tejano and Latino musicians. Congressman Rodriguez plans

to reintroduce the resolution when Congress reconvenes from its August recess. "While we are pleased to see the growth in Latin music sales, we are concerned that not all musicians recording under independent Latin record labels receive industry standard wages and benefits," Congressman Rodriguez said.

Over the past several years, the American Federation of Musicians has spearheaded the STAR campaign (Support Tejano Advancement in Recording), to secure living wages and benefits for the hundreds of musicians who record Tejano and Latin music.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI) 2000 Issues Conference prompted recommendations urging the CHC to investigate the disparate employment practices of Tejano/Latin record labels in relation to Latin recording musicians.

The Congressional Hispanic Caucus is an informal group of 18 members of Congress of Hispanic descent. The Caucus is dedicated to voicing and advancing, through the legislative process, issues affecting Hispanic Americans. The CHC was founded in December 1976 as a legislative service organization of the U.S. House of Representatives.



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Liz Claiborne Launches Mambo With \$20 Million Campaign

The first Latin-influenced fragrances, Mambo for both men and women arrive in department stores across the country starting today. Liz Claiborne Cosmetics will back the launch of these



sensual, enticing fragrances with \$20 million in print and broadcast advertising. Mambo is an invitation to dance and the exotic tropical notes of the fragrances indeed suggest sultry rhythms. Gala festivities in the stores will feature Latin music and dancing for all. Mambo will be available in the United States, Mexico, Latin and South America as well as Spain and other countries in Europe starting this Fall.

"Hispanic is hip. Latin culture has become mainstream," remarks Neil Katz, President of Liz Claiborne Cosmetics. "It is a powerful new trend that we believe is a natural way to connect with a diverse audience of 18-34 year olds. Liz Claiborne is the first to acknowledge this trend in the fragrance category. There is a tremendous affinity for the sensuality and the confidence expressed in Latin culture - a fun, sexy attitude that has great validity to the young people of Gen-X."

The time is right for an American corporation such as Liz Claiborne to acknowledge the influence of this rapidly growing population group (segment growth is estimated at 85% between 2001 and 2030). The rising popularity of Latino style is demonstrated in music, sports, film and fashion...Latin music sales climbed 25% in 2000 (although the overall market dropped by 3%). Salsa has replaced ketchup as the favorite condiment in the U.S.A., and the no. 1

imported beer in this country comes from Mexico.

"Mambo is part of the cultural shift toward all things Latin," Neil Katz adds. "We believe that with Mambo we will capture the imagination of department store fragrance consumers. Mambo is a fragrance that taps into the attitude of the music people are listening to like Ricky Martin, the glamour of the personalities they are watching like Jennifer Lopez or Penelope Cruz and the colorful, revealing fashions they are wearing on the streets of cities from LA to Miami. Fashion has adopted the sexy Latin look -- it's on the runways from Paris to New York as well as the pages of influential lifestyle magazines from Vogue to Latina. Forecasters estimate that Latin street fashion, the new apparel of choice for urban youth, is on its



way to becoming a \$2.5 billion industry.

Latin is a feeling that will be expressed in the \$20 million promotion and advertising campaign running September through December 2001. Created by Avrett, Free & Ginsberg, the campaign will specifically address the impact of the hottest psychographic of Generation-X. Print ads will break in September women's, men's and dual audience magazines in the U.S. The Mambo TV commercial will air starting in late August in English, Spanish and Spanglish versions.

"The appeal of Mambo transcends ethnicities. The Latin dance beat of the Mambo TV commercial will be readily understood," observes Art Spiro, VP Marketing, Liz Claiborne Fragrances. "Mambo makes the statement that Latin culture is authentic and alluring -- it is the new aspirational category."

Sue Hochman, VP Sales, Liz Claiborne Fragrances, explains further, "With this launch, Liz Claiborne is making a cutting edge statement in recognizing the integration of Latin culture into everyday life -- it's a fragrance for everyone."

