Should Work To Prevent Crime Not Punish

"The goal of attaining the lowest crime rate per capita for Texas cities of 100,000 or more in population is laudable, however the solutions agreed upon to attain such a ranking is not holistic in its approach. Futhermore, I contend it is not the best and highest use of the taxpayer's dollar. The infusion of \$1 million after the fact, will not stop the increasing percentages of crimes being committed. In fact, this particular methodology (creating 24.5 new county positional affects only the mechanics of the system and not the underlying disease. Decent paying jobs and increasing the level of education attained are not glamorous, but rather are longterm permanent solutions to a crisis which this city and county face."

With this Councilman Victor Hernandez summarized his rationale for voting against a program that is proposed to bring down crime in Lubbock to its lowest level in order to appeal to new industry and business.

The program call "Achieving



Councilman Hernandez the Goal" was developed by a

groups of business persons whose goal was to help Lubbock attain the distinction of having the lowest crime rate per capita for Texas cities of 100,000 or more in population.

To achieve the goal, a \$1 million Criminal Justice Enhancement Package was developed that would create 24.5 new county positions ranging from an additional 3 attorneys and a court master position to support staff for the new court as well as 5 new jailers.

Although Hernandez has

been the most vocal person expressing concerns about the program, several persons including other elected officials and leaders of different organizations had been meeting to analyze the effects of the program on the minority community.

"It is my contention and that of many others," said Hernandez and the group, "that monies are much better spent at the front-end of the process -that is, prior to an individual getting involved with the criminal justice system." They stressed that "monies whould be expended on prevention and intervention initiatives not only because it is more cost effective to do so but because prevention and intervention efforts deal with the disease itself and not merely symptoms of the disease."

Also pointed out was the fact that over 1/2 of the persons living in poverty in Lubbock are minority and thereby the program should recognize the need to deal with poverty.

"Recognizing that poverty is one indicator which has a

correlation to an individual's potential involvement with the criminal justice system would be a first step in trying to develop a long-term solution."

The position paper developed by Hernandez concluded that affecting the number of individuals, prior to coming into contact with the criminal justice system, is particularly important to individuals who are poor and doubly so to individuals who are black, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic. "This is true because of racial and ethnic groups' lack of social/economic clout which could possibly allow them to affect the 'natural flow' of the criminal justice system once they are involved in same. The premise itself that the criminal justice system is just and not affected by outside factors, is a premise that poor communities cannot agree with." In closing Hernandez stated that although the goals of the program were laudable. "It is the manner and means by which we achieve that goal and which is currently being proposed that is in question."

News Briefs

Texas Suit Results in Stronger Health Care Rules

A class-action lawsuit -- filed last June against the state Department of Public Welfare and involving HealthChoices -has been settled in favor of more rights for the patient. The suit alleged that special needs HealthChoices beneficiaries did not get proper notice when denied medical services and that some services were wrongfully denied.

The case, Metts v. Houston, raised several challenges to the implementation of the HealthChoices program for physical health services. Key terms in the settlement include:

-HealthChoices beneficiaries have the right to receive written and timely notices that adequately explain reasons for denial of service. Also, information is to be provided specifically for any additional information needed.

-Covered benefits may not be denied, reduced or terminated for any of the following reasons, unless the benefit will not meet any of the broad bases for medical necessity identified

in the state's request for proposal: (1) the member's condition is chronic, developmental, long-

term, will no longer improve, or is stable; or (2) because the member has or does not have any particu-

lar diagnosis or condition.

-Members under 21 should receive case management if it is medically necessary. Moreover, the plan may not provide case management through any individual employed by an HMO or through a subcontractor of an HMO if the individual's responsibilities include outpatient utilization review or reviews of requests for authorization of outpatient benefits.

-The plans must use the written criteria in the fee-for-service system to assess whether motorized wheelchairs, scooters, or other motorized equipment are medically necessary. The plans may not expect a family member to push the patient in a chair.

-Incontinence products shall be provided if medically neces-

-Nutritional supplements should be provided to members under age 21 if medically necessary. HMOs are to inform beneficiaries of the information they need to support such a request.

Activists Relate Tales of Welfare Reform

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel--An estimated 1,000 labor activists from 30 states heard Schubert and others testify in Milwaukee to the early effects of new state-based policies that replace welfare with work programs.

The gathering was part of the biennial national convention of ACORN, Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, HN6154, at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Union.

Energized by their protest Saturday night at the opening of the Midwest Express Center, ACORN delegates were raucously receptive to 2 1/2 hours of remarks from welfare recipients, welfare scholars and policy-makers. In welcoming the attendees, beneath an ACORN banner

that declared "Welfare. Workfare. Unfair!" Sen. Gwendolynne Moore (D-Milwaukee) kept referring to the group as "hellraisers." They responded with a standing ovation.

Schubert, who lives on Milwaukee's south side, recited problems repeated by welfare participants from other states, including inadequate child care, inept bureaucracies and poor working conditions.

Schubert complained of a community service job that she felt provided insufficient training and too few safety precautions. She contended that the job aggravated ongoing sinus problems. But she's required to keep at the job for the \$673 a month she and her two sons receive.

"We should not be forced to choose between our children's safety and losing our incomes," Schubert testified.

Pearlie McFall-Hicks, also of Milwaukee, is not involved with W-2 but blamed the program for reducing wages as well as job security at the small company she works for.

Emma Harris, of San Francisco, reported that she and other workers under a local welfare program were forced to use portable toilets with no running water instead of the better bathrooms reserved for regular workers at the site. Mary Steed, of Dallas, spoke of lost paperwork and many "hoops to jump through" to comply with welfare requirements. "You can tell they're just trying to get us to give up," she said.

Ernestine Simmons, from Boston, complained of uninformed welfare caseworkers who she thought were misled on purpose in order to misguide poor families seeking help.

"This welfare reform is a mixed-up thing that's getting messed up every day," said Janet Miles, from Little Rock, Ark., to cheers from the convention. "And you have the power to change that."

Power is a big part of the ACORN message. A banner in the back of the convention floor, facing the speakers, says "ACORN. Building People Power."

Frances Fox Piven, a longtime activist and professor at the City University of New York, said the grass-roots gathering in Milwaukee reminded her of the beginnings of the welfare

rights campaign of the 1960s. "Many small voices came together, and they became a loud voice. They became a movement," Piven said. By organizing poor people and forming alliances across lines of income, race and religion, she said, a movement to improve welfare reform

can succeed. Peter Edelman, the Clinton welfare adviser who quit in protest of the federal policy overhaul, concluded: "I know America is going to be a better place because I've been here with you this morning. You're my inspiration."

Gates, Buffett Urged to Lead Panel on Wealth

A letter to Bill Gates by consumer advocate Ralph Nader says the billionaire founder and chairman of Microsoft should organize, support and direct a conference on the unequal distribution of wealth, the San Jose Mercury News reports.

Nader also sent a copy of the letter to Warren Buffett, the second wealthiest person in the country next to Gates.

"They could make this an instantly credible issue," says Nader, adding that the issue doesn't receive the attention it did a hundred years ago.

A representative for Gates says he has directed his philanthropy to education and world health and may not respond to the letter's request. A representative for Buffett was unavailable for comment.

Gates and Buffett are worth approximately \$64.7 billion and \$34.8 billion, respectively, according to estimates by Forbes magazine.

'El Respeto al Derecho Ajeno es La "Respect for POWS the Rights of Others Is Peace" Lie. Benito Juarez Lubbock, Texas Week of August 6 to August 12, 1998 Vol XX1 No. 45

Established 1977 - Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspapers

La Raza Crosses A New Frontier

By Miguel Perez

For most of its 30 years, the nation's largest Hispanic organization has had to live with an image created by its own conduct. The National Council of La Raza has done little to prove it is truly a national organization representative of all the diverse groups that comprise the U.S. Hispanic population.

Created by Mexican-Americans and for many years devoted mostly to the concerns of Latinos in the Southwest, La Raza has failed to prove it is as concerned about the interests of Latinos in the Northeast.

But in Philadelphia last month, some 15,000 Latinos

attended La Raza's annual conference and tried to send out the message that La Raza is truly inclusive.

"The speakers and many other aspects of this conference are our effort to try to make it very clear that we want to be a truly Latino organization that includes, supports, and is part of the entire Latino community," said Raul Yzaguirre, the council's president and

But New Jersey leaders attending the conference said much more needs to happen before they are convinced.

"It's a step forward, but the proof is in the pudding," said Angelo Gonzalez of Rutherford, former director of La Casa de

Don Pedro, a predominantly Puerto Rican community service agency in Newark. "I have always been concerned that La Raza has spoken on behalf of Latinos and yet has never really seized the opportunity to gain a perspective of the East Coast Latino experience."

