

SOUTHWEST COLLECTION
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, TEXAS 79409

"West Texas" oldest Hispanic Owned Weekly Newspaper

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

el Esalador

Vol. XXVI No. 10 Week of December 5 thru December 11, 2002 Lubbock, TX USA

Mexican-Americans make up two-thirds of US Hispanics

Mexican-born Hispanics make up the largest and fastest-growing segment of the U.S. Hispanic population, according to new numbers released by the U.S. Census Bureau.

But they trail well behind other Hispanic groups -- Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Central and South Americans -- in terms of education and earnings, reported DiversityInc.

"I think it is all related to the persistent effects of discrimination and poverty," said Steven Reyes, a voting-rights advocate with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), quoted DiversityInc.

Drawing Mexican immigrants from the margins of society to its center requires "a commitment on behalf of state and federal and local governments ... labor issues, educational issues and health care issues we have to focus on all of that," he added to DiversityInc.

DiversityInc derived the report on Hispanics in the United States from the Census Population Survey (CPS) done monthly by the Census Bureau.

Separately, DiversityInc. reported that Commerce Secretary Donald Evans formally rejected the use of adjusted 2000 census figures to redraw the boundaries of national congressional districts.

Adjusting the census headcount through the use of statistical sampling would likely add 3.3 million people to the U.S. population total, said Reyes.

The first step toward alleviating poverty and improving education among Mexican immigrants is that "has to be an acknowledgment" that they exist, he added.

The latest (CPS) data "highlights the diversity within the Hispanic community," said Roberto Ramirez to DiversityInc., who co-wrote the report. "Traditionally, most government programs when they talk about Hispanic, use only that term -- Hispanic."

But the Hispanic community includes affluent and well-established Cubans and Spaniards and others who immigrated to the United States and attained citizenship years ago, as well as recent Mexican immigrants who may be living well below the poverty line.

According to the latest data, there are 32.8 million Hispanics in the United States, 12 percent of the total U.S. population. Hispanics of Mexican origin account for 21.7 million, or 66 percent, of all U.S. Hispanics. By contrast, Hispanics of Central and South American origin make up 14 percent of the U.S. Hispanic population; 9 percent are of Puerto Rican origin; 4 percent are of Cuban origin, and the remaining 6 percent are from other Hispanic countries.

Five years ago, the Census Bureau reported that there were 28.4 million people of Hispanic origin in the United States. Hispanics from Mexico accounted for 18 million, or 63 percent of the Hispanic population.

According to the report, nearly 70 percent of the Hispanics in the United States arrived after 1980.

Nearly three-quarters of the Hispanics who entered the United States before 1970 obtained citizenship by 2000, but only 24 percent of those who arrived between 1980 and 1989 were citizens in 2000 and only 6.7 percent of those who arrived after 1990 have completed the roughly five-year process for citizenship.

The report also noted that two in five Hispanics lack high school diplomas. Seventy-three percent of Cubans in the United States are high school graduates, compared to 51 percent of Mexicans.

The report noted that Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to be unemployed. They are also more likely to work at service jobs and collect smaller paychecks than non-Hispanic whites. More than a third of all Cubans living in the United States earn more than \$35,000 a year; one-fifth of the Mexicans living in the United States earn \$35,000 a year.

Washington- Casi un tercio de los hispanos y afroamericanos sufren discriminación cuando compran o arriendan una vivienda, indicó un informe del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano (HUD).

Según HUD, la discriminación en la vivienda contra los latinos y los afroamericanos continúa en todo el país, y aunque ha disminuido, sigue siendo un problema en las 20 ciudades más importantes de EE.UU.

"Los resultados de este informe indican que estamos haciendo esfuerzos, pero que todavía queda trabajo por hacer", manifestó

Estudio Denuncia Discriminación Contra Minorías en Viviendas

aparecía en los periódicos, los investigadores enviaban a una pareja de anglos y a otra hispana o afroamericana de similares ingresos para solicitar la vivienda que había sido anunciada. La investigación mostró que en ciertos casos se le decía a la pareja minoritaria que la casa o apartamento "no estaba disponible", mientras se ofrecían las llaves a la pareja de anglos.

Según el informe, la discriminación en la vivienda se da a varios niveles, se enfoca de forma diferente según la minoría y es mayor contra los que arriendan.

Por ejemplo, se encontró que a los hispanos en busca de una vivienda para alquilar,

muchas veces se les dice que la unidad ya fue arrendada o se les cobra un arriendo más caro que a los anglos.

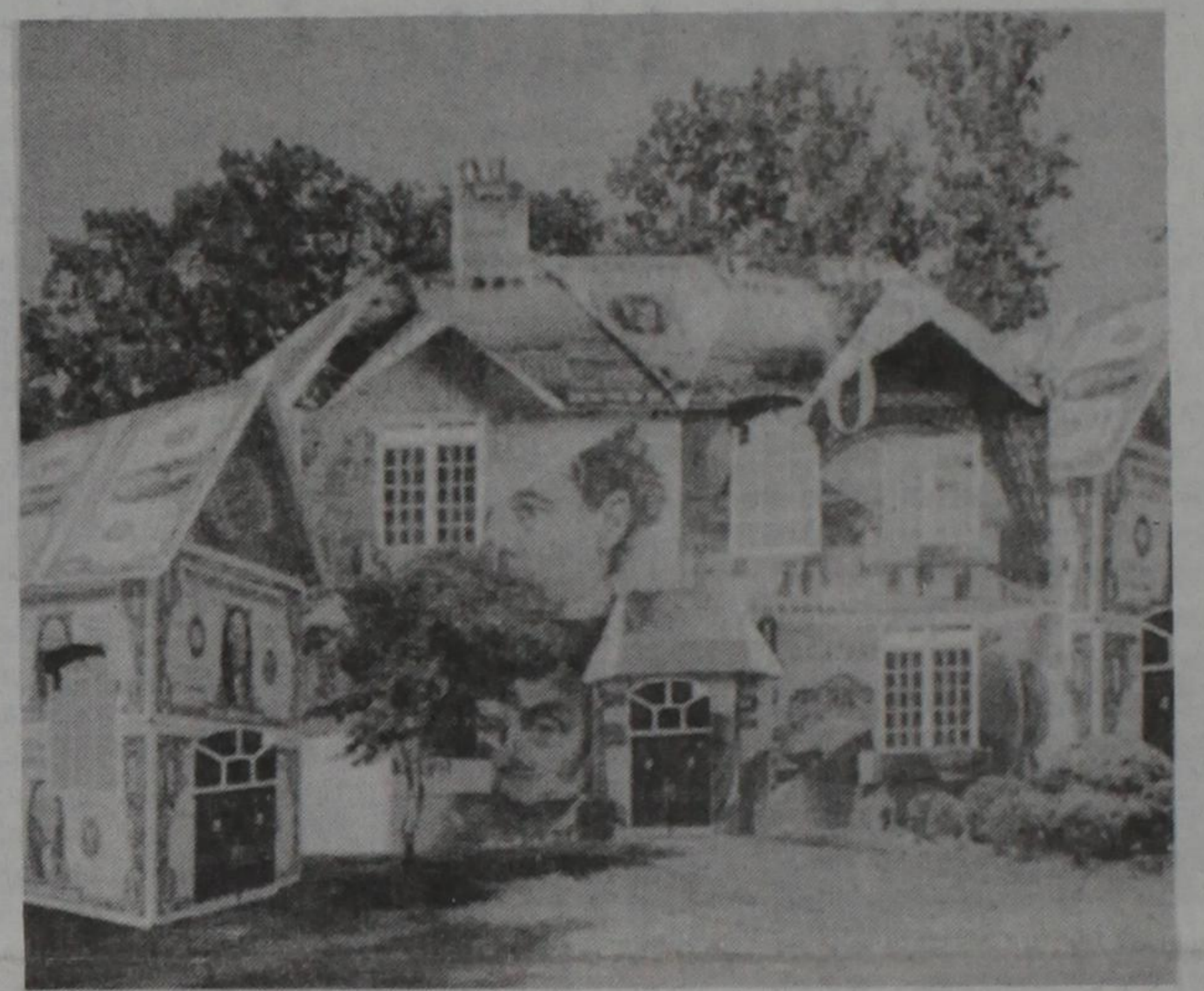
A la hora de comprar una vivienda, el estudio indicó que la discriminación se mani-fiesta más a menudo para los hispanos en el área de la financiación, ya que los agentes de bienes raíces le ayudan más a los anglos a conseguir una hipoteca.

Otra forma más sutil de discriminación contra los latinos, es cuando el agente de bienes raíces intenta "desviar" la atención del hispano hacia la compra de otra casa, en un barrio menos anglo, y no quiere mostrarle la que estaba anunciada en la prensa.

"A la hora de encontrar una nueva casa o apartamento, muchos hispanos y afroamericanos no están recibiendo la selección, información y ayuda que se les da a los blancos", explicó Margery Turner, investigadora del Instituto Urbano.

"Aunque se han dado grandes logros en la última década todavía existen altos niveles de discriminación que incrementan el costo de buscar una vivienda, crean barreras para la compra de casa y limitan las opciones para los hispanos y afroamericanos", señaló Turner.

La investigadora agregó que esta discriminación ayuda a mantener un sistema de segregación racial y étnica en las ciudades de Estados Unidos.



Comentarios

By Bidal Aguerro

The exclusiveness of Market Lubbock was clearly shown yesterday when only a handful of Hispanics were invited to the Lubbock County Club to discuss what was called a discussion on Lubbock's "vision for regional economic opportunities"



Ester Sepeda

Lubbock Hispanic Chamber expressed her discord verbally during the meeting. "How can we speak of inclusiveness and diversity and not invite the minority community to these discussions." Sepeda added that she knew of no other minorities were invited and personally took it upon herself to invite Lubbock Commissioner Gilbert Flores.

According to media reports, Market Lubbock "spent Wednesday gathering input from invited area leaders -- input that will be used to formalize a game plan to be announced in January."

We would gather from the fact that Hispanics were not invited that either there are no Hispanic leaders or Market Lubbock has yet to realize that we make up close to 30% of Lubbock population and deserved to be informed.

Another meeting held Wednesday was held Wednesday by the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce discussed the issue of tourism dollars and how they should be spent. To our best knowledge, Hispanic was also excluded from this meeting. According to media reports, the Chamber met with "special interest groups" to discuss if money currently allocated to the Visitor and Convention Bureau should be reallocated to the Chamber.

These two meetings are probably just the two of many that are continually held in Lubbock to discuss the goals and future of Lubbock citizens. During the 1980's activist organizations were continually protesting the exclusivity of Lubbock power that be and their continual ignoring of minorities. Perhaps it is time to again start raising our voices.

Write to Bidal at editor@llano.net

El Supremo decide sobre las protestas frente clínicas para abortos

GINA HOLLAND WASHINGTON

El Tribunal Supremo está considerando un caso que combina los problemáticos temas del aborto, la libertad de palabra y las protestas violentas.