Continúa la KLFB ... Pero Como La Vida Católica Diocesana 1420am

por Manuel Aguilar

Con el deseo de seguir evangelizando en la fe católica a toda la comunidad hispana de esta Diócesis de Lubbock, la estación de radio KLFB renovó su administración y cambió su nombre por el de *La Vida Católica Diocesana*, el pasado 23 de Julio, 2001. "Desde ahora se ofrecerán espacios a los diferentes ministerios de la Iglesia Católica, a sus Pastores, a sus Congregaciones Religiosas, a sus Movimientos y a toda su gente en general para que compartan y promuevan las maravillosas experiencias de vivir la Fe Católica en el amor de Dios, Señor nuestro", aseguró José I. Rubio, recientemente nombrado Coordinador de Programación de esta estación.

"Aunque aun no se ha tenido la oportunidad de discutir estos cambios en una reunión con el consejo de comunicaciones de esta diócesis de Lubbock, creo que todos los integrantes del consejo apoyaran estos nuevos cambios en la administración de la estación, pues esta es, sin duda, una fabulosa oportunidad para la evangelización católica" dijo el diácono Leroy Behnke, director de la oficina de comunicaciones para la diócesis de Lubbock.

La estación de radio KLFB, anteriormente nombrada Dios Llega al Hombre, camio su nombre y su administración simplemente para hacer énfasis en la misión que tiene de Llevar la palabra de Dios a aquellos que no la conocen e invitar a aquellos que han dejado de ser católicos a regresar a la casa, a la familia de los hijos de Dios en su Iglesia, la Católica comentó la Sra. Maria A. Piceno quien fuera nombrada la responsable principal de La Vida Católica 1420 am.

La Vida Católica 1420am, seguirá siendo un medio de evangelización de la comunidad católica de esta diócesis y deberá ser sostenida y apoyada económicamente por toda la sociedad como hasta la fecha, sin embargo, a partir de

esta nueva administración se buscará darle apertura a más personas de la comunidad católica y a los ministerios de la Diócesis de Lubbock. Sin embargo, a partir de la fecha 23 de Julio 2001 esta estación tendrá al Obispo Plácido Rodríguez como su autoridad moral y espiritual además de ser él la cabeza de nuestra Iglesia diocesana, afirmó John P. Cervantes gerentes de ventas de esta estación de radio.

Este camio de administración en la estación KLFB 1420am, es básicamente una transformación para el mejoramiento y el mayor aprovechamiento de la estación pues La Vida Católica estará abierta a todas las actividades diocesanas y parroquiales. Además seguirá siendo atendida por las personas que desde hace varios años han venido desempeñando diferentes actividades en para el buen funcionamiento de esta estación de radio.

La Nueva Administración para *La Vida Católica* 1420am como locutors: Maria A. Piceno, John P. Cervantes, José I. Rubio, Nehemias y Lupita Martinez, Rosa Camp-ean, Isidro Gutierrez, Tino Cortéz, Gabriel Villareal, Epifanio Aguirre, José y Virginia Cazarez, Virginia Bustillos, Ramón Rodriguez, Julian Ramirez, Rosalinda Rueda, Olivia Ramirez, Michel y Lupe Villareal, Manuel y Angelina Lechuga, Teresa Salazar, Teresita Leo, Maria Mendoza, Hilda Alonso, Irene Mata Garcia, Cani Aguirre, Maritza Gamboa, Felipe y Maria Piceno, Nash Revilla, Lupita Garcia, Cani Sanchez, Isabel Torres, Lupita Cantú, Edna Mojica, José Rubio, Gelen Castro, Juanita Venegas, Maria Gonzalez.

La Vida Católica es un espacio abierto para todos aquellos que de buena voluntad y con mucho amor al pr'jimo quieran servir a Dios y dispersar su palabra de amor a través de la Radio, dijo el Sr. Jose I. Rubio.

El programa de radio El

Momento Católico, se seguirá transmitiendo por esta estación La Vida Católica 1420am a la hora de costumbre y por las mismas estaciones de Muleshoe y Plainview añadió el señor Rubio, como el nuevo programador de esta estación.