He expressed optimism that La Raza is finally realizing that the voice of Northeast Latinos needs to be heard. The naming of several Puerto Ricans and other non-Mexicans to La Raza's board of directors in recent years is also a sign that the organization is trying to be more inclusive.

But the New Jersey leaders said it is very telling that this is the first conference held in the Northeast by a "national" organization that was founded in 1968. One after another, while praising the council's accomplishments, participants from New Jersey and other Northeastern states kept insisting that if La Raza is going to call itself a national organization, it has to be representative of all Latinos, ethnically and geographically.

"Let's face it: Most people who are activists think the National Council of La Raza is a Mexican group," said Juan Figueroa, president of the Puerto Rican Legal Defense though it may be risky to come and Education Fund in New

"Symbolically, it's good that Philadelphia was chosen (but) there's still a hell of a lot more to be done," Figueroa said. "The fact of the matter is that talk about Latinos in general is an afterthought (to the political establishment), but in many respects Puerto Ricans and other non-Mexicans are an afterthought when it comes to the political jockeying that goes on in D.C. and in other major policy arenas.

"It's the nature of this society and this game. I don't think there is an ill motive behind

However, Figueroa and others said they were disappointed to see few Latinos activists from New Jersey and New York attending the conference.

"They may be doing it Philadelphia, but as long as they don't get Puerto Rican, Dominican, and other Latino communities in this area involved, they're not doing the job," said Hector Bonilla, a senior admissions officer at Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

Much more optimistic was Philadelphia City Councilman Angel Ortiz, a La Raza board member who struggled to bring the conference to Philadelphia. "It was a Chicano organization," Ortiz said. "But now its a Latino organiza-

Yzaguirre said the "difficult decision" to come to Philadelphia was "a chicken-and-egg" kind of question. Yzaguirre said the "difficult decision" to come to Philadelphia was "a chicken-and-egg" kind of ques-

"On the one hand, we have conferences (in cities) where we can draw numbers and that was sort of the engine that drove our decisions," he said. "And when it came to Philadelphia, the argument was that we don't have the kind of infrastructure, the number of affiliates, that we would have in some other regions. And so we made a very calculated decision that even to Philadelphia...we needed to make a statement."

However, he still has reservation about taking the conference to New York, where hotel prices are unaffordable for many of the conference's regular participants.

I suggested to Yzaguirre that once La Raza comes to New York, he may be able to dispel those Mexican-only stereotypes.

"We saw it here in Philadelphia," he answered. "A lot of folks said, 'You know, we never really understood your organization totally. From now on, I don't care where you go, I'm going to be with you.'

(Miguel Perez is a columnist with The Record in Bergen, N.J.) Copyright 1998, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Comentarios de Bidal

by Bidal Agüero

Comments by Victor about the "Achieving the Goals Programs were well received in minority communities who have at time been continually targets of law enforcement officials who believe that the root of all crime is in the barrios and the faster they put people in jail the faster they will rid themselves of the problems.

Senator Duncan wasn't very happy with anyone speaking out against his brainchild and even went to the point of telling Commissioner Gilbert who was leaning toward opposing the programs - but didn't - that Gilbert shouldn't start acting like a Victor or a Bidal.

The Senator should realize that we don't "ACT", we really mean what we say.

The following is a letter written by Ysidro Gutierrez that makes some good points.

"Crime reduction is a worthy goal, but last week's diatribe by Senator Robert Duncan against Councilman Victor Hernandez over his opposition to "Achieving the Goal," was unwarranted (A-J; 8-1-98). It seems each time Mr. Hernandez voices his opinion on a critical issue Lubbock politicians want to silence him.

"Achieving the Goal" seeks to punish criminals faster and more efficiently. This a worthy goal to be sure and certain to garner widespread support, for who would oppose the swift punishment of criminal offenders.

However, much validity is to be found in the concerns raised by Mr. Hernagndez. He correctly asserts that the plan does not address underlying problems which contribute to crime. He believes the money would be better spent on crime intervention and questions the wisdom and cost effectiveness of spending \$1.04 million and hiring 24 new public-sector employees to work at the end of the criminal justice system. As an elected official, it is his duty to oppose initiatives that do not optimally benefit the

public. Mr. Hernandez also contents that the plan fails to address socio-economic issues that contribute to crime and will, in the ena, result in the disproportionate punishment of the poor and the uneducated. This assertion is confirmed by Bureau of Jus-

Senator Duncan should welcome the diversity that Mr. Hernandez's opinion brings to the debate on this and all issues of public interest. In the future, the good Senator would do well to refrain from public tirades and be more respectful of other people's opinions.

Thank You. Ysidro V. Gutierrez

El Editor Texas' Oldest Hispanic Owned Newspaper - News that Count

The Chief Justice and Equal Discrimination Under the Law

By Randy Parraz

"I do not think the sort of meeting which you propose in your letter would serve any useful purpose."

This statement is part of the response by U.S. Chief Justice William Rehnquist to a written request by a number of nonwhite bar associations to meet with the Chief Justice to discuss the underrepresentation of non-white law clerks at the Supreme Court.

Of the 394 law clerks hired by the nine justices presiding on the bench today, only four are Hispanic. Of the nine justices, five (Scalia, Breyer, Ginsburg, Thomas, Stevens) have no Hispanic clerks. The other four employ only one Hispanic each. Overall, Hispanic representation at the Supreme Court amounts to 1 percent.

Why is this so? Chief Justice Rehnquist argues in his letter that he has no control, nor would he seek to assert any control, over the hiring practices of his eight colleagues. He explains his hiring procedure as follows: "Each year I hire three law clerks on the basis of superior professional achievement in law school, together with an appraisal as to how well we would work together. I have never excluded consideration of anyone because of that person's race or nationality." As to superior professional achievement in law school, I think we can all concur with the premise on an objective level.

The following is Chief Justice William Rehnquist's response, dated May 27, to a meeting request from Randy Jones, president of the National Bar Association, which represents African-American lawyers. Jones had requested that the chief justice meet with representatives of the national Coalition of Bar Associations, whose 70,000 members include those of the National Hispanic Bar Association:

Dear Mr. Jones, I have received your letter of May 13th, asking me to meet with you and other members of your coalition to discuss the dearth of minority law clerks hired by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, as such, does not select any law clerks; each law clerk is selected for work in an individual chambers by that particular justice. I have no control, nor would I seek to assert any control, over the hiring practices of my eight colleagues. As part of my own hiring practices, each year I hire three clerks on the basis of superior professional achievement in law school, together with an appraisal as to how well we would work together. I have never excluded consideration of anyone because of that person's race or nationality.

If members of your Coalition have a particular clerk applicant whom they would like to write in support of, I would be happy to consider their recommendations. But I do not think the sort of meeting which you propose in your letter would serve any useful purpose.

> However, it becomes problematic when this standard is subjectively -- or should I say personally -- interpreted and implemented. Apparently, superior professional achievement means in large part the law school attended by each applicant. Nearly 66 percent of all law clerks were selected from six schools, 52 percent from only three schools, and their racial profile showed that 93 percent of all clerks are white.

> Given the doubling of law degrees earned by people of color since 1966, it is difficult for the Chief Justice to defend a process whereby only four Hispanics are deemed eminently qualified to serve. What I find more troubling is

Rehnquist's statement that he had never excluded from consideration anyone because of race or nationality. Nice try. We do not want just to be

considered; we want to be hired. Based on Rehnquist's record of hiring, there is no doubt that he has excluded and included individuals on the basis of race and nationality. In his 26 years on the bench, he has hired 79 clerks, all but one -- a Hispanic -- of whom are white. In his 26 years on the bench, he selected no Asians or African Americans.

The most consistent discriminator on the Supreme Court, however, is Justice Scalia. He has randomly and objectively hired 48 clerks, all of whom just happen to be white. That's a 100 percent record of whitesonly hiring. As of today, six of the nine justices of the U.S.

Supreme Court have a preferential hiring record of white law clerks of 90 percent or better. This brings a whole new meaning, or should I say contradiction, to the words carved above the entrance to the Supreme Court: "EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW."

Contrary to the Chief Justice's view that a meeting to discuss effective strategies to address this problem would not "serve any useful purpose," such a meeting would begin a much-needed process of engagement, dialogue and institutional accountability.

(Randy Parraz is editor of the National Hispanic Bar Association's publication "Noticias." He can be reached at (202) 637-5136.)