El miércoles estuvo escuchando argumentos sobre si las leyes federales dirigidas a combatir el crimen organizado y la corrupción pueden usarse para sancionar manifestaciones antiaborto.

Activistas como el actor Martin Sheen, grupos de derechos de los animales y hasta algunas organizaciones que apoyan el derecho al aborto se están aliando con fuerzas antiaborto, debido a preocupaciones de que ellos también puedan afrontar sanciones más severas por sus demostraciones.

La Corte tendrá que decidir si los que protestan frente a una clínica donde se hacen abortos pueden ser duramente sancionados, bajo las leyes contra el pandillerismo y la extorsión, por interferir con negocios legítimos.

Roy Englert Jr., el abogado de la Operación Rescate y los dirigentes antiaborto dijeron que el propósito de esas leyes era combatir la corrupción y no sancionar a los que participan en manifestaciones públicas. Dijeron que si la Alta Corte no interviene, pudieran producirse severas sanciones contra dirigentes de movimientos "cuyos seguidores pudieran estar fuera de control".

Un abogado en representación de las clínicas de abortos en Delaware y Wisconsin y la National Organization for Women dijeron que las leyes protegen a las empresas de manifestantes violentos que atemorizan a los clientes.

El Tribunal Supremo ha tratado algunos casos de aborto en la década desde que reafirmara su fallo Roe vs. Wade de que las mujeres tienen un derecho constitucional al aborto. El último caso fue hace dos años, cuando los magistrados fallaron contra las leyes estatales que sancionaban el aborto de "nacimiento parcial" porque imponía una carga indebida en el derecho de las mujeres al aborto.



el secretario de Vivienda Mel Martínez, quien agregó que todos deben "tener acceso igualitario a las oportunidades de vivienda".

Este estudio, el más ambicioso realizado por HUD hasta la fecha, que se realizó en asociación con el Instituto Urbano, indica que a la hora de comprar una vivienda los latinos padecen una mayor discriminación en Nueva York, Austin y Houston (Texas) y Chicago (Illinois). En estas ciudades, aproximadamente el 30 por ciento de los hispanos sufrieron discriminación en la búsqueda de una vivienda para comprar.

Entre las ciudades analizadas, las que mostraron menos discriminación de este tipo, fueron Pueblo (Colorado), Tucson (Arizona) y Los Angeles (California). El informe indicó que existe mayor discriminación contra los hispanos que buscan arrendar una vivienda, y que incluso es mayor que la discriminación de este tipo que enfrentan los afroamericanos.

Chicago encabeza la lista de ciudades donde los hispanos sufren más discriminación a la hora de buscar un alquiler, seguida por Tucson y San Diego.

Dime con quién andas...

El estudio refleja las experiencias de parejas de "investigadores" que se hacían pasar por personas interesadas en alquilar o comprar una vivienda.

Según la publicidad de bienes raíces que

lar, muchas veces se les dice que la unidad ya fue arrendada o se les cobra un arriendo más caro que a los anglos.

A la hora de comprar una vivienda, el estudio indicó que la discriminación se mani-fiesta más a menudo para los hispanos en el área de la financiación, ya que los agentes de bienes raíces le ayudan más a los anglos a conseguir una hipoteca.

Otra forma más sutil de discriminación contra los latinos, es cuando el agente de bienes raíces intenta "desviar" la atención del hispano hacia la compra de otra casa, en un barrio menos anglo, y no quiere mostrarle la que estaba anunciada en la prensa.

"A la hora de encontrar una nueva casa o apartamento, muchos hispanos y afroamericanos no están recibiendo la selección, información y ayuda que se les da a los blancos", explicó Margery Turner, investigadora del Instituto Urbano.

"Aunque se han dado grandes logros en la última década todavía existen altos niveles de discriminación que incrementan el costo de buscar una vivienda, crean barreras para la compra de casa y limitan las opciones para los hispanos y afroamericanos", señaló Turner.

La investigadora agregó que esta discriminación ayuda a mantener un sistema de segregación racial y étnica en las ciudades de Estados Unidos.

Immigrants Remittances to Latin America Surge

By Arlene Martinez

Remittances from U.S. immigrants into Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua could reach \$26 billion by 2030. How the money is sent, its impact on the economy and what countries are doing to make best use of those moneys will continue as issues faced by both small and large Latin American countries.

"Billions in Motion: Latino Immigrants, Remittances and Banking," released Nov. 22 by the Pew Hispanic Center in cooperation with the Multilateral Investment Fund, projects the growth and the processes used to send money. It paints a demographic portrait to whom and how funds are being sent south.

The study's conclusions are based on interviews conducted in Spanish between July and August with 302 foreign-born remittance senders living in Miami and Los Angeles. Respondents were inter-

viewed in depth about their understanding of costs involved and their willingness to use new methods to send moneys. While immigrants from all Latin American countries were interviewed -- to reflect groups residing in the United States according to U.S. Census data -- predictions were made only on five countries.

This year, \$14.2 billion -- \$39 million a day -- is being sent to the five countries, the Pew Hispanic Center estimates. Some \$10.2 billion was sent last year.

Last year, \$24 billion went to the region that includes all of Latin America and the Caribbean. Of that figure, \$9.4 billion went to Mexico. That amounted to 1.7 percent of its Gross Domestic Product and 6.5 percent of its exports. For El Salvador, where \$1.9 billion was sent, the remittances amounted to 17 percent of its GDP and 60 percent of its exports.

Respondents cited the high

costs in sending remittances as their top concern.

A majority -- 53 percent -- did not know why extra costs are incurred. Three in four said they were unaware of alternative options in sending money.

Western Union remains among the most expensive wire service. In June, it was charging a fee of \$20.21 to send \$200, compared to an average of \$16.07 by other companies, including banks, ethnic stores, credit unions and money orders. All these costs rise when other fees, including cashing a paycheck or exchange rates, are factored in.

Nonetheless, they average nearly a 50 percent drop from the price three years ago, Manuel Orozco, project director for Central America of the Inter-American Dialogue, points out.

At least \$1 billion more would enter the receiving countries' economies if wiring costs could be con-

tained to 5 percent of the money sent, the report notes.

As the amount of money leaving cities like Miami, Chicago and Los Angeles increases, the impact on their economies remains generally insignificant. The GDP of Miami-Dade County is greater than the GDP of all seven countries in Central America combined, says Chris Arcos, former U.S. Ambassador to Honduras.

"More than any other economic assistance, it puts money into the pockets of people," he says. "The gain to economic development, that's unclear."

The majority of senders are newly arrived U.S. immigrants who are renters and earn low salaries, says Lindsay Lowell, director of research for the Pew Center and one of the report's authors. It is unlikely they could save or become home owners, he added.

Lowell estimates money sent through more informal channels is

between 5 and 15 percent of the wire remittance total.

Money that immigrants take home personally on visits also lands at least partially in the remittance totals, during, for example, the money exchange process.

If Pew projections are accurate, some experts note it could help the region in its quest to become more financially stable as it plays catch-up to developed countries.

Ultimately it depends on how those remittances are used, says Amy Coughenour Betancourt, deputy director of the Pan American Development Foundation. "Will it be used for investment? Productive development? Or, as the bulk is used now, for consumption? The answers to those questions will determine the long-term impact on economies."

The 24-page report is available online at www.pewhispanic.org. Or write to Pew Hispanic Center,

Take a Little Time to Thank Our Advertisers

La Nacion Habla, Mas Alla de Solo Ingles

Por Domenico Maceri

Una carta al editor de un periódico de la Costa Central clama contra las papeletas bilingües porque 'el idioma de este país ha sido el inglés'. El autor vive en Paso Robles y la sede del periódico se encuentra en la ciudad de San Luis Obispo.

Los nombres de estas dos ciudades sugieren que al autor se le escapó algo sobre el panorama lingüístico de los Estados Unidos.

Aunque el inglés ha sido el idioma dominante del país por más de dos siglos, siempre hemos sido una nación multilingüe.

Incluso antes de convertirnos formalmente en un país independiente, se hablaban muchas lenguas indígenas junto con el inglés y el español. De hecho, el español ha tenido una presencia constante en sectores importantes del país, en particular en el suroeste y en el suroeste. Por varios siglos el español fue el idioma dominante en estos sectores.

Los nombres de muchos estados, rios, ciudades, distritos y lagos son recordatorios evidentes de este legado lingüístico.

Poco después de la Declaración de Independencia en los primeros trece estados se hablaban varios idiomas. Debido a que había tanta animosi-

dad contra los ingleses, incluso se consideraba el alemán como el idioma del país nuevo.

En efecto, el alemán se utilizaba tanto que en el siglo dieciocho Benjamin Franklin se quejó de los letrados bilingües en alemán y en inglés en las calles de Filadelfia. A Franklin también le preocupaba que el predominio del idioma alemán terminaría requiriendo intérpretes en el Parlamento de Pensilvania.

Muchos otros idiomas han sido parte del panorama histórico de los Estados Unidos. Aún hoy se hablan 329 idiomas extranjeros. Algunos tienen una pequeña cantidad de hablantes. La mayoría de nosotros quizás nunca hemos oído hablar del Zuni, Cushite, Amharic, o Hidatsa. No obstante, entre los habitantes de la nación hay hablantes de estas lenguas.

Sin embargo, el inglés se mantiene como el idioma utilizado en el gobierno, en la educación, en los negocios y en casi cualquier trámite. Es posible vivir al margen de la sociedad con cualquier idioma, pero el inglés es la clave para beneficiarse de la tierra de las oportunidades.

Esto no quiere decir que otros idiomas no son útiles en muchas partes del país. El español, en particular, es muy beneficioso por el

alto número de hablantes que residen aquí. Debido en parte a la geografía, pero también a las condiciones económicas inestables de los países de hispanohablantes, en particular México, que obligan a la gente a irse hacia el norte.

Este bilingüismo o en realidad multilingüismo se está convirtiendo en una preocupación para muchos residentes estadounidenses. Esta es la única explicación para la eliminación casi total de los programas de educación bilingüe en California y en Arizona y la declaración del inglés como idioma oficial en 27 estados. Algunas personas temen que la presencia de muchos idiomas podría llevar a una división del país como podría pasar en Canadá.

No obstante, la historia muestra que los idiomas no causan que los países se desmoronen. Si los idiomas pudieran lograr esto, en Suiza, que tenía tres idiomas oficiales, tiene que haber habido un caos ya que hace poco se añadió el inglés como el cuarto idioma oficial. Si dos idiomas causaron los problemas, entonces cuatro deberían crear un puñado de inútiles. El hecho es que Suiza, a pesar de sus idiomas o quizás en parte gracias a estos, es una nación muy próspera con un estándar de vida muy alto.

Los problemas en los países no

surgen por los idiomas sino por los conflictos económicos, políticos y sociales. En realidad, los disturbios en Irlanda no se pueden atribuir al idioma.