La Vida Católica va a estar abierta a la acción del Espíritu Santo, en el uso de las lenguas, presentando así programas bilingües para un mejor servir a la juventud y a otros

sectores culturales de nuestra diócesis, ya que actualmente alcanza a el 40% de la población Católica de la Región de Lubbock, así lo aseguró la Sra. Pisenio.

Ayúdenos a continuar con este ministerio de evanelización a través de La Vida Católica 1420AM, llevando sus donativos a la estación personalmente o envíelos a La Vida Católica P.O. Box 5422 Lubbock, Tx 79408.

Texas Tech President Honors Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center's School of Nursing

LUBBOCK - David R. Smith, M.D., president of the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, along with Donna Bacchi, M.D., held a reception today honoring the TTUHSC School of Nursing for their success in receiving two grants.

The office of U.S. Rep. Larry Combest, R-Lubbock, notified the School of Nursing that the school's application for a five-year, \$1.7 million grant to help support TTUHSC's Lubbock Wellness Center had been approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Smith says this acknowledgement by the Department of Health and Human Services is a testament to the fact that Texas Tech has one of the finest nursing schools in the country.

"As a university, we feel compelled to have a sense of community," said Smith. "What this enables us to do along with dollars from the university is to go beyond just our academic research mission

and serve the community, which is part of our mission."

The Wellness Center, 3703 Ave. A, is operated by the School of Nursing and is located in a medically underserved area on Lubbock's east side.

Alexia Green, RN, Ph.D., dean of the School of Nursing, said that this funding will allow the center to expand its chronic disease management programs for diabetes, hypertension, obesity and asthma.

"This recognition by Dr. Smith shows Texas Tech's support for our efforts in serving the medical needs in our community," said Green.

The second grant, also from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides \$781,428 over a three-year period to expand nurse practitioner education within the School of Nursing.

"We currently offer graduate education to prepare family nurse practitioners," said Green. "This grant will allow us to educate advanced practitioners in geriatric, pediatric and acute care."

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON REDISTRICTING OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK

Lubbock is a home rule city governed by Article XI, section 5 of the Texas Constitution. Since Lubbock elects six of its council members from single member districts, the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution requires under the principle of "one-person one-vote" that all the districts have essentially the same number of people. Also, Texas and its political subdivisions are jurisdictions covered by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and as subsequently amended. Under Section 5 of the Act, the Attorney General of the United States must preclear all voting changes before they may be implemented. The Attorney General must determine that all voting changes made by the city do not have a discriminatory purpose or effect upon the rights of minorities to vote. The Attorney General's regulations strongly encourage community input into the process. Therefore, a public hearing will be held for the purpose of securing community comment upon the proposed redistricting plan. The date, time and location of the public hearings are as follows:

City of Lubbock, Thursday, August 23, 2001 at 12:00 p.m. at
Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

City of Lubbock, Thursday, August 23, 2001 at 5p.m. at
Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

All citizens of the City of Lubbock are encouraged to attend and participate in this important public hearing.