Multiculturalism - Death of the Affluent Class in Prosperous México and L.A. Races Fuse but Class Divisions Remain

EDITOR'S NOTE: Looking out your apartment window these days, it's hard totell whether you're in Mexico or L.A. In both places, the affluent youngof all races mix so easily the cultures are almost indistinguishable -it is only when you venture into nearby neighborhoods of poor people thatyou become aware of a very real class divide. PNS commentator Ruben-Martinez is at work on a book about life and death in the borderlands. BY RUBEN MARTINEZ, PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

I once lived in Mexico City, although I'm not sure. I know I had an apartment on street called Avenida Veracruz, in a middle-classneighborhood called Colonia Condesa. One window looked out on a row oftall jacaranda trees that bloomed lavender in the springtime but looked really depressing when the blossoms and leaves disappeared and the naked branches twisted their way into the wintry smog-sky.

Down the street there's a pool hall owned by a bohemian guy from NewEngland named Kurt Hollander, who happens to publish a bi-national, bilingual art magazine called Poliester. He has a very pretty wife, a Mexican woman, and they have a very pretty baby whose skin glows a shade somewhere between his white

and her light brown. Kurt is tall, dresses in what most cultures would consider rags, and hashis head shaved. He plays nothing but 1960s soul at the pool hall; James Brown is always screaming sexily. Every afternoon and evening, the placefills up with kids who look, at least at first, as American as Kurt. Theywear rags. They like James Brown. They speak very good English. They are mostly white.

They are all Mexican. In Mexico, they are middle-class; in the U.S., they'd surely be seen as upper-class. It is not clear whether any of them actually works for aliving (the pool hall is often packed on a weekday at 2 pm), or whether they live off allowances from their parents, who

basically run MexicoCity. Condesa looks a lot like a neighborhood in another city I also think I once lived in, the Silver Lake district of Los Angeles. There, too, there are pool halls with James Brown soundtracks, and jacaranda trees, and smog.

In Silver Lake, the white twenty-somethings running around are pierced and tattooed, and have lots of sex, increasingly with members of their own gender and with members of other races and ethnicities.

In either Condesa or Silver Lake, it's easy to have sex with someone of a different skin color. In both places there are a lot people in various shades of brown in addition to the whites, as

well as Asians and blacks. In and around both neighborhoods, the darker-skinned people tend to live in crowded apartment buildings and run-down houses that the white kids think are cool, and are increasingly moving in to. The landlords are very happy the white kids think

poverty is cool, because they can jack up the rents. In Condesa the movie theater, El Plaza, is playing "Armageddon," the film now showing at the Vista in Silver

I am not sure if I lived in Silver Lake, or Condesa, or both, or neither, because I'm confused as to which is which.

These neighborhoods are separated by a few thousand miles and by the invisible but implacable boundaries between the "first world" and the "developing world," but they might as well be contiguous. In both places the younger, poorer, brownskinned kids wear the uniforms of urban warriors -- backwards baseball caps, baggy jeans, name-brand sneakers.

The middle-class white kids, not to be left behind, shave their heads like Kurt Hollander, and wear baggies, and talk hard, like

the black and brown rappers whose albums they buy. In my apartment building in Condesa or Silver Lake, some kids lived downstairs.

One of them, named Randy, had silky blond hair, blue eyes, a lithe body, and a smirk. Oftentimes at three in the afternoon or at three in the morning, Randy and his friends, inspired by Godknows-what combination of substances, would rehearse their music. Randy is a rapper.

I assumed that Randy was Mexican. Big mistake -- you can't assume anything in Condesa or Silver Lake these days. There was a rumor Randy's father was, or is, an agent for the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). That would explain Randy's aesthetic choice -- he and his crew, called Molotov, basically sound

like hemp-gangsta' rappers Cypress Hill. Still, it was quite curious to hear and see, at three in the afternoon or three in the morning, a bevy of young, brownskinned Mexican girls screaming Randy's name up from the sidewalk, hoping to party, and perhaps seduce, one of Mexico's new pop culture heroes, a gringo from Louisiana enamored of Black-

Brown Hip Hop. Part of me very much wants to belong to Condesa or Silver Lake or both. They're undeniably sexy. But I'm not sure either place is substantial.

Sometimes I get the feeling this paradisaical tableau has been imagined into being by the middle class.

Do I have to say that not everyone lives in Silver Lake or Condesa? That, in both places, most dark-skinned people serve the white-skinned people?

That the forces of global capital are well aware of the existence of a class of people, who just happen to be mostly nonwhite who have no way to enjoy the goodies of the information economy -- a class they have written off as expendable?

Next to Condesa is a neighborhood called Colonia Roma. It was almost completely destroyed by the 1985 quake and remains that way, save for its northern end, where elegant Deco buildings are home to some elite families. The southern end of Roma, separated from Condesa only by the four lanes of the city's major north-south boulevard, is a barrio in every sense of the word - a great and terrible place, at once beautiful and fallen. Chavos banda, the Mexico City version of Chicano-style "cholos," rule the streets. Their parents usually work hard for the middle class on the other side of Insurgentes, fixing plumbing, remodeling,

washing clothes and cooking meals. South-southeast of Silver Lake is a neighborhood called Echo Park. On the tops of its maze of green hills (where "echo" comes from) live mostly white, middle-class families, but the flatlands are barrios that look like Colonia Roma South in every way. There are forlorn kids, with parents at their wits' end working to make a future for those kids. There are drugs and there is violence. The immigrant families of Echo Park serve the yuppies of Silver Lake their meals, clean their homes, change their kids'

diapers. All this sexy multiculturalism often obscures deeper class divisions. The world is rapidly changing and there is plenty to celebrate in the new shared spaces of inter-culture. In the movie Bulworth, Warren Beatty proposed that intimacy across racial and ethnic lines will eventually wipe away the legacy of racism (how can you hate or fear the Other when they're lying in bed next to you?), and that class inequity would be faced down by a mixed-race front.

Perhaps all that will come to pass. But it is much easier to be optimistic about that prospect when one lives in Condesa, not Roma South, or in Silver Lake, not the flatlands of Echo Park

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El Presidente Del Tribunal Supremo Y La Discriminacion Equitativa Bajo La Ley

Por Randy Parraz

"No creo que la clase de reunión que usted propone en su carta serviría para algún propósito útil".

Esta declaración es parte de la respuesta dada por el Magistrado Presidente del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia a una solicitud por escrito hecha por cierto número de asociaciones de abogados no blancos para reunirse con dicho Magistrado a fin de tratar de la representación insuficiente de asistentes legales no blancos en el Tribunal Supremo.

De los 394 asistentes contratados por los nueve magistrados que ocupan ese alto tribunal actualmente, sólo cuatro son hispanos. De los nueve magistrados, cinco (Scalia, Breyer, Ginsburg, Thomas y Stevens) no tienen asistentes hispanos. Los otros cuatro emplean sólo a un hispano cada uno.

En conjunto, la representación hispana en el Tribunal Supremo asciende al 1 por ciento del personal.

¿Por qué es así esto?

El Magistrado Presidente Rehnquist argumenta en su carta que él no tiene control, ni tampoco procuraría imponer ningún control, sobre las prácticas de reclutamiento de asistentes de sus ocho colegas.

El explica su procedimiento de reclutamiento como sigue:

"Cada año recluto a tres asistentes legales sobre la base de sus logros profesionales superiores en la escuela de derecho, junto con una evaluación acerca de cuán bien trabajaríamos juntos. Nunca he excluído de consideración a cualquier persona debido a su raza o nacionalidad"

En cuanto a los logros profesionales superiores en la escuela de derecho, creo que todos podemos concordar con el principio sobre un nivel objetivo.

Sin embargo, esto llega a ser problemático cuando se interpreta esta norma subjetivamente -o debería decir personalmente -y se le lleva a la práctica.

Aparentemente, los logros profesionales superiores significan en gran medida la escuela de derecho a que haya asistido cada solicitante. Casi el 66 por ciento de todos los asistentes legales fueron seleccionados de entre seis escuelas; el 52 por ciento sólo de tres escuelas y sus perfiles raciales mostraron que el 93 por ciento de todos los asistentes son blancos.

Dada la duplicación de los grados de derecho ganados por personas de color desde 1966, es dificil que el Magistrado Presidente defienda un trámite mediante el cual sólo cuatro hispanos han sido estimados como eminentemente capacitados para prestar sus servicios en calidad de asistentes legales.

Lo que hallo más problemático es la declaración de Rehnquist en el sentido de que él nunca ha excluído de su consideración a cualquier persona debido a su raza o nacionalidad. Esa es una buena tentativa. No queremos solamente ser considerados; necesitamos ser reclutados.