Tanto protestantes como católicos hablan el mismo idioma. En otros países con conflictos alrededor del mundo tales como Corea, el Medio Oriente y Cachemira, son otros asuntos distintos al idioma la causa de los conflictos. En esencia, el monolingüismo, aunque se pueda lograr, no asegura la paz ni la prosperidad.

La fortaleza de los Estados Unidos siempre ha sido y continuará siendo su gente y nuestra capacidad para integrar la energía que aportan los inmigrantes. Sin importar el idioma que hablen, sus contribuciones han creado a esta nación. La presencia de muchos idiomas en este país mayormente angloparlante no ha impedido que prospere.

Por el contrario, los idiomas y la gente que los representan han hecho posible esa prosperidad. Siempre que los inmigrantes sigan llegando con sus talentos, ambiciones e idiomas, los Estados Unidos permanecerá como un lugar muy atractivo para estar. Cuando cese la inmigración, significará que nuestro deterioro ha comenzado.

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media

Bush: Shoot Citizens, Ask Questions, Then Get A Lawyer (Maybe)

by Charles Sheehan-Miles

In what may be a landmark case to overturn the Miranda decision, the Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments today from Solicitor General Theodore Olsen. Bush's political appointee intends to claim our government has the right to coerce information from a witness, as long as the evidence obtained isn't used at trial against the witness.

The landmark 1966 Miranda v. Arizona decision ruled that suspects could not be interrogated without first being advised of their rights to remain silent and to obtain an attorney. The wording of Miranda is familiar to all Americans who watch TV, and is assumed as a basic right. The Justice Department wants to change all that.

In other words, Olsen plans to argue the police can detain or arrest anyone for any reason and then beat you up or even shoot you to get information, even if there are no emergent circumstances. In other countries, this is called torture. In our country, we have the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution designed to prevent such horrendous abuses by the police.

What events could possibly lead Bush to champion a police state over liberty? In the case, Chavez v. Martinez, the U.S. government supports a police officer who interrogated a man the police shot 5 times, once in the face. The injured man also demanded that the questioning stop, but the officer continued his interrogation until the injured man fell into unconsciousness.

Interestingly, the police and the United States don't argue the facts of the case. Five years ago, Oliver Martinez was riding his bike down a path when he came upon two police officers questioning another man. The officers ordered Martinez to stop, forcibly stopped him, frisked him, wrestled him to the ground, and then shot him five times at point-blank range. Martinez was blinded and paralyzed and screamed for medical care.

What the police did next will shock you even more. A police officer, Sergeant Ben Chavez, kept the injured passerby in police custody. Chavez climbed into the ambulance with the paralyzed and blind man and interrogated him for 45 minutes in the ambulance and at the hospital. Chavez tape recorded the injured man's pleas to leave him alone and stop questioning him.

Chavez tried in vain to get Martinez to incriminate himself by confessing he was doing something more than riding his bike in the wrong place at the wrong time. Yes, Martinez, a farm laborer, possessed a knife.

Chavez wanted to "clear" his fellow police officers of wrongfully shooting a passerby. Chavez tried over and over again to coerce Martinez into saying he tried to take one of the police officer's weapons. Then the officers would have had grounds to shoot Martinez. If anything, the police were trying to cover up their own abusive practices. Yet none of the officers involved have ever been reprimanded.

After the incident, Martinez hired an attorney and sued the police for illegal arrest, use of excessive force, and coercive interrogation while in police custody. Though he was shot five times, no charges were ever filed against him, and the police department never provided any assistance or compensation.

This horrific story becomes more amazing when the Bush Administration sided with the abusive police. Bush, through Olsen, makes the argument there is no constitutional guarantee against coercive police questioning, even when medical personnel are telling the police to move back.

In other words, Bush says it is okay for the police to grab citizens off the street, shoot them, question them without an attorney, keep medical assistance away, and try to cover up a police shooting with impunity.

In essence, Bush says beat them and shoot them, because the ends justify the means. Bush says "trust us," we won't use the tainted confessions in court.

If the court rules in Chavez' favor, what will the Bush Administration's policy mean for innocent bystanders who are picked up by the police for being near a crime scene or merely walking down the street?

Will innocent civilians, under the Patriot Act and the Homeland Security Act and the end of Miranda warnings, have to submit to a beating before they get their one phone call? Has the U.S. political leadership in Washington, DC gone crazy? And, I ask, why is this news, and the broad impact it may have on liberty, limited to the Los Angeles Times and the alternative press?

The Bush Administration is expanding the power of the police and assaulting our civil liberties with a hatchet. Yet Congress, TV, and major newspapers, aren't watching and reporting. If Bush wins this case, America may plunge into our darkest hour. To paraphrase Sinclair Lewis, "It is happening here."

Now is the time to stand up and stop these horrors, before George W. Bush completes his plan to turn America into a police state, where anyone, anywhere, can be picked up off the street, shot, beaten, questioned without an attorney, and not told why he is in custody.

Metodos De Limpieza Del Hogar - Martha vs. Marisella

Por Marisella Veiga

Lo admito. Algunas veces mientras camino por Kmart, me he detenido para admirar las colecciones de ropa de cama y de baño de Martha Stewart. Sólo en algunas ocasiones. Lo que había escuchado de otras amas de casa, es que ella es anticuada y poco realista. Con más frecuencia, sintonizaría el programa de su amiga, "Oprah".

Esto fue, hasta aquella tarde cuando Martha apareció como enseñarles a los televidentes cómo doblar las toallas de baño de forma correcta. Según ella las toallas deberían estar hermosamente dobladas hasta que se vayan a sacar del closet de la ropa de cama.

En este momento apagué la televisión.

Entonces, me enfrenté con una tarea real. Recoger hojas con un rastrillo. Después de haber vivido en el sur de Florida por tantos años, encuentro que es una tarea extraña. No he recogido una hoja desde la década de 1970. Entonces usé el rastrillo con una alfombra lanuda que cubría toda la casa que habían comprado mis padres quienes, como mi hermana decía, "eran víctimas de la época". Mis tareas de adolescente incluían pasar la aspiradora y rastrillar la alfombra.

Aquella alfombra lanuda está de moda otra vez. ¿Ha instruido Martha a los televidentes sobre cómo rastrillar la suya?

Es más, ¿ha llevado a cabo un foro sobre las diferencias entre la fregona que se usa en Cuba y la fregona que se usa en los Estados Unidos?

Como parte del proceso de asimilación, muchas amas de casa han cambiado a la fregona de Cuba. Esta tiene un palo de madera o de plástico en forma de un tiburón martillo: cuerpo largo con un extremo en forma de t (sin dientes). Una frazada, o una manta pequeña, es el equivalente de la esponja en forma de ladrillo, un instrumento común en las cocinas estadounidenses. La frazada se mete en un cubo con facilidad, se exprime y se pone en la 't'. No hay que esforzarse para meter la fregona de esponja en el cubo, razón por la cual no limpio mucho aquí en el norte de Virginia.

[Martha, despierta y huele el aroma del café]

(c) 2002, Hispanic Link News Service. Distribuido por Tribune Media Services International.

Color As a Measure of Respect for Hate Crime Victims

By Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid

Eddie Araujo, a 17-year-old Latino, was beaten unconscious, strangled and dragged away Oct. 3 when he attended a party in Newark, Calif. With feet and hands bound, his body was dumped at a campsite. Two weeks later it was uncovered in a shallow grave.

He was brutalized and killed because some partygoers objected to the fact that Eddie was a transgender teen-ager who preferred to go by the name Gwen.

Three young men - Michael Magidson, 22, José Antonio Merel, 22 and Jaron Nabors, 19 - will stand trial for his murder.

This article is not about the vile nature of the Eddie's murder. It is about how the media choose to glorify the death of some lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community members and misrepresent others.

Could it have something to do with the color of the victim?

The October 1998 murder of Matthew Shepard in Laramie, Wyo., shocked the nation. Shepard, an openly gay, 21-year-old college student, was beaten, scorched and tied to a fence, where he was left to die. Shepard's death roused school plays, documentaries and films nationwide.

The 1994 New Year's Eve murder of Teena Brandon, a transgender

Nebraska woman even inspired the movie "Boys Don't Cry." The movie won Hilary Swank, who played Brandon, an Academy Award for best actress.

Individuals unwilling to accept differences in sexual orientation perpetrated all three murders.

But there's another difference. When anti-gay hate crimes are committed against people of color, too often the story isn't written. Or at most, national media gives it short, one-day attention.

Have you read about these outrageous cases involving Hispanic victims? -- Edgar Garzón, a 35-year-old activist in New York, was assaulted with a blunt metal object in August 2001 on his way to his Queens home. After three weeks in a coma, Garzón, from Colombia, died. His killers remain at large.

-- Juana Vega, a 36-year-old Chicana lesbian, was physically assaulted and shot five times at point blank range by her companion's brother in Milwaukee in November 2001.

-- Julio Rivera, a 29-year-old Puerto Rican gay male, was beaten to death in a public school courtyard in New York City with a wrench, claw hammer, beer bottle and knife in July 1990.

Could Gwen, last month's victim, become the Latino community's Matthew Shepard?

A reporter asked Monica Taher, western regional media manager for the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, this question after the Araujo murder.

She responded, "We've had plenty of Matthew Shepards in the Latino community. The media has just failed to cover them."

An ironic coincidence has some Latino LGBT leaders wondering whether the media's obsession with images might prompt a little extra coverage of Araujo's murder. When the teen-ager was killed, his former high school was producing "The Laramie Project," a play about the Shepard murder. Matthew's face, enhanced by his blond hair and light eyes, became the media's poster image for hate crimes across the United States.

But despite their growing incidence, such tragedies involving non-whites do not penetrate the national conscience. According to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, Hispanics and blacks made up 16 percent and 15 percent respectively of all victims in 2000 and 2001.

These anti-LGBT episodes ranged from steady harassment to murder. Arab-American victims experienced the largest jump, climbing 155 percent, from 11 to 28, while the percentage of Asian and

black victims grew 6 percent and 2 percent respectively. Figures for Latino victims remained unchanged; for whites, they declined 20 percent.

When promoting an image in the media, innocence or the perception of innocence is key," retired NYPD Sergeant and former president of the New York Gay Officers' Action League Edgar Rodriguez says. "When you add race, this could negate the perception of innocence."

Rodriguez adds that a racial bias exists not only in the media, but in law enforcement and the judicial system, too. "There is some police aversion to follow through with procedure based on victim's color and pressure applied by the marginalized community -- or lack of it."

There is no measuring stick for the heinous nature of a hate crime. Neither should the media attempt to invent one. The lives of Eddie Araujo, Julio Rivera, Eddie Garzón and Juana Vega were no less valuable simply because they were not white. Their murders, just as those of Brandon and Shepard, are national symbols of ignorance and hatred, and as such they deserve equal respect and attention.