Windy Sitton, Mayor
Council Members of the City of Lubbock

For more information, please contact David Buckberry, 775-2105



ANUNCIO DE SESIÓN PÚBLICA SOBRE LOS CAMBIOS A LAS LÍNEAS DIVISORIAS DE LOS DISTRITOS DE LA CIUDAD DE LUBBOCK

Lubbock es una ciudad de reglamento propio gobernada por el Artículo XI, sección 5 de la Constitución de Texas. Debido a que Lubbock elige seis de sus miembros al concilio municipal de los cuales hay un representante para cada distrito, la Enmienda No. 14 de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos requiere bajo el principio de "un voto cuenta por una persona" que todos los distritos tengan básicamente el mismo número de personas. También, el estado de Texas y sus subdivisiones políticas están bajo la jurisdicción dictada por el Voting Rights Act de 1965 (Ley de derechos para votar de 1965) y que luego fue enmendada. Bajo la Sección 5 de esta Ley, el Procurador General de los Estados Unidos tiene que dar permiso para que se haga cualquier cambio antes de que este cambio sea ley. El Procurador General tiene que asegurarse de que cualquier cambio que haga la ciudad no tenga ningún efecto, ni propósito discriminatorio a los derechos de la población minoritaria en cuanto a sus derechos de votar. Los reglamentos del Procurador General fuertemente animan que la comunidad haga saber su opinión durante este proceso. Por lo tanto, habra una sesión pública para recibir comentario público en cuanto a los planes propuestos de hacer cambios a las líneas divisorias del distrito. La fecha, la hora y el lugar para esta sesión pública serán

Ciudad de Lubbock, el jueves, el 23 de agosto de 2001 a las 12:00 por la tarde:
Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

Ciudad de Lubbock, el jueves, el 23 de agosto de 2001 a las 5:00 por la tarde:
Terrace Suite of the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center • 1501 6th street

A todos los ciudadanos de Lubbock se les anima a que asistan y participen en esta importante sesión pública.

Windy Sitton, Alcalde
Miembros del Concilio Municipal de Lubbock

Para mas informacion pueda hablar a David Buckberry, 775-2105



Efrain Mendoza Atrapado En Un Callejon Sin Salida del Ingles Unico

Por Adam Saytanides

El presidente Bush y el Congreso hablan de otorgar estatus legal, o por lo menos el "privilegio" de una licencia de conducir, a potencialmente millones de inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos. En casi todas partes, para poder registrar y conducir un auto legalmente hay que tener seguro. En algunos estados, como en Colorado, conducir sin seguro implica ir a la cárcel.

Bajo ciertas circunstancias, el poder obtener seguro es en si un derecho. Si a ciertas clases sociales o razas se les prohibiera el comprar seguro, volveríamos a las leyes

discriminatorias de la era de Jim Crow, con un grupo de personas marginalizadas que no pueden ir al trabajo en carro sin arriesgarse a una multa o encarcelación por no contar con una póliza de seguro que le es imposible comprar por un sistema de discriminación de facto.

Si le parece irreal este escenario, considere la historia de Efrain Mendoza en Nuevo México. Mendoza, de 65 años, reside en Albuquerque, y es originario de Michoacán, México. Hace 30 añosque vive en los Estados Unidos. Durante estos años aprendió a leer inglés, pero le cuesta todavía hablarlo. Entonces,

al ir a renovar la poliza de seguro de cuatro años que tenía para su camioneta Lumina, lo acompañó su hija de 35 años como traductora.

Pero el administrador de Albuquerque Insurance World los rechazó. Dijo que no se podía renovar la póliza porque la hija de Mendoza no era una traductora certificada y porque nadie en la agencia habla español.

Según informa el periódico, el Albuquerque Journal, el administrador dijo que su dilema era, "¿Comprenderán la cobertura que ofrecemos? No podemos simplemente permitir que la gente firme los formularios sin saber a ciencia cierta lo que firma".

Texas Rangers Took Advantage of El Duque

ARLINGTON, Texas -- The Texas Rangers took full advantage of a rusty El Duque.

Orlando Hernandez gets knocked around in his first start since May 25.(AP)

Ruben Sierra went 5-for-5 with two homers, including one of the four Texas hit off Orlando Hernandez, as the Rangers beat the New York Yankees 13-3 Tuesday night. Hernandez was making his first major league start since May 25.

"I don't necessarily think he was hitting his spots. He gave us a lot of pitches to hit," said Frank Catalanotto, whose two-run homer in the second put Texas ahead 5-1.

Alex Rodriguez hit a two-run homer on the eighth pitch thrown by Hernandez. Rafael Palmeiro and

Sierra both hit solo shots in the third, giving Texas a 7-1 lead.

All four homers off Hernandez (0-6) were pitches left out over the plate -- the kind of balls that are supposed to get knocked out of the park in a hurry.