Basándonos en el historial de reclutamiento de asistentes por parte de Rehnquist, no hay duda de que él ha excluído e in-

en los tribunales, él no ha seleccionado asiáticos ni afroamerica-

El discriminador más constante en el Tribunal Supremo, sin embargo, es el Magistrado

cluído a personas sobre la base de raza y nacionalidad. En sus 26 años en los tribunales, él ha contratado a 79 asistentes, y todos menos uno -- un hispano -han sido blancos. En sus 26 años

RESPUESTA DEL MAGISTRADO REHNQUIST A LA SOLICI-TUD DE REUNION

A continuación se da la respuesta del Magistrado Presidente del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos, William Rehnquist, a una solicitud de reunión enviada por Randy Jones, presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Abogados, que representa a los abogados afroamericanos. Jones había solicitado que el Presidente del Tribunal Supremo se reuniera con representantes de la Coalición Nacional de Asociaciones de Abogados, cuyos 70,000 miembros incluyen a los de la Asociación Nacional de Abogados Hispa-

Estimado Sr. Jones:

He recibido su carta del 18 de mayo, en la que me pide que me reúna con usted y otros miembros de su coalición para tratar de la escasez de asistentes legales minoritarios reclutados por el Tribunal Supremo.

El Tribunal Supremo, como tal, no selecciona a los asistentes legales; cada asistente legal es seleccionado para trabajar en los despachos individuales por cada magistrado en particular. No tengo control, ni procuraría imponer ningún control, sobre las prácticas de contratación de mis ocho colegas. Como parte de mis propias prácticas de contratación, cada año recluto a tres asistentes sobre la base de sus logros profesionales superiores en la escuela de derecho, junto con una evaluación de cuán bien podríamos trabajar juntos. Nunca he excluído de consideración a cualquier persona debido a la raza o la nacionalidad de esa per-

Si los miembros de su Coalición tienen algún solicitante particular para asistente legal a quien les gustaria apoyar por escrito, me agradaría considerar sus recomendaciones. Pero no creo que la clase de reunión que usted propone en su carta serviría para algún propósito útil".

Scalia. El ha reclutado a la suerte y objetivamente a 48 asistentes, todos los cuales sólo aciertan a ser blancos. Ese es un historial de 100 por ciento de contratación de blancos sola-

mente. Actualmente, seis de los nueve magistrados del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos tienen un historial de reclutamiento preferente de asistentes legales blancos del 90 por ciento o más alto.

Esto lleva una significación totalmente nueva, o debería yo decir una contradicción, a las palabras esculpidas sobre la entrada del Tribunal Supremo: "JUSTICIA EQUITATIVA BAJO LA LEY".

Al contrario del punto de vista del Magistrado Presidente, de que una reunión para tratar de estrategias eficaces que se enfoquen sobre este problema "no serviría para algún propósito útil", dicha reunión daría comienzo a un trámite muy necesario de compromiso, diálogo y responsabilidad institucional.

(El Licenciado Randy Parraz es el editor de la publicación "Noticias", de la Asociación Nacional de Abogados Hispanos. Es posible comunicarse con él por el teléfono (202) 637-5136.)

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Para Los Latinos, Un Año De Aniversarios Y Promesa

Por Miguel Pérez

La mayoría de los latinos dejan de reconocerlo, pero el año 1998 señala dos aniversarios importantes de la formación de nuestra comunidad en los Estados Unidos.

Nuestras lecciones de historia de los Estados Unidos no lo explican de la misma manera, pero en la conferencia anual del Consejo Nacional de La Raza en Filadelfia el mes pasado, Raúl Yzaguirre lo puso todo en perspectiva.

El presidente de la mayor organización de los derechos civiles de la nación recordó a los latinos en la conferencia que éste es el centésimo-quincuagésimo aniversario del Tratado de Guadalupe-Hidalgo, que puso fin a la Guerra con México. "Como resultado de tratado", dijo "nuestros antepasados que residían en los que son ahora los estados de Texas, Arizona, Nuevo México, Nevada, California y Colorado se convirtieron en ciudadanos estadounidenses por conquista".

El hizo notar que éste es' también el centésimo aniversario del fin de la Guerra Hispano-Americana, "mediante la cual Puerto Rico, las Filipinas y por algún tiempo Cuba se convirtieron en posesiones de los Estados Unidos, también mediante conquista".

Estos dos acontecimientos históricos no sólo señalaron el comienzo de la comunidad la-



tina de los Estados Unidos. Señalaron el comienzo de que se nos tratara como ciudadanos de segunda clase en nuestra propia tierra -- de quienes se esperaba que pagáramos impuestos, prestáramos servicios en las fuerzas armadas y desempeñáramos los empleos más difíciles y peligrosos -pero que se nos negaran aún los derechos más fundamentales de la ciudadanía estadounidense", dijo él. "Y debido a que ningún pueblo orgulloso podría aceptar alguna vez dicho tratamiento, 1998 señala también el aniversario del ... nacimiento del movimiento hispano de los derechos

civiles" Yzaguirre dijo que estos aniversarios deberían ser importantes para todos los latinos de los Estados Unidos, porque el tratamiento de los méxicoamericanos y puertorriqueños

"fijó la norma" para el tratamiento de todos los latinos de los Estados Unidos, así como para la manipulación de nuestros países de origen.

El dijo que no es por accidente el que cuando otros latinos llegaron aquí, a ellos se les viera también como ciudadanos de segunda clase y que "con demasiada frecuencia los Estados Unidos han visto a nuestros países de origen ... como supeditados a los intereses estadounidenses".

El discurso fué un grito de asamblea para los 15,000 participantes de la conferencia en el Centro de Convenciones de Filadelfia, especialmente puesto que Yzaguirre precisó que estaban reunidos en el lugar de nacimiento de la democracia de la nación, el lugar en donde, en 1998, los latinos podrían declarar también su independencia.

"Por este medio declaramos", dijo él, "que los latinos son, y por derecho deben ser, libres de la intolerancia y la discriminación ... libres del hostigamiento por parte del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización o cualquier otra dependencia para la ejecución de las leyes".

Pero él tuvo igualmente cuidado para declarar la inter-dependencia de los latinos con los demás residentes de los Estados Unidos "a fin de cer-

Continued Page 4

La Raza Atraviesa Una Nueva Frontera

Por Miguel Pérez

Durante la mayor parte de sus 30 años, la organización hispana de mayor influencia en la nación ha tenido que vivir con una imagen creada por su propia conducta. El Consejo Nacional de La Raza ha hecho poco para probar que es verdaderamente una organización nacional, representativa de todos los grupos diversos que comprende la población hispa-

na de los Estados Unidos. Creada por méxicoamericanos y durante muchos años dedicada primordialmente a las preocupaciones de los latinos del suroeste, La Raza ha dejado de probar que está igualmente preocupada por los intereses de los latinos del nordeste.

Pero el mes pasado, en Filadelfia, cerca de 15,000 latinos en su conferencia anual trataron de enviar un mensaje de que La Raza es verdaderamente inclusiva.

"Los oradores y muchos otros aspectos de esta conferencia son nuestra gestión para tratar de poner muy en claro que queremos ser verdaderamente una organización latina que incluye, apoya y es parte de toda la comunidad latina", dijo Raúl Yzaguirre, presidente y funcionario ejecutivo principal del consejo.

Pero los dirigentes latinos de Nueva Jersey que asistieron a la conferencia precisaron que necesita suceder mucho más antes de que ellos se sientan convencidos.

'Es un paso hacia adelante, pero falta ver", dijo Angelo González de Rutherford, ex-director de La Casa de Don Pedro, una agencia de servicio comunitario predominantemente puertorriqueña de Newark. "Siempre me ha preocupado que La Raza haya hablado a nombre de los latinos, y sin embargo nunca aprovechó en realidad la oportunidad de tener una perspectiva de la experiencia latina de la costa noreste".

El manifestó su optimismo de que La Raza esté por último dándose cuenta de que necesita oirse la voz de los latinos del noreste. Las designaciones de varios puertorrique-

ños y otros no mexicanos como miembros de la junta de directores de La Raza en los años recientes son también señales de que la organización está tratando de ser más inclusiva.

Pero los dirigentes de Nueva Jersey dijeron que es muy significativo el que ésta sea la primera conferencia efectuada en el noreste por una organización "nacional" que fué fundada en 1968. Uno tras otro, mientras elogiaban los logros del consejo, los participantes de Nueva Jersey y otros estados del noreste continuaron insistiendo en que, si La Raza va a llamarse a sí misma una organización nacional, tiene que ser representativa de todos los latinos, étnica y geográficamente.

"Enfrentémonos a ello: La mayoría de las personas que son activistas en nuestra comunidad piensan que el Consejo Nacional de La Raza es un grupo mexicano", dijo Juan Figueroa, presidente del Fondo Puertorriqueño para la Defensa Legal y la Enseñanza, en Nueva York.