(Fresia Rodriguez Cadavid is a reporter with Hispanic Link News Service in Washington, D.C.)

Staying in School?

The high school student's letter asked me advice on how to continue her studies in college. A native of Mexico, she had been brought to Michigan by her parents as a baby. Her uncertain immigration status and her parents' lack of support did not augur well for her future educational plans.

Pressure from parents and society in general often conspire against Latino students from getting into college and in many cases from even completing high school.

Recent census data reveals that in 2000, 34 percent of the 1.56 million U.S. residents between the age of 16 and 19 who were not enrolled in school or did not have a high school diploma are Latino.

The high numbers are due to a certain extent to the dramatic

growth of the Latino population in the last decade. Currently, there are 35.6 million Hispanics in the U.S.

Some explain the lack of completion of high school to this growth and the fact that small school districts don't have the necessary funds to help immigrants' kids.

Others say that Latino youngsters are lured away from attending school by menial jobs. The paychecks easily satisfy them because of the "high" salaries, compared to what these people and their families would be making back in their home country.

Whatever the reasons for the serious lack of completion of high school, the effects are dramatic not just for those who drop out but eventually for the rest of society.

What happens when people don't

complete high school? They will qualify only for menial work, which translates into poor housing, no health care, and inability to provide adequately for their families because of low salaries.

Getting kids to complete high school and continue their education is a long process which begins in the early grades and requires more investments by government but also by parents.

Statistics often show a strong correlation between money and academic success. By and large, Latinos are at the low end of the economic spectrum. That means that they live in poor neighborhoods and their kids attend schools which lack many of the resources available to middle-class students, including adequate facilities and qualified

teachers.

Latino kids need significant support, which includes supplementary time with teachers and tutors to level the playing field with middle-class schools.

It's vital that kids not fall behind in the early grades because if that happens, they generally don't catch up and are likely to drop out when they make it to high school several years down the line.

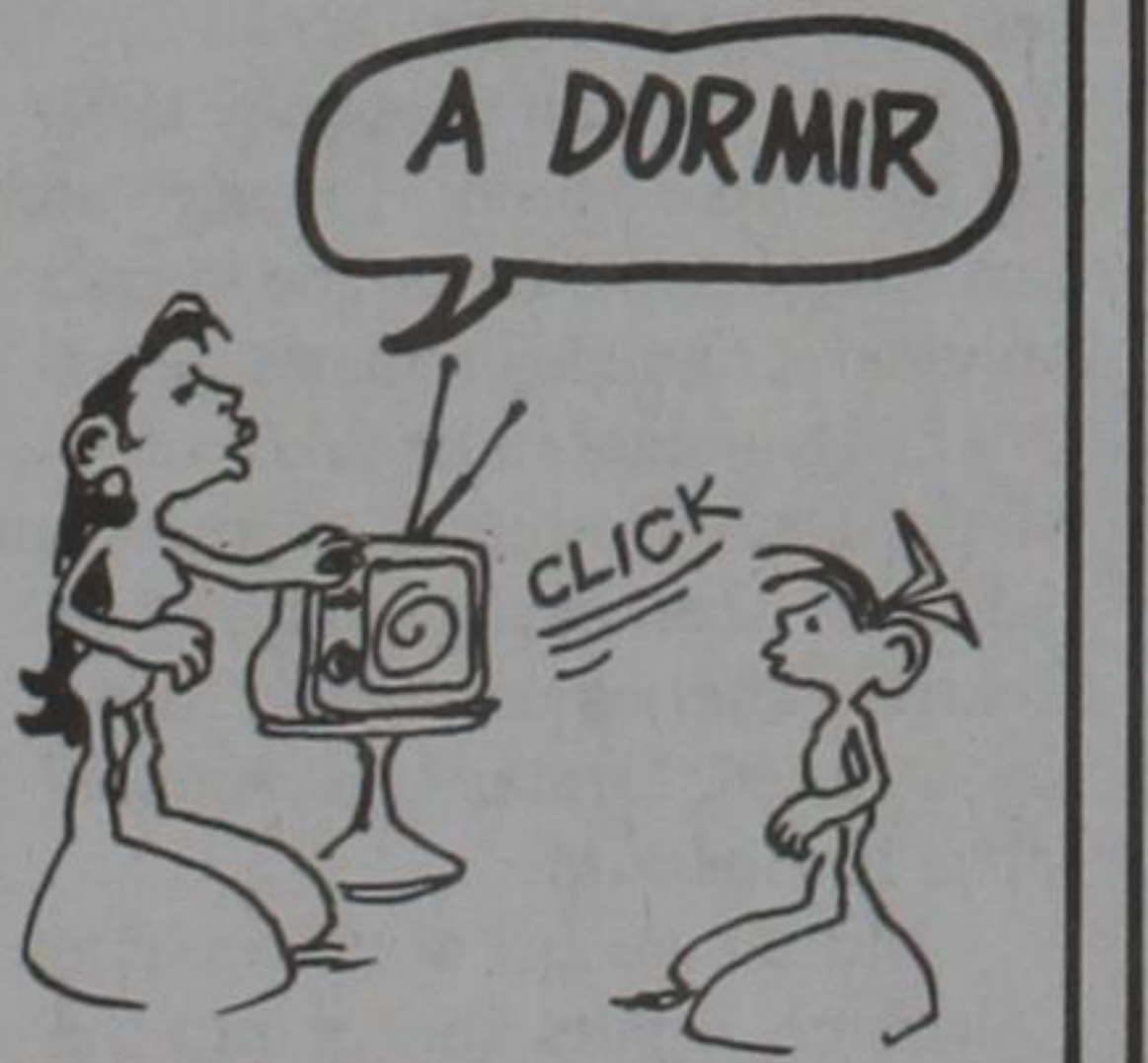
Yet schools cannot provide all the necessary instruction. Parental involvement is indispensable as is demonstrated by schools whose students routinely score high on state standardized tests. In essence, education does not begin and end at the school site.

Having parents who may lack the skills to help their kids with schoolwork is a serious problem. Since parental involvement is crucial, schools must make it their priority to educate not just the kids but their parents as well. Schools must make strong efforts to encourage parents to attend school meetings and take an active role in the education of their kids.

In this respect, the media also plays a crucial role in educating parents. Whether in English or Spanish, the media needs to "educate" Latino parents to participate actively in their kids' schooling.

The media must also de-emphasize sports and focus on academics. Lavishing praise on sport celebrities and turning them into heroes have strong negative consequences. Far too often poor kids will concentrate on sports with the hopes of a professional career and will downplay education. As is well known, the odds of making it into

continued on page 6



La Suprema Corte Revisa La Advertencia Miranda

Los jueces de la Suprema Corte de la nación escucharán hoy los argumentos legales en el caso de Oliverio Martínez, un campesino de Oxnard que en 1997 recibió cinco balazos por parte de la policía, y luego deberán determinar si el interrogatorio al que fue sometido en la sala de emergencias por parte de uno de los agentes, sin que se le diera la Advertencia Miranda, fue o no constitucional.

En este caso, los expertos legales y las partes en pugna ven una lucha entre los derechos de cualquier ciudadano a no ser sometido a un interrogatorio forzoso y abusivo de parte de las autoridades y la capacidad de los agentes de la ley de obtener información que podría utilizarse para beneficiar la seguridad pública.

La clave de este caso es el uso de la Advertencia Miranda (la lectura de los derechos de un arrestado ejemplificada en la conocida frase: "Tiene derecho a mantenerse en silencio y a pedir un abogado... todo lo que diga puede ser usado en su contra en un tribunal") y si la Constitución protege a un ciudadano de un interrogatorio forzoso aunque lo que diga no sea usado en su contra en un tribunal.

Oliverio Martínez nunca fue acusado de delito alguno. Pero, según el relato de los documentos tribunales, aquel día de noviembre de 1997 se encontraba transitando en su bicicleta cuando fue detenido para averiguaciones por dos policías que investigaban a otro hombre por supuesta venta de drogas. Martínez sólo pasaba por allí, pero cuando lo revisaron, a lo cual según los hechos validados por los tribunales no puso ninguna resistencia, encontraron un cuchillo en su cinturón.

Hubo un forcejeo entre él y uno de los policías, Andrew Salinas, quien tuvo la sensación de que Martínez trató de apoderarse de su pistola y lo comunicó en voz alta a su compañera, María Peña, quien se acercó y disparó varias veces contra el campesino, hiriéndolo en un ojo, la espalda y las piernas. Martínez quedó instantáneamente ciego y paralizado a consecuencia de los disparos.

Interrogatorio en camilla
El sargento Ben Chávez, veterano de 16 años en la policía de Oxnard, fue uno de los primeros policías en llegar a la escena. Grabadora en mano, Chávez iba interrogando a Martínez en la ambulancia y, poste-

riormente, en la sala de emergencias del hospital. En repetidas ocasiones, el sargento le preguntó a Martínez si había tomado la pistola del policía con la intención de matarlo, a pesar de las quejas de dolor del herido quien sentía que estaba a punto de morir. Sólo cuando los médicos le pidieron a Chávez que abandonara la sala de emergencias, éste cedió en su intento.

Chávez nunca ofreció la Advertencia Miranda a Martínez, quien sobrevivió y presentó una demanda civil contra los policías, la ciudad y la policía de Oxnard por violación de sus derechos constitucionales por detenerlo sin causa, uso de fuerza y someterlo a interrogatorio forzoso mientras recibía atención médica. La defensa argumentó inmunidad oficial para el policía, ya que se encontraba en el cumplimiento de su deber, pero esta inmunidad quedaría anulada si se prueban violaciones constitucionales.

La corte federal y el Tribunal de Apelaciones del Noveno Circuito fallaron en favor de Martínez, pero Oxnard apeló a la Suprema Corte y el gobierno de Estados Unidos, durante la actual Administración, se unió a la apelación de Oxnard, argumentando entre otras cosas que si el tribunal invalida el interrogatorio por violar la Constitución, la seguridad pública podría ser afectada.

En un documento sometido en tribunales, el gobierno federal dice que ello "congelaría los legítimos esfuerzos de las autoridades para obtener información que pudiera servir para la protección de vidas durante emergencias". Alegan entonces que, si un policía debe interrogar forzosamente a cualquier persona y en cualquier caso ofrecer la Advertencia Miranda, la seguridad pública podría estar en peligro.

Todos perdedores
Para los abogados de Martínez, sin embargo, un fallo en contra del campesino implicaría que los estadounidenses estarían "perdiendo un derecho constitucional básico que lo protege contra la coerción y el abuso por parte de la policía", dijo Sonia Mercado, la licenciada que presentará hoy los argumentos junto con el abogado de Los Angeles Samuel Paz.

"Se trata del derecho que una persona tiene de demandar a su gobierno, que es lo que impide que en este país veamos el nivel de cor-

rupción policial fuera de control que hay en otros países", indicó Mercado.