"My control wasn't what it was like in the past, and I was leaving a lot of pitches up," Hernandez said. "I'm not really happy with how I pitched."

Hernandez (0-6) had been on the disabled list since June 1 with an injured toe on his left foot. A playoff star for the Yankees with an 8-1 postseason record, Hernandez allowed eight runs and 11 hits in five innings.

"He was tentative, more than timid," Yankees manager Joe Torre said. "The good news is that nothing hurts him. We'll look forward to the next start."

Sierra, who lacked only a triple for the cycle, hit another solo homer in the eighth inning off Mark Wohlers.

Before the first five-hit game of his career and the 15th multihomer game, Sierra had gone 5-for-30 (.167) in seven games since being activated from the disabled list Aug. 11 because of a pulled left groin.

"I needed this to get pumped up and in a better situation," said Sierra, the 35-year-old designated hitter who last year rejoined the Rangers, where he began his career from 1986-92.

Sierra is hitting .309 in 64 games this season, with 16 homers and 47 RBI. He has three two-homer games this year.

Doug Davis (7-8), 3-1 his past seven starts, allowed just one run and six hits in seven innings.

From Page One

rose by 24 percent.

"More and more construction companies are using day laborers they pick up at street corners or pre-assigned locations," says AFL-CIO spokesperson Richard Greer. "They're not going to offer them training because they're there one day and gone the next."

Communication creates another barrier, he says. "If they don't understand the language that's being spoken in training, then it doesn't matter. Some are trying to hire Spanish-speaking supervisors, but you've got a lot out there who just don't care," says Greer.

President Linda Chávez-Thompson has warned. "Employers are fully aware that (undocumented workers) are less likely to raise concerns about hazardous working conditions because they fear being fired or deported."

Topping the DOL's list of concerns is prevention and awareness, says spokesperson Daniel Morales. OSHA, an arm of the DOL, has been working with local community organizations and churches to better distribute bilingual flyers and pamphlets. They have also placed emphasis on the hiring of bilingual inspectors and supervisors. In Florida, the Construction Accident Reduction Emphasis was formed to reduce the number of construction-related deaths. Texas and Oklahoma have 10-hour safety training videos available.

Oscar Sánchez, executive director of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, says written materials are not enough. "We have all these great pamphlets. It's like a training manual. You go read it and then somebody else has to tell you what it says."

He says focusing on better verbal training, as well as offering workers day and evening workshops to understand safety and make them aware of protection groups like OSHA, would do a greater service than, for example, videos "so boring they're more like a punishment than a real deterrent for accidents."

una estrategia comercial muy inteligente.

¿Se puede considerar racista el suponer que personas que no hablen inglés no puedan entender sus pólizas de seguro para el auto?

¿Qué pasaría si fuera al revés? Digamos que me mudo a México. Hablo algo de español, pero no tengo fluidez. ¿Podría comprar un seguro para mi carro?

No veo por qué no. Podría comprender los números y las partes de la póliza que representan. Sería más fácil si el administrador hiciera el esfuerzo de comunicar conmigo; más fácil aún si yo hubiera visitado seis meses antes la misma agencia para renovar la misma póliza. Y sería muy simple si me acompañaría mi amiga bilingüe Juanita para traducir. Si el agente mexicano me negara la cobertura, diciendo que no hablo bien español, o porque Juanita no era una traductora profesional, me sentiría maltratado. Saldría de allí pensando, 'No les gustarán los gringos'.

Supongamos que todos los trabajadores mexicanos sin proficiencia en el inglés en los Estados Unidos recibieran estatus legal mañana. Su nueva libertad sería superficial en tanto que los ciudadanosmonolingües del inglés siguieran pensando que la gente de color que hable otro idioma no está a la altura de compartir los derechos que provee nuestra sociedad.

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Dudo que los empleados de Albuquerque Insurance World se hayan detenido a pensar dónde en *el mundo real* están haciendo negocios. En Nuevo México, cualquier agencia que no quiera vender seguros a conductores de habla hispana están dándole la espalda a miles de clientes potenciales.