"Simbólicamente, es bueno que se haya escogido a Filadelfia. Pero hay todavía mucho más que hacer", dijo Figueroa. "El hecho del asunto es que yo hablo sobre cómo los latinos en general son una idea nueva (para el establecimiento político), pero en muchos respectos los puertorriqueños y otros no mexicanos son una idea nueva cuando se trata de los manejos políticos que se llevan a cabo en Washington.

"Esa es la naturaleza de esta sociedad y de este juego. No creo que haya un motivo maligno detrás de eso".

No obstante, Figueroa y otros dijeron que les desilusionaba el ver a pocos activistas latinos de Nueva Jersey y Nueva York asistiendo a la conferencia.

"Ellos pueden estar haciéndolo en Filadelfia, pero mientras que no consigan que las comunidades puertorriqueña, dominicana y otras de origen latino de esta zona se involucren, no están haciendo el trabajo", dijo Héctor Bonilla, funcionario superior de admisiones de la Universidad de

Rutgers, en New Brunswick.

Mucho más optimista fué el Concejal de Filadelfia, Angel Ortiz, miembro de la junta de directores de La Raza, que luchó para llevar a la conferencia a Filadelfia. "Era una organización chicana", dijo Ortiz. "Pero ahora es una organización latina".

Yzaguirre dijo que la "decisión difícil" de ir a Filadelfia era una clase de pregunta como "la del pollo y el huevo".

"Por una parte, efectuamos conferencias (en nuestras ciudades) donde podamos

atraer a bastantes personas, y ésa es la clase de máquina que impulsaba a nuestras decisiones", dijo él. "Y cuando se trató de Filadelfia, el argumento fué que no tenemos la clase de infraestructura, la cantidad de afiliados que tendríamos en algunas otras regiones. Y así adoptamos una decisión muy calculada de que, aún cuando pudiera ser riesgoso el ir a Filadelfia ... necesitábamos hacer una declaración".

Sin embargo, él tiene aun reservas sobre llevar a la conferencia a la ciudad de Nueva

York. Aunque él reconoció que sería un paso importante para la organización, él dijo que los precios de los hoteles de Nueva York son incosteables para muchos de los participantes de la conferencia.

"Todo el mundo sabe que Nueva York es muy costosa", dijo María Vizcarrondo de Soto, presidenta y funcionaria ejecutiva principal de United Way en Essex y West Hudson, "pero dependiendo de cuál sea su programa de trabajo, el precio puede valer la pena de hacer esa gestión".

Yo le dije a Yzaguirre que

una vez que La Raza vaya a Nueva York, él puede ser capaz de disipar los estereotipos de que su organización es sólo mexicana.

"Lo vimos en Filadelfia", dijo él. "Muchas personas dijeron: 'Usted sabe, nunca comprendimos realmente a su organización por completo. De ahora en adelante, no me importa dónde ustedes vayan, yo voy a estar con ustedesD".

(Miguel Pérez es columnista de "The Record" en Bergen, Nueva

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For Latinos, A Year of Anniversaries & Promises

By Miguel Perez

Most Latinos fail to recognize it, but 1998 marks two significant anniversaries of the formation of our community in the United States.

U.S. history lessons do not explain it quite that way, but at the annual National Council of La Raza conference in Philadelphia last month, Raul Yzaguirre, president of the nation's largest civil rights organization, reminded Latinos that this is the 150th anniversary of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the U.S.-Mexico War. "As a result of the treaty," he said, "our ancestors who resided in what is now Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California and Colorado became American citizens by conquest."

the 100th anniversary of the end of the Spanish-American War "through which Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and, for a time, Cuba, became possessions of the United States, also by conquest."

These two historic events not only marked the beginning of the U.S. Latino community.

"It marked the beginning of being treated as second-class citizens in our own land -- expected to pay taxes, serve in the armed forces, and toil at the hardest and most dangerous jobs -- but denied even the most basic rights of citizenship," he said "and because no proud people could

ever accept such treatment, 1998 also marks (the anniversary of) ... the birth of the Hispanic civil rights movement."

Yzaguirre said these anniversaries should be significant to all U.S. Latinos because the treatment of Mexican Americans and Puerto Rican "set the standard" for the treatment of all U.S Latinos, as well as the manipulation of our countries of origin.

He said it was no accident that when Latinos arrived here, they, too, were viewed as second-class citizens and that "too often the United States has viewed our countries of origin ... as subservient to American interests."

The speech was a rallying cry for the 15,000 conference He noted that this is also participants at the Philadelphia Convention Center, especially since Yzaguirre noted they were gathered at the birth place of the nation's democracy, the place where in 1998, Latinos too could declare their independence.

"We hearby declare," he said "that Latinos are, and by right ought to be, free from bigotry and discrimination ... free from harassment by the INS or any other law enforcement agency

But he was also careful to declare Latino inter-dependence with other U.S. residents "to close the widening gap between the haves and the havenots in this society ... to educate all our people to enable them to achieve their highest potential ... to secure our collective civil rights and promote racial harmony ... to continue to build the greatest democracy, the most just society, and the most prosperous nation in the history of the world."

Yzaguirre cited "an unprecedented assault on our community's rights" in recent years -- including welfare and immigration reform legislation in Congress, California ballot propositions against immigrants, affirmative action and bilingual education, and media images and portrayals that slander our community."

But those assaults have proven to all Latinos, regardless of national origin, that we have a common agenda, he noted. "There is today in our country an unmistakable, undeniable, unified Latina consciousness."

Yzaguirre said that the nation's 30 million Latinos now have the opportunity to maintain the momentum of voter participation "that has made our community the crucial swing vote in key elections," to hold politicians accountable, and to expand communitybased programs.

When President Clinton created his race advisory board, he challenged them to consider how the nation can embrace diversity while remaining one America. Yzaguirre said Clinton could find

the answer in the Hispanic community.

He said that while Latinos embrace, and even cherish, their diversity, they are united by common agenda. He said he can introduce Clinton to thousands of young Latinos who "feel perfectly comfortable as Americans, as Latinos and as members of their specific ethnic groups."

In the next century, he said, these Latinos "will show all Americans that it is not only possible, but enormously enriching to embrace all aspects of our heritage." He said they will lead the way toward racial justice and reconciliation in this country, not just through words, but through

"We are La Raza, the cosmic race, the race of all races, the people of all peoples," Yzaguirre said in an inspirational summation. "Through our veins flows the blood of the greatest civilizations of all time -- the Maya, the Taino, the Azteca, the Inca, as well as our European, African, and Asian Ancestors. We include Christians, Jews, and Muslims. We are heirs to the best that the human experience has to offer."

He caused an outbreak of goose bumps in the audience. (Miguel Perez is a columnist with

The Record in Bergen, N.J.) Copyright 1998, Hispanic Link News Service. Distributed by Los Angeles Times Syndicate



News Briefs

House Bill Would Destroy Certain Health Care Laws

State requirements to provide well-child care visits, screenings for cervical cancer, prostate cancer, and mammographies would be preempted for anyone joining health marts or association health plans that could be established by the recently passed House health care bill according to the national consumer group Families USA.

Almost all fifty states and the District of Columbia have established some minimum benefits for those receiving health insurance. Benefits in each state may include coverage for mental health care, hospice care, diabetic supplies, alcohol abuse treatment and home health care. Under the House bill, those consumers who participate in health marts or association health plans would not be required to receive these benefits.

For a list of benefits that would be preempted, see the Families USA web site at, http://www.familiesusa.org

Click on "New Releases," and find this press release. The table which lists excluded benefits by state is included in the web version of this release.

"While proponents of this bill claim they are creating new coverage options, in reality they are destroying coverage options and denying consumers basic health care benefits," said Judy Waxman, director of Government Affairs for Families USA. "If I am an employee in a small business and my employer decided to join a health mart, the well-child care and cervical cancer screenings that my state requires, by-law, would not have to be included in my benefit package."

Health care legislation recently passed by the House would establish health marts and association health plans and eliminate physician gag clauses. But, the new legislation fails to adequately address a range of consumer concerns including the right to true independent external appeals, access to out-of-network providers, emergency room access for people experiencing severe pain and a host of other key patient protections.

Legal Services Under Assault Again

-For the third straight year, a House subcommittee led by Rep. Harold Rogers (R-Ky.) has recommended cutting the Legal Services Corp, \$283 million annual budget in half.

The appropriations bill may come up for a House vote this week.

LSC President John McKay said he thinks the full House and the Senate again will disregard the call for "a shutdown budget," and might even approve a modest increase. He and the Clinton administration are seeking \$340 million for the program in fiscal 1999.

It will be a struggle, as it has been since the early 1980s when conservatives declared war on what they considered its liberal agenda.

"When you ask the special interests why they oppose us, they either mention an old case or one not even associated with an LSC provider. They never talk about the 52,000 restraining orders" LSC-funded lawyers obtained last year to protect women against domestic violence, says McKay.