El profesor de leyes Robert Pugsley, de la Universidad del Suroeste en Los Angeles, dijo que un fallo de la Suprema Corte contra Martínez, revirtiendo lo decidido por el Tribunal de Apelaciones del Noveno Circuito, quiere decir que "no habrá consecuencias para la policía al hacer un interrogatorio forzoso, sin la Advertencia Miranda, tan sólo porque la evidencia no se usará contra la persona en un tribunal".

"Abriría la puerta a la tentación de un mayor abuso policial de individuos inocentes, que podrían ser presionados u obligados psicológicamente a confesar delitos que no han cometido", dijo Pugsley.

No todos los expertos interpretan el caso de esta manera. El profesor de leyes y experto constitucional de la Universidad de California en Los Angeles (UCLA) Eugene Volokh

indicó que un fallo contra Martínez por parte de la Suprema Corte preservaría el derecho de la policía a interrogar a personas que luego no van a ser acusadas de un delito, pero que la información así obtenida puede prevenir daños mayores. En esto coincide con la interpretación del gobierno en que se trata de un caso de seguridad pública, ya que afectaría los derechos de personas detenidas por Estados Unidos bajo sospecha de terrorismo, pero que no han sido acusadas de ningún delito.

"No estoy de acuerdo en que esto destruirá [la Advertencia] Miranda", dijo Volokh. "La advertencia continuará siendo obligatoria en casos en los que el individuo sea acusado en un tribunal".

En todo caso, la demanda civil de Martínez, quien nunca fue acusado de delito alguno y arrastra los daños sufridos en 1997, depende de la decisión del Alto Tribunal.

J. Roberto Gutierrez First Latino Elected Officer at University of Notre Dame

A television executive from San Antonio, Texas, J. Roberto Gutierrez was elected Vice President for Public Affairs and Communication by Notre Dame's Board of Trustees. The appointment is effective on December 2, 2002.

"Roberto's great accomplishments as a communicator and his abundant entrepreneurial skills will be of great value to the University in this important position that oversees our relationship with the media, government and the general public through many venues," Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C., Notre Dame's President, said in announcing the Board action.

Gutierrez, who received an honorary doctorate from Notre Dame in 1999, co-founded the Hispanic Telecommunications Network (HTN) in 1982. The organization produces the weekly television series, Nuestra Familia, the only national Catholic evangelization series televised for the nation's Latino community. The program is

funded in part by the US Conference of Catholic Bishops' Communication Campaign.

"I am honored to share in the tradition of service and education that Notre Dame represents for the world. I will work to further the goals of the University, help implement its strategic plan and vision, and seek new ways to articulate that vision to emerging audiences in this country and abroad," Gutierrez said.

He added, "Since childhood, growing up in the Latino neighborhoods of San Antonio, those of us fortunate to have attended Catholic schools, could only dream that we would one day, bringing with me all that I have learned about telling our human story, to a campus that already has that special story-telling character as its hallmark."

Gutierrez and his wife, Rosie, have two children, Robert and Cristina, who are both currently enrolled as undergraduates at Notre Dame.

P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, TX 79408
Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

Seven Guardians of Indigenous Nutrition

By Patricia Gonzales and Roberto Rodriguez

When the old ones made the people long ago, they wondered, "What will they eat?" They sent Quetzalcoatl to look for food. One day, he saw a red ant carrying something on its back. It was a kernel of corn. He asked Ant where he got that food. Ant responded, "Over there in sustenance mountain." He turned himself into a black ant and followed the red ant into food mountain. That's how Ant helped Quetzalcoatl find corn.

From there, Quetzalcoatl brought corn, and also beans and squash. Native cultures call them the three sisters. They are often planted together. Among Mexican indigenous nutrition, there are also the "siete guerreros," or seven warriors. These nutritional guardians are maguey, cactus, chile, beans, squash, corn and amaranth.

Amid the holiday season, indigenous peoples today celebrate the harvest feasts and life cycles of the Earth and sun. Many celebrations are based on the agricultural cycle, giving thanks for what the Earth has given us. In indigenous nutrition, we connect to our grandmother Earth by what we eat. We are what we eat. (So stay away from genetically modified corn!)

Maiz. The corn tortilla is golden like the sun. We eat a little bit of the sun every day with tortillas de maiz. Tortillas are round like the sun and a woman's skirts. As the woman (or man) pats the tortilla back and forth, the energy of her hands is given to the food. Don Aurelio, a Nahuatl curandero (healer), says this is one way that female energy is passed throughout the family and community. (My grandmother, who of course made the hottest, fattest tamales, ground her own corn until the arrival of the blender. Being a modern woman who loved gadgets, she quickly surrendered her metate grinding stone, which is now mine.)

One ceremony still practiced today commemorates the sacred act of eating: when the tortilla is placed on the sacred fire. I have learned much about indigenous nutrition from teachers such as Isabel Quevedo, who teaches about the siete guerreros at Mexico's Nahuatl University. We learn in the place where many teachings are passed -- in the kitchen, while eating. Unlike Western tradition, our kitchens are sacred geography.

El tamal is a petate, Quevedo says. In indigenous thought, the petate (or straw mat) is where we're born and where we die.

In our ways, nothing is thrown out. "Tira nada," says my chef friend Antonio. Corn silk tea cleanses kidneys, and the husks have several uses as tiny mats and containers. Corn tortillas are a great source of calcium.

Squash. In ancestral books, the squash seeds symbolize women's fertility. Like a squash, we're born with all our seeds. Fall squash, in particular, is a great source of vitamin A for the skin and immunity. Squash blossom dishes are a delicacy you can only enjoy in Mexico or if you have your own garden.

El frijol. Eat beans five times a week, and you may lower your risk of cancer.

El nopal -- God's food. Its slimy baba and leaf hold the medicine to naturally balance insulin, fight off viruses and strengthen the heart. When doctors gave Grandma only months to live because her heart was tired, we cooked her fresh nopales (cactus) every day and fed her chilito and Jell-O. Chiles have lots of vitamin C, and are great for colds, arthritis, depression and pain (when combined with other herbs). And their ability to strengthen circulation is good for the heart. My grandma lived another three years. Food is medicine.

Grandmother Maguey is said to be the guardian of all the other vegetation. Her medicine helps people with extreme immune disorders.

Finally, amaranth -- the most complete of all grains -- is returning to our kitchens. This grain was outlawed in Mexico by Europeans. Isabel Quevedo says Europeans thought its deep red flower looked like blood. It was so heavily relied upon in indigenous cultures and used in ceremonies that Europeans forbade its growth. It was grown in secret. Quevedo says no one would starve or need meat if they ate this grain. It's great for atole and avena porridges. I eat it for breakfast and add it to Mexican chocolate. It strengthens the heart.

Of course, the best ingredient we put in food is "to cook with love." The last time we were at Nahuatl U., we saw where the old stories came from on our way to breakfast. "There's a lot of Quetzalcoatl here," said Quevedo, as we watched in wonder of this blessing. We saw red ants carrying fat kernels of corn.

Read El Editor New that Matter

¡Consigue Esa Sensación Ganadora De Los Holiday Scratch Games!

¡Esta es la temporada de jugar Holiday Scratch Games! Hay un juego para todos. Juega *Treasures Under The Tree*, *Winner Wonderland*, *Home For The Holidays* y *Holiday Million*, el nuevo juego de \$20 de la Lotería de Texas. ¿Qué estás esperando?

Juega Los Nuevos Holiday Scratch Games Hoy Mismo!



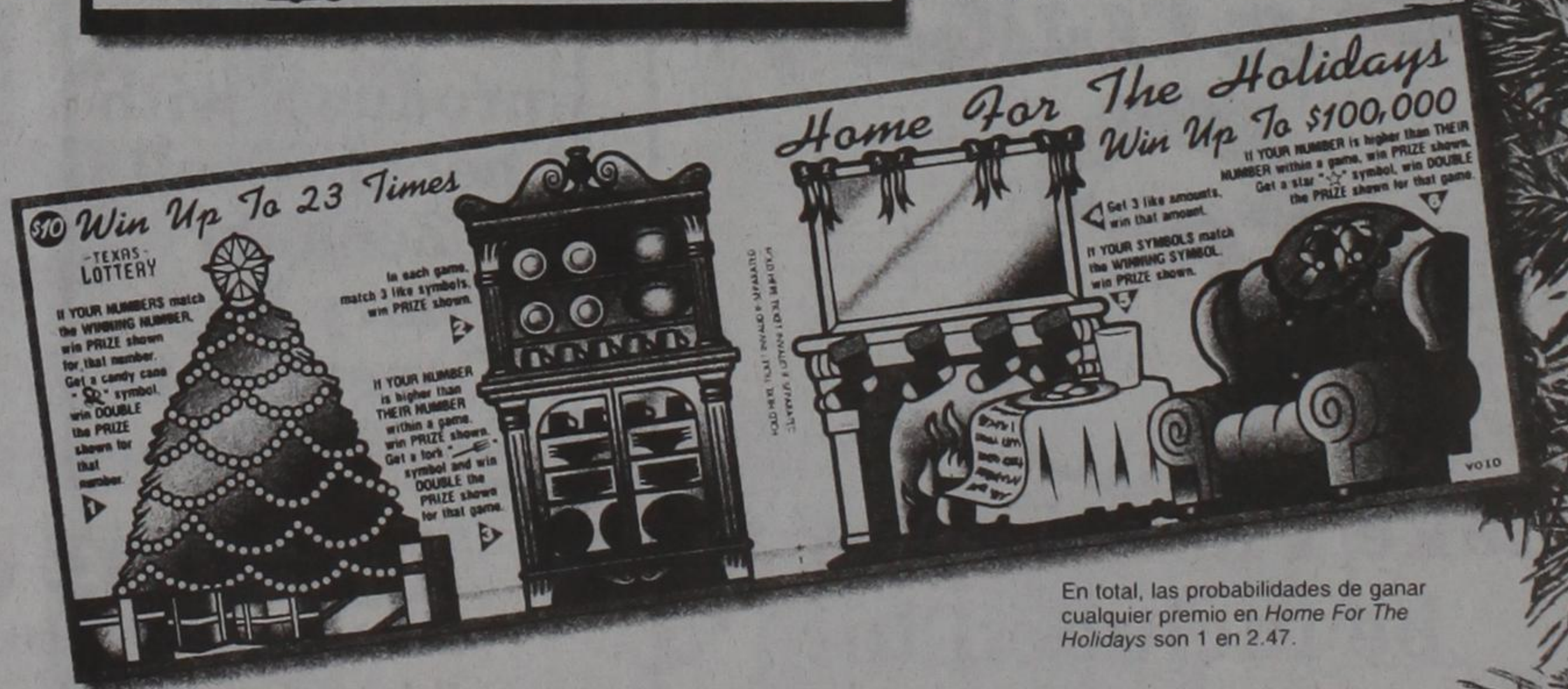
En total, las probabilidades de ganar cualquier premio en *Holiday Million* son 1 en 2.90.