¿Por qué negaría un comercio sus servicios a tantos clientes potenciales, que no sólo son inmigrantes, sino que también son nativos de Nuevo México? No es

Among 14.9 million blacks in the work force, there were 574 fatalities. Whites, with 100.5 million employed, had 4,240 work-related deaths.

Not included in the report's totals are deaths en route to and from work. Hispanic agricultural workers are often transported to work by contractors in overloaded, unsafe trucks. In one instance two years ago, 15 workers crammed into a van were returning to Fresno, Calif., after a 12-hour shift sorting tomatoes. Only two survived when the van crashed into a tractor-trailer.

"In other industries where many Hispanic immigrants work -- construction, meat-packing and agriculture -- that risk is even higher," AFL-CIO Executive Vice

the Agricultural Labor Relations Act that granted California's farm workers the union rights denied those in all other states.

But this year's victories must be followed up with further reforms, starting with an increase in the pitifully low minimum wage of \$6.25 an hour, and vigorous enforcement of the Labor Relations Act. Employers have been allowed virtually to ignore the act, firing or threatening to fire workers who demand union representation or who simply complain on their own about their working conditions.

That's largely why the UFW represents only a very small percentage of the state's farm workers. The vast majority remain mired in poverty, their pay averaging less than \$10,000 a year, their jobs among the state's most dangerous, lacking the fringe benefits provided workers in other occupations, and often denied even such on-the-job amenities as fresh drinking water and field toilets.

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From Page 2

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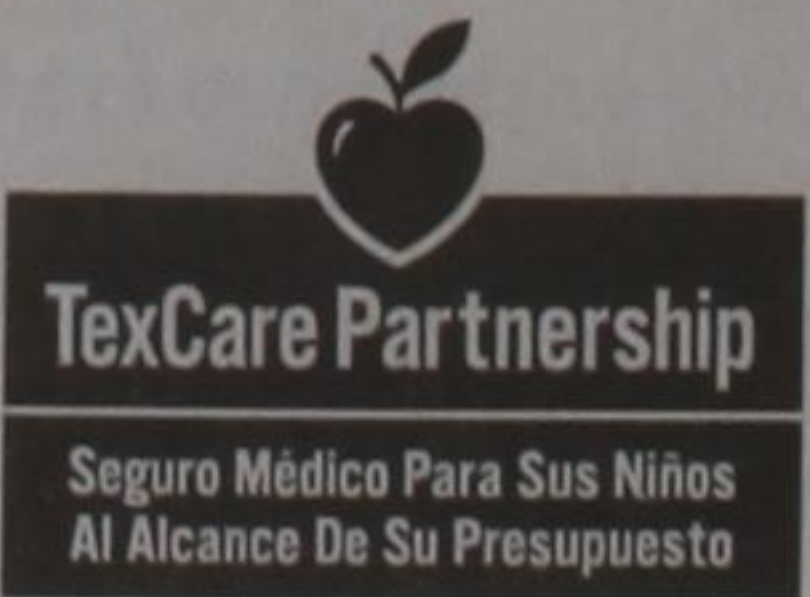
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PROBATIONARY POLICE OFFICER

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The City of Lubbock, TX (population 199,000) will be accepting applications for Police Officer positions now through September 7, 2001 from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Applications may be picked up at two locations: the Human Resources Department at 1625-13th Street, in Room 104, Monday - Friday. Or, at the front desk of the Lubbock Police Department, 1015 9th Street, Monday - Friday after 5:00 PM, and all day weekends. Applicants must be 21 to 35 years of age. The Police Entrance Exam will be given on Friday September 21, 2001 at the Lubbock Police Academy, Reese Technology Center at 508 Davis Drive at 8:00 AM. All applicants should plan to arrive at 7:30 AM. For more information please call 775-3073 or 1-800-821-0793. The City of Lubbock is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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For more information about the Lubbock Police Department, visit our web site at www.lubbockpolice.com. For more information about the City of Lubbock, please visit www.ci.lubbock.tx.us