Of the 1.5 million civil cases handled by LSC-funded programs last year, about 250,000 involved efforts to protect women and children.

Congress has restricted what kind of law gets practiced with LSC money -- no redistricting, abortion-related or classaction lawsuits are allowed. Representing prison inmates or suing for welfare reform also are barred.

The most frequent cases involving Legal Services concern domestic relations, landlord-tenant, health care and consumer-credit disputes.

A recent Supreme Court decision has placed a cloud over the second largest source of funding for legal services for the poor -- multistate programs that for two decades have provided up to \$100 million worth of free legal help a year. Those programs have been supported by the interest earned on short-term deposits that lawyers hold in trust for their clients, such as various escrow accounts. Individually, almost none would generate enough interest to cover administrative costs, but when pooled the interest is of considerable value.

The IOLTA programs, the acronym for "interest on law-

yers' trust accounts," are in place in every state.

"That ruling puts IOLTA programs on a very shaky foundation and underscores the importance of federal funding," McKay said.

National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs Lubbock Indpendent School District 1998-99 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

The Lubbock Independent School District offers free or reduced-price meals for children from families whose income is at or below guideline levels. Parents are encouraged to purchase pre-paid meal tickets for their child at any school in the district.

Eligible families may apply at each campus at the beginning of the school year. Foster children are also eligible for the benefits.

A letter from Superintendent Curtis Culwell, containing information on the free or reduced-price meals will be distributed to students to take home to parents. All programs of the U.S. Department of Agruculture are available to everyone without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, or handicap. If

anyone believes that they have been discriminated against, they should write

immediately to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250. Under provisions of the free or reduced-price meal policy, all applications will be reviewed by the local Director of Food Services at 3501 Avenue G. If a parent is dissatisfied with the ruling of the official, he/she may make a request either orally or in writing for a hearing to appeal the decision. The request should be directed to Darwin Hilliard, Executive Director of Purchasing and Contract Services, 1628 19th Street, telephone 766-1098. The school district's policy contains an outline of the hearing procedure.

The following income guidelines will be used to determine the eligibility for free or reduced-price meals:

1998-99 INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

	Annually		Monthly		Weekly	
Household Size	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced	Free	Reduced
1.	\$10,465	\$14,893	\$873	\$1,242	\$202	\$287
2	\$14,105	\$20,073	\$1,176	\$1,673	\$272	\$387
3	\$17,745	\$25,253	\$1,479	\$2,105	\$342	\$486
4	\$21,385	\$30,433	\$1,783	\$2,537	\$412	\$586
5	\$25,025	\$35,613	\$2,086	\$2,968	\$482	\$685
6	\$28,665	\$40,793	\$2,389	\$3,400	\$552	\$785
7	\$32,305	\$45,973	\$2,693	\$3,832	\$622	\$885
8	\$35,945	\$51,153	\$2,996	\$4,263	\$692	\$984
For each additional family member add	+\$3,640	+\$5,180	+\$304	+\$432	+\$70	+\$100

Dallas Cowboys Information

That the Dallas Cowboys are within two weeks of opening training camp in Wichita Falls and none of their nine choices are signed should come as no huge sur-

This happens every year.

Traditionally, the Cowboys delay signing the majority of their draft choices, including the top couple of picks, until the week leading up to training camp, and this year appears to be no different. And from the looks of things, with both owner Jerry Jones and vice president Stephen Jones still on vacation, no signings can be expected to take place until at least after the July 4th weekend.

The Cowboys at least opened some face-to-face negotiations with first-round draft choice Greg Ellis nearly two weeks ago, Stephen Jones meeting with Ellis' representative, Butch Williams, at the Cowboys' facility. Jones characterized the discussions as 'productive," and said not only were parameters set for the upcoming discussions, but that some headway was made toward getting Ellis into camp on time.

Ellis said immediately after

being taken with the eighth pick by the Cowboys that he already had told his agent to get him into training camp on time. Very few of the Cowboys' first picks in the past few years have reported late to training camp. First-round pick David LaFleur missed only a practice or two last year, and prior to that, the Cowboys had only one first round pick since selecting Kevin Smith and Robert Jones in 1992. And Shante Carver was signed in time for the start of camp in 1994. Only secondround picks Darrin Smith (in 1993) and Sherman Williams (in 1995) missed a few days of camp because of unsigned contracts.

In this day and age of slotting, Philadelphia and Atlanta roughly have set market value for Ellis. Philly, with the 11th pick in the draft, already has signed offensive tackle Tra Thomas to a five-year, \$9.5 million deal (with incentives) that included a \$3.7 million signing bonus. And most recently, Atlanta signed the 12th pick, linebacker Keith Brooking, to a five-year, \$9 million deal that included a \$3.8 million signing bonus.

That deal, not inflated by down-the-road incentives, is much more representative of what picks in this part of the draft will receive.

Chances are, that is about where Ellis and the Cowboys will meet: A \$9 million deal with a \$4 million signing bonus. Jones said the rise in the base salaries for rookies was a couple of percentage points higher than the rise in the rookie salary cap. The Cowboys had right at \$3.4 million to sign nine draft choices. It likely will take nearly \$2 million to sign the team's bottom eight draft choices.

Also, the Cardinals last week set market value for the Cowboys' second-round pick, offensive lineman Flozell Adams. The Cards signed oftackle Anthony fensive Clement to a three-year, \$1.94 million deal that included a \$710,000 signing bonus. Clement was selected sixth, two choices ahead of Adams, the offensive tackle from Michigan State.

After that, the club likely won't pay much more than the rookie minimum for the final eight picks, plus a limited signing bonus for fourth-round pick Michael Myers.

Notes, Quotes, Anecdotes

The Cowboys likely will make some sort of decision on the status of veteran safety Bill Bates next week, when Bates and agent Steve Endicott are expected to meet with Jerry Jones. Bates, who has continued to work out at the team's complex, wants to play another season, which would give him a franchise-record 16 with the Cowboys. But the Cowboys aren't so sure they need Bates' services, even though he finished second on the team last year with 21 special teams tackles -- just five behind team leader Charlie Williams. Of course, salary cap funds are at the root of this indecision. Bates would cost the Cowboys \$325,000, and this year it appears that either Dexter Coakley or Randall Godfrey is prepared to move him off the nickel defense. So that would be \$325,000 for a special teams player who has no regular position or backup position on the club.

The Cowboys figure they could sign two first-year players to minimum deals for that much money. If Bates is not signed for training camp, there is a possibility the Cowboys could re-sign him for either the start of the season or midway through the season if a veteran special teams player is needed.

The Cowboys have the rights to 82 players, meaning at least two players might not make it to training camp. There are nine draft choices yet to sign, along with restricted free-agent tight end Eric Bjornson, whose rights are owned now exclusively by the Cowboys. Signing those remaining 10 players would put the Cowboys two over the 80man limit.

QUOTE TO NOTE: "It's going to be an adjustment because I was so used to Brock. We were always on the same page. We're going to make some mistakes with the new guys and we're going to have to correct them. I think it's going to be more of an adjustment on my part to understand what the other safety can or can't do." -- Cowboys strong safety Darren Woodson, on missing his free safety sidekick Brock Marion, who signed a free-agent deal with Miami.

Algebra Geometry Calculus.

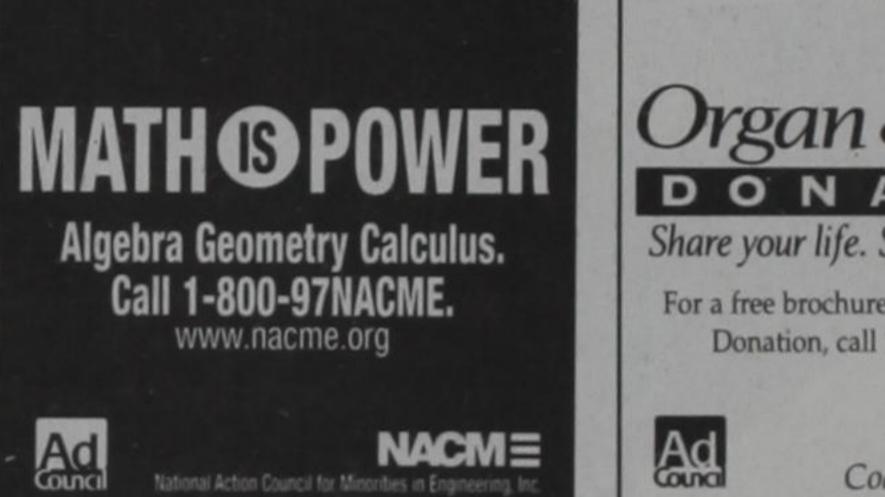
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STRATEGY AND PERSONNEL

Sure, the Cowboys are prepared to go with Clay Shiver at center, but finding or developing a legitimate backup is up in the air heading toward training camp. Currently working as the backup center is Steve Scifres, an offensive tackle from Wyoming. Scifres was one of the team's

three third-round picks last year and played very little, and none at center after working there about a week in training camp. But Scifres worked at center during the past two minicamps and during the team's Tuesday-Thursday workouts during the offseason. The Cowboys say they hope he can become a legitimate backup at all three offensive line positions. The only other center candidate is Mike Kiselak, who played center for Toronto in the CFL.