En total, las probabilidades de ganar cualquier premio en *Treasures Under The Tree* son 1 en 3.19.



En total, las probabilidades de ganar cualquier premio en *Winner Wonderland* son 1 en 4.70.



En total, las probabilidades de ganar cualquier premio en *Home For The Holidays* son 1 en 2.47.



*Las probabilidades listadas son las posibilidades de ganar cualquier premio en estos juegos, incluyendo los premios del mismo valor del boleto. AVISO: Un juego instantáneo puede seguir vendiéndose aún cuando todos los premios mayores hayan sido reclamados. Para la más reciente información sobre los premios restantes de los juegos instantáneos, favor de llamar al 1-800-37-LOTTO. Debe tener 18 años o más para poder comprar boletos. ©2002 Texas Lottery Commission.

A Comedian Mines a Rich Vein of Gloom with an All-Latino Sitcom



Fathers? George Lopez never met his. The guy left when Mr. Lopez was an infant and was never heard from again.

Birthdays? Mr. Lopez never celebrated one while growing up in the San Fernando Valley. He was raised by a grandmother whose own life of hardship, he said, left her ill-equipped to express love or joy, much less indulge in frivolities like parties.

To top it off, Mr. Lopez was endowed with what he describes as a large, lumpy head, the kind that turns schoolmates into sadistic teasers. "And I was the darkest kid in the neighborhood," Mr. Lopez added. "I got called a lot of names."

In short, he had no choice but to grow up a comedian.

Now 41, Mr. Lopez is still mining what to most people would be a rich vein of gloom as the unlikely star of ABC's new family sitcom, "The George Lopez Show," a television rarity as much for its all-Latino cast as for its occasionally heart-wrenching bite. Reminiscent of "Roseanne" in its dark humor, the show is winning good ratings even though the comedy is infused with what Mr. Lopez calls "a huge, huge layer of sadness" and the dysfunction of what he describes as his "emotionally abusive" childhood. Somehow, he transforms all of it into laughter.

"God bless anybody who has a healthy, loving relationship with their family," Mr. Lopez said in an interview at Fox studios here after taping a guest appearance on "The Best Damn Sports Show Period" on the Fox Sports Net cable channel. "We're just trying to be real."

As a television character, Mr. Lopez has a wife, a son and a daughter and is the manager of an airplane parts factory that also employs his mother, a character based on Mr. Lopez's maternal grandmother. (He did work in a factory where his grandmother was an inspector.) The couple have a loving, playful relationship, the kids have the usual kids' problems, and the family comes with a diabetic dog, Mr. Needles.

So far, pretty standard Cosby-ish sitcom fare.

But just beneath the surface flows the darker undercurrent. In the show's season premiere this fall, Mr. Lopez bumped into a long-lost aunt at a store and was told his father was alive, contrary to what his mother had maintained for years. He decided immediately to start a search for his dad despite his wife's apprehensions that he would end up hurt.

"Whoever he is, my mother should have told me about him," he tells his wife, played by Constance Marie. "Who knows what else she's lied to me about? Maybe Santa Claus does like Mexican kids."

It is the kind of comedic alchemy

that Mr. Lopez, a third-generation Mexican-American, typically performs in his stand-up comedy act. His routines caught the attention of the actress Sandra Bullock about two years ago at a comedy club in California.

Ms. Bullock said she was interested in producing television and had been looking for ideas for a Latin-themed show, given the rapidly growing Latino audience in the country. When she spotted Mr. Lopez, she said, "I couldn't believe what was coming out of his mouth."

While he is infinitely more caustic in a nightclub setting, Mr. Lopez's stand-up themes find their way into his television show, just like they did with Jerry Seinfeld, Ray Romano and other sitcom stars who got their start in stand-up. The jokes revolve around growing up poor, about the idiosyncrasies of Chicano families and about being belittled for wanting normal things, like a hose with a nozzle or a whole Popsicle.

"My Mom never went to my school," Mr. Lopez tells his wife in an episode in which the couple discover their son has dyslexia. "She only went to my graduation to heckle me: 'Oh, look at him, Mr. Oh-you-think-you're all-bad. Mr. High-school-diploma. Mr. I-know-where-Africa-is.'"

Ms. Bullock said she was struck by the honesty behind the comedy. "George speaks the truth," she said. "It opens people's minds into other directions."

George Lopez, the television concept, however, was not an easy sell, Ms. Bullock said. "Everybody had a chance," she said of the networks, "but they didn't know what to do with it."

Ms. Bullock sought the help of Bruce Helford, who created "The Drew Carey Show" and had been a head writer for "Roseanne." Be-

cause of his history with ABC on those shows, Mr. Helford said, he got the network's attention and became co-creator and an executive producer of "The George Lopez Show."

Ms. Bullock, another executive producer, sweetened the deal by agreeing to appear intermittently on the show as "Accident Amy," a klutzy worker at the factory.

"George Lopez," part of the network's prime-time lineup of family comedies on Wednesdays, now beats the competition in its 8:30 to 9 p.m. time slot among 18-to-49-year-old viewers, who are coveted by advertisers. (The show places third overall for its time period.)

"It exceeds even our most optimistic hopes in terms of performance," said Lloyd Braun, chairman of ABC Entertainment.

The network tested the waters last spring with 4 episodes and, after ordering 13 more for this fall and seeing the results, it just decided to add 9 more episodes for the current season.

Mr. Braun said characters like the tough-as-nails mother and story lines like Mr. Lopez's search for his father appealed to him as "a new voice." The network had been looking for family comedies to help it emerge from a ratings slump. "It's not very often that we hear a fresh take on a family comedy," he said. "This is a very fresh and distinctive take."

For the show's ensemble of actors, "George Lopez" is also a refreshing contrast to the usual portrayal of Latinos in film and television as recent immigrants, victims or criminals. True, Mr. Lopez's character had a tough childhood, but Constance Marie, who plays his wife, Angie, said the show was also about "the forgotten Latinos," the ones like her who are third-generation, middle-class Americans and had to go to Berlitz to learn Spanish.

"George Lopez," however, is very much about one man's life, with some story lines based on fact, some made up or loosely based on real events. But all are filtered through the prism of someone who defines his childhood in terms of disillusionment.

The real George Lopez, who is married to an independent producer,

Ann Lopez, and has a 6-year-old daughter, Mayan, speaks candidly about being embarrassed by the way he grew up, for instance not ever having found a baby picture of himself even though he was an only child. (He has sometimes passed off pictures of his infant daughter as himself, he said.)

His grandmother and her second husband, factory and construction workers, took him and his mother in when he was only two months old, he said, after his father abandoned them shortly after the couple married. When he was 10, his mother left him to remarry and move to Sacramento. The two hardly kept in touch, he said.

Mr. Lopez said his grandmother did the best she could but was herself the product of an abusive childhood and first marriage. As a result, he said, he grew up with little nurturing or encouragement, and a deep yearning "to be somebody."

"It's a form of abuse to not feel important," he said. "It's considered being neglected."

Comedy became an out, Mr. Lopez said, the moment he spotted Freddie Prinze on television in the early '70s and realized it was possible for a Latino to make a living telling jokes. After graduating from high school he lasted exactly one night in a computer class at a junior college. He was still working at his grandmother's factory when he decided to pursue stand-up comedy full time in the mid-80's (with a short stint as a radio host last year and parts in small films).

His biggest fan, as it turns out, is Benne Gutierrez, the grandmother he skewers in his show with lines like: "Why are you in such a good mood today, Mom? You're smoking with the patch on again?"

Watching a tape of a future show in her grandson's dressing room at the Warner Brothers studios in Burbank, which she visits occasionally, she laughed heartily whenever Belita Moreno, the actress who plays her, spoke. She was portrayed accurately, Mrs. Gutierrez said.

"I'm very proud of him, very proud," she said without prompting, even though Mr. Lopez had complained in an interview the day before that she had never said those words to him, "and I've given her many opportunities."

A vigorous-looking 83, Mrs. Gutierrez, a widow with six children and about two dozen grandchildren, said she always knew her grandson would be a comedian. "He was always telling jokes," she said.

But she denied Mr. Lopez's assertions that his upbringing was anything but normal. The family was not rich but had enough, she said, and "he got what he wanted," including money for a car once.

Why did she not celebrate his birthdays? "Probably because I never had a birthday," she said. "I didn't know what birthdays were."

The oversight of course is sitcom fodder in a scene in which TV George challenges his wife's plans for their son's birthday party with a magician, games and cartoon characters.

"Do kids need all that stuff?" he asks. "I never went to Chuck E. Cheese," he said, speaking of the entertainment center-restaurant chain that has a mouse for a mascot. "My mom said: 'You want to see a mouse? Pull the refrigerator out.' There were about five Chuckies running around back there."

Benny, as the grandmother character's name is spelled on the show, may be harsh, but she's not mean. Instead she is drawn as a survivor who is tough with those she loves to prepare them for life's hardships. When her teenage granddaughter is dumped by her boyfriend for not having sex, Benny tells her to cheer up: "My first sweetheart knifed me and stole my car."

Mr. Lopez, who lives only a few miles from his grandmother, said he now tried to take care of her and wanted nothing more than for her to be happy. As for his show, he said, "My only duty is to make a family show that's entertaining."



Shakira, Rock en Familia

A menos de un año de haber comenzado su crossover al mercado angloparlante, Shakira, la niña mimada de la música latina, dio el lunes, en el estadio American Airlines Arena, un espectáculo de alto impacto.

La velada tuvo mucho colorido, entrega por parte de la artista colombiana y, sobre todo, bastante rock, lo cual pareció satisfacer a las más de 10,000 personas que abarrotaron la sede del Miami Heat.

"No hay nada mejor que cantar para la familia y ustedes son mi familia", saludó la estrella colombiana al comienzo del show, graficando, de paso, la buena atmósfera humana que se vivía en el lugar.

Shakira, que reside aquí, no corrió riesgos al inicio y arrancó con el exitoso Ojos así, que tiene un toque árabe y le permitió mostrar una carta de triunfo que explota mucho ahora: los sensuales movimientos de caderas.

Menuda y siempre descalza, la cantante se agigantaba con una puesta en escena millonaria donde sobresalía una pasarela que cruzaba delante del escenario y la ponía a centímetros del público de los costados cercanos.

En el sentido técnico se puede decir que en el recital no faltó nada, hubo desde equipos de sonido de última generación, efectos luminosos hasta unas pantallas que se centraban en la anfitriona y en su impecable banda.

Musicalmente hablando pareció que Shakira --que contó con invitadas como Gloria y Emilio Estefan-- dividió la presentación en dos fases.

Teniendo como estandarte canciones del disco en inglés Laundry Service, en la primera se inclinó por una mezcolanza --poco novedosa pero valiente, considerando su historial más pop-- basada en un concepto de rock algo duro.

"El rock and roll nunca va a morir", rezaba un cartel aparecido en un mini video clip mostrado por una de las pantallas en esos momentos, en los que brillaron potentes riffs de guitarra a lo Bon Jovi o AC/DC.

En tal lapso la estrella de Barranquilla llegó a hacer una versión de un clásico de AC/DC (Back in Black) pero "suavizó" con uno de sus hits, Ciegasordomuda, incluido

en el disco Dónde están los ladrones.

El tema provocó uno de los pocos aplausos estruendosos del público. La gente, mayormente latina y con un promedio de edad de entre 28 y 30 años, tuvo un comportamiento de cierta particularidad.

Los espectadores aplaudían y miraban con adoración a Shakira -- que se desvivía por impresionar, llegando a tocar batería y bailar con un candelabro en la cabeza-- pero explotaron en ovaciones pocas veces.

¿La razón? Quizá el repertorio, de pocos hits en español y dominado por temas en inglés.

La segunda fase del concierto, parte de la Gira de la mangosta -- extraño animal cuya imagen apareció en el telón y también en las pantallas-- hizo correr un poco más de adrenalina y se recostó al pop.

Allí la cantante, que nunca dejó de mover el cuerpo a velocidad vertiginosa, interpretó Inevitable, otra de las perlas de Dónde están los ladrones (el último álbum que grabó sólo en español).

En todo momento Shakira dio un mensaje de paz, pero en esa parte del show fue más clara con el tema Octavo día, en la que sus músicos usaron máscaras grotescas de, entre otros, Fidel Castro, Saddam Hussein y George W. Bush.

Hacia el final del concierto la intérprete imprimió un definitivo aire festivo al asunto, con, por ejemplo, otro gran golpe suyo, Un poco de amor, una suerte de reggae en el que cantó a dúo con el tecladista de su grupo.

También hizo bailar con un tema que coquetea con la música disco, durante el cual el estadio fue recorrido por luces de discoteca y se vieron varias de las tradicionales bolas plateadas colgando sobre el techo.

Shakira no podía cerrar la presentación sin Whenever, Wherever, la joya de Laundry Service, que en español se llama Suerte (Suerte que en el sur hayas nacido). Luego subió a una grúa que la llevó a varios pies de altura.

Mientras en la pantalla relucía una frase que, en inglés, hablaba contra el odio, la artista gritó "gracias Miami por esta noche" y se lanzó a una suerte de fosa preparada en el centro del escenario.

Reconocen Labor de Dolores Huerta

Mujer firme. Perseverante en la lucha social. Triunfadora: palabras que ayer describieron a la líder campesina y cofundadora del Sindicato de Trabajadores Agrícolas (UFW), Dolores Huerta.

Más de 50 personas acudieron al edificio de Feminist Majority Foundation, en Beverly Hills, para reconocer a la activista que durante más de tres décadas ha luchado por los derechos y la justicia social de los campesinos.

La ceremonia empezó con el reconocimiento dado por la Fundación Puffin Ltd., de New Jersey, y el Instituto La Nación (Nation Institute), de Nueva York --el instituto creado por los principales funcionarios de la revista Nation, en 1966. El reconocimiento fue seguido por un foro de anécdotas compartidas con Huerta, a quienes los presentes llamaron "heroína".

Dicho instituto otorga este premio de 100 mil dólares, cada año, a los ciudadanos estadounidenses que han desafiado el status quo "a través de una labor significativa, distintiva, valiente, ingeniosa y responsable socialmente".

El cheque será entregado a Huerta el domingo en Nueva York.

"Quiero empezar a entrenar organizadores para establecer nuestras raíces", dijo Huerta. "Hay necesidad de que nuestro pueblo se organice. César [Chávez] y yo aprendimos [a defendernos] por medio de un sindicato. Podemos utilizar este dinero como una semilla. La gente pobre puede defenderse por sí misma, siempre y cuando se organice".

Lee Baca, sheriff del condado de Los Angeles y uno de los asistentes, describió a Huerta como "un símbolo americano". Y se dirigió a ella: "Eres la voz de la razón y la justicia".

Editor/Publisher: Bidal Agüero
 Business Manager: Olga Riojas-Aguero
 Articles: Amalia Agüero
 Subscriptions: In House Crew
 Distribution: Gilbert Acuña, Joe Adam & Albert Riojas
 P.O. Box 11250 Lubbock, TX 79408
 Lo mejor en Noticias que Importan

Business Owners Listen!

Need your business windows decorated with Christmas ideas? Well you need to call Andre at 763-3841 today for planning arrangements.

JOY at Christmas

Make Plans Today to be included in EL EDITOR Christmas Edition! Our sales representative will be calling on you today!

Need? Christmas ideas or have facial products FREE products with booking call Zenaída Mary Kay Consultant 793-0099

MADE TO ORDER
 4307 Idalou Rd - Lubbock 806-744-8700
 Call Jerry Carrizales for your orders today!
 Silkscreening * Awards * T-shirts * Plaques

Last Chance to Register this session to be a dancer in Ballet Folklorico Aztlan 6 years & up Call for more information Zenaída Aguero-Reyes 793-0099 Next Registration will not be until April 2003

Yao Scores 27, Grabs 18 Boards to Boost Rockets

Yao Ming got all the motivation he needed just from reading the starting lineups.

Matched against David Robinson and Tim Duncan, Yao scored 27 points, grabbed a season-high 18 rebounds and added a crowd-pleasing slam in the closing minutes to lead the Rockets to an 89-75 victory over the Spurs on Tuesday night.

Yao Ming blocks Tim Duncan's dunk attempt. It might have been because I knew I was going up against two great centers," Yao said, explaining his performance. "When I first got to the NBA I had a lot to think about. To get this victory, it's like being able to take a deep breath."

After leading much of the game, the Rockets trailed 64-61 going into the fourth quarter. But they quickly regained the lead and won going away as the Spurs went scoreless over the final 2:43.

Yao rebounded a miss by Steve Francis with 3:04 to go and slammed it home, one of several highlight shots in the game. Francis added 18 points and six assists

and Moochie Norris had 16 points.

"He played great. He was all over the boards," Robinson said of Yao. "He shot the ball well and he moved the ball around with his passing. He was a handful. He was the difference in the game."

Duncan had 25 points and 12 rebounds for the Spurs, while former Rocket Kevin Willis added 12 points.

"He was impressive tonight," Duncan said of Yao. "He's got a great touch and he's bigger in person than you think he is. He shot the ball better than I thought he could. We had a hand in his face and it didn't matter. He played great tonight."

Houston built a 49-39 halftime lead on the first-half shooting of Yao and Norris, but that 10-point edge faded in a 16-4 run by San Antonio to start the third quarter. Duncan scored eight straight Spurs points, and his two free throws gave the Spurs a 55-53 lead with 5:35 to go in the quarter.

Yao put on an entertaining show in the first half against Robinson and Duncan.

Yao sank a jumper over Robinson



and Duncan for his second basket of the game and drew a foul on Robinson in the process.

In the second quarter, Yao took a pass from Norris and then passed it back to him in the lane for an easy layup. Moments later Francis slipped a pass back to Yao under the basket for a slam.

Yao had 17 points at the half and Norris scored 12 second-quarter points to help the Rockets to their 10-point halftime lead.

"He played very well, obviously," Spurs coach Gregg Popovich said. "He did a great job of playing a complete basketball game. He's a natural. He's going to be a big time force in this league. Anyone who thought differently is few and far between now."

The Spurs had only 11 points in the fourth quarter.

"We shot poorly in the fourth quarter," Popovich said. "I thought a lot of ways we played well. We had fewer turnovers and got to the free throw line more than they did. On the road, that's normally what you need to win, but when you shoot 34 percent for the game that isn't going to get it done."

Lighter Jones Knows Risks in Facing Ruiz

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

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

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

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

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

Jones, 47-1 with 38 knockouts, didn't jump at the chance for this fight, scheduled for March 1 in Las Vegas. He kept upping his demands until he got a \$10 million

guaranteed purse, with a possibility of some \$24 million if promoter Don King's projection of the pay-per-view audience is accurate.

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

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

That, however, carries risk for Ruiz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jumble in the Jungle."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homeland Insecurity-The Once and Future Shambles at the INS

The dancing on the grave of the Immigration and Naturalization Service began last April, when the House of Representatives resolved to abolish the 110-year-old agency. Voting 405-9 to split the INS into two new bureaus—one dedicated to service, the other to enforcement—Congress members played a spirited game of blasting the federal government's "most dysfunctional agency." They kidded about alternative ways of reading the INS's acronym—"Incompetent and Negligent Service," "Ignoring National Security"—and Representative Bob Barr, Republican of Georgia, recommended that Congress "shred it, gather the shreds, burn them, gather the ashes, and distribute them through the four corners of the world. "There wasn't so much merriment in the vaunted old halls around the passage of the Homeland Security bill on November 19, if only because the rancorous partisan debate over some provisions of the law killed any spirit of jollity. But on paper, at least, the bill wipes out the INS once and for all, sweeping such functions as border patrol and deportation into the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Border Security, and moving "benefits" like the processing of naturalization and green cards into its Bureau of Cit-

zenship and Immigration Services.

How, exactly, the 36,000 employees of the INS will be redeployed has not been entirely settled yet, and, as with the rest of Homeland Security—which will absorb 22 agencies and 170,000 workers—the reshuffling is expected to take at least a year or two, possibly more, so the INS as we know it is not going away for a good while. And even when the new managers take their place at the top of a new structure, there is little guarantee they will have any more success in solving the backlogs and bungles that have plagued the INS for so long.

Quite the contrary, according to some critics. In his last and lonely stand against the Homeland Security bill, Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia warned of a "bureaucratic behemoth" that has more to do with satisfying "inside Washington agendas" than improving security. Indeed, the DHS may reproduce the very problems that have made the INS so inefficient and unaccountable—but on a much, much grander scale. (Advocates for immigrants have only one unequivocally good thing to say about the new arrangement: It moves the responsibility for unaccompanied minors who enter the U.S. without documents out of the hands of INS enforcement and into the Office of Refugee

West Texas USA Sr. Boxing Regional Tournament

USA BOXING®

Optimist Boys and Girls Club
3301 Cornell
December 13-14
7:00 pm
Admission: \$6 for adults
\$3 for children under 12

Winners will advance to the State USA Boxing Tournament

MONTELONGO'S RESTAURANT

3021 Clovis Rd. - 762-3068

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

Welterweights are boxers weighing between 141 and 147 pounds.