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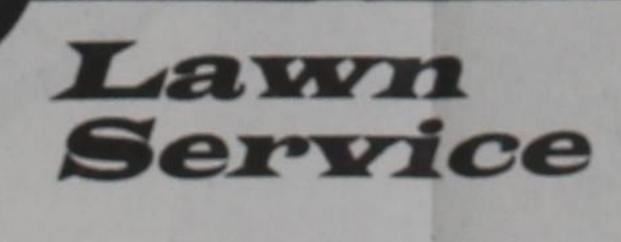
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From Page Two

rar la brecha cada vez más ancha entre los que tienen y los que no tienen en esta sociedad ... para enseñar a todo nuestro pueblo y permitirle lograr sus posibilidades más elevadas ... para asegurar nuestros derechos civiles colectivos y fomentar la armonía racial, la sociedad más justa y la nación más próspera de la historia del mundo".

Yzaguirre mencionó "un ataque sin precedentes contra los derechos de nuestra comunidad" en los años recientes -- incluyendo a la asistencia económica pública y a la legislación para la reforma de la inmigración en el Congreso; a las proposiciones electorales de California contra los inmigrantes, la acción afirmativa y la enseñanza bilingue, y a las 'imágenes y representaciones de los medios de información que calumnian a nuestra comunidad"

Pero esos ataques han probado a todos los latinos, sin que importe su origen nacional, que tenemos un programa de trabajo común", precisó él. "Hay actualmente en nuestro país una conciencia latina inequívoca, innegable y unifica-

Yzaguirre dijo que los 30 millones de latinos de la nación tienen ahora la oportunidad de mantener el impulso de la participación electoral que "ha hecho de nuestra comunidad el voto crucial decisivo en las elecciones claves", para hacer responsables a los políticos y para ampliar los programas basados en la comuni-

Cuando el Presidente Clinton creó su junta asesora racial, él retó a sus miembros para que consideraran el modo de que la nación pueda abrazar la diversidad mientras continúa siendo una nación estadounidense. Yzaguirre dijo que Clinton podría hallar la respuesta en la comunidad hispana. El dijo que mientras los latinos abrazan y aún celebran su diversidad, ellos están unidos por un programa de trabajo común. Agregó que puede presentarle a Clinton millares de latinos jóvenes que sienten perfectamente cómodos como estadounidenses, como latinos y como miembros de sus grupos étnicos específicos".

En el siglo próximo, dijo él, estos latinos "mostrarán a todos los estadounidenses que no es solamente posible, sino enormemente enriquecedor el abrazar todos los aspectos de nuestra herencia". El dijo que ellos señalarán el camino hacia la justicia racial y la reconciliación en este país, no sólo con palabras, sino con hechos.

"Nosotros somos La Raza, la raza cósmica, la raza de todas las razas, el pueblo de todos los pueblos", dijo Yzaguirre en un resumen inspirado. "Por nuestras venas corre la sangre de las mayores civilizaciones de todos los tiempos -- los mayas, los taínos, los aztecas, los incas, así como la de nuestros antepasados europeos, africanos y asiáticos. Abarcamos a cristianos, judíos y musulmanes. Somos herederos de lo mejor que la experiencia humana tiene para ofrecer".

El ocasionó un brote de emociones en el auditorio.

(Miguel Pérez es columnista de "The Record", en Bergen, Nueva Propiedad literaria registrada por

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Béisbol de estrellas con "sabor" latino

EDUARDO BALDERAS SR.

Cuando se jugó el primer juego de estrellas en el verano de 1933, facciones con la blancura de la azucena fueron las únicas en el campo de juego.

Algunas de las figuras legendarias del béisbol y futuros miembros del salón de la Fama representando a ambas ligas se enfrentaron en el antiguo parque Comiskey en Chicago. El circuito joven se impuso a la Liga Nacional por anotación de 4 carreras a 2. Ruth, el inmortal bambino, conectó el primer cuadrangular con un E hombre en base para inclinar la balanza a favor de su equipo.

Durante esa temporada, Al López bateó para .301 en 124 juegos como Roberto Alomar elegido como receptor de los Dodgers de Brooklyn, y Adolfo Luque, al final el predominio hispano. de su distinguida carrera, ganó 8 juegos y perdió 2 con un porcentaje de carreras limpias de sólo .269, lanzando en un paraíso para los bateadores como fue Polo Grounds, casa de los Gigantes de Nueva York.

La presencia de los jugadores latinos - cada año más numerosa -, así como sus contribuciones en el espectáculo de verano de las grandes ligas, es el atractivo más grande que el béisbol puede ofrecer a sus fanáti-

En 1997, un total de cuatro pelode la Liga Nacional, ninguno de ellos en la alineación inicial. Nueve latinos fueron miembros del equipo de la Liga Americana, cuatro de ellos empezando el partido.

de la Americana cuando Sandy Alomar, receptor de los Indios de Cleveland, conectó de cuadrangular en la séptima entrada, su actuación al bate le mereció el título de " el jugador más valioso".

pasada en el campo de los Rockies de Colorado, cuando el equipo de la Liga Americana derrotó a la Nacional, y el hermano de Sandy Alomar, Roberto, camarero de los Orioles de Baltimore, se llevó los honores como el jugador más valioso. Para alcanzar este trofeo conectó tres imparables en cuatro oportunidades, incluyendo un batazo de vuelta entera con las ales el quinto año en el cual los herma- na. nos Alomar han participado en el juegos estelares.

dadera feria de batazos conectados y 33 y en carreras empujadas con 81. carreras anotadas, en el que se impuras anotadas por un equipo, así como platillo del momento y del futuro.



Jugador Más Valioso, reafirmó

el número combinado de anotaciones por ambos equipos y más bases robadas por un equipo -Liga Americana- empatándose el mayor número de imparables en un encuentro.

Cuatro estrellas latinas iniciaron el juego por la Liga Americana y un total de diez participaron a lo largo del encuentro. Además de Alomar se destacaron el receptor puertorriqueño de los Rangers de Texas, Iván Rodríguez, quien conectó tres imparables en cuatro viajes a la goma imteros latinos participaron como pulsando una anotación; Rafael Palniembros del equipo representativo meiro, el inicialista cubano de Baltimore, con dos imparables en dos veces al bate con una carrera empujada; y el sensacional torpedero de Seattle Alex Rodríguez, quien conectó dos imparables en dos viajes, El encuentro se decidió en favor incluyendo un cuadrangular y una carrera empujada. Juan González, el boricua de los Rangers, empujó una carrera, lo mismo que Manny Ramírez de los Indios de Cleveland. En total, los toleteros latinos conectaron 10 imparables y produjeron 7 carre-La historia se repitió la semana ras. El pitcher ganador del partido fue Bartolo Colón de Cleveland.

Por el lado contrario, siete latinos participaron como miembros del equipo de la Liga Nacional, ninguno de los cuales recibió suficientes votos para ser miembro de la alineación que inició el encuentro. Moisés Alou, con un imparable en tres viajes, y Fernando Viña, con uno en un viaje al plato, fueron los únicos conmohadillas vacías en la séptima en- tribuyentes en la ofensiva. El sertrada, produciendo una carrera. Este pentinero perdedor fue Ugueth Urbi-

Nuestras estrellas están dominanjuego de estrellas; siendo los más do los departamentos ofensivos, pacercanos a ellos la pareja de herma- ra muestra un botón basta: de los nos Joe y Dominick DiMaggio, cinco líderes en jonrones conectados quienes participaron juntos en tres en la Americana, cuatro son latinos. Y en la Liga Nacional, Sammy Sosa El juego de este año fue una ver- es segundo en cuadrangulares con

Es evidente que el sabor latino sieron diferentes marcas: más carre- del béisbol en las grandes ligas es el

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The way Riggleman sees it, body says they're still fresh, four sluggers, not three, are in pursuit and have a chance for baseball immortality. The fourth horseman is San Diego's Greg Vaughn who, as a result of a recent rush, has 38 home runs, four fewer than Sosa and only three fewer than Griffey.

offered this disclaimer:

Riggleman doesn't want to

add to the pressure."

The prevailing opinion is that big sluggers usually tire in the stretch. There is, of course, some validity in this. As Jim Brosnan said it's a long and grueling season. But everyone is affected.

Kerry Wood, the Cubs' rookie phenom, said a few days

King Gets OK From N.J. Casinos

By JOHN CURRAN

ATLANTIC CITY- Don King is back in business in New Jersey, with regulators lifting a ban Wednesday that had prevented the boxing promoter from working with casinos in the state.

The Casino Control Commission voted 4-0 to vacate its 1994 order barring King or his company, Don King Productions Inc., from doing business with the gambling halls. King wasn't present for the vote.

The ban was initiated in 1994 after King was indicted on charges that he bilked insurer Lloyd's of London for training expenses involving a 1991 Julio Cesar Chavez fight that was eventually canceled.

A year later, the casino commission voted unanimously to block King from staging a Mike Tyson-Buster Mathis Jr. heavyweight fight in Atlantic City. The bout was moved to Philadelphia.

Last month, a jury acquitted King of all nine wire fraud charges but could not reach a verdict on charges against Don King Productions Inc. Prosecutors do not plan to retry the company.

Given that outcome, there was no reason to keep the ban in place, Deputy Attorney General Rick McDonough told casino commissioners Wednes-

Though the ban was lifted, the commission told King lawyer Phillip Mizzone Jr. that King can transact business with casinos only after he files a casino service industry license application.

Once he does, regulators will investigate King to determine whether he possesses the "good character, honesty and integrity" required under New Jersey casino law.

He has qualified for a license before despite killing a man who was robbing a numbers house he ran in 1954 - it was ruled self-defense and fatally beating a man who owed him money in 1967, for which he served four years in prison.

King could not be reached Wednesday. for comment There was no answer at Don King Productions in New York, and a request for an interview - relayed through Mizzone was denied.

King, who now promotes WBA heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield, hopes to stage a Holyfield fight in Atlantic City by year's end, Mizzone said. No opponent has been signed, he said.

"We're happy to have the suspension lifted and to resume doing business in Atlantic City," Mizzone said.

ago that his arm was "dead."

This shouldn't come as a sur-

prise. All of the young players

learn there is a huge difference

in playing minor-league or col-

lege ball. None previously has

experienced the demands of

first baseman. "And if any-

truth, particularly for those

with a contender such as Sosa

and Vaughn. The heat of a

pennant race is a guaranteed

stimulant. The adrenalin

"Everybody gets tired," said

But there is a companion

the 162-game schedule.

they're lying."

NCAA Slaps Texas Tech With Slightly Stricter Penalty

For eight years in nine sports, Texas Tech ran afoul of NCAA rules.

Four teams gave away too much scholarship money. At least 76 athletes were allowed to play even though they were ineligible, including two who skated by for four years. Several players ran up the school's long-distance phone bill, and a handful of others received free bail from a booster.

On Tuesday, the NCAA condemned Texas Tech for a lack of institutional control and a failure to monitor its programs, but applauded the stiff penalties the school had imposed on itself in April and only slightly added to them.

The NCAA placed Texas Tech on a fourth year of probation and took away extra scholarships from the football, baseball and men's and women's basketball teams, but there were no bans on postseason play or television cover-

- The NCAA has given Purdue a third deadline extension to respond to allegations of possible recruiting violations



The Boilermakers were to have responded to the NCAA by this Friday, following an initial deadline of May 19 and then an extension to June 22. Now, they have until Sept. 25 to answer the charges. Purdue announced March 2 that the NCAA was conducting an investigation into possible viola-

Race To Maris May Have Slowed, But Still On Pace

Jerome Holtzman.

Two weeks ago it seemed much easier than it does today. This shouldn't be taken as a prediction that the Roger Maris home-run record will be safe for another year. Nobody knows what's going to happen. The barrage can continue momentarily. Still, there has been a lull.

Mark McGwire, the leader with 45 homers, was 1 for 2 Tuesday, but has gone 26 atbats without a homer. Ken Griffey Jr. hasn't gone deep in his last five games. And Sammy Sosa, who hit one more single Tuesday, hasn't connected in his last four games.

"The likelihood it would be broken was greater two weeks ago," Cubs manager Jim Riggleman acknowledged. "The mental strain can be enormous. And everyone gets worn down. But I still think the record will be broken."

So do I, but there are no Mark Grace, the Cubs' veteran guarantees.

In predicting a new one-season long-ball king, Riggleman

"All four, or at least two of the four, will have to stay healthy," he said.

talk about Sosa's chances.

"All I'm going to say is that Sammy has been the ultimate warrior," he said. "He has played with a lot of injuries and is still having a great season. The less I talk about him, the better. I'm not going to

Frank Malzone, a veteran not so much physically tired scout, says Sosa will have the advantage if the Cubs stay alive.

"He'll get better pitches to hit than McGwire," he said. "If they walk McGwire I doubt if it will be the difference between the Cardinals winning or losing. They're going to have to pitch to Sosa whether they like it or not." Griffey has the best natural

swing but Malzone, and others, insist Griffey is handicapped by what appears to be a lack of motivation.

"Down the line, maybe next year or the year after, Griffey probably will break the record," Malzone said.

Cub coach Billy Williams, a Hall of Fame slugger, says the odds, at least for this season, favor McGwire. "There are still two months

to go and he only needs 16 to tie the record," Williams said. "If he gets good pitches to hit, he can hit 10 or 15 in three weeks."

But will they pitch to him? "I don't know about that," Williams replied. "But I know what it's like to get tired. It's but mentally tired.'

Williams recalled that in 1971 Leo Durocher, then the Cub manager, took him out of the lineup; it snapped Williams' consecutive-game streak at 1,117 games, then the National League record.

"Leo was right," Williams said. "I needed a day off."

According to Bob Brenly, a former big-league catcher who is a broadcaster with the Ari-Diamondbacks, home-run slowdown was inevitable.

"I don't see why they should pitch to McGwire or Sosa," Brenly said. "The pitchers aren't stupid. They've been making better pitches. They've stopped throwing strikes to these guys.

"McGwire's a dead low-ball hitter. Lately, he has been getting the high fastball and the high breaking ball out of the strike zone. And they have been getting smart with Sammy. He's getting the hard fastball inside. What's surprising to me is that Sammy and Mc-Gwire don't get more knockdown pitches."

El Editor Newspaper

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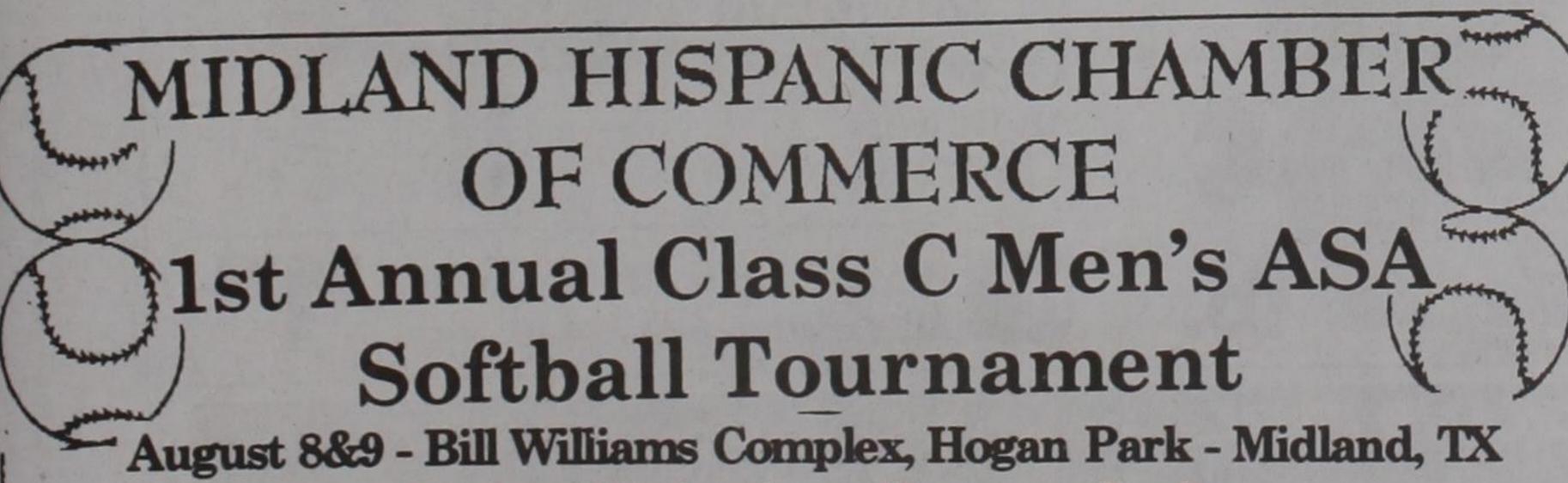
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