ADVANTAGE MORTGAGE Ask for Adam Cantu

Specializing in:
Damaged Credit, No Credit,
Self-employment, Bankruptcy,
FHA and VA loans

Make the investment that lasts a Lifetime.
Se Habla Español

Office: 806-748-5202
Fax: 806-748-7621

Hair Designs by Phil

Designer Cuts & Perms for Picky People

Shampoo, Condition, Cut & Style
Haircut & Shampoo \$10 (Reg. \$15 & up)

1st Time Customer \$18 (Reg. \$25)
1st Time Customer Tan \$18 (one month unlimited)
Matrix Perm \$25 and up

1617 27th St. 806-747-4659
Park Towers Rm. 107
Booth Rentals Available

We don't want everybody that's picky, we just want you!

Love Your Pet?

Take It To

KEY ANIMAL CLINIC

5006 50th Street Lubbock, TX 79414
792-6226

Lo Mejor En Comida Mexicana

Volunteers Needed for VITA Program

To help eligible persons prepare and submit electronic tax returns for 2002.

Volunteers will be trained in Tax Law and in the use of Tax-Wise, an IRS electronic filing software program. Training is provided FREE by the Internal Revenue Service.

To Volunteer: call Ysidro Gutierrez at 549-0109. Leave a voice message.

Benefits to you: You will become a Qualified Tax Preparer.

Benefits to Families: You will help eligible families save preparation fees and electronic filing fees. Families will get their refunds quickly.

Two goals of the VITA Program are to help families become financially self-sufficient and buy their own homes.

T-SHIRTS **FAMILY REUNIONS** **GAPS**

FOR AS LITTLE AS 5.00!
For the Very Best in Quality, Design & Price!

Call - 763-3841
EL EDITOR • 1502 Ave M • Lubbock, TX 79401

School Plan Seeks 2nd Language for All - the Proposal Sets Bilingual Proficiency as a Statewide Goal

In rapidly changing California, where minority students are the majority, a new master plan for education would change academic standards to signal that learning to speak and read only English isn't good enough anymore. Every child would take extensive instruction in a foreign language -- and be expected to speak it fluently -- under a proposal supported by an 18-member committee of lawmakers and scheduled to be introduced as legislation early next year.

For years, California immigrants have been required to learn English, but the new plan proposes the reverse as well: Let's all speak two languages.

"To function in California's multicultural setting, as well as in a global society, children need not only fluency in English but also proficiency in at least one other language," reads an explanation from education experts who developed the proposal.

Supporters tout bilingualism as a way to promote cultural understanding and job readiness, but critics call the idea a costly pipe dream that could reduce time spent on reading, mathematics and other educational basics.

The proposal is part of the new California Master Plan for Education, a three-year effort designed as a blueprint for future school legislation.

Students would be required to begin studying a foreign language in early elementary grades and master it -- along with English -- before graduating from high school.

Legislators will be asked in coming months to approve the concept. Implementation would occur in phases, perhaps over 10 years or more. With the state facing a projected budget shortfall of up to \$30 billion, nobody expects any allocation of funds to expand foreign language instruction for several years.

Gov. Gray Davis has not taken a position on the plan, whose costs are not yet known. "I think every child should have the experience of learning a foreign language," said Lorraine D'Ambruso, executive director of the California Language Teachers Association. "This country is rich in its diversity. Nowhere else has democracy succeeded with so many cultures."

Bill Hauck, president of the California Business Roundtable, called

the dual-language proposal "desirable and do-able." "It's important enough that it ought to be an objective, and we ought to find a way to do it," he said. "Perhaps start on a small scale. ... From a business standpoint, it will be increasingly important for young people to speak a second language."

But Jim Boulet Jr., executive director of English First, a Virginia-based group that opposes bilingual education and is lobbying Congress to make English the nation's official language, said the California proposal "puts the focus on political correctness rather than basic education."

"Learning a second language is a good thing, but there are only so many hours in a school day," Boulet said. "We seem to have decided in this country that anything we ask of immigrants also has to be asked of everyone else. ... Before we start spending a lot more money on foreign language, let's make sure English instruction is working well for all students."

Bruce Fuller, co-director of Policy Analysis for California Education, said that "in a multicultural society, it's not a radical thought that all kids be bilingual." Children in France, Germany and many other parts of the world routinely grow up speaking more than one language, he said.

Fuller predicted that California eventually will adopt such a requirement.

"But I think it will be controversial because the political structure in California still swivels around white, suburban voters to a great extent," he said. "It may tap into feelings that somehow our anglo-American culture or white suburban culture is changing too rapidly."

Less than half of California's 6 million students are white. Latinos make up the largest chunk, 45 percent; followed by whites, 34 percent; and Asians and African Americans, 8 percent apiece, state records show.

Roughly one of every four California students -- 1.5 million statewide -- do not speak English as their primary language.

The next 10 years should see the number of Latino students rising and the number of white students falling -- until the former outnumber the latter by nearly two to one,

records show.

California's Master Plan for Education -- containing 56 recommendations on a wide variety of issues -- does not address which foreign languages should be offered, how many instructional minutes should be required or how many new bilingual teachers would be needed.

Asking all students to master a foreign language is likely to exacerbate a shortage of qualified bilingual teachers, particularly in Chinese, Japanese, Russian and other languages not commonly taught statewide, officials said.

Ann Bancroft, spokeswoman for state Secretary of Education Kerry Mazzone, said any evaluation of the proposal must include not only its cost but also its potential impact on efforts to improve student performance in key academic subjects.

"Of course it would be valuable for all students to learn a second language. ... But we're asking a lot of schools, and our first priority in the next couple years will be to complete work that has been showing progress in raising standards," Bancroft said.

California currently requires all students to learn English, but not necessarily other languages. High school graduation requires a year of instruction in foreign language or visual or performing arts.

The hurdle is higher for students hoping to attend the University of California or the California State University systems, both of which require applicants to have taken at least two years of classes in a foreign language. The new master plan proposal focuses on performance, not years of instruction. Every student would begin instruction in a foreign

language in early elementary grades and be expected to speak and read it fluently by the end of 12th grade.

"I think it's a good idea," said Allison Nowell, 17, of McClatchy High School in Sacramento. "I took Spanish in my freshman and sophomore years, but even if I'd taken it for all four years, there's no way I would have learned all of it."

Lindsey Vernon, 18, who graduated from McClatchy last year, fears the proposal may ask too

much from students.

"I think they have enough to do in high school now," she said.

The plan stops short of proposing that foreign language be added to exit examinations that students must pass to receive high school diplomas.

Kathleen Whalen, a former high school principal now serving as chief of staff to Sacramento city schools superintendent Jim Sweeney, applauded the bilingual goal but said some parents and teachers already worry that heavy emphasis on reading and mathematics leaves too little time for other classes.

"They're concerned that children don't have enough exposure to art, music, science and social studies," Whalen said. "Schools are squeezing those classes in the best they can to ensure that kids are more well-rounded. But to add another (required) course would be really hard on the time schedule."

Statewide, instruction in more than a dozen foreign languages is available, primarily in high schools. But the quantity and type

of foreign language classes vary from district to district. Spanish attracts nearly 70 percent of the students who sign up for any foreign language class.

Immigrant students who do not speak English are required to master it. The new proposal wouldn't change that, but it could provide additional opportunities for students to fine-tune skills in their native language, too, supporters said.

Ron Unz, whose successful Proposition 227 ballot measure in 1998 required that most California immigrant students be taught English through a process called immersion, called the master plan proposal "pie-in-the-sky nonsense" from politicians with no clue about cost or practicality.

"By the time problems develop and the plan can't be met, most of these people are termed out," Unz said. "Two languages are better than one -- and three are better than two. But it seems to me that if students are having trouble passing tests in one language, asking them to learn two or three is a little silly."

Staying In School

From Page 2

professional sports are as good as winning the lottery.

The media needs to celebrate instead the academic success of students. There are many far too often stories about academically capable students are buried in the back of the newspaper or ignored altogether.

To be successful in school means learning English. That does not mean, however, the elimination of bilingual education programs as California, Arizona, and Massachusetts have virtually done. It means that English is one of the many subjects which are at the core of education. But it's a mistake to see education as synonymous with English. Education contains English, but education goes far beyond language.

As the Latino population continues to increase, so should the opportunities in their educational development. When a significant part of our population does not succeed in education, we waste human potential and ultimately we all pay the price.

¿Que Pasa?

LULAC Council 263 to Host "Senior Citizens Christmas Dinner"

Everyone is welcome to the 12th Annual LULAC Council 263 "Senior Citizens Christmas Dinner" on Friday, December 13, 2002. The event will be held at the St. Joseph Church Hall which is located at 102 North Avenue P. Starting time will be at 6:00 p.m. Entertainment and music will be provided during the event and the main attraction will be the arrival of "Pancho Clos" and there will be a dance starting at 8:00 and ending at 10:00 p.m.

LHCC-Annual Meeting/X-Mas Party

The LHCC Board of Directors invites and urges each member to mark their calendar for Thursday, Dec. 19 for the Annual Membership Meeting and Election of Officers. The event will be held at Joel's Rio Grande Café - 1602 Main Street starting at 5:30 pm.. Music will be presented by Trio Aguilar.

"Explore the Village"

Covenant Presbyterian church, located at 47th Street & Salem, invites the public to "Explore the Village" at a gift festival sale featuring handcrafted items from around the world.

Saturday, Dec. 7 from 10 am to 3 pm, the Covenant Presbyterian church welcomes all shoppers in the Lubbock area to discover beautiful gifts and home decor handcrafted by skilled artisans in 30 Third World countries.

Covenant Presbyterian church has held the sale for the last 4 years and opened it to the public for the first time last year.

Léa
El Editor
Primero

United Supermarkets
Your Holiday Store!

<p>United Premium Quality Milk Homogenized, Low Fat or Fat Free Gallon</p> <p>1.99</p> <p>White Wave Soy Milk All Varieties, 64 oz. 1.99</p>	<p>Post Toasties CORN FLAKES 18 oz.</p> <p>99¢</p>	<p>PILGRIM'S PRIDE Grade A Fryer Drumsticks or Thighs Jumbo Pack</p> <p>5.99 lb.</p>
<p>United Premium Quality Extra Large Eggs Grade A Dozen</p> <p>69¢</p>	<p>United Premium Quality Apple Juice or Apple Cider 64 oz.</p> <p>99¢</p>	<p>Del Monte Quality Cantaloupes Large Size!</p> <p>1.99</p>
<p>McCormick Schilling Ground Black Pepper 4 oz. 1.99</p>	<p>McCormick Cinnamon Sticks 0.75 oz. 3.99</p>	

United Supermarkets Gift Cards!
Denominations from \$10 - \$100 available at checkout.

PRICE GUARANTEE
We match competitors' ads!
See store for details.

ONEIDA® Immaculate™ 18/10 Stainless Steel Professional Quality Cookware

All items available each week, participate in our Saver Card program today!

ONEIDA®. Priceless. Priced Less.
When you shop with us and participate in our Savings Plan.

We reserve the right to limit quantities. © 2002 United Supermarkets, Ltd. Item selection and availability varies by location.

Prices effective December 6 - 12, 2002
Prices also available at MARKET STREET locations.

unitedtexas.com